demscore

Static Datasets

Codebook

Quality of Government (QoG)



November 2026

Copyright © Demscore
All rights reserved

Based on Demscore
Version 8.0

Funders: Demscore is funded by the Swedish Research Council, University of Gothenburg, Stockholm University, Uppsala University, and Umeå University. For more information, please visit: `https://demscore.se`

For data enquiries: contact@demscore.se

Summary of Table of Contents

1 Explanatory Notes **195**

1.1 Release Notes v8 . . . 195
1.2 New in Demscore version 8 . . . 195
1.3 The Demscore Codebook . . . 196
1.4 Methodology . . . 196
1.5 Citations . . . 196
1.6 Missing Data . . . 196
1.7 Download ID . . . 197
1.8 Unit Identifier Variables . . . 197

2 QOG **198**

2.1 QoG Environmental Indicators Dataset . . . 198
2.1.1 Identifiers . . . 198
2.1.2 Accountable Climate Targets . . . 200
2.1.3 Aquastat . . . 200
2.1.4 Bertelsmann Transformation Index . . . 201
2.1.5 Cooperation in International Climate Change Regime . . . 202
2.1.6 Climate Change Knowledge Portal . . . 203
2.1.7 Climate Change Laws of the World . . . 204
2.1.8 EDGAR - Global Air Pollutant Emissions . . . 206
2.1.9 EDGAR - Fossil CO2 Emissions of All World Countries . . . 208
2.1.10 The Environmental Democracy Index . . . 209
2.1.11 Global Footprint Data . . . 220
2.1.12 Environmental Ministries . . . 225
2.1.13 Emergency Events Database . . . 225
2.1.14 Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations . . . 227
2.1.15 ENVIPOLCON . . . 227
2.1.16 ENVIPOLCONCHANGE . . . 233
2.1.17 Environmental Performance Index Data 2020 . . . 245
2.1.18 European Social Survey - Wave 1-9 . . . 260
2.1.19 Environmental Land Use Data . . . 265
2.1.20 Green Growth . . . 268
2.1.21 International Environmental Agreements Database Project . . . 275
2.1.22 The International Social Survey Programme. Environment Module . . . 278
2.1.23 Natural Resource Management Index Data . . . 286
2.1.24 Policy Instruments for the Environment . . . 287
2.1.25 oecd_multi . . . 288
2.1.26 Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (EPEA) . . . 288
2.1.27 Environmental Policy Stringency Index . . . 288
2.1.28 Exposure to PM2.5 in Countries and Regions . . . 289
2.1.29 The Ocean Health Index Data . . . 289
2.1.30 Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014 . . . 301
2.1.31 Sustainable Governance Indicators . . . 303
2.1.32 Stock of Climate Laws and Policies . . . 305
2.1.33 V-Party Dataset . . . 307
2.1.34 World Development Indicators . . . 308
2.1.35 World Values Survey . . . 310

2.2 QoG EQI Regional Level 2021 (with all NUTS2 regions) . . . 313
2.2.1 Identification Variables . . . 313
2.2.2 Regional Level Variables . . . 315
2.3 QoG European Quality of Government Index CATI - Country Level (2010, 2013, 2017, 2021 2024) . . . 316
2.3.1 Identification Variables . . . 317
2.3.2 Country Level Variables . . . 318
2.4 QoG European Quality of Government Index Individual Level (2010 2013) . . . 323
2.4.1 Identification Variables . . . 323
2.4.2 Survey Questions . . . 326
2.4.3 Demographic Variables . . . 331
2.4.4 Weights . . . 335
2.5 QoG European Quality of Government Index Individual Level (2017) . . . 336
2.5.1 Identification Variables . . . 336
2.5.2 Demographic Variables . . . 337
2.5.3 Survey Questions . . . 339
2.5.4 Weights . . . 348
2.6 QoG European Quality of Government Index Individual Level (2021) . . . 350
2.6.1 Identification Variables . . . 350
2.6.2 Demographic Variables . . . 353
2.6.3 Survey Questions . . . 355
2.6.4 Weights . . . 362
2.7 QoG European Quality of Government Index Individual Level (2024) . . . 364
2.7.1 Identifier Variables . . . 364
2.7.2 Demographic Variables . . . 367
2.7.3 Survey Questions . . . 370
2.7.4 Weights . . . 378
2.7.5 Identification Variables . . . 379
2.8 QoG European Quality of Government Index Regional Level (2010, 2013, 2017, 2021 2024) . . . 380
2.8.1 Identification Variables . . . 380
2.8.2 Regional Level Variables . . . 382
2.9 QoG EU Regional Dataset Long Data . . . 385
2.9.1 Identification . . . 386
2.9.2 Quality of Government . . . 388
2.9.3 Demographics . . . 392
2.9.4 Education . . . 400
2.9.5 Environment . . . 411
2.9.6 Health . . . 413
2.9.7 Science and Technology . . . 423
2.9.8 Poverty and Social Exclusion . . . 444
2.9.9 Digital Society and Economy . . . 446
2.9.10 Labour Market Statistics . . . 454
2.9.11 Economy . . . 469
2.9.12 Tourism . . . 474
2.9.13 Transport . . . 477
2.10 QoG EU Regional Dataset Wide Data (NUTS 1) . . . 484
2.10.1 Identification . . . 485

2.10.2 Quality of Government . . . 486
2.10.3 Demographics . . . 494
2.10.4 Education . . . 507
2.10.5 Environment . . . 527
2.10.6 Health . . . 531
2.10.7 Science and Technology . . . 551
2.10.8 Poverty and Social Exclusion . . . 594
2.10.9 Digital Society and Economy . . . 596
2.10.10 Labour Market Statistics . . . 613
2.10.11 Economy . . . 644
2.10.12 Tourism . . . 651
2.10.13 Transport . . . 657
2.11 QoG EU Regional Dataset Wide Data (NUTS 2) . . . 671
2.11.1 Identification . . . 672
2.11.2 Quality of Government . . . 673
2.11.3 Demographics . . . 680
2.11.4 Education . . . 693
2.11.5 Environment . . . 714
2.11.6 Health . . . 718
2.11.7 Science and Technology . . . 738
2.11.8 Poverty and Social Exclusion . . . 780
2.11.9 Digital Society and Economy . . . 783
2.11.10 Labour Market Statistics . . . 800
2.11.11 Economy . . . 831
2.11.12 Tourism . . . 840
2.11.13 Transport . . . 845
2.12 QoG Expert Survey 2020 . . . 860
2.12.1 Identification Variables . . . 860
2.12.2 Expert Survey Variables . . . 862
2.13 QoG OECD Dataset Cross-Section . . . 865
2.13.1 Identification Variables . . . 866
2.13.2 Environment . . . 867
2.13.3 Health . . . 875
2.13.4 Gender Equality . . . 878
2.13.5 Political Parties and Elections . . . 881
2.13.6 Public Economy . . . 888
2.13.7 Political System . . . 891
2.13.8 Media . . . 900
2.13.9 Quality of Government . . . 903
2.13.10 Welfare . . . 903
2.13.11 Education . . . 905
2.13.12 Conflict and Military Service . . . 906
2.13.13 Civil Society, Population and Culture . . . 907
2.13.14 Labour Market . . . 909
2.13.15 Private Economy . . . 911
2.13.16 Energy and Infrastructure . . . 913
2.13.17 Judicial . . . 916
2.13.18 Conflict . . . 923

2.13.19 Religion . . . 923
2.13.20 Migration . . . 924
2.14 QoG OECD Dataset Time-Series . . . 925
2.14.1 Identification Variables . . . 925
2.14.2 Public Economy . . . 927
2.14.3 Conflict and Military Service . . . 980
2.14.4 Quality of Government . . . 989
2.14.5 Political System . . . 1009
2.14.6 Religion . . . 1041
2.14.7 Political Parties and Elections . . . 1043
2.14.8 Gender Equality . . . 1079
2.14.9 Judicial . . . 1091
2.14.10 Labour Market . . . 1108
2.14.11 Civil Society, Population and Culture . . . 1133
2.14.12 Migration . . . 1143
2.14.13 Environment . . . 1146
2.14.14 Media . . . 1155
2.14.15 Private Economy . . . 1158
2.14.16 Education . . . 1169
2.14.17 History . . . 1187
2.14.18 Health . . . 1191
2.14.19 Energy and Infrastructure . . . 1199
2.14.20 Welfare . . . 1209
2.14.21 Conflict . . . 1210
2.15 QoG PERCEIVE Survey Dataset . . . 1211
2.15.1 Identification Variables . . . 1211
2.15.2 Survey Questions . . . 1213
2.15.3 Demographic Variables . . . 1236
2.15.4 Weights . . . 1241
2.16 QoG Politics, Institutions and Services in Swedish Municipalities . . . 1243
2.16.1 Unique Identification Variables . . . 1243
2.16.2 Municipality Information . . . 1244
2.16.3 Population . . . 1246
2.16.4 Education and Child Care . . . 1254
2.16.5 Elderly Care . . . 1258
2.16.6 Integration . . . 1259
2.16.7 Citizen Contact with Municipality . . . 1259
2.16.8 Citizen Satisfaction with Service Delivery . . . 1260
2.16.9 Elections . . . 1265
2.16.10 Political Organization . . . 1271
2.16.11 Political Participation . . . 1276
2.16.12 Citizen Dialogue . . . 1278
2.16.13 Participation and Availability, Municipal Operations . . . 1280
2.16.14 Municipal Economy . . . 1289
2.16.15 Freedom of Choice (LOV) . . . 1303
2.16.16 Audit . . . 1305
2.16.17 Municipal Employees . . . 1307
2.16.18 Local News Media . . . 1310

2.16.19 KOLFU . . . 1311
2.16.20 Organizational and Performance Management Models . . . 1348
2.16.21 Municipal Corruption . . . 1377
2.17 QoG Swedish Agency Database Budget Data . . . 1398
2.17.1 Identifiers . . . 1399
2.17.2 Budget . . . 1400
2.17.3 Budget Interventions . . . 1401
2.17.4 Aggregated Variables . . . 1403
2.18 QoG Swedish Agency Database Formal Instruction Data . . . 1405
2.18.1 Identification . . . 1406
2.18.2 Formal Authorization . . . 1407
2.18.3 Management Structure . . . 1410
2.18.4 Functions . . . 1415
2.18.5 Aggregated Variables . . . 1420
2.19 QoG Standard Dataset Cross-Section . . . 1424
2.19.1 Identification Variables . . . 1425
2.19.2 Quality of Government . . . 1426
2.19.3 Environment . . . 1436
2.19.4 Health . . . 1438
2.19.5 Civil Society, Population and Culture . . . 1441
2.19.6 Judicial . . . 1442
2.19.7 Political Parties and Elections . . . 1444
2.19.8 Political System . . . 1445
2.19.9 Media . . . 1453
2.19.10 Private Economy . . . 1454
2.19.11 Labour Market . . . 1456
2.19.12 Public Economy . . . 1458
2.19.13 Education . . . 1460
2.19.14 Energy and Infrastructure . . . 1461
2.19.15 Conflict and Military Service . . . 1463
2.19.16 Religion . . . 1463
2.19.17 Migration . . . 1464
2.20 QoG Standard Dataset Time-Series . . . 1465
2.20.1 Identification Variables . . . 1465
2.20.2 Public Economy . . . 1467
2.20.3 Quality of Government . . . 1534
2.20.4 Judicial . . . 1581
2.20.5 Media . . . 1625
2.20.6 Political System . . . 1646
2.20.7 Political Parties and Elections . . . 1697
2.20.8 History . . . 1765
2.20.9 Conflict and Military Service . . . 1771
2.20.10 Religion . . . 1785
2.20.11 Gender Equality . . . 1790
2.20.12 Civil Society, Population and Culture . . . 1808
2.20.13 Private Economy . . . 1829
2.20.14 Welfare . . . 1844
2.20.15 Education . . . 1848

2.20.16 Labour Market 1875
2.20.17 Migration 1928
2.20.18 Environment 1937
2.20.19 Health 1954
2.20.20 Energy and Infrastructure 1972
2.20.21 Bureaucratic Structure 1985
2.20.22 Conflict 1986

3 Bibliography **1988**

Table of Contents

1 Explanatory Notes **195**

1.1 Release Notes v8 . . . 195
1.2 New in Demscore version 8 . . . 195
1.3 The Demscore Codebook . . . 196
1.4 Methodology . . . 196
1.5 Citations . . . 196
1.6 Missing Data . . . 196
1.7 Download ID . . . 197
1.8 Unit Identifier Variables . . . 197

2 QOG **198**

2.1 QoG Environmental Indicators Dataset . . . 198
2.1.1 Identifiers . . . 198
2.1.1.1 Country Name (cname) . . . 198
2.1.1.2 Country Code (ccode) . . . 199
2.1.1.3 Year (year) . . . 199
2.1.1.4 Country Name QoG (cname_qog) . . . 199
2.1.1.5 Country Code QoG (ccode_qog) . . . 199
2.1.1.6 Country Code (ccodealp) . . . 199
2.1.1.7 Country Code and Year (ccodealp_year) . . . 199
2.1.1.8 Country Code COW (ccodecow) . . . 199
2.1.1.9 Country Code V-Dem (ccodevdem) . . . 200
2.1.1.10 County Name and Year (cname_year) . . . 200
2.1.1.11 Version (version) . . . 200
2.1.2 Accountable Climate Targets . . . 200
2.1.2.1 Accountable Climate Target (act_act) . . . 200
2.1.3 Aquastat . . . 200
2.1.3.1 Renewable internal freshwater resources (bln m3) (as_rifr) . . . 201
2.1.3.2 Water stress: freshwater withdrawal, proportion of available freshwater (as_ws) . . . 201
2.1.4 Bertelsmann Transformation Index . . . 201
2.1.4.1 Environmental concerns taken into account (bti_envc) . . . 201
2.1.5 Cooperation in International Climate Change Regime . . . 202
2.1.5.1 Cooperation in International Climate Change Regime Index (ccci_coop) . . . 202
2.1.5.2 Emission Indicator (ccci_em) . . . 202
2.1.5.3 Finance Indicator (ccci_fin) . . . 202
2.1.5.4 Kyoto Protocol Indicator (ccci_kyoto) . . . 202
2.1.5.5 Reporting Indicator (ccci_rep) . . . 203
2.1.5.6 UNFCCC Indicator (ccci_unfccc) . . . 203
2.1.6 Climate Change Knowledge Portal . . . 203
2.1.6.1 Annual average rainfall (cckp_rain) . . . 203
2.1.6.2 Annual average temperature (cckp_temp) . . . 204
2.1.7 Climate Change Laws of the World . . . 204
2.1.7.1 Climate change policy/executive provision in place (ccl_exepp) . . . 204
2.1.7.2 Climate change law in place (ccl_leglp) . . . 204
2.1.7.3 Climate change law or policy in place (ccl_lpp) . . . 204

2.1.7.4 Climate change mitigation law or policy in place (ccl_mitlpp) 205
2.1.7.5 Number of climate change policies/executive provisions (ccl_nexep) . 205
2.1.7.6 Number of climate change laws (ccl_nlegl) 205
2.1.7.7 Number of climate change laws and policies (ccl_nlp) 205
2.1.7.8 Number of climate change mitigation laws and policies (ccl_nmitlp) 206
2.1.8 EDGAR - Global Air Pollutant Emissions 206
2.1.8.1 BC emissions (edgar_bc) 206
2.1.8.2 CH4 emissions (edgar_ch4) 207
2.1.8.3 CO emissions (edgar_co) 207
2.1.8.4 N2O emissions (edgar_n2o) 207
2.1.8.5 NH3 emissions (edgar_nh3) 207
2.1.8.6 NMVOC emissions (edgar_nmvoc) 207
2.1.8.7 NOx emissions (edgar_nox) 207
2.1.8.8 OC emissions (edgar_oc) 208
2.1.8.9 PM10 emissions (edgar_pm10) 208
2.1.8.10 PM2.5 emissions (edgar_pm25) 208
2.1.8.11 SO2 emissions (edgar_so2) 208
2.1.9 EDGAR - Fossil CO2 Emissions of All World Countries 208
2.1.9.1 CO2 emissions per GDP (edgar_co2gdp) 209
2.1.9.2 CO2 emissions per capita (edgar_co2pc) 209
2.1.9.3 CO2 emissions total (edgar_co2t) 209
2.1.10 The Environmental Democracy Index 209
2.1.10.1 Environmental Democracy Index (edi_edi) 209
2.1.10.2 Affordable access to relief and remedy (Guideline 20) (edi_gaarr) . . 210
2.1.10.3 Alternative dispute resolution for environmental issues (Guideline 26) (edi_gadrei) 210
2.1.10.4 Awareness and education about remedies and relief (Guideline 23) (edi_gaerr) 211
2.1.10.5 Accessibility of information requests (Guideline 1) (edi_gair) 211
2.1.10.6 Due account of public comments (Guideline 11) (edi_gapc) 211
2.1.10.7 Broad standing (Guideline 18) (edi_gbs) 212
2.1.10.8 Effective enforcement (Guideline 22) (edi_gee) 212
2.1.10.9 Environmental information in the public domain (Guideline 2) (edi_gepd) 212
2.1.10.10 Early public participation (Guideline 8) (edi_gepp) 213
2.1.10.11 Early warning information (Guideline 6) (edi_gewi) 213
2.1.10.12 Fair, timely, and independent review (Guideline 19) (edi_gftir) . . . 214
2.1.10.13 Grounds for refusal (Guideline 3) (edi_ggr) 214
2.1.10.14 Information collection and management (Guideline 4) (edi_gicm) . . 214
2.1.10.15 Informed participation (Guideline 10) (edi_gip) 215
2.1.10.16 Integrating public input for rule-making (Guideline 13) (edi_gipirm) 215
2.1.10.17 Information request appeals (Guideline 15) (edi_gira) 216
2.1.10.18 Public access to judicial and administrative decisions (Guideline 24) (edi_gpajad) 216
2.1.10.19 Prompt, effective remedies (Guideline 21) (edi_gper) 217
2.1.10.20 Public participation appeals (Guideline 16) (edi_gppa) 217
2.1.10.21 Proactive public consultation (Guideline 9) (edi_gppc) 217
2.1.10.22 Public participation review (Guideline 12) (edi_gppr) 218

2.1.10.23 Right of public to challenge state or private actors (Guideline 17) (edi_grpcspa) . . . 218
2.1.10.24 State of the environment report (Guideline 5) (edi_gser) . . . 219
2.1.10.25 Justice Pillar Score (edi_jp) . . . 219
2.1.10.26 Access to Information Pillar Score (edi_pati) . . . 219
2.1.10.27 Participation Pillar Score (edi_pp) . . . 219
2.1.11 Global Footprint Data . . . 220
2.1.11.1 Biocapacity Per Person (gha per capita) (ef_bcpc) . . . 220
2.1.11.2 Total Biocapacity (total gha) (ef_bct) . . . 220
2.1.11.3 Built-up land Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_bul) . . . 220
2.1.11.4 Built-up land biocapacity per capita (ef_bul_bc) . . . 220
2.1.11.5 Built-up land Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_bulp) . . . 221
2.1.11.6 Carbon Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_carb) . . . 221
2.1.11.7 Carbon biocapacity per capita (ef_carb_bc) . . . 221
2.1.11.8 Carbon Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_carbp) . . . 221
2.1.11.9 Cropland footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_crop) . . . 221
2.1.11.10 Cropland biocapacity per capita (ef_crop_bc) . . . 222
2.1.11.11 Cropland Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_cropp) . . . 222
2.1.11.12 Ecological Footprint of Consumption Per Person (gha per person) (ef_ef) . . . 222
2.1.11.13 Ecological Footprint of Production Footprint (gha per person) (ef_efp) 222
2.1.11.14 Total Ecological Footprint of Consumption (total area) (ef_eft) . . . 222
2.1.11.15 Total Ecological Footprint of Production (total area) (ef_eftp) . . . 223
2.1.11.16 Fish Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_fg) . . . 223
2.1.11.17 Fishing ground biocapacity per capita (ef_fg_bc) . . . 223
2.1.11.18 Fish Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_fgp) . . . 223
2.1.11.19 Forest product Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_for) . 224
2.1.11.20 Forest land biocapacity per capita (ef_for_bc) . . . 224
2.1.11.21 Forest product Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_forp) . 224
2.1.11.22 Grazing Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_gl) . . . 224
2.1.11.23 Grazing land biocapacity per capita (ef_gl_bc) . . . 224
2.1.11.24 Grazing Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_glp) . . . 225
2.1.12 Environmental Ministries . . . 225
2.1.12.1 Environmental ministry establishment (em_envmin) . . . 225
2.1.13 Emergency Events Database . . . 225
2.1.13.1 Total damage from natural disasters in USD (emdat_damage) . . . 226
2.1.13.2 Number of people affected by natural disasters (emdat_naffect) . . . 226
2.1.13.3 Number of people killed by natural disasters (emdat_ndeath) . . . 226
2.1.13.4 Number of natural disasters (emdat_ndis) . . . 226
2.1.13.5 Number of homeless people after natural disaster (emdat_nhome) . . 226
2.1.13.6 Number of people injured in natural disasters (emdat_ninj) . . . 227
2.1.13.7 Number of affected (total) by natural disasters (emdat_ntotaff) . . . 227
2.1.14 Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations . . . 227
2.1.14.1 Number of national ENGOs (engo_nengo) . . . 227
2.1.15 ENVIPOLCON . . . 227
2.1.15.1 Policy instruments for quality of bathing water (epc_bath) . . . 228
2.1.15.2 Policy instruments for exhaust emissions from cars (epc_car) . . . 228
2.1.15.3 Policy instruments for reduction of CO2 emissions from heavy industry (epc_co2) . . . 228

2.1.15.4 Policy instruments for hazardous substances in detergents (epc_dete) 229
2.1.15.5 Policy instruments for energy efficiency of refrigerators (epc_enef) . 229
2.1.15.6 Policy instruments for electricity from renewable sources (epc_ener) 230
2.1.15.7 Policy instruments for forest protection policy (epc_fors) 230
2.1.15.8 Policy instruments for lead emissions from vehicles (epc_lead) 231
2.1.15.9 Policy instruments for noise emissions from lorries (epc_nois) 231
2.1.15.10 Policy instruments to promote refillable beverage containers (epc_pawa) 231
2.1.15.11 Policy instruments for contaminated sites (epc_soil) 232
2.1.15.12 Policy instruments for water protection related to industrial discharges (epc_watp) 232
2.1.16 ENVIPOLCONCHANGE 233
2.1.16.1 Change in eco audit policy (epcc_audi_ch2) 233
2.1.16.2 Eco audit policy introduction (epcc_audi_in2) 233
2.1.16.3 Change in coliforms in bathing water policy (epcc_bath_ch2) 233
2.1.16.4 Coliforms in bathing water policy introduction (epcc_bath_in2) . . 233
2.1.16.5 Passenger car emissions CO regulatory level (epcc_car_co) 234
2.1.16.6 Passenger car emissions HC regulatory level (epcc_car_hc) 234
2.1.16.7 Passenger car emissions NOx regulatory level (epcc_car_nox) 234
2.1.16.8 Change in passenger car emissions policy (epcc_care_ch2) 234
2.1.16.9 Passenger car emissions policy introduction (epcc_care_in2) 234
2.1.16.10 Sum of downward changes in all 17 standards (epcc_cd_dwsum) . . 234
2.1.16.11 Sum of upward changes in all 17 standards (epcc_cd_upsum) 235
2.1.16.12 Cumulative sum of all policy-in-place items (epcc_ch_kum) 235
2.1.16.13 Sum of all changes in policy (epcc_ch2) 235
2.1.16.14 Change in contaminated sites policy (epcc_cont_ch2) 235
2.1.16.15 Contaminated sites policy introduction (epcc_cont_in2) 235
2.1.16.16 Change in recycling of construction waste policy (epcc_cowa_ch2) . 236
2.1.16.17 Recycling of construction waste policy introduction (epcc_cowa_in2) 236
2.1.16.18 Change in detergents regulation policy (epcc_dete_ch2) 236
2.1.16.19 Detergents regulation policy introduction (epcc_dete_in2) 236
2.1.16.20 Change in ecolabel policy (epcc_ecol_ch2) 236
2.1.16.21 Ecolabel policy introduction (epcc_ecol_in2) 237
2.1.16.22 Change in environmental impact assessment (epcc_eias_ch2) 237
2.1.16.23 Environmental impact assessment introduction (epcc_eias_in2) . . . 237
2.1.16.24 Change in energy efficiency of refrigerators policy (epcc_enef_ch2) . 237
2.1.16.25 Energy efficiency of refrigerators policy introduction (epcc_enef_in2) 237
2.1.16.26 Change in glass recycling target in regulation (epcc_glas_ch2) . . . 238
2.1.16.27 Glass recycling target in regulation introduction (epcc_glas_in2) . . 238
2.1.16.28 Glass recycling target in regulations, percent (epcc_glas2_s) 238
2.1.16.29 Sum of first policy introductions (epcc_intro_kum) 238
2.1.16.30 Change in landfill target in regulations (epcc_land_ch2) 238
2.1.16.31 Landfill target in regulations introduction (epcc_lanr_in2) 238
2.1.16.32 Large combustion plants regulatory level DUST (epcc_lcp_dust) . . 239
2.1.16.33 Large combustion plants regulatory level NOX (epcc_lcp_nox) . . . 239
2.1.16.34 Large combustion plants regulatory level SO2 (epcc_lcp_so2) 239
2.1.16.35 Change in large combustion plants policy (epcc_lcpt_ch2) 239
2.1.16.36 Large combustion plants policy introduction (epcc_lcpt_in2) 239

2.1.16.37 Change lead content in petrol policy (epcc_lead_ch2) 240
2.1.16.38 Lead content in petrol policy introduction (epcc_lead_in2) 240
2.1.16.39 Lead content in petrol regulatory level (epcc_lead_s) 240
2.1.16.40 Change in motorway noise emissions policy (epcc_moto_ch2) 240
2.1.16.41 Motorway noise emissions policy introduction (epcc_moto_in2) . . . 240
2.1.16.42 Motorway noise emissions regulatory level (epcc_moto_s) 240
2.1.16.43 Change in noise emissions from lorries policy (epcc_nois_ch2) 241
2.1.16.44 Noise emissions from lorries policy introduction (epcc_nois_in2) . . 241
2.1.16.45 Noise emissions from lorries regulatory level (epcc_nois_s) 241
2.1.16.46 Change in packaging waste recycling target (epcc_pact_ch2) 241
2.1.16.47 Packaging waste recycling target introduction (epcc_pact_in2) . . . 241
2.1.16.48 Change in paper recycling target in regulation (epcc_pape_ch2) . . 242
2.1.16.49 Paper recycling target in regulation introduction (epcc_pape_in2) . 242
2.1.16.50 Paper recycling target in regulations, percent (epcc_pape2_s) 242
2.1.16.51 Change in soil policy (epcc_soil_ch2) 242
2.1.16.52 Soil policy introduction (epcc_soil_in2) 242
2.1.16.53 Change in sulphur content gas oil policy (epcc_sulp_ch2) 243
2.1.16.54 Sulphur content gas oil policy introduction (epcc_sulp_in2) 243
2.1.16.55 Sulphur content in gas oil regulatory level (epcc_sulp_s) 243
2.1.16.56 Change in National environmental policy/Sustainable development plan (epcc_susp_ch2) 243
2.1.16.57 National environmental policy/Sustainable development plan introduction (epcc_susp_in2) 243
2.1.16.58 Water protection - BOD in industrial discharges (epcc_wabo_s) . . 244
2.1.16.59 Water protection - Copper in industrial discharges (epcc_waco_s) . 244
2.1.16.60 Water protection - Chromium in industrial discharges (epcc_wacr_s) 244
2.1.16.61 Change in efficient use of water in industry policy (epcc_waef_ch2) 244
2.1.16.62 Efficient use of water in industry policy introduction (epcc_waef_in2) 244
2.1.16.63 Water protection - Lead in industrial discharges (epcc_wale_s) . . . 244
2.1.16.64 Change in water protection policy - industrial discharges (epcc_wapr_ch2) 245
2.1.16.65 Water protection - industrial discharges introduction (epcc_wapr_in2) 245
2.1.16.66 Water protection - Zinc in industrial discharges (epcc_wazi_s) . . . 245
2.1.17 Environmental Performance Index Data 2020 245
2.1.17.1 Agriculture Issue Category (epi_agr) 245
2.1.17.2 Air Quality Issue Category (epi_air) 246
2.1.17.3 Pollution Emissions Issue Category (epi_ape) 246
2.1.17.4 Black carbon growth rate (epi_bca) 247
2.1.17.5 Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category (epi_bdh) 247
2.1.17.6 Biodiversity habitat index (epi_bhv) 248
2.1.17.7 Climate Change Issue Category (epi_cch) 248
2.1.17.8 CO2 growth rate (epi_cda) 249
2.1.17.9 CH4 growth rate (epi_cha) 249
2.1.17.10 Ecosystem Services Issue Category (epi_ecs) 250
2.1.17.11 Environmental Health Policy Objective (epi_eh) 250
2.1.17.12 Environmental Performance Index (epi_epi) 250
2.1.17.13 Ecosystem Vitality Policy Objective (epi_ev) 251
2.1.17.14 Fish caught by trawling (epi_fct) 251
2.1.17.15 F-gas growth rate (epi_fga) 251

2.1.17.16 Fisheries Issue Category (epi_fsh) . . . 251
2.1.17.17 Fish stock status (epi_fss) . . . 252
2.1.17.18 GHG emissions per capita (epi_ghp) . . . 252
2.1.17.19 GHG intensity trend (epi_gib) . . . 253
2.1.17.20 Grassland loss (epi_grl) . . . 253
2.1.17.21 Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category (epi_h2o) . . . 253
2.1.17.22 Household solid fuels (epi_had) . . . 253
2.1.17.23 Heavy Metals Issue Category (epi_hmt) . . . 254
2.1.17.24 CO2 from land cover (epi_lcb) . . . 254
2.1.17.25 Marine protected areas (epi_mpa) . . . 254
2.1.17.26 Controlled solid waste (epi_msw) . . . 254
2.1.17.27 Marine trophic index (epi_mti) . . . 255
2.1.17.28 N2O growth rate (epi_noa) . . . 255
2.1.17.29 NOx growth rate (epi_nxa) . . . 255
2.1.17.30 Ozone exposure (epi_ozd) . . . 256
2.1.17.31 Protected areas representativeness index (epi_par) . . . 256
2.1.17.32 Lead exposure (epi_pbd) . . . 256
2.1.17.33 PM2.5 exposure (epi_pmd) . . . 256
2.1.17.34 SO2 growth rate (epi_sda) . . . 257
2.1.17.35 Species habitat index (epi_shi) . . . 257
2.1.17.36 Sustainable nitrogen management index (epi_snm) . . . 257
2.1.17.37 Species protection index (epi_spi) . . . 258
2.1.17.38 Terrestrial biome protection (Global weights) (epi_tbg) . . . 258
2.1.17.39 Terrestrial biome protection (National weights) (epi_tbn) . . . 258
2.1.17.40 Tree cover loss (epi_tcl) . . . 259
2.1.17.41 Unsafe sanitation (epi_usd) . . . 259
2.1.17.42 Unsafe drinking water (epi_uwd) . . . 259
2.1.17.43 Waste Management Issue Category (epi_wmg) . . . 259
2.1.17.44 Water Resources Issue Category (epi_wrs) . . . 260
2.1.17.45 Wetland loss (epi_wtl) . . . 260
2.1.17.46 Wastewater treatment (epi_wwt) . . . 260
2.1.18 European Social Survey - Wave 1-9 . . . 260
2.1.18.1 Climate policy support: bans (mean) (ess_banhhap_m) . . . 261
2.1.18.2 Belief that climate change is natural (percent) (ess_ccnthum_p) . . . 261
2.1.18.3 Personal responsibility to reduce climate change (mean) (ess_ccrdprs_m) . . . 261
2.1.18.4 Climate change denial (percent) (ess_clmchng_p) . . . 262
2.1.18.5 Thinking about climate change (mean) (ess_clmthgt_m) . . . 262
2.1.18.6 Belief in climate action: governments (mean) (ess_gvsrdcc_m) . . . 263
2.1.18.7 Important to care for the environment (mean) (ess_impenv_m) . . . 263
2.1.18.8 Climate policy support: taxes (mean) (ess_inctxff_m) . . . 264
2.1.18.9 Belief in climate action: individuals (mean) (ess_lklmten_m) . . . 264
2.1.18.10 Climate policy support: subsidies (mean) (ess_sbsrnen_m) . . . 264
2.1.18.11 Worry about climate change (mean) (ess_wrclmch_m) . . . 265
2.1.19 Environmental Land Use Data . . . 265
2.1.19.1 Agricultural land (percent of Land area) (fao_luagr) . . . 265
2.1.19.2 Arable land (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrara) . . . 265
2.1.19.3 Cropland (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrcrop) . . . 266

2.1.19.4 Agriculture area actually irrigated (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirrac) . . . 266
2.1.19.5 Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirreq) . . . 266
2.1.19.6 Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Cropland) (fao_luagrirreqcrop) . . . 266
2.1.19.7 Agriculture area under organic agric. (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrorg) . . . 266
2.1.19.8 Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrpas) . . . 266
2.1.19.9 Land under permanent crops (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrpcrop) . . . 267
2.1.19.10 Cropland (percent of Land area) (fao_lucrop) . . . 267
2.1.19.11 Forest land (percent of Land area) (fao_luforest) . . . 267
2.1.19.12 Planted forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforplant) . . . 267
2.1.19.13 Other naturally regenerated forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforreg) . . . 267
2.1.19.14 Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Land area) (fao_lupas) . . . 267
2.1.20 Green Growth . . . 268
2.1.20.1 Population connected to public sewerage, percent total population (gg_asew_pop) . . . 268
2.1.20.2 Population connected to sewerage with primary treatment, percent total population (gg_asewp) . . . 268
2.1.20.3 Population connected to sewerage with secondary treatment, percent total population (gg_asews) . . . 268
2.1.20.4 Population connected to sewerage with tertiary treatment, percent total population (gg_asewt) . . . 269
2.1.20.5 Built up area per capita (gg_buapc) . . . 269
2.1.20.6 Built up area, percent total land (gg_buapt) . . . 269
2.1.20.7 Energy intensity, TPES per capita (gg_ei) . . . 269
2.1.20.8 Environmentally related government R and D budget, percent total government R and D (gg_envrd_gbaord) . . . 269
2.1.20.9 Environmentally related R and D expenditure, percent GDP (gg_envrd_gdp) . . . 270
2.1.20.10 Environmentally related ODA, percent total ODA (gg_eoda) . . . 270
2.1.20.11 Energy public RD and D budget, percent GDP (gg_erdgdp) . . . 270
2.1.20.12 Development of environment-related technologies, percent all technologies (gg_etp) . . . 270
2.1.20.13 Development of environment-related technologies, percent inventions worldwide (gg_etpw) . . . 270
2.1.20.14 Fossil fuel public RD and D budget (excluding CCS), percent total energy public RD and D (gg_ffrd) . . . 271
2.1.20.15 Forest resource stocks (gg_frs) . . . 271
2.1.20.16 Forests under sustainable management certification FSC, percent total forest area (gg_fsmc) . . . 271
2.1.20.17 Intensity of use of forest resources (gg_iufr) . . . 271
2.1.20.18 Mortality from exposure to ambient ozone (gg_mao) . . . 271
2.1.20.19 Mortality from exposure to lead (gg_ml) . . . 272
2.1.20.20 Mortality from exposure to ambient PM2.5 (gg_mpm) . . . 272
2.1.20.21 Mortality from exposure to residential radon (gg_mr) . . . 272

2.1.20.22 Municipal waste generated, kg per capita (gg_mwgpc) 272
2.1.20.23 Municipal waste incinerated, percent treated waste (gg_mwipt) . . . 272
2.1.20.24 Municipal waste disposed to landfills, percent treated waste (gg_mwlpt) 272
2.1.20.25 Municipal waste recycled or composted, percent treated waste (gg_mwrpt) 273
2.1.20.26 ODA - all sectors - climate change mitigation, percent total ODA (gg_oda_ccm) 273
2.1.20.27 Percentage of population exposed to more than 10 g/m3 of PM2.5 (gg_pm25ex10p) 273
2.1.20.28 Percentage of population exposed to more than 35 g/m3 of PM2.5 (gg_pm25ex35p) 273
2.1.20.29 Mean population exposure to PM2.5 (gg_pm25exm) 273
2.1.20.30 Petrol tax, USD per litre (gg_pt) 274
2.1.20.31 Renewable energy supply, percent TPES (gg_re_tpes) 274
2.1.20.32 Renewable electricity, percent total electricity generation (gg_reperegen) 274
2.1.20.33 Renewable energy public RD and D budget, percent total energy public RD and D (gg_rerd_erd) 274
2.1.20.34 Threatened bird species, percent total known species (gg_tbs) 274
2.1.20.35 Threatened mammal species, percent total known species (gg_tms) . 275
2.1.20.36 Threatened vascular plant species, percent total known species (gg_tps) 275
2.1.20.37 Water stress, total freshwater abstraction as percent total available renewable resources (gg_wsa) 275
2.1.20.38 Water stress, total freshwater abstraction as percent total internal renewable resources (gg_wsi) 275
2.1.21 International Environmental Agreements Database Project 275
2.1.21.1 Number of IEAs entered into force for the first time (iead_eif1) . . . 276
2.1.21.2 Number of IEAs entered into force for the second time (iead_eif2) . 276
2.1.21.3 Number of IEAs entered into force for the third time (iead_eif3) . . 276
2.1.21.4 Number of IEAs in force, counting terminated IEAs (iead_inforce) . 276
2.1.21.5 Number of IEAs in force, not counting terminated IEAs (iead_inforce_noterm) 276
2.1.21.6 Number of IEAs ratified per year (iead_rat) 277
2.1.21.7 Number of IEAs signed per year (iead_sig) 277
2.1.21.8 Number of terminated IEAs per year (iead_term) 277
2.1.21.9 Number of first withdrawals from IEAs per year (iead_withdraw1) . 277
2.1.21.10 Number of second withdrawals from IEAs per year (iead_withdraw2) 277
2.1.22 The International Social Survey Programme. Environment Module 278
2.1.22.1 Worry about environment vs jobs (mean) (issp_10am) 278
2.1.22.2 Unwillingness to pay higher prices (percent) (issp_12ap) 278
2.1.22.3 Unwillingness to pay higher taxes (percent) (issp_12bp) 279
2.1.22.4 Unwillingness to cut in standard of living (percent) (issp_12cp) . . . 279
2.1.22.5 Individual action is insufficient (mean) (issp_13am) 279
2.1.22.6 Environmental behavior (mean) (issp_13bm) 280
2.1.22.7 Claims about environmental threats are exaggerated (mean) (issp_13em) 280
2.1.22.8 Perceived vulnerability to environmental problems (mean) (issp_13gm) 280
2.1.22.9 Support for government action to make people comply (percent) (issp_15ap) 281
2.1.22.10 Priority of future energy sources - fossil fuels (percent) (issp_18p) . 281

2.1.22.11 Attitudes on international environmental agreements (mean) (issp_19am) . . . 281
2.1.22.12 Attitudes towards global environmental justice (mean) (issp_19bm) . 282
2.1.22.13 Environment is most or next most important issue (percent) (issp_1ap) 282
2.1.22.14 Reported extent of recycling (mean) (issp_20am) . . . 282
2.1.22.15 Recycling not available (percent) (issp_20ap) . . . 283
2.1.22.16 Reducing energy use for the environment (mean) (issp_20dm) . . . 283
2.1.22.17 Membership in environmental groups (percent) (issp_21p) . . . 283
2.1.22.18 Signed petitions about environmental issues (percent) (issp_22ap) . 284
2.1.22.19 Given money to an environmental group (percent) (issp_22bp) . . . 284
2.1.22.20 Taken part in a protest/demonstration about environmental issues (percent) (issp_22cp) . . . 284
2.1.22.21 Environmental concern (mean) (issp_6m) . . . 285
2.1.22.22 Knowledge about causes of environmental problems (mean) (issp_8am) 285
2.1.22.23 Knowledge about solutions to environmental problems (mean) (issp_8bm) . . . 285
2.1.22.24 Belief in science (mean) (issp_9am) . . . 286
2.1.23 Natural Resource Management Index Data . . . 286
2.1.23.1 Natural Resource Protection Indicator (nrmi_nrpi) . . . 286
2.1.24 Policy Instruments for the Environment . . . 287
2.1.24.1 Climate change related tax revenue (percent of GDP) (oecd_cctr_gdp) 287
2.1.24.2 Climate change related tax revenue (percent of total tax revenue) (oecd_cctr_tot) . . . 287
2.1.24.3 Environmentally related tax revenue (percent of GDP) (oecd_etr_gdp) 287
2.1.24.4 Environmentally related tax revenue (percent total tax revenue) (oecd_etr_tot) . . . 287
2.1.25 oecd_multi . . . 288
2.1.25.1 Environmentally adjusted multifactor productivity growth (oecd_eampg) . . . 288
2.1.25.2 Pollution adjusted GDP growth (oecd_polagdpg) . . . 288
2.1.26 Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (EPEA) . . . 288
2.1.26.1 Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (oecd_epea) . . . 288
2.1.27 Environmental Policy Stringency Index . . . 288
2.1.27.1 Environmental Policy Stringency Index (oecd_eps) . . . 288
2.1.28 Exposure to PM2.5 in Countries and Regions . . . 289
2.1.28.1 Percentage of population exposed to more than 15 micrograms per cubic meter (oecd_pm25ex15p) . . . 289
2.1.28.2 Percentage of population exposed to more than 15 micrograms per cubic meter (oecd_pm25ex25p) . . . 289
2.1.29 The Ocean Health Index Data . . . 289
2.1.29.1 Fisheries management effectiveness and opportunity (ohi_aoacc) . . 289
2.1.29.2 Ocean acidification (ohi_caacid) . . . 290
2.1.29.3 Coastal human population as a proxy for trend in trash (ohi_chp) . 290
2.1.29.4 Sea level rise (ohi_csslr) . . . 290
2.1.29.5 Sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (ohi_csst) . . . 291
2.1.29.6 UV radiation (ohi_cuv) . . . 291
2.1.29.7 High bycatch caused by artisanal fishing (ohi_fah) . . . 292
2.1.29.8 High bycatch caused by commercial fishing (ohi_fchb) . . . 292
2.1.29.9 Low bycatch caused by commercial fishing (ohi_fclb) . . . 292
2.1.29.10 CBD survey: habitat (ohi_hab) . . . 293

2.1.29.11 CBD survey: coastal habitat (ohi_habcom) . . . 293
2.1.29.12 CBD survey: ocean habitat (ohi_habeez) . . . 294
2.1.29.13 Coastal population density as a proxy for intertidal habitat destruction (ohi_hdinter) . . . 294
2.1.29.14 Bycatch by artisanal fishing - hard bottom habitat destruction (ohi_hshb) . . . 294
2.1.29.15 Demersal destructive fishing - soft bottom habitat destruction (ohi_hssb) . . . 295
2.1.29.16 Coastal protected areas inland 1km (ohi_lpai) . . . 295
2.1.29.17 Coastal marine protected areas offshore 3km (ohi_lpao) . . . 295
2.1.29.18 CBD Survey: Mariculture (ohi_maricul) . . . 295
2.1.29.19 Areas of observed blast (dynamite) fishing (ohi_npblast) . . . 296
2.1.29.20 Areas of observed poison fishing (ohi_npcyan) . . . 296
2.1.29.21 The Ocean Health Index (ohi_ohi) . . . 297
2.1.29.22 Coastal chemical pollution within 3 nm offshore (ohi_pc3) . . . 297
2.1.29.23 Chemical pollution (ohi_pchem) . . . 297
2.1.29.24 Coastal fertilizer pollution (ohi_pn3) . . . 298
2.1.29.25 Fertilizer pollution as a proxy for nutrient pollution (ohi_pnutrient) 298
2.1.29.26 Trash pollution (ohi_ptrash) . . . 299
2.1.29.27 Alien Species (ohi_saali) . . . 299
2.1.29.28 Percent direct employment in tourism (ohi_tjpt) . . . 299
2.1.29.29 CBD Survey: Tourism (ohi_tour) . . . 300
2.1.29.30 Sustainability index (ohi_trsust) . . . 300
2.1.29.31 CBD Survey: Water (ohi_water) . . . 300
2.1.30 Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014 . . . 301
2.1.30.1 Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year (ross_gas_exp) . . . 301
2.1.30.2 Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexp) . . . 301
2.1.30.3 Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexpc) . . . 301
2.1.30.4 Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe (ross_gas_price) . . . 302
2.1.30.5 Gas production, million barrels oil equiv. (ross_gas_prod) . . . 302
2.1.30.6 Gas production value in 2000 dollars (ross_gas_value_2000) . . . 302
2.1.30.7 Gas production value in 2014 dollars (ross_gas_value_2014) . . . 302
2.1.30.8 Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day (ross_oil_exp) . . . 302
2.1.30.9 Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollars (ross_oil_netexp) . . . 302
2.1.30.10 Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars (ross_oil_netexpc) . . . 303
2.1.30.11 Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl (ross_oil_price) . . . 303
2.1.30.12 Oil production in metric tons (ross_oil_prod) . . . 303
2.1.30.13 Oil production value in 2000 dollars (ross_oil_value_2000) . . . 303
2.1.30.14 Oil production value in 2014 dollars (ross_oil_value_2014) . . . 303
2.1.31 Sustainable Governance Indicators . . . 303
2.1.31.1 Environmental Policy Performance Index (sgi_en) . . . 304
2.1.31.2 Environmental Policy Performance - Environment (sgi_enen) . . . 304
2.1.31.3 Environmental Policy Performance - Global Environmental Protection (sgi_enge) . . . 304
2.1.31.4 Environmental policy effectiveness (sgi_epe) . . . 304
2.1.31.5 Participation in global environmental regimes (sgi_ger) . . . 305
2.1.32 Stock of Climate Laws and Policies . . . 305

2.1.32.1 Stock of executive orders/policies on mitigation for the past 3 years (slaws_mit_ex_l3) . . . 306
2.1.32.2 Stock of older executive orders/policies on mitigation (slaws_mit_ex_lt) . . . 306
2.1.32.3 Stock of mitigation laws and policies for the past 3 years (slaws_mit_l3) 306
2.1.32.4 Stock of legislative mitigation laws for the past 3 years (slaws_mit_leg_l3) . . . 306
2.1.32.5 Stock of older legislative mitigation laws (slaws_mit_leg_lt) . . . 306
2.1.32.6 Stock of older mitigation laws and policies (slaws_mit_lt) . . . 307
2.1.33 V-Party Dataset . . . 307
2.1.33.1 Environmental parties: share of seats (vparty_envseat) . . . 307
2.1.33.2 Environmental parties: share of votes (vparty_envvote) . . . 307
2.1.34 World Development Indicators . . . 308
2.1.34.1 Agricultural irrigated land (percent of total agricultural land) (wdi_agrland) . . . 308
2.1.34.2 Arable land (percent of land area) (wdi_araland) . . . 308
2.1.34.3 Land area (sq. km) (wdi_area) . . . 308
2.1.34.4 Land area where elevation is below 5 meters (percent of total land area) (wdi_areabelow) . . . 308
2.1.34.5 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2) . . . 309
2.1.34.6 Forest area (percent of land area) (wdi_forest) . . . 309
2.1.34.7 Fossil fuel energy consumption (percent of total) (wdi_fossil) . . . 309
2.1.34.8 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis) . . . 309
2.1.34.9 Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability (wdi_piesr) . 309
2.1.34.10 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) (wdi_precip) . . . 310
2.1.34.11 Terrestrial protected areas (percent of total land area) (wdi_tpa) . . 310
2.1.35 World Values Survey . . . 310
2.1.35.1 Active memberships in environmental organizations (percent) (wvs_ameop) . . . 310
2.1.35.2 Confidence in environmental organizations (mean) (wvs_ceom) . . . 311
2.1.35.3 Donations to ecological organizations (percent) (wvs_deop) . . . 311
2.1.35.4 Protecting environment vs economic growth (percent) (wvs_epmip) . 311
2.1.35.5 Environment is the most serious problem (percent) (wvs_epmpp) . . 312
2.1.35.6 Inactive memberships in environmental organizations (percent) (wvs_imeop) . . . 312
2.1.35.7 Participation in environmental protests (percent) (wvs_pedp) . . . 312
2.1.35.8 Important to look after the environment (mean) (wvs_ploem) . . . 312
2.2 QoG EQI Regional Level 2021 (with all NUTS2 regions) . . . 313
2.2.1 Identification Variables . . . 313
2.2.1.1 NUTS code of region (region_code) . . . 313
2.2.1.2 Name of region (name) . . . 314
2.2.1.3 Year (year) . . . 314
2.2.1.4 EQI region code (eqiregionn2) . . . 314
2.2.1.5 NUTS Level (nuts_level) . . . 314
2.2.1.6 NUTS0 abbreviation code (nuts0) . . . 314
2.2.1.7 NUTS1 abbreviation code (nuts1) . . . 315
2.2.1.8 NUTS2 abbreviation code (nuts2) . . . 315
2.2.1.9 Name of the country (cname) . . . 315
2.2.2 Regional Level Variables . . . 315

2.2.2.1 Nuts 2 Level (eqi21_n2) . . . 315
2.2.2.2 Lower boundary of margin of error, EQI (eqi21_n2_lowme) . . . 315
2.2.2.3 Upper boundary of margin of error, EQI (eqi21_n2_highme) . . . 315
2.2.2.4 Quality pillar (qualityp21_n2) . . . 316
2.2.2.5 Impartiality pillar (impartialityp21_n2) . . . 316
2.2.2.6 Corruption pillar (corruptionp21_n2) . . . 316
2.3 QoG European Quality of Government Index CATI - Country Level (2010, 2013, 2017, 2021 2024) . . . 316
2.3.1 Identification Variables . . . 317
2.3.1.1 Name of the country (cname) . . . 317
2.3.1.2 Year (year) . . . 317
2.3.1.3 Country Code (ccode) . . . 317
2.3.1.4 3-letter Country Code (ccodealp) . . . 317
2.3.1.5 Country Code COW (ccodecow) . . . 318
2.3.1.6 Country Code World Bank (ccodewb) . . . 318
2.3.2 Country Level Variables . . . 318
2.3.2.1 How would you rate the quality of public education in your area? (ed_qual) . . . 318
2.3.2.2 How would you rate the quality of the public health care system in your area? (hel_qual) . . . 318
2.3.2.3 How would you rate the quality of the police force in your area? (law_qual) . . . 318
2.3.2.4 Certain people are given special advantages in the public health care system in my area. (helimpart1) . . . 318
2.3.2.5 The police force gives special advantages to certain people in my area. (lawimpart1) . . . 319
2.3.2.6 Certain people are given special advantages in the public education system in my area. (edimpart1) . . . 319
2.3.2.7 All citizens are treated equally in the public health care system in my area. (helimpart2) . . . 319
2.3.2.8 All citizens are treated equally by the police force in my area. (lawimpart2) . . . 319
2.3.2.9 Corruption is prevalent in my areaÕs local public school system. (edcorr) . . . 319
2.3.2.10 Corruption is prevalent in the public health care system in my area. (helcorr) . . . 319
2.3.2.11 Corruption is prevalent in the police force in my area. (lawcorr) . . . 320
2.3.2.12 People in my area must use some form of corruption to just to get some basic public services. (need_cor) . . . 320
2.3.2.13 Corruption in my area is used to get access to special unfair privileges and wealth. (greed_cor) . . . 320
2.3.2.14 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) 320
2.3.2.15 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) . . . 320
2.3.2.16 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to police? (law_pay) . . . 320
2.3.2.17 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)321
2.3.2.18 Give an informal gift or bribe at any public agency in the last 12 months (any_bribe) . . . 321

2.3.2.19 In the area where I live, elections are conducted freely and fairly. (ed_ask) . . . 321
2.3.2.20 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? (hel_ask) . . . 321
2.3.2.21 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 police authorities? (law_ask) . . . 321
2.3.2.22 Inthelast12months, haveyouoranyoneinyourfamilybeenasked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe in any other government-run agency? (other_ask) . . . 321
2.3.2.23 Asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe at any public agency in the last 12 months (ask_any) . . . 322
2.3.2.24 In the area where I live, elections are conducted freely and fairly. (elec_not_free) . . . 322
2.3.2.25 On a 1 to 10 scale, with Ô1Õ being Ôno confidence at allÕ, and Ô10Õ being Ôcomplete confidenceÕ to do the right thing, how much confidence do you personally have in (COUNTRYÕs) parliament? (parl_conf) . . . 322
2.3.2.26 Give an informal gift or bribe at any public agency in the last 12 months (vote_buy_ask) . . . 322
2.3.2.27 Missing in original codebook (edimpart2) . . . 322
2.4 QoG European Quality of Government Index Individual Level (2010 2013) . . . 323
2.4.1 Identification Variables . . . 323
2.4.1.1 Respondent ID (2013) (id) . . . 323
2.4.1.2 Respondent ID (2010 and 2013) (resp_id) . . . 323
2.4.1.3 Year (year) . . . 324
2.4.1.4 Country of respondents (country) . . . 324
2.4.1.5 NUTS abbreviation Code (nuts) . . . 324
2.4.1.6 Name of NUTS Region (nuts_name) . . . 324
2.4.1.7 Numeric NUTS code found in the QoG Regional data (nuts_c) . . . 325
2.4.1.8 Language of interview (language) . . . 325
2.4.1.9 Type of interview (typetel) . . . 325
2.4.2 Survey Questions . . . 326
2.4.2.1 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) . . . 326
2.4.2.2 q2 - In the past 12 months have you used public health care services in your area? (q2) . . . 326
2.4.2.3 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) . . . 326
2.4.2.4 q4 - How would you rate the quality of public education in your area? (q4) . . . 326
2.4.2.5 q5 - How would you rate the quality of the public health care system in your area? (q5) . . . 326
2.4.2.6 q6 - How would you rate the quality of the police force in your area? (q6) . . . 326
2.4.2.7 q7 - Certain people are given special advantages in the public education system in my area. (q7) . . . 327
2.4.2.8 q8 - Certain people are given special advantages in the public health care system in my area. (q8) . . . 327

2.4.2.9 q9 - The police force gives special advantages to certain people in my area. (q9) . . . 327
2.4.2.10 q10 - All citizens are treated equally in the public education system in my area. (q10) . . . 327
2.4.2.11 q11 - All citizens are treated equally in the public health care system in my area. (q11) . . . 327
2.4.2.12 q12 - All citizens are treated equally by the police force in my area. (q12) . . . 327
2.4.2.13 q13 - Corruption is prevalent in my area's local public school system. (q13) . . . 328
2.4.2.14 q14 - Corruption is prevalent in the public health care system in my area. (q14) . . . 328
2.4.2.15 q15 - Corruption is prevalent in the police force in my area. (q15) . . . 328
2.4.2.16 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) . . . 328
2.4.2.17 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) . . . 328
2.4.2.18 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) . . . 329
2.4.2.19 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) . . . 329
2.4.2.20 q17 - In your opinion, how often do you think other citizens in your area use bribery to obtain public services? (q17) . . . 329
2.4.2.21 q18 - Please respond to the following: Corruption is NOT present in elections in my area. (q18) . . . 329
2.4.2.22 q19 - I trust the information provided by the local mass media in reporting on matters of politics and public services in my area. (q19) 329
2.4.2.23 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) . . . 329
2.4.2.24 q21a - Which statement comes closer to your own views? quot;In business most people can succeed if they are willing to work hardquot; (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) . . . 330
2.4.2.25 q21b - Which statement comes closer to your own views? quot;In the public sector most people can succeed if they are willing to work hardquot; (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) . . . 330
2.4.2.26 q22 - How would you judge the current state of the economy in (YOUR COUN- TRY)? (q22) . . . 330
2.4.2.27 q23 - In politics, people sometimes talk of quot;leftquot; and quot;rightquot;. 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) . . . 330
2.4.2.28 q24 - What political party would you vote for if the national parliamentary election were today? [2013 ONLY] (q24) . . . 330
2.4.2.29 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) . . . 331

2.4.2.30 q26 - Is your first language (mother tongue) the same as the official language in your region? (q26) . . . 331
2.4.2.31 service_exp (service_exp) . . . 331
2.4.3 Demographic Variables . . . 331
2.4.3.1 d1 - Gender of respondent (d1) . . . 331
2.4.3.2 d2 - Education of respondent (d2) . . . 331
2.4.3.3 d3 - Age of respondent (d3) . . . 332
2.4.3.4 rd3 - Age of respondent (recoded categories) (rd3) . . . 332
2.4.3.5 d4 - Household income (d4) . . . 332
2.4.3.6 rd4 - recoded d4 in local currency (rd4) . . . 332
2.4.3.7 recoded4 – categorical re-code of rd4 income, country specific (recoded4) 332
2.4.3.8 d5 - Occupation by sector (d5) . . . 333
2.4.3.9 d5bis - Occupation (d5bis) . . . 333
2.4.3.10 d6 - Population (d6) . . . 333
2.4.3.11 gender (gender) . . . 334
2.4.3.12 edu3 (edu3) . . . 334
2.4.3.13 age4 (age4) . . . 334
2.4.3.14 income3 (income3) . . . 334
2.4.3.15 population (population) . . . 335
2.4.3.16 unemployed (unemployed) . . . 335
2.4.4 Weights . . . 335
2.4.4.1 dweight (dweight) . . . 335
2.4.4.2 psweight (psweight) . . . 335
2.4.4.3 pweight (pweight) . . . 335
2.5 QoG European Quality of Government Index Individual Level (2017) . . . 336
2.5.1 Identification Variables . . . 336
2.5.1.1 Respondent ID (idfinal) . . . 336
2.5.1.2 Type of Telephone Interview (typetel) . . . 336
2.5.1.3 Country (country) . . . 336
2.5.1.4 Language (language) . . . 337
2.5.1.5 NUTS 2 (d7_nuts2) . . . 337
2.5.1.6 NUTS 1 (d7_nuts1) . . . 337
2.5.2 Demographic Variables . . . 337
2.5.2.1 Gender (d1) . . . 337
2.5.2.2 Age (d3) . . . 337
2.5.2.3 Age Recoded (rd3) . . . 337
2.5.2.4 Educational Level (d2) . . . 338
2.5.2.5 Household Income (d4) . . . 338
2.5.2.6 Household Income Local Cuurency (d4b) . . . 338
2.5.2.7 Household Income Recoded (recoded4) . . . 338
2.5.2.8 Public Sector Organization (d5a) . . . 338
2.5.2.9 Public Sector Organization if D5A = 1 (d5b) . . . 338
2.5.2.10 Population (d6) . . . 339
2.5.3 Survey Questions . . . 339
2.5.3.1 Q1: Public School Enrollment or Employment (q1) . . . 339
2.5.3.2 Q2: Use of Public Health Care Services (q2) . . . 339
2.5.3.3 Q3: Contact with Security or Police Forces (q3) . . . 340
2.5.3.4 Q4: Quality of Public Education (q4) . . . 340

2.5.3.5 Q5: Quality of Public Health Care (q5) . . . 340
2.5.3.6 Q6: Quality of Police Force (q6) . . . 340
2.5.3.7 Q7: Advantages in Education (q7) . . . 340
2.5.3.8 Q8: Advantages in Public Health Care (q8) . . . 340
2.5.3.9 Q9: Advantages by Police Forces (q9) . . . 341
2.5.3.10 Q10: Equal Treatment in Education System (q10) . . . 341
2.5.3.11 Q11: Equal Treatment in Public Health Care (q11) . . . 341
2.5.3.12 Q12: Equal Treatment by Police Forces (q12) . . . 341
2.5.3.13 Q13: Corruption Prevalance in Public School System (q13) . . . 341
2.5.3.14 Q14: Corruption Prevalance in Public Health Care (q14) . . . 341
2.5.3.15 Q15: Corruption Prevalance among Police Forces (q15) . . . 342
2.5.3.16 Q16.1. Corruption for Basic Public Services (q16_1) . . . 342
2.5.3.17 Q16.2. Corruption for Unfair Privileges (q16_2) . . . 342
2.5.3.18 Q17.1. Bribery: Asked by Education Services (q17_1) . . . 342
2.5.3.19 Q17.2. Bribery: Asked by Health or Medical Services (q17_2) . . . 342
2.5.3.20 Q17.3. Bribery: Asked by Police (q17_3) . . . 342
2.5.3.21 Q17.4. Bribery: Asked by Other Government Run Agency (q17_4) . 342
2.5.3.22 Q18.1. Bribery: given to Education Services (q18_1) . . . 343
2.5.3.23 Q18.2. Bribery: Given to Health or Medical Services (q18_2) . . . 343
2.5.3.24 Q18.3. Bribery: Given to Police (q18_3) . . . 343
2.5.3.25 Q18.4. Bribery: Given to Other Government-Run Agency (q18_4) . 343
2.5.3.26 Q19: Corruption: Elections (q19) . . . 343
2.5.3.27 Q20: Equal Treatment by Tax Authorities (q20) . . . 343
2.5.3.28 Q21: News Sources (q21) . . . 344
2.5.3.29 Q22.1. Trust Others (q22_1) . . . 344
2.5.3.30 Q22.2. Trust National Parliament (q22_2) . . . 344
2.5.3.31 Q22.3. Trust European Union (q22_3) . . . 344
2.5.3.32 Q22.4. Trust Regional or Local Parliament (q22_4) . . . 344
2.5.3.33 Q23.1. Public v Private Ownership (q23_1) . . . 345
2.5.3.34 Q23.2. Government Responsibility to Reduce Income Differences (q23_2) . . . 345
2.5.3.35 Q23.3. Environmental Protection v Economic Growth (q23_3) . . . 345
2.5.3.36 Q23.4. Migration (q23_4) . . . 345
2.5.3.37 Q23.5. Strong Leader (q23_5) . . . 345
2.5.3.38 Q24. State of Economy (q24) . . . 346
2.5.3.39 Q25. Political Party Preference (q25) . . . 346
2.5.3.40 Q26.a.1. Randomized Question 1 (q26a1) . . . 346
2.5.3.41 Q26.a.2. Randomized Question 2 (q26a2) . . . 346
2.5.3.42 Q26.a.3. Randomized Question 3 (q26a3) . . . 346
2.5.3.43 Q26.a.4. Randomized Question 4 (q26a4) . . . 347
2.5.3.44 Q26.b.1. Follow Up to Randomized Question 1 (q26b_1) . . . 347
2.5.3.45 Q26.b.2. Follow Up to Randomized Question 2 (q26b_2) . . . 347
2.5.3.46 Q26.b.3. Follow Up to Randomized Question 3 (q26b_3) . . . 347
2.5.3.47 Q26.b.4. Follow Up to Randomized Question 4 (q26b_4) . . . 348
2.5.4 Weights . . . 348
2.5.4.1 Individual Weights (iweight) . . . 348
2.5.4.2 Design Weights (dweight) . . . 348
2.5.4.3 Population Weights (pweight) . . . 349

2.5.4.4 Post Stratification Weight (psweight) . . . 349
2.6 QoG European Quality of Government Index Individual Level (2021) . . . 350
2.6.1 Identification Variables . . . 350
2.6.1.1 Respondent ID (resp_id) . . . 350
2.6.1.2 Type of interview (typeinterview) . . . 350
2.6.1.3 Type of Interview, detailed (typetel) . . . 351
2.6.1.4 Country of respondents (country) . . . 351
2.6.1.5 Language of interview (language) . . . 351
2.6.1.6 EQI regional code (eqiregion) . . . 352
2.6.1.7 NUTS3 abbreviation Code (nuts3) . . . 352
2.6.1.8 NUTS2 abbreviation Code (nuts2) . . . 352
2.6.1.9 NUTS1 abbreviation code (nuts1) . . . 352
2.6.1.10 Postcode (postcode) . . . 353
2.6.2 Demographic Variables . . . 353
2.6.2.1 Gender of respondent (d1) . . . 353
2.6.2.2 Age of respondent (recoded categories) (d2quotas) . . . 353
2.6.2.3 Education of respondent (d3recode) . . . 353
2.6.2.4 Household income (d4) . . . 353
2.6.2.5 Categorical re-code of d4(income) (recoded4) . . . 354
2.6.2.6 Occupation by sector (d5a) . . . 354
2.6.2.7 Occupation (IF d5a=1) (d5b) . . . 354
2.6.2.8 Were you born in (COUNTRY) (d6) . . . 354
2.6.2.9 Population (d7) . . . 355
2.6.3 Survey Questions . . . 355
2.6.3.1 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) 355
2.6.3.2 Have you or any of your immediate family used public health care services in your area in the past 12 months? (q2) . . . 355
2.6.3.3 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) . . . 355
2.6.3.4 How would you rate the quality of public education in your area? (q4) 355
2.6.3.5 How would you rate the quality of the public health care system in your area? (q5) . . . 356
2.6.3.6 How would you rate the quality of the police force in your area? (q6) 356
2.6.3.7 Certain people are given special advantages in the public education system in my area. (q7) . . . 356
2.6.3.8 Certain people are given special advantages in the public health care system in my area. (q8) . . . 356
2.6.3.9 The police force gives special advantages to certain people in my area. (q9) . . . 356
2.6.3.10 All citizens are treated equally in the public education system in my area. (q10) . . . 356
2.6.3.11 All citizens are treated equally in the public health care system in my area. (q11) . . . 357
2.6.3.12 All citizens are treated equally by the police force in my area. (q12) 357
2.6.3.13 In the area where I live, elections are conducted freely and fairly. (q13) 357
2.6.3.14 Corruption is prevalent in my area's local public school system. (q14) 357
2.6.3.15 Corruption is prevalent in the public health care system in my area. (q15) . . . 357

2.6.3.16 Corruption is prevalent in the police force in my area. (q16) 357
2.6.3.17 People in my area must use some form of corruption to just to get some basic public services. (q17_1) 358
2.6.3.18 Corruption in my area is used to get access to special unfair privileges and wealth. (q17_2) 358
2.6.3.19 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) 358
2.6.3.20 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) 358
2.6.3.21 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) 358
2.6.3.22 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) 359
2.6.3.23 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) 359
2.6.3.24 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) 359
2.6.3.25 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to police? (q19_3) 359
2.6.3.26 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) . 359
2.6.3.27 Changing topics a bit, how would you judge the current state of the economy in the area where you live? (q20) 360
2.6.3.28 What political party would you vote for if the national parliamentary election were today? (q21) 360
2.6.3.29 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) 360
2.6.3.30 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) 360
2.6.3.31 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) 360
2.6.3.32 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) 360
2.6.3.33 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) 361
2.6.3.34 The government in (COUNTRY) should reduce differences in peoples' incomes by taxing wealthier people and then providing welfare to the poor. (q25) 361
2.6.3.35 Governments should control prices and wages. (q26) 361
2.6.3.36 On whole, (COUNTRY) is worse-off by people coming to live here from other countries. (q27) 361
2.6.3.37 Gays and lesbians should be allowed to marry legally. (q28) 361

2.6.3.38 We'd be better off if we went back to living according to (COUNTRY's) traditional values. (q30) . . . 361
2.6.3.39 Personally, how worried are you about the effect of the COVID-19 virus on your own or your family's health? (q31_1) . . . 362
2.6.3.40 Personally, how worried are you about the effect of the COVID-19 virus on your own or your family's economic situation? (q31_2) . . . 362
2.6.3.41 How would you rate how the authorities are handling the COVID-19 virus in your area? (q32) . . . 362
2.6.3.42 Length of survey (length) . . . 362
2.6.4 Weights . . . 362
2.6.4.1 The design weight (dweight) . . . 362
2.6.4.2 The population weight (country) (pweight) . . . 363
2.6.4.3 The post-stratification weight by survey admin (age, gender, education) (psweight_a) . . . 363
2.6.4.4 The post-stratification weight overall(age, gender, education) (psweight_o) . . . 363
2.6.4.5 Partisanship weight (party_w) . . . 363
2.6.4.6 Partisanship weight, truncated (party_w_truc) . . . 363
2.7 QoG European Quality of Government Index Individual Level (2024) . . . 364
2.7.1 Identifier Variables . . . 364
2.7.1.1 Respondent ID (resp_id) . . . 364
2.7.1.2 Type of interview (typeinterview) . . . 364
2.7.1.3 Type of Interview, detailed (typetel) . . . 365
2.7.1.4 Country of respondents (country) . . . 365
2.7.1.5 Language of interview (language) . . . 365
2.7.1.6 EQI regional code (eqiregion) . . . 366
2.7.1.7 NUTS3 abbreviation Code (nuts3_code) . . . 366
2.7.1.8 NUTS2 abbreviation Code (nuts2_code) . . . 366
2.7.1.9 NUTS1 abbreviation code (nuts1_code) . . . 367
2.7.1.10 Postcode (postcode) . . . 367
2.7.1.11 NUTS1 abbreviation code (nuts1_name) . . . 367
2.7.1.12 NUTS2 abbreviation Code (nuts2_name) . . . 367
2.7.1.13 NUTS3 abbreviation Code (nuts3_name) . . . 367
2.7.2 Demographic Variables . . . 367
2.7.2.1 Gender of respondent (d1) . . . 367
2.7.2.2 Age of respondent (recoded categories) (d2) . . . 368
2.7.2.3 Education of respondent (d3recode) . . . 368
2.7.2.4 Household income (d4) . . . 368
2.7.2.5 Categorical re-code of d4(income) (recoded4) . . . 368
2.7.2.6 Occupation detailed (d5b) . . . 368
2.7.2.7 Population (d9) . . . 369
2.7.2.8 Occupation by sector (d5a) . . . 369
2.7.2.9 Education of respondent (d3) . . . 369
2.7.2.10 Practice of religion (d6) . . . 369
2.7.2.11 Usage of social media (d7) . . . 370
2.7.2.12 Country where the respondant was born (d8) . . . 370
2.7.2.13 Dummy variable for changed wording post-election Polish respondent (poland_elec) . . . 370
2.7.3 Survey Questions . . . 370

2.7.3.1 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) 370
2.7.3.2 Have you or any of your immediate family used public health care services in your area in the past 12 months? (q2) 371
2.7.3.3 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) 371
2.7.3.4 How would you rate the quality of public education in your area? (q4) 371
2.7.3.5 How would you rate the quality of the public health care system in your area? (q5) 371
2.7.3.6 How would you rate the quality of the police force in your area? (q6) 371
2.7.3.7 Certain people are given special advantages in the public education system in my area. (q7) 371
2.7.3.8 Certain people are given special advantages in the public health care system in my area. (q8) 372
2.7.3.9 Corruption is prevalent in the public health care system in my area. (q15) 372
2.7.3.10 Corruption is prevalent in the police force in my area. (q16) 372
2.7.3.11 People in my area must use some form of corruption to just to get some basic public services. (q17_1) 372
2.7.3.12 Corruption in my area is used to get access to special unfair privileges and wealth. (q17_2) 372
2.7.3.13 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) 372
2.7.3.14 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) 373
2.7.3.15 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) 373
2.7.3.16 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_5) 373
2.7.3.17 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) 373
2.7.3.18 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) 373
2.7.3.19 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to police? (q19_3) 374
2.7.3.20 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_5) . 374
2.7.3.21 Changing topics a bit, how would you judge the current state of the economy in the area where you live? (q21) 374
2.7.3.22 What political party would you vote for if the national parliamentary election were today? (q22) 374
2.7.3.23 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? (q23_1) 374
2.7.3.24 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? (q23_2) 375

2.7.3.25 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)? (q24_1) . . . 375
2.7.3.26 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)? (q24_2) . . . 375
2.7.3.27 On whole, (COUNTRY) is worse-off by people coming to live here from other countries. (q27) . . . 375
2.7.3.28 Gays and lesbians should be allowed to marry legally. (q28) . . . 375
2.7.3.29 Length of survey (length) . . . 375
2.7.3.30 Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in [COUNTRY] (q26) . . . 376
2.7.3.31 The police force gives special advantages to certain people in my area. (q9) . . . 376
2.7.3.32 All citizens are treated equally in the public education system in my area. (q10) . . . 376
2.7.3.33 All citizens are treated equally in the public health care system in my area. (q11) . . . 376
2.7.3.34 All citizens are treated equally by the police force in my area. (q12) 376
2.7.3.35 In the area where I live, elections are conducted freely and fairly. (q13) 376
2.7.3.36 Corruption is prevalent in my area's local public school system. (q14) 377
2.7.3.37 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? (q24_3) . . . 377
2.7.3.38 The government in (COUNTRY) should reduce differences in peoples' incomes by taxing wealthier people and then providing welfare to the poor. (q25) . . . 377
2.7.3.39 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 utilities (e.g., electric, water, trash collection, etc.)? (q18_4) . . . 377
2.7.3.40 n the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe inutilities (such as electric, water, trash collection, etc.)? (q19_4) . . . 377
2.7.3.41 From what you remember, in the run-up to the last parliamentary election on (insert country-specific month/year - see adjusted question for Poland, Slovakia, and Luxembourg), did anyone offer you or anyone in your family a gift, money, or personal favor in return for your vote in the election? (q20) . . . 378
2.7.3.42 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 the European Union? (q23_3) . . . 378
2.7.3.43 Advancing women's and girls' rights has gone too far, because it threatens men's and boys' opportunities (q29) . . . 378
2.7.4 Weights . . . 378
2.7.4.1 The population weight (country) (pweight) . . . 378
2.7.4.2 The post-stratification weight by survey admin (age, gender, education) (psweight_a) . . . 378
2.7.4.3 The post-stratification weight overall(age, gender, education) (psweight_o) . . . 378
2.7.4.4 Partisanship weight (party_w) . . . 379

2.7.4.5 Partisanship weight, truncated (party_w_truc) . . . 379
2.7.4.6 The design weight (dweight) . . . 379
2.7.5 Identification Variables . . . 379
2.7.5.1 Missing in original codebook (enddate) . . . 379
2.7.5.2 Missing in original codebook (ps_dweight) . . . 379
2.8 QoG European Quality of Government Index Regional Level (2010, 2013, 2017, 2021 2024) . . . 380
2.8.1 Identification Variables . . . 380
2.8.1.1 Year (year) . . . 380
2.8.1.2 EQI region code (eqiregion) . . . 380
2.8.1.3 NUTS Level (nuts_level) . . . 381
2.8.1.4 NUTS0 region name (nuts0_code) . . . 381
2.8.1.5 NUTS1 region name (nuts1_code) . . . 381
2.8.1.6 NUTS2 region name (nuts2_code) . . . 381
2.8.1.7 Name of the country (cname) . . . 381
2.8.1.8 NUTS code of region (region_code) . . . 382
2.8.1.9 Name of region (name) . . . 382
2.8.1.10 NUTS 0 region name (nuts0_name) . . . 382
2.8.1.11 NUTS1 region name (nuts1_name) . . . 382
2.8.1.12 NUTS2 region name (nuts2_name) . . . 382
2.8.2 Regional Level Variables . . . 382
2.8.2.1 European Quality Index (EQI) (eqi) . . . 382
2.8.2.2 Lower boundary of margin of error, EQI (eqi_low_me) . . . 383
2.8.2.3 Upper boundary of margin of error, EQI (eqi_high_me) . . . 383
2.8.2.4 Quality pillar (qualityp) . . . 384
2.8.2.5 Impartiality pillar (impartialityp) . . . 384
2.8.2.6 Corruption pillar (corruptionp) . . . 384
2.8.2.7 Corruption experience sub-pillar (corruption_subexp) . . . 384
2.8.2.8 Corruption perception sub-pillar (corruption_subper) . . . 385
2.9 QoG EU Regional Dataset Long Data . . . 385
2.9.1 Identification . . . 386
2.9.1.1 NUTS code of region (region_code) . . . 386
2.9.1.2 Name of the region (region_name) . . . 386
2.9.1.3 Year (year) . . . 386
2.9.1.4 The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) level (level) . . . 386
2.9.1.5 Code of NUTS0 level region (nuts0) . . . 387
2.9.1.6 Code of NUTS1 level region (nuts1) . . . 387
2.9.1.7 Code of NUTS2 level region (nuts2) . . . 387
2.9.1.8 Country name (cname) . . . 387
2.9.1.9 Country Number (country_nr) . . . 387
2.9.1.10 Country (country_code) . . . 388
2.9.2 Quality of Government . . . 388
2.9.2.1 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR (cri_contr) . . . 388
2.9.2.2 Final value of awarded tenders of over 130,000 EUR (cri_cvalue) . . 388
2.9.2.3 Share of contracts with only one bid in total (cri_singleb) . . . 388
2.9.2.4 Share of contracts with no published call for tender red flag (cri_nocall) 388
2.9.2.5 Share of contracts with non-open procedure red flag (cri_nonopen) . 389

2.9.2.6 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav) 389
2.9.2.7 EQI Index Score (eqi_score) 389
2.9.2.8 Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zquality) 389
2.9.2.9 Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zimpartiality) 390
2.9.2.10 Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zcorruption) 390
2.9.2.11 Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar) z-score stand. (2017 only) (eqi_zcorruptper) 390
2.9.2.12 Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) z-score stand. (2017 only) (eqi_zcorruptexp) 390
2.9.2.13 EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_eqi) 391
2.9.2.14 Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_qual) 391
2.9.2.15 Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_impart) 391
2.9.2.16 Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_corrupt) 391
2.9.2.17 Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100)(2017) (eqi_norm_corruptper) 391
2.9.2.18 Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100) (2017) (eqi_norm_corruptexp) 392
2.9.3 Demographics 392
2.9.3.1 Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises (eu_cri_bur) 392
2.9.3.2 Reported number of cases of intentional homicide (eu_cri_inthom) . 392
2.9.3.3 Reported number of cases of robbery (eu_cri_rob) 392
2.9.3.4 Proportion of live births outside marriage (eu_agemoth) 392
2.9.3.5 Total fertility rate (eu_agemoth1) 393
2.9.3.6 Mean age of women at childbirth (eu_nmarpct) 393
2.9.3.7 Mean age of women at birth of first child (eu_totferrt) 393
2.9.3.8 Number of deaths of females, all ages (eu_death_totalf) 393
2.9.3.9 Number of deaths of males, all ages (eu_death_totalm) 393
2.9.3.10 Number of deaths, total all ages (eu_death_totalt) 394
2.9.3.11 Number of deaths of females, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1f) 394
2.9.3.12 Number of deaths of males, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1m) 394
2.9.3.13 Number of deaths, total at 1 year old (eu_death_y1t) 394
2.9.3.14 Number of deaths of females, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20f) . . . 395
2.9.3.15 Number of deaths of males, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20m) 395
2.9.3.16 Number of deaths, total at 20 years old (eu_death_y20t) 395
2.9.3.17 Number of deaths of females, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50f) . . . 395
2.9.3.18 Number of deaths of males, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50m) 395
2.9.3.19 Number of deaths, total at 50 years old (eu_death_y50t) 396
2.9.3.20 Number of deaths of females, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70f) . . . 396
2.9.3.21 Number of deaths of males, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70m) 396
2.9.3.22 Number of deaths, total at 70 years old (eu_death_y70t) 396
2.9.3.23 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_d2jan_f) 396
2.9.3.24 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_d2jan_m) 397
2.9.3.25 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_d2jan_t) 397
2.9.3.26 Area of a region, land area total, sq km (eu_d3area_lat) 398
2.9.3.27 Area of a region, total, sq km (eu_d3area_t) 398

2.9.3.28 Population density, average population per square km (eu_per_km2) 398
2.9.3.29 Fertility rate, total (eu_frate_total) . . . 398
2.9.3.30 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15) . . . 398
2.9.3.31 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30) . . . 399
2.9.3.32 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35) . . . 399
2.9.3.33 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female (eu_mlifexp_f) . . . 399
2.9.3.34 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male (eu_mlifexp_m) . . . 399
2.9.3.35 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total (eu_mlifexp_t) . . . 400
2.9.3.36 Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment (eu_cnmigratrt) 400
2.9.3.37 Crude rate of total population change (eu_growrt) . . . 400
2.9.3.38 Crude rate of natural change of population (eu_natgrowrt) . . . 400
2.9.4 Education . . . 400
2.9.4.1 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f) . . . 401
2.9.4.2 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m) . . . 401
2.9.4.3 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t) . . . 401
2.9.4.4 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f) . . . 401
2.9.4.5 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m) . . . 402
2.9.4.6 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t) . . . 402
2.9.4.7 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f) . . . 402
2.9.4.8 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m) . . . 402
2.9.4.9 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t) . . . 403
2.9.4.10 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f) . . . 403
2.9.4.11 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m) . . . 403
2.9.4.12 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t) . . . 403
2.9.4.13 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f) . . . 404
2.9.4.14 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m) . . . 404
2.9.4.15 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t) . . . 404
2.9.4.16 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f) . . . 405
2.9.4.17 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m) . . . 405
2.9.4.18 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t) . . . 405
2.9.4.19 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Female (eu_eduleave_f) . . . 405
2.9.4.20 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Male (eu_eduleave_m) . . . 406

2.9.4.21 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Total (eu_eduleave_t) . . . 406
2.9.4.22 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, female (eu_neet_y1524f) . . . 406
2.9.4.23 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, male (eu_neet_y1524m) . . . 407
2.9.4.24 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, total (eu_neet_y1524t) . . . 407
2.9.4.25 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, total duration since education (eu_empl_durtotal) . . . 407
2.9.4.26 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, over 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury_gt3) . . . 407
2.9.4.27 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, 1 to 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury13) . . . 408
2.9.4.28 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 0-2 (eu_empl_edled02) . . . 408
2.9.4.29 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 3-4 (eu_empl_edled34) . . . 408
2.9.4.30 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 5-8 (eu_empl_edled58) . . . 408
2.9.4.31 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, all education levels (eu_empl_edltotal) . . . 409
2.9.4.32 Participation rate in Primary and lower secondary education (eu_epred12) . . . 409
2.9.4.33 Participation rate in Tertiary education (eu_epred58) . . . 409
2.9.4.34 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), females (eu_epry2564f) . . . 409
2.9.4.35 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), males (eu_epry2564m) . . . 410
2.9.4.36 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), total (eu_epry2564t) . . . 410
2.9.5 Environment . . . 411
2.9.5.1 Municipal waste disposal - incineration in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasdsp_i) . . . 411
2.9.5.2 Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasgen) . . . 411
2.9.5.3 Municipal waste recovery - energy recovery in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcv_e) . . . 411
2.9.5.4 Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcy_c_d) 412
2.9.5.5 Number of cooling degree days (eu_eng_cdd) . . . 412
2.9.5.6 Number of heating degree days (eu_eng_hdd) . . . 412
2.9.6 Health . . . 413
2.9.6.1 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female (eu_hea_cs_f)413
2.9.6.2 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male (eu_hea_cs_m)413
2.9.6.3 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total (eu_hea_cs_t)413
2.9.6.4 Number of deaths by HIV, female (eu_hea_hiv_f) . . . 414
2.9.6.5 Number of deaths by HIV, male (eu_hea_hiv_m) . . . 414
2.9.6.6 Number of deaths by HIV, total (eu_hea_hiv_t) . . . 414
2.9.6.7 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female (eu_hea_ipd_f) . . . 414
2.9.6.8 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male (eu_hea_ipd_m) . . . 415

2.9.6.9 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total (eu_hea_ipd_t) . . . 415
2.9.6.10 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female (eu_hea_np_f) . 415
2.9.6.11 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male (eu_hea_np_m) . 416
2.9.6.12 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total (eu_hea_np_t) . . 416
2.9.6.13 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female (eu_hea_ns_f) 416
2.9.6.14 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male (eu_hea_ns_m) 416
2.9.6.15 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total (eu_hea_ns_t) 417
2.9.6.16 Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (eu_hea_pr_f) . . . 417
2.9.6.17 Number of deaths by self-harm, female (eu_hea_sh_f) . . . 417
2.9.6.18 Number of deaths by self-harm, male (eu_hea_sh_m) . . . 418
2.9.6.19 Number of deaths by self-harm, total (eu_hea_sh_t) . . . 418
2.9.6.20 Number of deaths by drug dependence, female (eu_hea_tox_f) . . . 418
2.9.6.21 Number of deaths by drug dependence, male (eu_hea_tox_m) . . . 419
2.9.6.22 Number of deaths by drug dependence, total (eu_hea_tox_t) . . . 419
2.9.6.23 Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bed) . . . 419
2.9.6.24 Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedcur) . . . 419
2.9.6.25 Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedlt) . . . 420
2.9.6.26 Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedoth) . . . 420
2.9.6.27 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedpsy) . . . 420
2.9.6.28 Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedreh) . . . 421
2.9.6.29 Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_dent) . . . 421
2.9.6.30 Medical doctors per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_mdoc) . 421
2.9.6.31 Nurses and midwives per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_nurs) 422
2.9.6.32 Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_pharm) . . 422
2.9.6.33 Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_phys) . 422
2.9.7 Science and Technology . . . 423
2.9.7.1 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ab_f) . . . 423
2.9.7.2 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ab_m) . . . 423
2.9.7.3 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ab_t) . . . 424
2.9.7.4 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_c_f) . . . 424
2.9.7.5 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_c_m) . . . 424
2.9.7.6 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_c_t) . . . 424
2.9.7.7 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_chtc_f) . . . 425
2.9.7.8 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_chtc_m) . . . 425

2.9.7.9 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_chtc_t) . . . 425
2.9.7.10 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_df_f) . . . 426
2.9.7.11 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_df_m) . . . 426
2.9.7.12 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_df_t) . . . 426
2.9.7.13 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_gu_f) . . . 427
2.9.7.14 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_gu_m) . . . 427
2.9.7.15 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_gu_t) . . . 427
2.9.7.16 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_htc_f) . . . 428
2.9.7.17 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_htc_m) . . . 428
2.9.7.18 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_htc_t) . . . 428
2.9.7.19 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_j_f) . . . 429
2.9.7.20 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_j_m) . . . 429
2.9.7.21 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_j_t) . . . 429
2.9.7.22 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_k_f) . . . 430
2.9.7.23 Employment in financial and insurance activities of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_k_m) . . . 430
2.9.7.24 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_k_t) . . . 430
2.9.7.25 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kis_f) . . . 431
2.9.7.26 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kis_m) . . . 431
2.9.7.27 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kis_t) . . . 431
2.9.7.28 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kl_f) . . . 432
2.9.7.29 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kl_m) . . . 432
2.9.7.30 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kl_t) . . . 432
2.9.7.31 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_m_f) . . . 432
2.9.7.32 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_m_m) . . . 433
2.9.7.33 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_m_t) . . . 433
2.9.7.34 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_n_f) . . . 433

2.9.7.35 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_n_m) . . . 434
2.9.7.36 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_n_t) . . . 434
2.9.7.37 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ou_f) . . . 434
2.9.7.38 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ou_m) . . . 435
2.9.7.39 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ou_t) . . . 435
2.9.7.40 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_p_f) . . . 435
2.9.7.41 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_p_m) . . . 436
2.9.7.42 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_p_t) . . . 436
2.9.7.43 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_q_f) . . . 436
2.9.7.44 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_q_m) . . . 437
2.9.7.45 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_q_t) . . . 437
2.9.7.46 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_r_f) . . . 437
2.9.7.47 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_r_m) . . . 438
2.9.7.48 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_r_t) . . . 438
2.9.7.49 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_s_f) . . . 438
2.9.7.50 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_s_m) . . . 439
2.9.7.51 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_s_t) . . . 439
2.9.7.52 Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_bes) . . . 439
2.9.7.53 Government sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_gov) . . . 439
2.9.7.54 Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_hes) . . . 440
2.9.7.55 Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_pnp) . . . 440
2.9.7.56 All sectors intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_total) . . . 440
2.9.7.57 Total R and D employees in business enterprise sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_f) . . . 440
2.9.7.58 Total R and D employees in business enterprise sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_t) . . . 441
2.9.7.59 Total R and D employees in government sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_f) . . . 441
2.9.7.60 Total R and D employees in government sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_t) . . . 442

2.9.7.61 Total R and D employees in higher education sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_f) . . . 442
2.9.7.62 Total R and D employees in higher education sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_t) . . . 442
2.9.7.63 Total R and D employees in private non-profit sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_f) . . . 443
2.9.7.64 Total R and D employees in private non-profit sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_t) . . . 443
2.9.7.65 Total R and D employees in all sectors, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_f) . . . 443
2.9.7.66 Total R and D employees in all sectors, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_t) . . . 444
2.9.8 Poverty and Social Exclusion . . . 444
2.9.8.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povrisk_pc) 444
2.9.8.2 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, as percent (eu_lwoin_pc) . . . 444
2.9.8.3 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, percent of total pop. (eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60) . . . 445
2.9.8.4 Severe material deprivation rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_matdep_pc) . . . 445
2.9.8.5 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povr_pc) . . . 445
2.9.9 Digital Society and Economy . . . 446
2.9.9.1 Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago, percentage (eu_igs_b3_12) . . . 446
2.9.9.2 Online purchases: from sellers from other EU countries, percentage (eu_igs_bfeu) . . . 446
2.9.9.3 Online purchases: travel and holiday accommodation, percentage (eu_igs_bhols) . . . 446
2.9.9.4 Last online purchase: in the 12 months, percentage (eu_igs_blt12) . 447
2.9.9.5 Last online purchase: more than a year ago or never, percentage (eu_igs_bumt12x) . . . 447
2.9.9.6 Last online purchase: in the last 3 months, percentage (eu_igs_buy3) 447
2.9.9.7 Percentage of households with broadband internet access (eu_is_bacc) 448
2.9.9.8 Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer (eu_iu_never) . . . 448
2.9.9.9 Percentage of individuals using internet to interact with public authorities (eu_iu_govform) . . . 449
2.9.9.10 Percentage of individuals using internet to submit forms to authorities (eu_iu_govint) . . . 449
2.9.9.11 Percentage of households with internet access (eu_is_iacc) . . . 449
2.9.9.12 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work, percent (eu_iu_ohw) . . . 450
2.9.9.13 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work in the last 3 months, percent (eu_iu_ohw3) . . . 450
2.9.9.14 Frequency of internet access: daily (eu_iu_iday) . . . 450
2.9.9.15 Last internet use: in the last 12 months (eu_iu_ilt12) . . . 451
2.9.9.16 Last internet use: in last 3 months (eu_iu_iu3) . . . 451
2.9.9.17 Internet use: Internet banking (eu_iu_iubk) . . . 451
2.9.9.18 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_iu_iucpp) . . . 452
2.9.9.19 Frequency of internet access: once a week (including every day) (eu_iu_iuse) . . . 452

2.9.9.20 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_iu_iusell) . . . 453
2.9.9.21 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_iu_iusnet) . . . 453
2.9.9.22 Internet use: never (eu_iu_iux) . . . 453
2.9.10 Labour Market Statistics . . . 454
2.9.10.1 Full-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_f) . . . 454
2.9.10.2 Full-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_m) . . . 454
2.9.10.3 Full-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_t) . . . 454
2.9.10.4 Part-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_f) . . . 455
2.9.10.5 Part-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_m) . . . 455
2.9.10.6 Part-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_t) . . . 455
2.9.10.7 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_emp_1524f) . . . 455
2.9.10.8 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_emp_1524m) . . . 456
2.9.10.9 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_emp_1524t) . . . 456
2.9.10.10 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_emp_2064f) . . . 456
2.9.10.11 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_emp_2064m) . . . 457
2.9.10.12 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_emp_2064t) . . . 457
2.9.10.13 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, female (eu_emp_2534f) . . . 457
2.9.10.14 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, male (eu_emp_2534m) . . . 457
2.9.10.15 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, total (eu_emp_2534t) . . . 458
2.9.10.16 Employment rate for +25 years, Female (eu_emp_ge25f) . . . 458
2.9.10.17 Employment rate for +25 years, Male (eu_emp_ge25m) . . . 458
2.9.10.18 Employment rate for +25 years, Total (eu_emp_ge25t) . . . 459
2.9.10.19 Employment rate for +65 years, Female (eu_emp_ge65f) . . . 459
2.9.10.20 Employment rate for +65 years, Male (eu_emp_ge65m) . . . 459
2.9.10.21 Employment rate for +65 years, Total (eu_emp_ge65t) . . . 459
2.9.10.22 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands (eu_emp_a) . . . 460
2.9.10.23 Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands (eu_emp_be) . . . 460
2.9.10.24 Employment in construction, in thousands (eu_emp_f) . . . 460
2.9.10.25 Employment in wholesale and retail trade, and service activities, in thousands (eu_emp_gi) . . . 461
2.9.10.26 Employment in information and communication, in thousands (eu_emp_j) . . . 461
2.9.10.27 Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands (eu_emp_k) . . . 461
2.9.10.28 Employment in real estate activities, in thousands (eu_emp_l) . . . 462
2.9.10.29 Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands (eu_emp_m_n) . . . 462
2.9.10.30 Employment in public admin., defence, education and health, in thousands (eu_emp_oq) . . . 462
2.9.10.31 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands (eu_emp_ru) . . . 462
2.9.10.32 Employment in all NACE activities, in thousands (eu_emp_total) . . . 463
2.9.10.33 Long-term unemployment as percentage of active population (eu_ltu_pc_act) . . . 463
2.9.10.34 Long-term unemployment as percentage of unemployment (eu_ltu_pc_une) . . . 463
2.9.10.35 Long-term unemployment in thousands (eu_ltu_ths) . . . 464
2.9.10.36 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_unemp_1524f) . . . 464

2.9.10.37 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_unemp_1524m) . 464
2.9.10.38 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_unemp_1524t) . . 465
2.9.10.39 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, female (eu_unemp_1574f) . 465
2.9.10.40 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, male (eu_unemp_1574m) . 465
2.9.10.41 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, total (eu_unemp_1574t) . . 466
2.9.10.42 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_unemp_2064f) . 466
2.9.10.43 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_unemp_2064m) . 466
2.9.10.44 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_unemp_2064t) . . 467
2.9.10.45 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, female (eu_unemp_ge15f) . . . 467
2.9.10.46 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, male (eu_unemp_ge15m) 467
2.9.10.47 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, total (eu_unemp_ge15t) 468
2.9.10.48 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, female (eu_unemp_ge25f) . . . 468
2.9.10.49 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, male (eu_unemp_ge25m) 468
2.9.10.50 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, total (eu_unemp_ge25t) 469
2.9.11 Economy 469
2.9.11.1 Income of households (Balance) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b5n_eur_hab) 469
2.9.11.2 Income of households (Balance) in million euro (eu_b5n_mio_eur) . 469
2.9.11.3 Income of households (Balance) in million national currency (eu_b5n_mio_nac) 470
2.9.11.4 Income of households (Balance) in million PPS (eu_b5n_mio_pps) . 470
2.9.11.5 Income of households (Disposable income) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b6n_eur_hab) 470
2.9.11.6 Income of households (Disposable income) in million euro (eu_b6n_mio_eur) 471
2.9.11.7 Income of households (Disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b6n_mio_nac) 471
2.9.11.8 Income of households (Disposable income) in million PPS (eu_b6n_mio_pps) 471
2.9.11.9 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million euro (eu_b7n_mio_eur) 471
2.9.11.10 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b7n_mio_nac) 472
2.9.11.11 Regional gross domestic product by NUTS 2 regions, million EUR (eu_mio_eur) 472
2.9.11.12 Regional gross domestic product (million PPS) by NUTS 2 regions (eu_gdp_mio_pps) 472
2.9.11.13 Regional gross domestic product (PPS per inhabitant) by NUTS 2 regions (eu_gdp_pps_hab) 473
2.9.11.14 Regional gross domestic product. PPS per inhabitant in percentage of EU27 (eu_gdp_pps_hab_eu27_2020) 473
2.9.11.15 Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions (eu_dinc_pps_hab) 473
2.9.11.16 Primary income of private households by NUTS 2 regions (eu_pinc_pps_hab) 474
2.9.11.17 Real growth rate of regional gross value added (GVA) at basic prices (eu_rgva_pch_pre) 474
2.9.12 Tourism 474
2.9.12.1 Number of bed-places in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_bedpl) 474

2.9.12.2 Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_estbl) . . . 475
2.9.12.3 Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedpl) 475
2.9.12.4 Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedrm) 475
2.9.12.5 Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle and trailer park (eu_tour_nscamp) . . . 476
2.9.12.6 Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodation (eu_tour_nshotel) . . . 476
2.9.12.7 Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation (eu_tour_nssa) . . . 477
2.9.12.8 Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations (eu_tour_nstour) 477
2.9.13 Transport . . . 477
2.9.13.1 Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_inj) 477
2.9.13.2 Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_kil) 478
2.9.13.3 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld) . . . 478
2.9.13.4 Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nld) . . . 478
2.9.13.5 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_nld) . . . 478
2.9.13.6 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd) . . . 479
2.9.13.7 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr) . . . 479
2.9.13.8 Passengers carried by air transport (arrival), in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep) . . . 479
2.9.13.9 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld) . . . 479
2.9.13.10 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld) . . . 480
2.9.13.11 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_nld) . . . 480
2.9.13.12 Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas) . . . 480
2.9.13.13 Maritime transport of passengers, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_demb) . . . 480
2.9.13.14 Maritime transport of passengers disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_emb) . . . 481
2.9.13.15 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_cnl) . . . 481
2.9.13.16 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_mway) . . . 481
2.9.13.17 Motorways, in kilometers (eu_troad_rd_oth) . . . 481
2.9.13.18 Other roads, in kilometers (eu_troad_riv) . . . 481
2.9.13.19 Navigable rivers, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl) . . . 482
2.9.13.20 Total railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_elc) . . . 482
2.9.13.21 Electrified railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_tge2) . . . 482
2.9.13.22 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_bus_tot) . . . 482
2.9.13.23 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_car) 483
2.9.13.24 Total number of passenger cars (eu_vs_lor) . . . 483
2.9.13.25 Total number of lorries (eu_vs_moto) . . . 483
2.9.13.26 Total number of motorcycles (eu_vs_spe) . . . 483

2.9.13.27 Total number of special vehicles (eu_vs_tot_x_tm) . . . 483
2.9.13.28 Total number of all vehicles (except trailers and motorcycles) (eu_vs_trc) . . . 484
2.9.13.29 Total number of road tractors (eu_vs_trl_strl) . . . 484
2.9.13.30 Total number of trailers and semi-trailers (eu_vs_utl) . . . 484
2.10 QoG EU Regional Dataset Wide Data (NUTS 1) . . . 484
2.10.1 Identification . . . 485
2.10.1.1 NUTS code of region (region_code) . . . 485
2.10.1.2 Name of the region (region_name) . . . 485
2.10.1.3 Year (year) . . . 486
2.10.1.4 Code of NUTS0 level region (nuts0) . . . 486
2.10.1.5 Code of NUTS1 level region (nuts1) . . . 486
2.10.1.6 The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) level (nuts_level) . . . 486
2.10.2 Quality of Government . . . 486
2.10.2.1 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR (cri_contr_nuts0) 487
2.10.2.2 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR (cri_contr_nuts1) 487
2.10.2.3 Final value of awarded tenders of over 130,000 EUR (cri_cvalue_nuts0) 487
2.10.2.4 Final value of awarded tenders of over 130,000 EUR (cri_cvalue_nuts1) 487
2.10.2.5 Share of contracts with only one bid in total (cri_singleb_nuts0) . . 487
2.10.2.6 Share of contracts with only one bid in total (cri_singleb_nuts1) . . 487
2.10.2.7 Share of contracts with no published call for tender red flag (cri_nocall_nuts0) . . . 488
2.10.2.8 Share of contracts with no published call for tender red flag (cri_nocall_nuts1) . . . 488
2.10.2.9 Share of contracts with non-open procedure red flag (cri_nonopen_nuts0) . . . 488
2.10.2.10 Share of contracts with non-open procedure red flag (cri_nonopen_nuts1) . . . 488
2.10.2.11 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav_nuts0) . . . 489
2.10.2.12 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav_nuts1) . . . 489
2.10.2.13 EQI Index Score (eqi_score_nuts0) . . . 489
2.10.2.14 EQI Index Score (eqi_score_nuts1) . . . 489
2.10.2.15 Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zquality_nuts0) . . . 490
2.10.2.16 Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zquality_nuts1) . . . 490
2.10.2.17 Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zimpartiality_nuts0) . . . 490
2.10.2.18 Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zimpartiality_nuts1) . . . 490
2.10.2.19 Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zcorruption_nuts0) . . . 491
2.10.2.20 Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zcorruption_nuts1) . . . 491
2.10.2.21 Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar) z-score stand. (2017 only) (eqi_zcorruptper_nuts1) . . . 491
2.10.2.22 Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) z-score stand. (2017 only) (eqi_zcorruptexp_nuts1) . . . 491
2.10.2.23 EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_eqi_nuts0) . . 492
2.10.2.24 EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_eqi_nuts1) . . 492

2.10.2.25 Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_qual_nuts0) . . . 492
2.10.2.26 Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_qual_nuts1) . . . 492
2.10.2.27 Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_impart_nuts0) . . . 492
2.10.2.28 Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_impart_nuts1) . . . 493
2.10.2.29 Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_corrupt_nuts0) . . . 493
2.10.2.30 Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_corrupt_nuts1) . . . 493
2.10.2.31 Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100)(2017) (eqi_norm_corruptper_nuts1) . . . 493
2.10.2.32 Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100) (2017) (eqi_norm_corruptexp_nuts1) . . . 493
2.10.3 Demographics . . . 494
2.10.3.1 Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises (eu_cri_bur_nuts0) . . . 494
2.10.3.2 Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises (eu_cri_bur_nuts1) . . . 494
2.10.3.3 Reported number of cases of intentional homicide (eu_cri_inthom_nuts0) . . . 494
2.10.3.4 Reported number of cases of intentional homicide (eu_cri_inthom_nuts1) . . . 494
2.10.3.5 Reported number of cases of robbery (eu_cri_rob_nuts0) . . . 495
2.10.3.6 Reported number of cases of robbery (eu_cri_rob_nuts1) . . . 495
2.10.3.7 Proportion of live births outside marriage (eu_agemoth_nuts0) . . . 495
2.10.3.8 Total fertility rate (eu_agemoth1_nuts0) . . . 495
2.10.3.9 Mean age of women at childbirth (eu_nmarpct_nuts0) . . . 495
2.10.3.10 Mean age of women at birth of first child (eu_totferrt_nuts0) . . . 496
2.10.3.11 Number of deaths of females, all ages (eu_death_totalf_nuts0) . . . 496
2.10.3.12 Number of deaths of males, all ages (eu_death_totalm_nuts0) . . . 496
2.10.3.13 Number of deaths, total all ages (eu_death_totalt_nuts0) . . . 496
2.10.3.14 Number of deaths of females, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1f_nuts0) . 497
2.10.3.15 Number of deaths of males, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1m_nuts0) . . 497
2.10.3.16 Number of deaths, total at 1 year old (eu_death_y1t_nuts0) . . . 497
2.10.3.17 Number of deaths of females, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20f_nuts0) 497
2.10.3.18 Number of deaths of males, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20m_nuts0) 497
2.10.3.19 Number of deaths, total at 20 years old (eu_death_y20t_nuts0) . . 498
2.10.3.20 Number of deaths of females, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50f_nuts0) 498
2.10.3.21 Number of deaths of males, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50m_nuts0) 498
2.10.3.22 Number of deaths, total at 50 years old (eu_death_y50t_nuts0) . . 498
2.10.3.23 Number of deaths of females, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70f_nuts0) 498
2.10.3.24 Number of deaths of males, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70m_nuts0) 499
2.10.3.25 Number of deaths, total at 70 years old (eu_death_y70t_nuts0) . . 499
2.10.3.26 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_d2jan_f_nuts0) . . . 499
2.10.3.27 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_d2jan_f_nuts1) . . . 499
2.10.3.28 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_d2jan_m_nuts0) . . . 500
2.10.3.29 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_d2jan_m_nuts1) . . . 500

2.10.3.30 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_d2jan_t_nuts0) 501
2.10.3.31 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_d2jan_t_nuts1) 501
2.10.3.32 Area of a region, land area total, sq km (eu_d3area_lat_nuts0) . . . 501
2.10.3.33 Area of a region, land area total, sq km (eu_d3area_lat_nuts1) . . . 502
2.10.3.34 Area of a region, total, sq km (eu_d3area_t_nuts0) 502
2.10.3.35 Area of a region, total, sq km (eu_d3area_t_nuts1) 502
2.10.3.36 Population density, average population per square km (eu_per_km2_nuts0) 502
2.10.3.37 Population density, average population per square km (eu_per_km2_nuts1) 503
2.10.3.38 Fertility rate, total (eu_frate_total_nuts0) 503
2.10.3.39 Fertility rate, total (eu_frate_total_nuts1) 503
2.10.3.40 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15_nuts0) 503
2.10.3.41 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15_nuts1) 503
2.10.3.42 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30_nuts0) 504
2.10.3.43 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30_nuts1) 504
2.10.3.44 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35_nuts0) 504
2.10.3.45 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35_nuts1) 504
2.10.3.46 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female (eu_mlifexp_f_nuts0) 504
2.10.3.47 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female (eu_mlifexp_f_nuts1) 505
2.10.3.48 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male (eu_mlifexp_m_nuts0) 505
2.10.3.49 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male (eu_mlifexp_m_nuts1) 505
2.10.3.50 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total (eu_mlifexp_t_nuts0) . 505
2.10.3.51 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total (eu_mlifexp_t_nuts1) . 506
2.10.3.52 Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment (eu_cnmigratrt_nuts1) 506
2.10.3.53 Crude rate of total population change (eu_growrt_nuts1) 506
2.10.3.54 Crude rate of natural change of population (eu_natgrowrt_nuts1) . 506
2.10.4 Education 507
2.10.4.1 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f_nuts0) 507
2.10.4.2 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f_nuts1) 507
2.10.4.3 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m_nuts0) 507
2.10.4.4 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m_nuts1) 507
2.10.4.5 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t_nuts0) 508
2.10.4.6 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t_nuts1) 508
2.10.4.7 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f_nuts0) 508
2.10.4.8 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f_nuts1) 508
2.10.4.9 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m_nuts0) 509
2.10.4.10 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m_nuts1) 509
2.10.4.11 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t_nuts0) 509

2.10.4.12 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t_nuts1) . . . 510
2.10.4.13 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f_nuts0) . . . 510
2.10.4.14 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f_nuts1) . . . 510
2.10.4.15 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m_nuts0) . . . 510
2.10.4.16 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m_nuts1) . . . 511
2.10.4.17 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t_nuts0) . . . 511
2.10.4.18 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t_nuts1) . . . 511
2.10.4.19 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f_nuts0) . . . 511
2.10.4.20 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f_nuts1) . . . 512
2.10.4.21 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m_nuts0) . . . 512
2.10.4.22 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m_nuts1) . . . 512
2.10.4.23 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t_nuts0) . . . 512
2.10.4.24 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t_nuts1) . . . 513
2.10.4.25 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f_nuts0) . . . 513
2.10.4.26 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f_nuts1) . . . 513
2.10.4.27 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m_nuts0) . . . 514
2.10.4.28 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m_nuts1) . . . 514
2.10.4.29 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t_nuts0) . . . 514
2.10.4.30 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t_nuts1) . . . 514
2.10.4.31 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f_nuts0) . . . 515
2.10.4.32 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f_nuts1) . . . 515
2.10.4.33 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m_nuts0) . . . 515
2.10.4.34 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m_nuts1) . . . 515
2.10.4.35 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t_nuts0) . . . 516
2.10.4.36 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t_nuts1) . . . 516
2.10.4.37 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Female (eu_eduleave_f_nuts0) . . . 516

2.10.4.38 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Female (eu_eduleave_f_nuts1) . . . 516
2.10.4.39 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Male (eu_eduleave_m_nuts0) . . . 517
2.10.4.40 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Male (eu_eduleave_m_nuts1) . . . 517
2.10.4.41 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Total (eu_eduleave_t_nuts0) . . . 517
2.10.4.42 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Total (eu_eduleave_t_nuts1) . . . 518
2.10.4.43 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, female (eu_neet_y1524f_nuts0) . . . 518
2.10.4.44 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, female (eu_neet_y1524f_nuts1) . . . 518
2.10.4.45 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, male (eu_neet_y1524m_nuts0) . . . 519
2.10.4.46 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, male (eu_neet_y1524m_nuts1) . . . 519
2.10.4.47 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, total (eu_neet_y1524t_nuts0) . . . 519
2.10.4.48 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, total (eu_neet_y1524t_nuts1) . . . 520
2.10.4.49 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, total duration since education (eu_empl_durtotal_nuts0) . . . 520
2.10.4.50 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, total duration since education (eu_empl_durtotal_nuts1) . . . 520
2.10.4.51 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, over 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury_gt3_nuts0) . . . 520
2.10.4.52 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, over 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury_gt3_nuts1) . . . 521
2.10.4.53 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, 1 to 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury13_nuts0) . . . 521
2.10.4.54 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, 1 to 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury13_nuts1) . . . 521
2.10.4.55 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 0-2 (eu_empl_edled02_nuts0) . . . 521
2.10.4.56 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 0-2 (eu_empl_edled02_nuts1) . . . 522
2.10.4.57 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 3-4 (eu_empl_edled34_nuts0) . . . 522
2.10.4.58 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 3-4 (eu_empl_edled34_nuts1) . . . 522
2.10.4.59 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 5-8 (eu_empl_edled58_nuts0) . . . 523
2.10.4.60 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 5-8 (eu_empl_edled58_nuts1) . . . 523
2.10.4.61 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, all education levels (eu_empl_edltotal_nuts0) . . . 523
2.10.4.62 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, all education levels (eu_empl_edltotal_nuts1) . . . 523
2.10.4.63 Participation rate in Primary and lower secondary education (eu_epred12_nuts0) . . . 524

2.10.4.64 Participation rate in Primary and lower secondary education (eu_epred12_nuts1) . . . 524
2.10.4.65 Participation rate in Tertiary education (eu_epred58_nuts0) 524
2.10.4.66 Participation rate in Tertiary education (eu_epred58_nuts1) 524
2.10.4.67 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), females (eu_epry2564f_nuts0) . . . 525
2.10.4.68 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), females (eu_epry2564f_nuts1) . . . 525
2.10.4.69 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), males (eu_epry2564m_nuts0) . . . 525
2.10.4.70 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), males (eu_epry2564m_nuts1) . . . 526
2.10.4.71 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), total (eu_epry2564t_nuts0) . . . 526
2.10.4.72 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), total (eu_epry2564t_nuts1) . . . 527
2.10.5 Environment . . . 527
2.10.5.1 Municipal waste disposal - incineration in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasdsp_i_nuts0) . . . 527
2.10.5.2 Municipal waste disposal - incineration in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasdsp_i_nuts1) . . . 528
2.10.5.3 Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasgen_nuts0) . . . 528
2.10.5.4 Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasgen_nuts1) . . . 528
2.10.5.5 Municipal waste recovery - energy recovery in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcv_e_nuts0) . . . 529
2.10.5.6 Municipal waste recovery - energy recovery in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcv_e_nuts1) . . . 529
2.10.5.7 Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcy_c_d_nuts0) . . . 529
2.10.5.8 Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcy_c_d_nuts1) . . . 530
2.10.5.9 Number of cooling degree days (eu_eng_cdd_nuts0) . . . 530
2.10.5.10 Number of cooling degree days (eu_eng_cdd_nuts1) . . . 530
2.10.5.11 Number of heating degree days (eu_eng_hdd_nuts0) . . . 530
2.10.5.12 Number of heating degree days (eu_eng_hdd_nuts1) . . . 531
2.10.6 Health . . . 531
2.10.6.1 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female (eu_hea_cs_f_nuts0) . . . 531
2.10.6.2 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female (eu_hea_cs_f_nuts1) . . . 531
2.10.6.3 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male (eu_hea_cs_m_nuts0) . . . 532
2.10.6.4 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male (eu_hea_cs_m_nuts1) . . . 532
2.10.6.5 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total (eu_hea_cs_t_nuts0) . . . 532
2.10.6.6 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total (eu_hea_cs_t_nuts1) . . . 533
2.10.6.7 Number of deaths by HIV, female (eu_hea_hiv_f_nuts0) . . . 533
2.10.6.8 Number of deaths by HIV, female (eu_hea_hiv_f_nuts1) . . . 533

2.10.6.9 Number of deaths by HIV, male (eu_hea_hiv_m_nuts0) 533
2.10.6.10 Number of deaths by HIV, male (eu_hea_hiv_m_nuts1) 534
2.10.6.11 Number of deaths by HIV, total (eu_hea_hiv_t_nuts0) 534
2.10.6.12 Number of deaths by HIV, total (eu_hea_hiv_t_nuts1) 534
2.10.6.13 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female (eu_hea_ipd_f_nuts0) 535
2.10.6.14 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female (eu_hea_ipd_f_nuts1) 535
2.10.6.15 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male (eu_hea_ipd_m_nuts0) 535
2.10.6.16 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male (eu_hea_ipd_m_nuts1) 535
2.10.6.17 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total (eu_hea_ipd_t_nuts0) 536
2.10.6.18 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total (eu_hea_ipd_t_nuts1) 536
2.10.6.19 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female (eu_hea_np_f_nuts0) 536
2.10.6.20 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female (eu_hea_np_f_nuts1) 537
2.10.6.21 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male (eu_hea_np_m_nuts0) 537
2.10.6.22 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male (eu_hea_np_m_nuts1) 537
2.10.6.23 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total (eu_hea_np_t_nuts0) 537
2.10.6.24 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total (eu_hea_np_t_nuts1) 538
2.10.6.25 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female (eu_hea_ns_f_nuts0) 538
2.10.6.26 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female (eu_hea_ns_f_nuts1) 538
2.10.6.27 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male (eu_hea_ns_m_nuts0) 539
2.10.6.28 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male (eu_hea_ns_m_nuts1) 539
2.10.6.29 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total (eu_hea_ns_t_nuts0) 539
2.10.6.30 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total (eu_hea_ns_t_nuts1) 540
2.10.6.31 Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (eu_hea_pr_f_nuts0) 540
2.10.6.32 Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (eu_hea_pr_f_nuts1) 540
2.10.6.33 Number of deaths by self-harm, female (eu_hea_sh_f_nuts0) 540
2.10.6.34 Number of deaths by self-harm, female (eu_hea_sh_f_nuts1) 541
2.10.6.35 Number of deaths by self-harm, male (eu_hea_sh_m_nuts0) 541
2.10.6.36 Number of deaths by self-harm, male (eu_hea_sh_m_nuts1) 541
2.10.6.37 Number of deaths by self-harm, total (eu_hea_sh_t_nuts0) 542
2.10.6.38 Number of deaths by self-harm, total (eu_hea_sh_t_nuts1) 542
2.10.6.39 Number of deaths by drug dependence, female (eu_hea_tox_f_nuts0) 542
2.10.6.40 Number of deaths by drug dependence, female (eu_hea_tox_f_nuts1) 543

2.10.6.41 Number of deaths by drug dependence, male (eu_hea_tox_m_nuts0) 543
2.10.6.42 Number of deaths by drug dependence, male (eu_hea_tox_m_nuts1) 543
2.10.6.43 Number of deaths by drug dependence, total (eu_hea_tox_t_nuts0) 543
2.10.6.44 Number of deaths by drug dependence, total (eu_hea_tox_t_nuts1) 544
2.10.6.45 Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bed_nuts0) . . . 544
2.10.6.46 Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bed_nuts1) . . . 544
2.10.6.47 Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedcur_nuts0) . . . 545
2.10.6.48 Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedcur_nuts1) . . . 545
2.10.6.49 Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedlt_nuts0) . . . 545
2.10.6.50 Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedlt_nuts1) . . . 546
2.10.6.51 Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedoth_nuts0) . . . 546
2.10.6.52 Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedoth_nuts1) . . . 546
2.10.6.53 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedpsy_nuts0) . . . 547
2.10.6.54 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedpsy_nuts1) . . . 547
2.10.6.55 Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedreh_nuts0) . . . 547
2.10.6.56 Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedreh_nuts1) . . . 548
2.10.6.57 Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_dent_nuts0) . . 548
2.10.6.58 Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_dent_nuts1) . . 548
2.10.6.59 Medical doctors per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_mdoc_nuts0) . . . 549
2.10.6.60 Medical doctors per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_mdoc_nuts1) . . . 549
2.10.6.61 Nurses and midwives per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_nurs_nuts0) . . . 549
2.10.6.62 Nurses and midwives per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_nurs_nuts1) . . . 550
2.10.6.63 Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_pharm_nuts0) . . . 550
2.10.6.64 Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_pharm_nuts1) . . . 550
2.10.6.65 Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_phys_nuts0) . . . 551
2.10.6.66 Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_phys_nuts1) . . . 551
2.10.7 Science and Technology . . . 551
2.10.7.1 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ab_f_nuts0) . . . 551
2.10.7.2 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ab_f_nuts1) . . . 552

2.10.7.3 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ab_m_nuts0) . . . 552
2.10.7.4 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ab_m_nuts1) . . . 552
2.10.7.5 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ab_t_nuts0) . . . 553
2.10.7.6 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ab_t_nuts1) . . . 553
2.10.7.7 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_c_f_nuts0) . . . 553
2.10.7.8 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_c_f_nuts1) . . . 554
2.10.7.9 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_c_m_nuts0) . . . 554
2.10.7.10 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_c_m_nuts1) . . . 554
2.10.7.11 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_c_t_nuts0) . . . 555
2.10.7.12 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_c_t_nuts1) . . . 555
2.10.7.13 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_chtc_f_nuts0) . . . 555
2.10.7.14 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_chtc_f_nuts1) . . . 556
2.10.7.15 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_chtc_m_nuts0) . . . 556
2.10.7.16 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_chtc_m_nuts1) . . . 556
2.10.7.17 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_chtc_t_nuts0) . . . 556
2.10.7.18 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_chtc_t_nuts1) . . . 557
2.10.7.19 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_df_f_nuts0) . . . 557
2.10.7.20 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_df_f_nuts1) . . . 557
2.10.7.21 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_df_m_nuts0) . . . 558
2.10.7.22 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_df_m_nuts1) . . . 558
2.10.7.23 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_df_t_nuts0) . . . 558
2.10.7.24 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_df_t_nuts1) . . . 559
2.10.7.25 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_gu_f_nuts0) . . . 559
2.10.7.26 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_gu_f_nuts1) . . . 559
2.10.7.27 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_gu_m_nuts0) . . . 560
2.10.7.28 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_gu_m_nuts1) . . . 560

2.10.7.29 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_gu_t_nuts0) . . . 560
2.10.7.30 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_gu_t_nuts1) . . . 561
2.10.7.31 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_htc_f_nuts0) . . . 561
2.10.7.32 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_htc_f_nuts1) . . . 561
2.10.7.33 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_htc_m_nuts0) . . . 562
2.10.7.34 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_htc_m_nuts1) . . . 562
2.10.7.35 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_htc_t_nuts0) . . . 562
2.10.7.36 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_htc_t_nuts1) . . . 563
2.10.7.37 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_j_f_nuts0) . . . 563
2.10.7.38 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_j_f_nuts1) . . . 563
2.10.7.39 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_j_m_nuts0) . . . 564
2.10.7.40 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_j_m_nuts1) . . . 564
2.10.7.41 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_j_t_nuts0) . . . 564
2.10.7.42 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_j_t_nuts1) . . . 565
2.10.7.43 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_k_f_nuts0) . . . 565
2.10.7.44 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_k_f_nuts1) . . . 565
2.10.7.45 Employment in financial and insurance activities of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_k_m_nuts0) . . . 566
2.10.7.46 Employment in financial and insurance activities of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_k_m_nuts1) . . . 566
2.10.7.47 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_k_t_nuts0) . . . 566
2.10.7.48 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_k_t_nuts1) . . . 566
2.10.7.49 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kis_f_nuts0) . . . 567
2.10.7.50 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kis_f_nuts1) . . . 567
2.10.7.51 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kis_m_nuts0) . . . 567
2.10.7.52 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kis_m_nuts1) . . . 568
2.10.7.53 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kis_t_nuts0) . . . 568
2.10.7.54 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kis_t_nuts1) . . . 568

2.10.7.55 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kl_f_nuts0) . . . 569
2.10.7.56 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kl_f_nuts1) . . . 569
2.10.7.57 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kl_m_nuts0) . . . 569
2.10.7.58 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kl_m_nuts1) . . . 570
2.10.7.59 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kl_t_nuts0) . . . 570
2.10.7.60 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kl_t_nuts1) . . . 570
2.10.7.61 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_m_f_nuts0) . . . 571
2.10.7.62 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_m_f_nuts1) . . . 571
2.10.7.63 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_m_m_nuts0) . . . 571
2.10.7.64 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_m_m_nuts1) . . . 572
2.10.7.65 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_m_t_nuts0) . . . 572
2.10.7.66 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_m_t_nuts1) . . . 572
2.10.7.67 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_n_f_nuts0) . . . 572
2.10.7.68 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_n_f_nuts1) . . . 573
2.10.7.69 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_n_m_nuts0) . . . 573
2.10.7.70 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_n_m_nuts1) . . . 573
2.10.7.71 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_n_t_nuts0) . . . 574
2.10.7.72 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_n_t_nuts1) . . . 574
2.10.7.73 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ou_f_nuts0) . . . 574
2.10.7.74 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ou_f_nuts1) . . . 575
2.10.7.75 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ou_m_nuts0) . . . 575
2.10.7.76 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ou_m_nuts1) . . . 575
2.10.7.77 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ou_t_nuts0) . . . 576
2.10.7.78 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ou_t_nuts1) . . . 576
2.10.7.79 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_p_f_nuts0) . . . 576
2.10.7.80 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_p_f_nuts1) . . . 577

2.10.7.81 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_p_m_nuts0) . . . 577
2.10.7.82 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_p_m_nuts1) . . . 577
2.10.7.83 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_p_t_nuts0) . . . 578
2.10.7.84 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_p_t_nuts1) . . . 578
2.10.7.85 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_q_f_nuts0) . . . 578
2.10.7.86 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_q_f_nuts1) . . . 579
2.10.7.87 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_q_m_nuts0) . . . 579
2.10.7.88 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_q_m_nuts1) . . . 579
2.10.7.89 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_q_t_nuts0) . . . 580
2.10.7.90 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_q_t_nuts1) . . . 580
2.10.7.91 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_r_f_nuts0) . . . 580
2.10.7.92 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_r_f_nuts1) . . . 580
2.10.7.93 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_r_m_nuts0) . . . 581
2.10.7.94 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_r_m_nuts1) . . . 581
2.10.7.95 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_r_t_nuts0) . . . 581
2.10.7.96 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_r_t_nuts1) . . . 582
2.10.7.97 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_s_f_nuts0) . . . 582
2.10.7.98 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_s_f_nuts1) . . . 582
2.10.7.99 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_s_m_nuts0) . . . 583
2.10.7.100 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_s_m_nuts1) . . . 583
2.10.7.101 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_s_t_nuts0) . . . 583
2.10.7.102 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_s_t_nuts1) . . . 584
2.10.7.103 Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_bes_nuts0) . . . 584
2.10.7.104 Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_bes_nuts1) . . . 584
2.10.7.105 Government sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_gov_nuts0) . . . 584
2.10.7.106 Government sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_gov_nuts1) . . . 585

2.10.7.107 Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_hes_nuts0) . . . 585
2.10.7.108 Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_hes_nuts1) . . . 585
2.10.7.109 Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts0) . . . 586
2.10.7.110 Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts1) . . . 586
2.10.7.111 All sectors intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_total_nuts0) . . . 586
2.10.7.112 All sectors intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_total_nuts1) . . . 586
2.10.7.113 Total R and D employees in business enterprise sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_f_nuts0) . . . 587
2.10.7.114 Total R and D employees in business enterprise sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_f_nuts1) . . . 587
2.10.7.115 Total R and D employees in business enterprise sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_t_nuts0) . . . 587
2.10.7.116 Total R and D employees in business enterprise sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_t_nuts1) . . . 588
2.10.7.117 Total R and D employees in government sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_f_nuts0) . . . 588
2.10.7.118 Total R and D employees in government sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_f_nuts1) . . . 588
2.10.7.119 Total R and D employees in government sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_t_nuts0) . . . 589
2.10.7.120 Total R and D employees in government sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_t_nuts1) . . . 589
2.10.7.121 Total R and D employees in higher education sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_f_nuts0) . . . 589
2.10.7.122 Total R and D employees in higher education sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_f_nuts1) . . . 590
2.10.7.123 Total R and D employees in higher education sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_t_nuts0) . . . 590
2.10.7.124 Total R and D employees in higher education sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_t_nuts1) . . . 590
2.10.7.125 Total R and D employees in private non-profit sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_f_nuts0) . . . 591
2.10.7.126 Total R and D employees in private non-profit sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_f_nuts1) . . . 591
2.10.7.127 Total R and D employees in private non-profit sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_t_nuts0) . . . 591
2.10.7.128 Total R and D employees in private non-profit sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_t_nuts1) . . . 592
2.10.7.129 Total R and D employees in all sectors, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_f_nuts0) . . . 592
2.10.7.130 Total R and D employees in all sectors, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_f_nuts1) . . . 593
2.10.7.131 Total R and D employees in all sectors, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_t_nuts0) . . . 593
2.10.7.132 Total R and D employees in all sectors, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_t_nuts1) . . . 593
2.10.8 Poverty and Social Exclusion . . . 594

2.10.8.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povrisk_pc_nuts0) . . . 594
2.10.8.2 At-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povrisk_pc_nuts1) . . . 594
2.10.8.3 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, as percent (eu_lwoin_pc_nuts0) . . . 594
2.10.8.4 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, percent of total pop. (eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60_nuts0) . . . 594
2.10.8.5 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, percent of total pop. (eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60_nuts1) . . . 595
2.10.8.6 Severe material deprivation rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_matdep_pc_nuts0) . . . 595
2.10.8.7 Severe material deprivation rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_matdep_pc_nuts1) . . . 595
2.10.8.8 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povr_pc_nuts0) . . . 595
2.10.8.9 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povr_pc_nuts1) . . . 596
2.10.9 Digital Society and Economy . . . 596
2.10.9.1 Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago, percentage (eu_igs_b3_12_nuts0) . . . 596
2.10.9.2 Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago, percentage (eu_igs_b3_12_nuts1) . . . 597
2.10.9.3 Online purchases: from sellers from other EU countries, percentage (eu_igs_bfeu_nuts0) . . . 597
2.10.9.4 Online purchases: from sellers from other EU countries, percentage (eu_igs_bfeu_nuts1) . . . 598
2.10.9.5 Online purchases: travel and holiday accommodation, percentage (eu_igs_bhols_nuts0) . . . 598
2.10.9.6 Online purchases: travel and holiday accommodation, percentage (eu_igs_bhols_nuts1) . . . 598
2.10.9.7 Last online purchase: in the 12 months, percentage (eu_igs_blt12_nuts0) . . . 599
2.10.9.8 Last online purchase: in the 12 months, percentage (eu_igs_blt12_nuts1) . . . 599
2.10.9.9 Last online purchase: more than a year ago or never, percentage (eu_igs_bumt12x_nuts0) . . . 599
2.10.9.10 Last online purchase: more than a year ago or never, percentage (eu_igs_bumt12x_nuts1) . . . 600
2.10.9.11 Last online purchase: in the last 3 months, percentage (eu_igs_buy3_nuts0) . . . 600
2.10.9.12 Last online purchase: in the last 3 months, percentage (eu_igs_buy3_nuts1) . . . 601
2.10.9.13 Percentage of households with broadband internet access (eu_is_bacc_nuts0) . . . 601
2.10.9.14 Percentage of households with broadband internet access (eu_is_bacc_nuts1) . . . 601
2.10.9.15 Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer (eu_iu_never_nuts0) . . . 602
2.10.9.16 Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer (eu_iu_never_nuts1) . . . 602
2.10.9.17 Percentage of individuals using internet to interact with public authorities (eu_iu_govform_nuts0) . . . 602

2.10.9.18 Percentage of individuals using internet to interact with public authorities (eu_iu_govform_nuts1) . . . 603
2.10.9.19 Percentage of individuals using internet to submit forms to authorities (eu_iu_govint_nuts0) . . . 603
2.10.9.20 Percentage of individuals using internet to submit forms to authorities (eu_iu_govint_nuts1) . . . 604
2.10.9.21 Percentage of households with internet access (eu_is_iacc_nuts0) . . 604
2.10.9.22 Percentage of households with internet access (eu_is_iacc_nuts1) . . 604
2.10.9.23 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work, percent (eu_iu_ohw_nuts0) . . . 605
2.10.9.24 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work, percent (eu_iu_ohw_nuts1) . . . 605
2.10.9.25 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work in the last 3 months, percent (eu_iu_ohw3_nuts0) . . . 605
2.10.9.26 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work in the last 3 months, percent (eu_iu_ohw3_nuts1) . . . 606
2.10.9.27 Frequency of internet access: daily (eu_iu_iday_nuts0) . . . 606
2.10.9.28 Frequency of internet access: daily (eu_iu_iday_nuts1) . . . 607
2.10.9.29 Last internet use: in the last 12 months (eu_iu_ilt12_nuts0) . . . 607
2.10.9.30 Last internet use: in the last 12 months (eu_iu_ilt12_nuts1) . . . 607
2.10.9.31 Last internet use: in last 3 months (eu_iu_iu3_nuts0) . . . 608
2.10.9.32 Last internet use: in last 3 months (eu_iu_iu3_nuts1) . . . 608
2.10.9.33 Internet use: Internet banking (eu_iu_iubk_nuts0) . . . 608
2.10.9.34 Internet use: Internet banking (eu_iu_iubk_nuts1) . . . 609
2.10.9.35 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_iu_iucpp_nuts0) . . 609
2.10.9.36 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_iu_iucpp_nuts1) . . 609
2.10.9.37 Frequency of internet access: once a week (including every day) (eu_iu_iuse_nuts0) . . . 610
2.10.9.38 Frequency of internet access: once a week (including every day) (eu_iu_iuse_nuts1) . . . 610
2.10.9.39 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_iu_iusell_nuts0) . . . 610
2.10.9.40 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_iu_iusell_nuts1) . . . 611
2.10.9.41 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_iu_iusnet_nuts0) 611
2.10.9.42 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_iu_iusnet_nuts1) 612
2.10.9.43 Internet use: never (eu_iu_iux_nuts0) . . . 612
2.10.9.44 Internet use: never (eu_iu_iux_nuts1) . . . 612
2.10.10 Labour Market Statistics . . . 613
2.10.10.1 Full-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_f_nuts0) . 613
2.10.10.2 Full-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_f_nuts1) . 613
2.10.10.3 Full-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_m_nuts0) . 613
2.10.10.4 Full-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_m_nuts1) . 614
2.10.10.5 Full-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_t_nuts0) . . 614
2.10.10.6 Full-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_t_nuts1) . . 614
2.10.10.7 Part-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_f_nuts0) 614
2.10.10.8 Part-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_f_nuts1) 615
2.10.10.9 Part-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_m_nuts0) . 615
2.10.10.10 Part-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_m_nuts1) . 615
2.10.10.11 Part-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_t_nuts0) . 616
2.10.10.12 Part-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_t_nuts1) . 616
2.10.10.13 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_emp_1524f_nuts0) 616

2.10.10.14 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_emp_1524f_nuts1) 616
2.10.10.15 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_emp_1524m_nuts0) 617
2.10.10.16 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_emp_1524m_nuts1) 617
2.10.10.17 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_emp_1524t_nuts0) . 617
2.10.10.18 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_emp_1524t_nuts1) . 618
2.10.10.19 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_emp_2064f_nuts0) 618
2.10.10.20 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_emp_2064f_nuts1) 618
2.10.10.21 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_emp_2064m_nuts0) 618
2.10.10.22 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_emp_2064m_nuts1) 619
2.10.10.23 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_emp_2064t_nuts0) . 619
2.10.10.24 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_emp_2064t_nuts1) . 619
2.10.10.25 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, female (eu_emp_2534f_nuts0) 620
2.10.10.26 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, female (eu_emp_2534f_nuts1) 620
2.10.10.27 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, male (eu_emp_2534m_nuts0) 620
2.10.10.28 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, male (eu_emp_2534m_nuts1) 620
2.10.10.29 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, total (eu_emp_2534t_nuts0) . 621
2.10.10.30 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, total (eu_emp_2534t_nuts1) . 621
2.10.10.31 Employment rate for +25 years, Female (eu_emp_ge25f_nuts0) . . 621
2.10.10.32 Employment rate for +25 years, Female (eu_emp_ge25f_nuts1) . . 622
2.10.10.33 Employment rate for +25 years, Male (eu_emp_ge25m_nuts0) . . . 622
2.10.10.34 Employment rate for +25 years, Male (eu_emp_ge25m_nuts1) . . . 622
2.10.10.35 Employment rate for +25 years, Total (eu_emp_ge25t_nuts0) . . . 622
2.10.10.36 Employment rate for +25 years, Total (eu_emp_ge25t_nuts1) . . . 623
2.10.10.37 Employment rate for +65 years, Female (eu_emp_ge65f_nuts0) . . 623
2.10.10.38 Employment rate for +65 years, Female (eu_emp_ge65f_nuts1) . . 623
2.10.10.39 Employment rate for +65 years, Male (eu_emp_ge65m_nuts0) . . . 624
2.10.10.40 Employment rate for +65 years, Male (eu_emp_ge65m_nuts1) . . . 624
2.10.10.41 Employment rate for +65 years, Total (eu_emp_ge65t_nuts0) . . . 624
2.10.10.42 Employment rate for +65 years, Total (eu_emp_ge65t_nuts1) . . . 624
2.10.10.43 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands (eu_emp_a_nuts0) . . . 625
2.10.10.44 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands (eu_emp_a_nuts1) . . . 625
2.10.10.45 Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands (eu_emp_be_nuts0) . . . 625
2.10.10.46 Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands (eu_emp_be_nuts1) . . . 626
2.10.10.47 Employment in construction, in thousands (eu_emp_f_nuts0) . . . 626
2.10.10.48 Employment in construction, in thousands (eu_emp_f_nuts1) . . . 626
2.10.10.49 Employment in wholesale and retail trade, and service activities, in thousands (eu_emp_gi_nuts0) . . . 626
2.10.10.50 Employment in wholesale and retail trade, and service activities, in thousands (eu_emp_gi_nuts1) . . . 627
2.10.10.51 Employment in information and communication, in thousands (eu_emp_j_nuts0) . . . 627
2.10.10.52 Employment in information and communication, in thousands (eu_emp_j_nuts1) . . . 627
2.10.10.53 Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands (eu_emp_k_nuts0) . . . 628

2.10.10.54 Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands (eu_emp_k_nuts1) . . . 628
2.10.10.55 Employment in real estate activities, in thousands (eu_emp_l_nuts0) 628
2.10.10.56 Employment in real estate activities, in thousands (eu_emp_l_nuts1) 628
2.10.10.57 Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands (eu_emp_m_n_nuts0) . . . 629
2.10.10.58 Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands (eu_emp_m_n_nuts1) . . . 629
2.10.10.59 Employment in public admin., defence, education and health, in thousands (eu_emp_oq_nuts0) . . . 629
2.10.10.60 Employment in public admin., defence, education and health, in thousands (eu_emp_oq_nuts1) . . . 630
2.10.10.61 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands (eu_emp_ru_nuts0) . . . 630
2.10.10.62 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands (eu_emp_ru_nuts1) . . . 630
2.10.10.63 Employment in all NACE activities, in thousands (eu_emp_total_nuts0) . . . 631
2.10.10.64 Employment in all NACE activities, in thousands (eu_emp_total_nuts1) . . . 631
2.10.10.65 Long-term unemployment as percentage of active population (eu_ltu_pc_act_nuts0) . . . 631
2.10.10.66 Long-term unemployment as percentage of active population (eu_ltu_pc_act_nuts1) . . . 632
2.10.10.67 Long-term unemployment as percentage of unemployment (eu_ltu_pc_une_nuts0) . . . 632
2.10.10.68 Long-term unemployment as percentage of unemployment (eu_ltu_pc_une_nuts1) . . . 632
2.10.10.69 Long-term unemployment in thousands (eu_ltu_ths_nuts0) . . . 633
2.10.10.70 Long-term unemployment in thousands (eu_ltu_ths_nuts1) . . . 633
2.10.10.71 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_unemp_1524f_nuts0) . . . 633
2.10.10.72 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_unemp_1524f_nuts1) . . . 634
2.10.10.73 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_unemp_1524m_nuts0) . . . 634
2.10.10.74 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_unemp_1524m_nuts1) . . . 634
2.10.10.75 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_unemp_1524t_nuts0) . . . 635
2.10.10.76 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_unemp_1524t_nuts1) . . . 635
2.10.10.77 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, female (eu_unemp_1574f_nuts0) . . . 635
2.10.10.78 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, female (eu_unemp_1574f_nuts1) . . . 636
2.10.10.79 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, male (eu_unemp_1574m_nuts0) . . . 636
2.10.10.80 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, male (eu_unemp_1574m_nuts1) . . . 636
2.10.10.81 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, total (eu_unemp_1574t_nuts0) . . . 637

2.10.10.82 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, total (eu_unemp_1574t_nuts1) . . . 637
2.10.10.83 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_unemp_2064f_nuts0) . . . 637
2.10.10.84 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_unemp_2064f_nuts1) . . . 638
2.10.10.85 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_unemp_2064m_nuts0) . . . 638
2.10.10.86 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_unemp_2064m_nuts1) . . . 639
2.10.10.87 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_unemp_2064t_nuts0) . . . 639
2.10.10.88 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_unemp_2064t_nuts1) . . . 639
2.10.10.89 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, female (eu_unemp_ge15f_nuts0) 639
2.10.10.90 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, female (eu_unemp_ge15f_nuts1) 640
2.10.10.91 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, male (eu_unemp_ge15m_nuts0) 640
2.10.10.92 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, male (eu_unemp_ge15m_nuts1) 640
2.10.10.93 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, total (eu_unemp_ge15t_nuts0) 641
2.10.10.94 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, total (eu_unemp_ge15t_nuts1) 641
2.10.10.95 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, female (eu_unemp_ge25f_nuts0) 641
2.10.10.96 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, female (eu_unemp_ge25f_nuts1) 642
2.10.10.97 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, male (eu_unemp_ge25m_nuts0) 642
2.10.10.98 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, male (eu_unemp_ge25m_nuts1) 642
2.10.10.99 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, total (eu_unemp_ge25t_nuts0) 643
2.10.10.100 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, total (eu_unemp_ge25t_nuts1) 643
2.10.11 Economy . . . 644
2.10.11.1 Income of households (Balance) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b5n_eur_hab_nuts0) . . . 644
2.10.11.2 Income of households (Balance) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b5n_eur_hab_nuts1) . . . 644
2.10.11.3 Income of households (Balance) in million euro (eu_b5n_mio_eur_nuts0) . . . 644
2.10.11.4 Income of households (Balance) in million euro (eu_b5n_mio_eur_nuts1) . . . 644
2.10.11.5 Income of households (Balance) in million national currency (eu_b5n_mio_nac_nuts0) . . . 645
2.10.11.6 Income of households (Balance) in million national currency (eu_b5n_mio_nac_nuts1) . . . 645
2.10.11.7 Income of households (Balance) in million PPS (eu_b5n_mio_pps_nuts0) . . . 645
2.10.11.8 Income of households (Balance) in million PPS (eu_b5n_mio_pps_nuts1) . . . 646
2.10.11.9 Income of households (Disposable income) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b6n_eur_hab_nuts0) . . . 646
2.10.11.10 Income of households (Disposable income) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b6n_eur_hab_nuts1) . . . 646
2.10.11.11 Income of households (Disposable income) in million euro (eu_b6n_mio_eur_nuts0) . . . 647
2.10.11.12 Income of households (Disposable income) in million euro (eu_b6n_mio_eur_nuts1) . . . 647

2.10.11.13 Income of households (Disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b6n_mio_nac_nuts0) . . . 647
2.10.11.14 Income of households (Disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b6n_mio_nac_nuts1) . . . 647
2.10.11.15 Income of households (Disposable income) in million PPS (eu_b6n_mio_pps_nuts0) . . . 648
2.10.11.16 Income of households (Disposable income) in million PPS (eu_b6n_mio_pps_nuts1) . . . 648
2.10.11.17 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million euro (eu_b7n_mio_eur_nuts0) . . . 648
2.10.11.18 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million euro (eu_b7n_mio_eur_nuts1) . . . 649
2.10.11.19 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b7n_mio_nac_nuts0) . . . 649
2.10.11.20 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b7n_mio_nac_nuts1) . . . 649
2.10.11.21 Regional gross domestic product by NUTS 2 regions, million EUR (eu_mio_eur_nuts0) . . . 650
2.10.11.22 Regional gross domestic product by NUTS 2 regions, million EUR (eu_mio_eur_nuts1) . . . 650
2.10.11.23 Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions (eu_dinc_pps_hab_nuts0) . . . 650
2.10.11.24 Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions (eu_dinc_pps_hab_nuts1) . . . 651
2.10.12 Tourism . . . 651
2.10.12.1 Number of bed-places in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_bedpl_nuts0) . . . 651
2.10.12.2 Number of bed-places in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_bedpl_nuts1) . . . 651
2.10.12.3 Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_estbl_nuts0) . . . 652
2.10.12.4 Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_estbl_nuts1) . . . 652
2.10.12.5 Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedpl_nuts0) . . . 653
2.10.12.6 Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedpl_nuts1) . . . 653
2.10.12.7 Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedrm_nuts0) . . . 653
2.10.12.8 Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedrm_nuts1) . . . 654
2.10.12.9 Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle and trailer park (eu_tour_nscamp_nuts0) . . . 654
2.10.12.10 Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle and trailer park (eu_tour_nscamp_nuts1) . . . 654
2.10.12.11 Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodation (eu_tour_nshotel_nuts0) . . . 655
2.10.12.12 Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodation (eu_tour_nshotel_nuts1) . . . 655
2.10.12.13 Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation (eu_tour_nssa_nuts0) . . . 655
2.10.12.14 Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation (eu_tour_nssa_nuts1) . . . 656

2.10.12.15 Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations (eu_tour_nstour_nuts0) . . . 656
2.10.12.16 Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations (eu_tour_nstour_nuts1) . . . 656
2.10.13 Transport . . . 657
2.10.13.1 Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_inj_nuts0) . . . 657
2.10.13.2 Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_inj_nuts1) . . . 657
2.10.13.3 Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_kil_nuts0) . . . 657
2.10.13.4 Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_kil_nuts1) . . . 658
2.10.13.5 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nuts0) . . . 658
2.10.13.6 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nuts1) . . . 658
2.10.13.7 Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nld_nuts0) . . . 659
2.10.13.8 Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nld_nuts1) . . . 659
2.10.13.9 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_nld_nuts0) . . . 659
2.10.13.10 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_nld_nuts1) . . . 659
2.10.13.11 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_nuts0) . . . 660
2.10.13.12 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_nuts1) . . . 660
2.10.13.13 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr_nuts0) . . . 660
2.10.13.14 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr_nuts1) . . . 660
2.10.13.15 Passengers carried by air transport (arrival), in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep_nuts0) . . . 661
2.10.13.16 Passengers carried by air transport (arrival), in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep_nuts1) . . . 661
2.10.13.17 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nuts0) . . . 661
2.10.13.18 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nuts1) . . . 661
2.10.13.19 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld_nuts0) . . . 662
2.10.13.20 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld_nuts1) . . . 662
2.10.13.21 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_nld_nuts0) . . . 662
2.10.13.22 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_nld_nuts1) . . . 662
2.10.13.23 Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_nuts0) . . . 663
2.10.13.24 Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_nuts1) . . . 663

2.10.13.25 Maritime transport of passengers, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_demb_nuts0) . . . 663
2.10.13.26 Maritime transport of passengers, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_demb_nuts1) . . . 663
2.10.13.27 Maritime transport of passengers disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_emb_nuts0) . . . 664
2.10.13.28 Maritime transport of passengers disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_emb_nuts1) . . . 664
2.10.13.29 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_cnl_nuts0) . . . 664
2.10.13.30 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_cnl_nuts1) . . . 664
2.10.13.31 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_mway_nuts0) . . . 664
2.10.13.32 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_mway_nuts1) . . . 665
2.10.13.33 Motorways, in kilometers (eu_troad_rd_oth_nuts0) . . . 665
2.10.13.34 Motorways, in kilometers (eu_troad_rd_oth_nuts1) . . . 665
2.10.13.35 Other roads, in kilometers (eu_troad_riv_nuts0) . . . 665
2.10.13.36 Other roads, in kilometers (eu_troad_riv_nuts1) . . . 665
2.10.13.37 Navigable rivers, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_nuts0) . . . 666
2.10.13.38 Navigable rivers, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_nuts1) . . . 666
2.10.13.39 Total railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_elc_nuts0) . . . 666
2.10.13.40 Total railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_elc_nuts1) . . . 666
2.10.13.41 Electrified railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_tge2_nuts0) . . . 666
2.10.13.42 Electrified railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_tge2_nuts1) . . . 667
2.10.13.43 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_bus_tot_nuts0) . . . 667
2.10.13.44 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_bus_tot_nuts1) . . . 667
2.10.13.45 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_car_nuts0) . . . 667
2.10.13.46 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_car_nuts1) . . . 668
2.10.13.47 Total number of passenger cars (eu_vs_lor_nuts0) . . . 668
2.10.13.48 Total number of passenger cars (eu_vs_lor_nuts1) . . . 668
2.10.13.49 Total number of lorries (eu_vs_moto_nuts0) . . . 668
2.10.13.50 Total number of lorries (eu_vs_moto_nuts1) . . . 669
2.10.13.51 Total number of motorcycles (eu_vs_spe_nuts0) . . . 669
2.10.13.52 Total number of motorcycles (eu_vs_spe_nuts1) . . . 669
2.10.13.53 Total number of special vehicles (eu_vs_tot_x_tm_nuts0) . . . 669
2.10.13.54 Total number of special vehicles (eu_vs_tot_x_tm_nuts1) . . . 669
2.10.13.55 Total number of all vehicles (except trailers and motorcycles) (eu_vs_trc_nuts0) . . . 670
2.10.13.56 Total number of all vehicles (except trailers and motorcycles) (eu_vs_trc_nuts1) . . . 670
2.10.13.57 Total number of road tractors (eu_vs_trl_strl_nuts0) . . . 670
2.10.13.58 Total number of road tractors (eu_vs_trl_strl_nuts1) . . . 670
2.10.13.59 Total number of trailers and semi-trailers (eu_vs_utl_nuts0) . . . 671
2.10.13.60 Total number of trailers and semi-trailers (eu_vs_utl_nuts1) . . . 671
2.11 QoG EU Regional Dataset Wide Data (NUTS 2) . . . 671
2.11.1 Identification . . . 672
2.11.1.1 NUTS code of region (region_code) . . . 672
2.11.1.2 Name of the region (region_name) . . . 672

2.11.1.3 Year (year) . . . 672
2.11.1.4 Code of NUTS0 level region (nuts0) . . . 673
2.11.1.5 Code of NUTS2 level region (nuts2) . . . 673
2.11.1.6 The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) level (nuts_level) . . . 673
2.11.2 Quality of Government . . . 673
2.11.2.1 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR (cri_contr_nuts0) 673
2.11.2.2 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR (cri_contr_nuts2) 673
2.11.2.3 Final value of awarded tenders of over 130,000 EUR (cri_cvalue_nuts0) 674
2.11.2.4 Final value of awarded tenders of over 130,000 EUR (cri_cvalue_nuts2) 674
2.11.2.5 Share of contracts with only one bid in total (cri_singleb_nuts0) . . 674
2.11.2.6 Share of contracts with only one bid in total (cri_singleb_nuts2) . . 674
2.11.2.7 Share of contracts with no published call for tender red flag (cri_nocall_nuts0) . . . 674
2.11.2.8 Share of contracts with no published call for tender red flag (cri_nocall_nuts2) . . . 675
2.11.2.9 Share of contracts with non-open procedure red flag (cri_nonopen_nuts0) . . . 675
2.11.2.10 Share of contracts with non-open procedure red flag (cri_nonopen_nuts2) . . . 675
2.11.2.11 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav_nuts0) . . . 675
2.11.2.12 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav_nuts2) . . . 676
2.11.2.13 EQI Index Score (eqi_score_nuts0) . . . 676
2.11.2.14 EQI Index Score (eqi_score_nuts2) . . . 676
2.11.2.15 Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zquality_nuts0) . . . 676
2.11.2.16 Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zquality_nuts2) . . . 677
2.11.2.17 Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zimpartiality_nuts0) . . . 677
2.11.2.18 Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zimpartiality_nuts2) . . . 677
2.11.2.19 Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zcorruption_nuts0) . . . 677
2.11.2.20 Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zcorruption_nuts2) . . . 678
2.11.2.21 Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar) z-score stand. (2017 only) (eqi_zcorruptper_nuts2) . . . 678
2.11.2.22 Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) z-score stand. (2017 only) (eqi_zcorruptexp_nuts2) . . . 678
2.11.2.23 EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_eqi_nuts0) . . 678
2.11.2.24 EQI index, min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_eqi_nuts2) . . 679
2.11.2.25 Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_qual_nuts0) . . . 679
2.11.2.26 Quality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_qual_nuts2) . . . 679
2.11.2.27 Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_impart_nuts0) . . . 679
2.11.2.28 Impartiality pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_impart_nuts2) . . . 679

2.11.2.29 Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_corrupt_nuts0) . . . 680
2.11.2.30 Corruption pillar, country centered and min-max (0-100) standardized (eqi_norm_corrupt_nuts2) . . . 680
2.11.2.31 Corruption perceptions index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100)(2017) (eqi_norm_corruptper_nuts2) . . . 680
2.11.2.32 Corruption experiences index (corruption sub-pillar) min-max (0-100) (2017) (eqi_norm_corruptexp_nuts2) . . . 680
2.11.3 Demographics . . . 680
2.11.3.1 Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises (eu_cri_bur_nuts0) . . . 680
2.11.3.2 Reported number of cases of burglary of private premises (eu_cri_bur_nuts2) . . . 681
2.11.3.3 Reported number of cases of intentional homicide (eu_cri_inthom_nuts0) . . . 681
2.11.3.4 Reported number of cases of intentional homicide (eu_cri_inthom_nuts2) . . . 681
2.11.3.5 Reported number of cases of robbery (eu_cri_rob_nuts0) . . . 681
2.11.3.6 Reported number of cases of robbery (eu_cri_rob_nuts2) . . . 682
2.11.3.7 Proportion of live births outside marriage (eu_agemoth_nuts0) . . . 682
2.11.3.8 Total fertility rate (eu_agemoth1_nuts0) . . . 682
2.11.3.9 Mean age of women at childbirth (eu_nmarpct_nuts0) . . . 682
2.11.3.10 Mean age of women at birth of first child (eu_totferrt_nuts0) . . . 682
2.11.3.11 Number of deaths of females, all ages (eu_death_totalf_nuts0) . . . 683
2.11.3.12 Number of deaths of males, all ages (eu_death_totalm_nuts0) . . . 683
2.11.3.13 Number of deaths, total all ages (eu_death_totalt_nuts0) . . . 683
2.11.3.14 Number of deaths of females, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1f_nuts0) . 683
2.11.3.15 Number of deaths of males, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1m_nuts0) . . 683
2.11.3.16 Number of deaths, total at 1 year old (eu_death_y1t_nuts0) . . . 684
2.11.3.17 Number of deaths of females, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20f_nuts0) 684
2.11.3.18 Number of deaths of males, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20m_nuts0) 684
2.11.3.19 Number of deaths, total at 20 years old (eu_death_y20t_nuts0) . . 684
2.11.3.20 Number of deaths of females, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50f_nuts0) 685
2.11.3.21 Number of deaths of males, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50m_nuts0) 685
2.11.3.22 Number of deaths, total at 50 years old (eu_death_y50t_nuts0) . . 685
2.11.3.23 Number of deaths of females, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70f_nuts0) 685
2.11.3.24 Number of deaths of males, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70m_nuts0) 685
2.11.3.25 Number of deaths, total at 70 years old (eu_death_y70t_nuts0) . . 686
2.11.3.26 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_d2jan_f_nuts0) . . . 686
2.11.3.27 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_d2jan_f_nuts2) . . . 686
2.11.3.28 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_d2jan_m_nuts0) . . . 687
2.11.3.29 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_d2jan_m_nuts2) . . . 687
2.11.3.30 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_d2jan_t_nuts0) . . . 687
2.11.3.31 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_d2jan_t_nuts2) . . . 688
2.11.3.32 Area of a region, land area total, sq km (eu_d3area_lat_nuts0) . . . 688
2.11.3.33 Area of a region, land area total, sq km (eu_d3area_lat_nuts2) . . . 688
2.11.3.34 Area of a region, total, sq km (eu_d3area_t_nuts0) . . . 689
2.11.3.35 Area of a region, total, sq km (eu_d3area_t_nuts2) . . . 689
2.11.3.36 Population density, average population per square km (eu_per_km2_nuts0) . . . 689

2.11.3.37 Population density, average population per square km (eu_per_km2_nuts2) . . . 689
2.11.3.38 Fertility rate, total (eu_frate_total_nuts0) . . . 690
2.11.3.39 Fertility rate, total (eu_frate_total_nuts2) . . . 690
2.11.3.40 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15_nuts0) . . . 690
2.11.3.41 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15_nuts2) . . . 690
2.11.3.42 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30_nuts0) . . . 690
2.11.3.43 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30_nuts2) . . . 691
2.11.3.44 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35_nuts0) . . . 691
2.11.3.45 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35_nuts2) . . . 691
2.11.3.46 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female (eu_mlifexp_f_nuts0) 691
2.11.3.47 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female (eu_mlifexp_f_nuts2) 691
2.11.3.48 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male (eu_mlifexp_m_nuts0) 692
2.11.3.49 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, male (eu_mlifexp_m_nuts2) 692
2.11.3.50 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total (eu_mlifexp_t_nuts0) . 692
2.11.3.51 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, total (eu_mlifexp_t_nuts2) . 692
2.11.3.52 Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment (eu_cnmigratrt_nuts2) . . . 693
2.11.3.53 Crude rate of total population change (eu_growrt_nuts2) . . . 693
2.11.3.54 Crude rate of natural change of population (eu_natgrowrt_nuts2) . 693
2.11.4 Education . . . 693
2.11.4.1 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f_nuts0) . . . 693
2.11.4.2 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f_nuts2) . . . 694
2.11.4.3 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m_nuts0) . . . 694
2.11.4.4 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m_nuts2) . . . 694
2.11.4.5 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t_nuts0) . . . 694
2.11.4.6 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564t_nuts2) . . . 695
2.11.4.7 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f_nuts0) . . . 695
2.11.4.8 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f_nuts2) . . . 695
2.11.4.9 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m_nuts0) . . . 695
2.11.4.10 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564m_nuts2) . . . 696
2.11.4.11 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t_nuts0) . . . 696
2.11.4.12 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564t_nuts2) . . . 696
2.11.4.13 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f_nuts0) . . . 697
2.11.4.14 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f_nuts2) . . . 697
2.11.4.15 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m_nuts0) . . . 697

2.11.4.16 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564m_nuts2) . . . 697
2.11.4.17 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t_nuts0) . . . 698
2.11.4.18 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564t_nuts2) . . . 698
2.11.4.19 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f_nuts0) . . . 698
2.11.4.20 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f_nuts2) . . . 698
2.11.4.21 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m_nuts0) . . . 699
2.11.4.22 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034m_nuts2) . . . 699
2.11.4.23 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t_nuts0) . . . 699
2.11.4.24 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034t_nuts2) . . . 699
2.11.4.25 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f_nuts0) . . . 700
2.11.4.26 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f_nuts2) . . . 700
2.11.4.27 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m_nuts0) . . . 700
2.11.4.28 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034m_nuts2) . . . 701
2.11.4.29 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t_nuts0) . . . 701
2.11.4.30 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034t_nuts2) . . . 701
2.11.4.31 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f_nuts0) . . . 701
2.11.4.32 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f_nuts2) . . . 702
2.11.4.33 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m_nuts0) . . . 702
2.11.4.34 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Male (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034m_nuts2) . . . 702
2.11.4.35 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t_nuts0) . . . 702
2.11.4.36 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Total (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034t_nuts2) . . . 703
2.11.4.37 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Female (eu_eduleave_f_nuts0) . . . 703
2.11.4.38 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Female (eu_eduleave_f_nuts2) . . . 703
2.11.4.39 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Male (eu_eduleave_m_nuts0) . . . 704
2.11.4.40 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Male (eu_eduleave_m_nuts2) . . . 704
2.11.4.41 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Total (eu_eduleave_t_nuts0) . . . 704

2.11.4.42 Early leavers from education and training as a percentage, Total (eu_eduleave_t_nuts2) . . . 704
2.11.4.43 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, female (eu_neet_y1524f_nuts0) . . . 705
2.11.4.44 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, female (eu_neet_y1524f_nuts2) . . . 705
2.11.4.45 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, male (eu_neet_y1524m_nuts0) . . . 705
2.11.4.46 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, male (eu_neet_y1524m_nuts2) . . . 706
2.11.4.47 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, total (eu_neet_y1524t_nuts0) . . . 706
2.11.4.48 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, total (eu_neet_y1524t_nuts2) . . . 706
2.11.4.49 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, total duration since education (eu_empl_durtotal_nuts0) . . . 707
2.11.4.50 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, total duration since education (eu_empl_durtotal_nuts2) . . . 707
2.11.4.51 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, over 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury_gt3_nuts0) . . . 707
2.11.4.52 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, over 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury_gt3_nuts2) . . . 707
2.11.4.53 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, 1 to 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury13_nuts0) . . . 708
2.11.4.54 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, 1 to 3 years since education (eu_empl_dury13_nuts2) . . . 708
2.11.4.55 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 0-2 (eu_empl_edled02_nuts0) . . . 708
2.11.4.56 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 0-2 (eu_empl_edled02_nuts2) . . . 708
2.11.4.57 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 3-4 (eu_empl_edled34_nuts0) . . . 709
2.11.4.58 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 3-4 (eu_empl_edled34_nuts2) . . . 709
2.11.4.59 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 5-8 (eu_empl_edled58_nuts0) . . . 709
2.11.4.60 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, education levels 5-8 (eu_empl_edled58_nuts2) . . . 710
2.11.4.61 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, all education levels (eu_empl_edltotal_nuts0) . . . 710
2.11.4.62 Employment rate for people between 15-34 years, all education levels (eu_empl_edltotal_nuts2) . . . 710
2.11.4.63 Participation rate in Primary and lower secondary education (eu_epred12_nuts0) . . . 710
2.11.4.64 Participation rate in Primary and lower secondary education (eu_epred12_nuts2) . . . 711
2.11.4.65 Participation rate in Tertiary education (eu_epred58_nuts0) . . . 711
2.11.4.66 Participation rate in Tertiary education (eu_epred58_nuts2) . . . 711
2.11.4.67 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), females (eu_epry2564f_nuts0) . . . 711
2.11.4.68 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), females (eu_epry2564f_nuts2) . . . 712

2.11.4.69 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), males (eu_epry2564m_nuts0) . . . 712
2.11.4.70 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), males (eu_epry2564m_nuts2) . . . 713
2.11.4.71 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), total (eu_epry2564t_nuts0) . . . 713
2.11.4.72 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), total (eu_epry2564t_nuts2) . . . 714
2.11.5 Environment . . . 714
2.11.5.1 Municipal waste disposal - incineration in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasdsp_i_nuts0) . . . 714
2.11.5.2 Municipal waste disposal - incineration in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasdsp_i_nuts2) . . . 714
2.11.5.3 Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasgen_nuts0) . . . 715
2.11.5.4 Municipal waste generated in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasgen_nuts2) . . . 715
2.11.5.5 Municipal waste recovery - energy recovery in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcv_e_nuts0) . . . 715
2.11.5.6 Municipal waste recovery - energy recovery in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcv_e_nuts2) . . . 716
2.11.5.7 Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcy_c_d_nuts0) . . . 716
2.11.5.8 Municipal waste recycling in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasrcy_c_d_nuts2) . . . 716
2.11.5.9 Number of cooling degree days (eu_eng_cdd_nuts0) . . . 717
2.11.5.10 Number of cooling degree days (eu_eng_cdd_nuts2) . . . 717
2.11.5.11 Number of heating degree days (eu_eng_hdd_nuts0) . . . 717
2.11.5.12 Number of heating degree days (eu_eng_hdd_nuts2) . . . 717
2.11.6 Health . . . 718
2.11.6.1 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female (eu_hea_cs_f_nuts0) . . . 718
2.11.6.2 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female (eu_hea_cs_f_nuts2) . . . 718
2.11.6.3 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male (eu_hea_cs_m_nuts0) . . . 718
2.11.6.4 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male (eu_hea_cs_m_nuts2) . . . 719
2.11.6.5 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total (eu_hea_cs_t_nuts0) . . . 719
2.11.6.6 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total (eu_hea_cs_t_nuts2) . . . 719
2.11.6.7 Number of deaths by HIV, female (eu_hea_hiv_f_nuts0) . . . 720
2.11.6.8 Number of deaths by HIV, female (eu_hea_hiv_f_nuts2) . . . 720
2.11.6.9 Number of deaths by HIV, male (eu_hea_hiv_m_nuts0) . . . 720
2.11.6.10 Number of deaths by HIV, male (eu_hea_hiv_m_nuts2) . . . 720
2.11.6.11 Number of deaths by HIV, total (eu_hea_hiv_t_nuts0) . . . 721
2.11.6.12 Number of deaths by HIV, total (eu_hea_hiv_t_nuts2) . . . 721
2.11.6.13 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female (eu_hea_ipd_f_nuts0) . . . 721
2.11.6.14 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female (eu_hea_ipd_f_nuts2) . . . 722

2.11.6.15 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male (eu_hea_ipd_m_nuts0) . . . 722
2.11.6.16 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male (eu_hea_ipd_m_nuts2) . . . 722
2.11.6.17 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total (eu_hea_ipd_t_nuts0) . . . 723
2.11.6.18 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total (eu_hea_ipd_t_nuts2) . . . 723
2.11.6.19 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female (eu_hea_np_f_nuts0) . . . 723
2.11.6.20 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female (eu_hea_np_f_nuts2) . . . 723
2.11.6.21 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male (eu_hea_np_m_nuts0) . . . 724
2.11.6.22 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male (eu_hea_np_m_nuts2) . . . 724
2.11.6.23 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total (eu_hea_np_t_nuts0) . . . 724
2.11.6.24 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total (eu_hea_np_t_nuts2) . . . 725
2.11.6.25 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female (eu_hea_ns_f_nuts0) . . . 725
2.11.6.26 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female (eu_hea_ns_f_nuts2) . . . 725
2.11.6.27 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male (eu_hea_ns_m_nuts0) . . . 725
2.11.6.28 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male (eu_hea_ns_m_nuts2) . . . 726
2.11.6.29 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total (eu_hea_ns_t_nuts0) . . . 726
2.11.6.30 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total (eu_hea_ns_t_nuts2) . . . 726
2.11.6.31 Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (eu_hea_pr_f_nuts0) . . . 727
2.11.6.32 Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (eu_hea_pr_f_nuts2) . . . 727
2.11.6.33 Number of deaths by self-harm, female (eu_hea_sh_f_nuts0) . . . 727
2.11.6.34 Number of deaths by self-harm, female (eu_hea_sh_f_nuts2) . . . 727
2.11.6.35 Number of deaths by self-harm, male (eu_hea_sh_m_nuts0) . . . 728
2.11.6.36 Number of deaths by self-harm, male (eu_hea_sh_m_nuts2) . . . 728
2.11.6.37 Number of deaths by self-harm, total (eu_hea_sh_t_nuts0) . . . 728
2.11.6.38 Number of deaths by self-harm, total (eu_hea_sh_t_nuts2) . . . 729
2.11.6.39 Number of deaths by drug dependence, female (eu_hea_tox_f_nuts0) 729
2.11.6.40 Number of deaths by drug dependence, female (eu_hea_tox_f_nuts2) 729
2.11.6.41 Number of deaths by drug dependence, male (eu_hea_tox_m_nuts0) 730
2.11.6.42 Number of deaths by drug dependence, male (eu_hea_tox_m_nuts2) 730
2.11.6.43 Number of deaths by drug dependence, total (eu_hea_tox_t_nuts0) 730
2.11.6.44 Number of deaths by drug dependence, total (eu_hea_tox_t_nuts2) 730
2.11.6.45 Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bed_nuts0) . . . 731
2.11.6.46 Available beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bed_nuts2) . . . 731

2.11.6.47 Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedcur_nuts0) . . . 731
2.11.6.48 Curative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedcur_nuts2) . . . 732
2.11.6.49 Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedlt_nuts0) . . . 732
2.11.6.50 Long-term care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedlt_nuts2) . . . 732
2.11.6.51 Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedoth_nuts0) . . . 733
2.11.6.52 Other beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedoth_nuts2) . . . 733
2.11.6.53 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedpsy_nuts0) . . . 733
2.11.6.54 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedpsy_nuts2) . . . 734
2.11.6.55 Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedreh_nuts0) . . . 734
2.11.6.56 Rehabilitative care beds in hospitals (HP.1) per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_bedreh_nuts2) . . . 734
2.11.6.57 Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_dent_nuts0) . . 735
2.11.6.58 Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_dent_nuts2) . . 735
2.11.6.59 Medical doctors per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_mdoc_nuts0) . . . 735
2.11.6.60 Medical doctors per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_mdoc_nuts2) . . . 736
2.11.6.61 Nurses and midwives per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_nurs_nuts0) . . . 736
2.11.6.62 Nurses and midwives per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_nurs_nuts2) . . . 736
2.11.6.63 Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_pharm_nuts0) . . . 737
2.11.6.64 Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_pharm_nuts2) . . . 737
2.11.6.65 Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_phys_nuts0) . . . 737
2.11.6.66 Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_phys_nuts2) . . . 738
2.11.7 Science and Technology . . . 738
2.11.7.1 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ab_f_nuts0) . . . 738
2.11.7.2 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ab_f_nuts2) . . . 738
2.11.7.3 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ab_m_nuts0) . . . 739
2.11.7.4 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ab_m_nuts2) . . . 739
2.11.7.5 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ab_t_nuts0) . . . 739
2.11.7.6 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ab_t_nuts2) . . . 740

2.11.7.7 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_c_f_nuts0) . . . 740
2.11.7.8 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_c_f_nuts2) . . . 740
2.11.7.9 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_c_m_nuts0) . . . 741
2.11.7.10 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_c_m_nuts2) . . . 741
2.11.7.11 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_c_t_nuts0) . . . 741
2.11.7.12 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_c_t_nuts2) . . . 742
2.11.7.13 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_chtc_f_nuts0) . . . 742
2.11.7.14 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_chtc_f_nuts2) . . . 742
2.11.7.15 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_chtc_m_nuts0) . . . 743
2.11.7.16 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_chtc_m_nuts2) . . . 743
2.11.7.17 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_chtc_t_nuts0) . . . 743
2.11.7.18 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_chtc_t_nuts2) . . . 744
2.11.7.19 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_df_f_nuts0) . . . 744
2.11.7.20 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_df_f_nuts2) . . . 744
2.11.7.21 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_df_m_nuts0) . . . 745
2.11.7.22 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_df_m_nuts2) . . . 745
2.11.7.23 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_df_t_nuts0) . . . 745
2.11.7.24 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_df_t_nuts2) . . . 746
2.11.7.25 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_gu_f_nuts0) . . . 746
2.11.7.26 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_gu_f_nuts2) . . . 746
2.11.7.27 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_gu_m_nuts0) . . . 746
2.11.7.28 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_gu_m_nuts2) . . . 747
2.11.7.29 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_gu_t_nuts0) . . . 747
2.11.7.30 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_gu_t_nuts2) . . . 747
2.11.7.31 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_htc_f_nuts0) . . . 748
2.11.7.32 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_htc_f_nuts2) . . . 748

2.11.7.33 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_htc_m_nuts0) . . . 748
2.11.7.34 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_htc_m_nuts2) . . . 749
2.11.7.35 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_htc_t_nuts0) . . . 749
2.11.7.36 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_htc_t_nuts2) . . . 749
2.11.7.37 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_j_f_nuts0) . . . 750
2.11.7.38 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_j_f_nuts2) . . . 750
2.11.7.39 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_j_m_nuts0) . . . 750
2.11.7.40 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_j_m_nuts2) . . . 751
2.11.7.41 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_j_t_nuts0) . . . 751
2.11.7.42 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_j_t_nuts2) . . . 751
2.11.7.43 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_k_f_nuts0) . . . 752
2.11.7.44 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_k_f_nuts2) . . . 752
2.11.7.45 Employment in financial and insurance activities of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_k_m_nuts0) . . . 752
2.11.7.46 Employment in financial and insurance activities of tot. employment, Male (eu_emtk_k_m_nuts2) . . . 753
2.11.7.47 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_k_t_nuts0) . . . 753
2.11.7.48 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Total (eu_emtk_k_t_nuts2) . . . 753
2.11.7.49 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kis_f_nuts0) . . . 754
2.11.7.50 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kis_f_nuts2) . . . 754
2.11.7.51 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kis_m_nuts0) . . . 754
2.11.7.52 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kis_m_nuts2) . . . 755
2.11.7.53 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kis_t_nuts0) . . . 755
2.11.7.54 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kis_t_nuts2) . . . 755
2.11.7.55 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kl_f_nuts0) . . . 755
2.11.7.56 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kl_f_nuts2) . . . 756
2.11.7.57 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kl_m_nuts0) . . . 756
2.11.7.58 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_kl_m_nuts2) . . . 756

2.11.7.59 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kl_t_nuts0) . . . 757
2.11.7.60 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_kl_t_nuts2) . . . 757
2.11.7.61 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_m_f_nuts0) . . . 757
2.11.7.62 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_m_f_nuts2) . . . 758
2.11.7.63 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_m_m_nuts0) . . . 758
2.11.7.64 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_m_m_nuts2) . . . 758
2.11.7.65 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_m_t_nuts0) . . . 759
2.11.7.66 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_m_t_nuts2) . . . 759
2.11.7.67 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_n_f_nuts0) . . . 759
2.11.7.68 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_n_f_nuts2) . . . 760
2.11.7.69 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_n_m_nuts0) . . . 760
2.11.7.70 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_n_m_nuts2) . . . 760
2.11.7.71 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_n_t_nuts0) . . . 761
2.11.7.72 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_n_t_nuts2) . . . 761
2.11.7.73 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ou_f_nuts0) . . . 761
2.11.7.74 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ou_f_nuts2) . . . 761
2.11.7.75 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ou_m_nuts0) . . . 762
2.11.7.76 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_ou_m_nuts2) . . . 762
2.11.7.77 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ou_t_nuts0) . . . 762
2.11.7.78 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_ou_t_nuts2) . . . 763
2.11.7.79 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_p_f_nuts0) . . . 763
2.11.7.80 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_p_f_nuts2) . . . 763
2.11.7.81 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_p_m_nuts0) . . . 764
2.11.7.82 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_p_m_nuts2) . . . 764
2.11.7.83 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_p_t_nuts0) . . . 764
2.11.7.84 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_p_t_nuts2) . . . 765

2.11.7.85 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_q_f_nuts0) . . . 765
2.11.7.86 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_q_f_nuts2) . . . 765
2.11.7.87 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_q_m_nuts0) . . . 766
2.11.7.88 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_q_m_nuts2) . . . 766
2.11.7.89 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_q_t_nuts0) . . . 766
2.11.7.90 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_q_t_nuts2) . . . 767
2.11.7.91 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_r_f_nuts0) . . . 767
2.11.7.92 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_r_f_nuts2) . . . 767
2.11.7.93 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_r_m_nuts0) . . . 768
2.11.7.94 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_r_m_nuts2) . . . 768
2.11.7.95 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_r_t_nuts0) . . . 768
2.11.7.96 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_r_t_nuts2) . . . 769
2.11.7.97 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_s_f_nuts0) . . . 769
2.11.7.98 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_s_f_nuts2) . . . 769
2.11.7.99 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_s_m_nuts0) . . . 769
2.11.7.100 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, male (eu_emtk_s_m_nuts2) . . . 770
2.11.7.101 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_s_t_nuts0) . . . 770
2.11.7.102 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, total (eu_emtk_s_t_nuts2) . . . 770
2.11.7.103 Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_bes_nuts0) . . . 771
2.11.7.104 Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_bes_nuts2) . . . 771
2.11.7.105 Government sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_gov_nuts0) . . . 771
2.11.7.106 Government sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_gov_nuts2) . . . 772
2.11.7.107 Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_hes_nuts0) . . . 772
2.11.7.108 Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_hes_nuts2) . . . 772
2.11.7.109 Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts0) . . . 772
2.11.7.110 Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts2) . . . 773

2.11.7.111 All sectors intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_total_nuts0) . . . 773
2.11.7.112 All sectors intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_total_nuts2) . . . 773
2.11.7.113 Total R and D employees in business enterprise sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_f_nuts0) . . . 773
2.11.7.114 Total R and D employees in business enterprise sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_f_nuts2) . . . 774
2.11.7.115 Total R and D employees in business enterprise sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_t_nuts0) . . . 774
2.11.7.116 Total R and D employees in business enterprise sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_t_nuts2) . . . 774
2.11.7.117 Total R and D employees in government sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_f_nuts0) . . . 775
2.11.7.118 Total R and D employees in government sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_f_nuts2) . . . 775
2.11.7.119 Total R and D employees in government sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_t_nuts0) . . . 775
2.11.7.120 Total R and D employees in government sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_t_nuts2) . . . 776
2.11.7.121 Total R and D employees in higher education sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_f_nuts0) . . . 776
2.11.7.122 Total R and D employees in higher education sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_f_nuts2) . . . 777
2.11.7.123 Total R and D employees in higher education sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_t_nuts0) . . . 777
2.11.7.124 Total R and D employees in higher education sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_t_nuts2) . . . 777
2.11.7.125 Total R and D employees in private non-profit sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_f_nuts0) . . . 778
2.11.7.126 Total R and D employees in private non-profit sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_f_nuts2) . . . 778
2.11.7.127 Total R and D employees in private non-profit sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_t_nuts0) . . . 778
2.11.7.128 Total R and D employees in private non-profit sector, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_t_nuts2) . . . 779
2.11.7.129 Total R and D employees in all sectors, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_f_nuts0) . . . 779
2.11.7.130 Total R and D employees in all sectors, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_f_nuts2) . . . 779
2.11.7.131 Total R and D employees in all sectors, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_t_nuts0) . . . 780
2.11.7.132 Total R and D employees in all sectors, total, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_t_nuts2) . . . 780
2.11.8 Poverty and Social Exclusion . . . 780
2.11.8.1 At-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povrisk_pc_nuts0) . . . 780
2.11.8.2 At-risk-of-poverty rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povrisk_pc_nuts2) . . . 781
2.11.8.3 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, as percent (eu_lwoin_pc_nuts0) . . . 781
2.11.8.4 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, as percent (eu_lwoin_pc_nuts2) . . . 781

2.11.8.5 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, percent of total pop. (eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60_nuts0) . . . 781
2.11.8.6 People (0 to 59 years) in households with low work intensity, percent of total pop. (eu_lwoin_pc_y_lt60_nuts2) . . . 782
2.11.8.7 Severe material deprivation rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_matdep_pc_nuts0) . . . 782
2.11.8.8 Severe material deprivation rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_matdep_pc_nuts2) . . . 782
2.11.8.9 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povr_pc_nuts0) . . . 783
2.11.8.10 People at risk of poverty or social exclusion by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_povr_pc_nuts2) . . . 783
2.11.9 Digital Society and Economy . . . 783
2.11.9.1 Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago, percentage (eu_igs_b3_12_nuts0) . . . 784
2.11.9.2 Last online purchase: between 3 and 12 months ago, percentage (eu_igs_b3_12_nuts2) . . . 784
2.11.9.3 Online purchases: from sellers from other EU countries, percentage (eu_igs_bfeu_nuts0) . . . 784
2.11.9.4 Online purchases: from sellers from other EU countries, percentage (eu_igs_bfeu_nuts2) . . . 785
2.11.9.5 Online purchases: travel and holiday accommodation, percentage (eu_igs_bhols_nuts0) . . . 785
2.11.9.6 Online purchases: travel and holiday accommodation, percentage (eu_igs_bhols_nuts2) . . . 785
2.11.9.7 Last online purchase: in the 12 months, percentage (eu_igs_blt12_nuts0) . . . 786
2.11.9.8 Last online purchase: in the 12 months, percentage (eu_igs_blt12_nuts2) . . . 786
2.11.9.9 Last online purchase: more than a year ago or never, percentage (eu_igs_bumt12x_nuts0) . . . 787
2.11.9.10 Last online purchase: more than a year ago or never, percentage (eu_igs_bumt12x_nuts2) . . . 787
2.11.9.11 Last online purchase: in the last 3 months, percentage (eu_igs_buy3_nuts0) . . . 787
2.11.9.12 Last online purchase: in the last 3 months, percentage (eu_igs_buy3_nuts2) . . . 788
2.11.9.13 Percentage of households with broadband internet access (eu_is_bacc_nuts0) . . . 788
2.11.9.14 Percentage of households with broadband internet access (eu_is_bacc_nuts2) . . . 788
2.11.9.15 Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer (eu_iu_never_nuts0) . . . 789
2.11.9.16 Percentage of individuals who have never used a computer (eu_iu_never_nuts2) . . . 789
2.11.9.17 Percentage of individuals using internet to interact with public authorities (eu_iu_govform_nuts0) . . . 790
2.11.9.18 Percentage of individuals using internet to interact with public authorities (eu_iu_govform_nuts2) . . . 790
2.11.9.19 Percentage of individuals using internet to submit forms to authorities (eu_iu_govint_nuts0) . . . 790
2.11.9.20 Percentage of individuals using internet to submit forms to authorities (eu_iu_govint_nuts2) . . . 791

2.11.9.21 Percentage of households with internet access (eu_is_iacc_nuts0) . . 791
2.11.9.22 Percentage of households with internet access (eu_is_iacc_nuts2) . . 791
2.11.9.23 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work, percent (eu_iu_ohw_nuts0) 792
2.11.9.24 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work, percent (eu_iu_ohw_nuts2) 792
2.11.9.25 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work in the last 3 months, percent (eu_iu_ohw3_nuts0) 793
2.11.9.26 Individuals who accessed internet away from home or work in the last 3 months, percent (eu_iu_ohw3_nuts2) 793
2.11.9.27 Frequency of internet access: daily (eu_iu_iday_nuts0) 793
2.11.9.28 Frequency of internet access: daily (eu_iu_iday_nuts2) 794
2.11.9.29 Last internet use: in the last 12 months (eu_iu_ilt12_nuts0) 794
2.11.9.30 Last internet use: in the last 12 months (eu_iu_ilt12_nuts2) 794
2.11.9.31 Last internet use: in last 3 months (eu_iu_iu3_nuts0) 795
2.11.9.32 Last internet use: in last 3 months (eu_iu_iu3_nuts2) 795
2.11.9.33 Internet use: Internet banking (eu_iu_iubk_nuts0) 795
2.11.9.34 Internet use: Internet banking (eu_iu_iubk_nuts2) 796
2.11.9.35 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_iu_iucpp_nuts0) . . 796
2.11.9.36 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_iu_iucpp_nuts2) . . 796
2.11.9.37 Frequency of internet access: once a week (including every day) (eu_iu_iuse_nuts0) 797
2.11.9.38 Frequency of internet access: once a week (including every day) (eu_iu_iuse_nuts2) 797
2.11.9.39 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_iu_iusell_nuts0) 798
2.11.9.40 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_iu_iusell_nuts2) 798
2.11.9.41 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_iu_iusnet_nuts0) 798
2.11.9.42 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_iu_iusnet_nuts2) 799
2.11.9.43 Internet use: never (eu_iu_iux_nuts0) 799
2.11.9.44 Internet use: never (eu_iu_iux_nuts2) 799
2.11.10 Labour Market Statistics 800
2.11.10.1 Full-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_f_nuts0) . 800
2.11.10.2 Full-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_f_nuts2) . 800
2.11.10.3 Full-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_m_nuts0) . 800
2.11.10.4 Full-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_m_nuts2) . 801
2.11.10.5 Full-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_t_nuts0) . . 801
2.11.10.6 Full-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_t_nuts2) . . 801
2.11.10.7 Part-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_f_nuts0) 802
2.11.10.8 Part-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_f_nuts2) 802
2.11.10.9 Part-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_m_nuts0) . 802
2.11.10.10 Part-time employment, male, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_m_nuts2) . 802
2.11.10.11 Part-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_t_nuts0) . 803
2.11.10.12 Part-time employment, total, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_t_nuts2) . 803
2.11.10.13 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_emp_1524f_nuts0) 803
2.11.10.14 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_emp_1524f_nuts2) 804
2.11.10.15 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_emp_1524m_nuts0) 804
2.11.10.16 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_emp_1524m_nuts2) 804
2.11.10.17 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_emp_1524t_nuts0) . 804
2.11.10.18 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_emp_1524t_nuts2) . 805

2.11.10.19 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_emp_2064f_nuts0) 805
2.11.10.20 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_emp_2064f_nuts2) 805
2.11.10.21 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_emp_2064m_nuts0) 806
2.11.10.22 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_emp_2064m_nuts2) 806
2.11.10.23 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_emp_2064t_nuts0) . 806
2.11.10.24 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_emp_2064t_nuts2) . 806
2.11.10.25 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, female (eu_emp_2534f_nuts0) 807
2.11.10.26 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, female (eu_emp_2534f_nuts2) 807
2.11.10.27 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, male (eu_emp_2534m_nuts0) 807
2.11.10.28 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, male (eu_emp_2534m_nuts2) 808
2.11.10.29 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, total (eu_emp_2534t_nuts0) . 808
2.11.10.30 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, total (eu_emp_2534t_nuts2) . 808
2.11.10.31 Employment rate for +25 years, Female (eu_emp_ge25f_nuts0) . . 808
2.11.10.32 Employment rate for +25 years, Female (eu_emp_ge25f_nuts2) . . 809
2.11.10.33 Employment rate for +25 years, Male (eu_emp_ge25m_nuts0) . . . 809
2.11.10.34 Employment rate for +25 years, Male (eu_emp_ge25m_nuts2) . . . 809
2.11.10.35 Employment rate for +25 years, Total (eu_emp_ge25t_nuts0) . . . 809
2.11.10.36 Employment rate for +25 years, Total (eu_emp_ge25t_nuts2) . . . 810
2.11.10.37 Employment rate for +65 years, Female (eu_emp_ge65f_nuts0) . . 810
2.11.10.38 Employment rate for +65 years, Female (eu_emp_ge65f_nuts2) . . 810
2.11.10.39 Employment rate for +65 years, Male (eu_emp_ge65m_nuts0) . . . 811
2.11.10.40 Employment rate for +65 years, Male (eu_emp_ge65m_nuts2) . . . 811
2.11.10.41 Employment rate for +65 years, Total (eu_emp_ge65t_nuts0) . . . 811
2.11.10.42 Employment rate for +65 years, Total (eu_emp_ge65t_nuts2) . . . 811
2.11.10.43 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands (eu_emp_a_nuts0) . . . 812
2.11.10.44 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands (eu_emp_a_nuts2) . . . 812
2.11.10.45 Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands (eu_emp_be_nuts0) . . . 812
2.11.10.46 Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands (eu_emp_be_nuts2) . . . 813
2.11.10.47 Employment in construction, in thousands (eu_emp_f_nuts0) . . . 813
2.11.10.48 Employment in construction, in thousands (eu_emp_f_nuts2) . . . 813
2.11.10.49 Employment in wholesale and retail trade, and service activities, in thousands (eu_emp_gi_nuts0) . . . 814
2.11.10.50 Employment in wholesale and retail trade, and service activities, in thousands (eu_emp_gi_nuts2) . . . 814
2.11.10.51 Employment in information and communication, in thousands (eu_emp_j_nuts0) . . . 814
2.11.10.52 Employment in information and communication, in thousands (eu_emp_j_nuts2) . . . 814
2.11.10.53 Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands (eu_emp_k_nuts0) . . . 815
2.11.10.54 Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands (eu_emp_k_nuts2) . . . 815
2.11.10.55 Employment in real estate activities, in thousands (eu_emp_l_nuts0) 815
2.11.10.56 Employment in real estate activities, in thousands (eu_emp_l_nuts2) 816
2.11.10.57 Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands (eu_emp_m_n_nuts0) . . . 816

2.11.10.58 Employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, in thousands (eu_emp_m_n_nuts2) . . . 816
2.11.10.59 Employment in public admin., defence, education and health, in thousands (eu_emp_oq_nuts0) . . . 817
2.11.10.60 Employment in public admin., defence, education and health, in thousands (eu_emp_oq_nuts2) . . . 817
2.11.10.61 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands (eu_emp_ru_nuts0) . . . 817
2.11.10.62 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands (eu_emp_ru_nuts2) . . . 817
2.11.10.63 Employment in all NACE activities, in thousands (eu_emp_total_nuts0) . . . 818
2.11.10.64 Employment in all NACE activities, in thousands (eu_emp_total_nuts2) . . . 818
2.11.10.65 Long-term unemployment as percentage of active population (eu_ltu_pc_act_nuts0) . . . 818
2.11.10.66 Long-term unemployment as percentage of active population (eu_ltu_pc_act_nuts2) . . . 819
2.11.10.67 Long-term unemployment as percentage of unemployment (eu_ltu_pc_une_nuts0) . . . 819
2.11.10.68 Long-term unemployment as percentage of unemployment (eu_ltu_pc_une_nuts2) . . . 819
2.11.10.69 Long-term unemployment in thousands (eu_ltu_ths_nuts0) . . . 820
2.11.10.70 Long-term unemployment in thousands (eu_ltu_ths_nuts2) . . . 820
2.11.10.71 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_unemp_1524f_nuts0) . . . 821
2.11.10.72 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_unemp_1524f_nuts2) . . . 821
2.11.10.73 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_unemp_1524m_nuts0) . . . 821
2.11.10.74 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_unemp_1524m_nuts2) . . . 822
2.11.10.75 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_unemp_1524t_nuts0) . . . 822
2.11.10.76 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_unemp_1524t_nuts2) . . . 822
2.11.10.77 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, female (eu_unemp_1574f_nuts0) . . . 823
2.11.10.78 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, female (eu_unemp_1574f_nuts2) . . . 823
2.11.10.79 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, male (eu_unemp_1574m_nuts0) . . . 823
2.11.10.80 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, male (eu_unemp_1574m_nuts2) . . . 824
2.11.10.81 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, total (eu_unemp_1574t_nuts0) . . . 824
2.11.10.82 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, total (eu_unemp_1574t_nuts2) . . . 824
2.11.10.83 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_unemp_2064f_nuts0) . . . 825
2.11.10.84 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_unemp_2064f_nuts2) . . . 825

2.11.10.85 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_unemp_2064m_nuts0) . . . 825
2.11.10.86 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_unemp_2064m_nuts2) . . . 826
2.11.10.87 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_unemp_2064t_nuts0) . . . 826
2.11.10.88 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_unemp_2064t_nuts2) . . . 826
2.11.10.89 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, female (eu_unemp_ge15f_nuts0) 827
2.11.10.90 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, female (eu_unemp_ge15f_nuts2) 827
2.11.10.91 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, male (eu_unemp_ge15m_nuts0) 827
2.11.10.92 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, male (eu_unemp_ge15m_nuts2) 828
2.11.10.93 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, total (eu_unemp_ge15t_nuts0) 828
2.11.10.94 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, total (eu_unemp_ge15t_nuts2) 828
2.11.10.95 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, female (eu_unemp_ge25f_nuts0) 829
2.11.10.96 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, female (eu_unemp_ge25f_nuts2) 829
2.11.10.97 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, male (eu_unemp_ge25m_nuts0) 829
2.11.10.98 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, male (eu_unemp_ge25m_nuts2) 830
2.11.10.99 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, total (eu_unemp_ge25t_nuts0) 830
2.11.10.100 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, total (eu_unemp_ge25t_nuts2) 830
2.11.11 Economy . . . 831
2.11.11.1 Income of households (Balance) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b5n_eur_hab_nuts0) . . . 831
2.11.11.2 Income of households (Balance) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b5n_eur_hab_nuts2) . . . 831
2.11.11.3 Income of households (Balance) in million euro (eu_b5n_mio_eur_nuts0) . . . 831
2.11.11.4 Income of households (Balance) in million euro (eu_b5n_mio_eur_nuts2) . . . 832
2.11.11.5 Income of households (Balance) in million national currency (eu_b5n_mio_nac_nuts0) . . . 832
2.11.11.6 Income of households (Balance) in million national currency (eu_b5n_mio_nac_nuts2) . . . 832
2.11.11.7 Income of households (Balance) in million PPS (eu_b5n_mio_pps_nuts0) . . . 832
2.11.11.8 Income of households (Balance) in million PPS (eu_b5n_mio_pps_nuts2) . . . 833
2.11.11.9 Income of households (Disposable income) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b6n_eur_hab_nuts0) . . . 833
2.11.11.10 Income of households (Disposable income) in euro per inhabitant (eu_b6n_eur_hab_nuts2) . . . 833
2.11.11.11 Income of households (Disposable income) in million euro (eu_b6n_mio_eur_nuts0) . . . 834
2.11.11.12 Income of households (Disposable income) in million euro (eu_b6n_mio_eur_nuts2) . . . 834
2.11.11.13 Income of households (Disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b6n_mio_nac_nuts0) . . . 834
2.11.11.14 Income of households (Disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b6n_mio_nac_nuts2) . . . 835
2.11.11.15 Income of households (Disposable income) in million PPS (eu_b6n_mio_pps_nuts0) . . . 835

2.11.11.16 Income of households (Disposable income) in million PPS (eu_b6n_mio_pps_nuts2) . . . 835
2.11.11.17 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million euro (eu_b7n_mio_eur_nuts0) . . . 835
2.11.11.18 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million euro (eu_b7n_mio_eur_nuts2) . . . 836
2.11.11.19 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b7n_mio_nac_nuts0) . . . 836
2.11.11.20 Income of households (Adjusted disposable income) in million national currency (eu_b7n_mio_nac_nuts2) . . . 836
2.11.11.21 Regional gross domestic product by NUTS 2 regions, million EUR (eu_mio_eur_nuts0) . . . 837
2.11.11.22 Regional gross domestic product by NUTS 2 regions, million EUR (eu_mio_eur_nuts2) . . . 837
2.11.11.23 Regional gross domestic product (million PPS) by NUTS 2 regions (eu_gdp_mio_pps_nuts2) . . . 837
2.11.11.24 Regional gross domestic product (PPS per inhabitant) by NUTS 2 regions (eu_gdp_pps_hab_nuts2) . . . 838
2.11.11.25 Regional gross domestic product. PPS per inhabitant in percentage of EU27 (eu_gdp_pps_hab_eu27_2020_nuts2) . . . 838
2.11.11.26 Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions (eu_dinc_pps_hab_nuts0) . . . 838
2.11.11.27 Disposable income of private households by NUTS 2 regions (eu_dinc_pps_hab_nuts2) . . . 839
2.11.11.28 Primary income of private households by NUTS 2 regions (eu_pinc_pps_hab_nuts2) . . . 839
2.11.11.29 Real growth rate of regional gross value added (GVA) at basic prices (eu_rgva_pch_pre_nuts2) . . . 839
2.11.12 Tourism . . . 840
2.11.12.1 Number of bed-places in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_bedpl_nuts0) . . . 840
2.11.12.2 Number of bed-places in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_bedpl_nuts2) . . . 840
2.11.12.3 Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_estbl_nuts0) . . . 840
2.11.12.4 Number of establishments in hotels, camping places and other (eu_tour_nstour_estbl_nuts2) . . . 841
2.11.12.5 Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedpl_nuts0) . . . 841
2.11.12.6 Net occupancy rate of bed-places in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedpl_nuts2) . . . 842
2.11.12.7 Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedrm_nuts0) . . . 842
2.11.12.8 Net occupancy rate of bedrooms in hotels and similar (eu_tour_bedrm_nuts2) . . . 842
2.11.12.9 Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle and trailer park (eu_tour_nscamp_nuts0) . . . 843
2.11.12.10 Number of nights spent at camping grounds, recreational vehicle and trailer park (eu_tour_nscamp_nuts2) . . . 843
2.11.12.11 Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodation (eu_tour_nshotel_nuts0) . . . 843
2.11.12.12 Number of nights spent at hotels and similar accommodation (eu_tour_nshotel_nuts2) . . . 844

2.11.12.13 Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation (eu_tour_nssa_nuts0) . . . 844
2.11.12.14 Number of nights spent at holiday and other short-stay accommodation (eu_tour_nssa_nuts2) . . . 844
2.11.12.15 Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations (eu_tour_nstour_nuts0) . . . 845
2.11.12.16 Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations (eu_tour_nstour_nuts2) . . . 845
2.11.13 Transport . . . 845
2.11.13.1 Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_inj_nuts0) . . . 845
2.11.13.2 Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_inj_nuts2) . . . 846
2.11.13.3 Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_kil_nuts0) . . . 846
2.11.13.4 Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_kil_nuts2) . . . 846
2.11.13.5 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nuts0) . . . 847
2.11.13.6 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nuts2) . . . 847
2.11.13.7 Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nld_nuts0) . . . 847
2.11.13.8 Air transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_ld_nld_nuts2) . . . 847
2.11.13.9 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_nld_nuts0) . . . 848
2.11.13.10 Air transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_atf_frm_nld_nuts2) . . . 848
2.11.13.11 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_nuts0) . . . 848
2.11.13.12 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_nuts2) . . . 848
2.11.13.13 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr_nuts0) . . . 849
2.11.13.14 Passengers carried by air transport, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_arr_nuts2) . . . 849
2.11.13.15 Passengers carried by air transport (arrival), in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep_nuts0) . . . 849
2.11.13.16 Passengers carried by air transport (arrival), in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_crd_dep_nuts2) . . . 849
2.11.13.17 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nuts0) . . . 850
2.11.13.18 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nuts2) . . . 850
2.11.13.19 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld_nuts0) . . . 850
2.11.13.20 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_ld_nld_nuts2) . . . 850
2.11.13.21 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_nld_nuts0) . . . 851
2.11.13.22 Maritime transport of freight and mail loaded and unloaded, in thousand tonnes (eu_mtf_fr_nld_nuts2) . . . 851

2.11.13.23 Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_nuts0) . . . 851
2.11.13.24 Maritime transport of passengers embarked and disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_nuts2) . . . 851
2.11.13.25 Maritime transport of passengers, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_demb_nuts0) . . . 852
2.11.13.26 Maritime transport of passengers, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_demb_nuts2) . . . 852
2.11.13.27 Maritime transport of passengers disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_emb_nuts0) . . . 852
2.11.13.28 Maritime transport of passengers disembarked, in thousand passengers (eu_mtp_pas_emb_nuts2) . . . 852
2.11.13.29 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_cnl_nuts0) . . . 853
2.11.13.30 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_cnl_nuts2) . . . 853
2.11.13.31 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_mway_nuts0) . . . 853
2.11.13.32 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_mway_nuts2) . . . 853
2.11.13.33 Motorways, in kilometers (eu_troad_rd_oth_nuts0) . . . 854
2.11.13.34 Motorways, in kilometers (eu_troad_rd_oth_nuts2) . . . 854
2.11.13.35 Other roads, in kilometers (eu_troad_riv_nuts0) . . . 854
2.11.13.36 Other roads, in kilometers (eu_troad_riv_nuts2) . . . 854
2.11.13.37 Navigable rivers, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_nuts0) . . . 854
2.11.13.38 Navigable rivers, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_nuts2) . . . 854
2.11.13.39 Total railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_elc_nuts0) . . . 855
2.11.13.40 Total railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_elc_nuts2) . . . 855
2.11.13.41 Electrified railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_tge2_nuts0) . . 855
2.11.13.42 Electrified railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_tge2_nuts2) . . 855
2.11.13.43 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_bus_tot_nuts0) . . . 855
2.11.13.44 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_bus_tot_nuts2) . . . 856
2.11.13.45 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_car_nuts0) . . . 856
2.11.13.46 Total number of motor coaches, buses and trolley buses (eu_vs_car_nuts2) . . . 856
2.11.13.47 Total number of passenger cars (eu_vs_lor_nuts0) . . . 857
2.11.13.48 Total number of passenger cars (eu_vs_lor_nuts2) . . . 857
2.11.13.49 Total number of lorries (eu_vs_moto_nuts0) . . . 857
2.11.13.50 Total number of lorries (eu_vs_moto_nuts2) . . . 857
2.11.13.51 Total number of motorcycles (eu_vs_spe_nuts0) . . . 857
2.11.13.52 Total number of motorcycles (eu_vs_spe_nuts2) . . . 858
2.11.13.53 Total number of special vehicles (eu_vs_tot_x_tm_nuts0) . . . 858
2.11.13.54 Total number of special vehicles (eu_vs_tot_x_tm_nuts2) . . . 858
2.11.13.55 Total number of all vehicles (except trailers and motorcycles) (eu_vs_trc_nuts0) . . . 858
2.11.13.56 Total number of all vehicles (except trailers and motorcycles) (eu_vs_trc_nuts2) . . . 859
2.11.13.57 Total number of road tractors (eu_vs_trl_strl_nuts0) . . . 859
2.11.13.58 Total number of road tractors (eu_vs_trl_strl_nuts2) . . . 859
2.11.13.59 Total number of trailers and semi-trailers (eu_vs_utl_nuts0) . . . 859
2.11.13.60 Total number of trailers and semi-trailers (eu_vs_utl_nuts2) . . . 859

2.12 QoG Expert Survey 2020 . . . 860
2.12.1 Identification Variables . . . 860
2.12.1.1 Year (year) . . . 860
2.12.1.2 Country Name (cname) . . . 860
2.12.1.3 ISO-3166-1 Country Code (ccode) . . . 861
2.12.1.4 Correlates of War Country Code (ccodecow) . . . 861
2.12.1.5 World Bank Country Code (ccodewb) . . . 861
2.12.1.6 ISO-3166-1 alpha3 Country Code (ccodealp) . . . 861
2.12.1.7 OECD Member (oecd) . . . 861
2.12.1.8 EU27 Member (eu27) . . . 861
2.12.1.9 Region (region) . . . 861
2.12.2 Expert Survey Variables . . . 862
2.12.2.1 Professionalism Index (proff_pca) . . . 862
2.12.2.2 Patronage (proff1) . . . 862
2.12.2.3 Patronage, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (proff1_lowci) . 862
2.12.2.4 Patronage, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (proff1_upci) . 862
2.12.2.5 Merit (proff2) . . . 862
2.12.2.6 Merit, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (proff2_lowci) . . . 863
2.12.2.7 Merit, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (proff2_upci) . . . 863
2.12.2.8 Tenure (proff3) . . . 863
2.12.2.9 Tenure, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (proff3_lowci) . . . 863
2.12.2.10 Tenure, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (proff3_upci) . . . 863
2.12.2.11 Closedness Index (close_pca) . . . 863
2.12.2.12 Entry at the lowest level only (close1) . . . 864
2.12.2.13 Entry via examination (close2) . . . 864
2.12.2.14 Special Laws (close3) . . . 864
2.12.2.15 Political Interference (impar1) . . . 864
2.12.2.16 Political Interference, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (impar1_lowci) . . . 864
2.12.2.17 Political Interference, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (impar1_upci) . . . 864
2.12.2.18 Impartiality (impar2) . . . 865
2.12.2.19 Impartiality, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (impar2_lowci) 865
2.12.2.20 Impartiality, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (impar2_upci) 865
2.13 QoG OECD Dataset Cross-Section . . . 865
2.13.1 Identification Variables . . . 866
2.13.1.1 Country Code (ccode) . . . 866
2.13.1.2 Country Name (cname) . . . 866
2.13.1.3 Country Code QoG (ccode_qog) . . . 866
2.13.1.4 Country Name QoG (cname_qog) . . . 866
2.13.1.5 3-letter Country Code (ccodealp) . . . 866
2.13.1.6 Country Code COW (ccodecow) . . . 867
2.13.1.7 Version of the Dataset (version) . . . 867
2.13.2 Environment . . . 867
2.13.2.1 Agriculture (0-100) (epi_agr) . . . 867
2.13.2.2 Air Quality Issue Category (epi_air) . . . 867
2.13.2.3 Biodiversity and Habitat (0-100) (epi_bdh) . . . 868
2.13.2.4 Climate Change (0-100) (epi_cch) . . . 869

2.13.2.5 Ecosystem Services (0-100) (epi_ecs) . . . 869
2.13.2.6 Environmental Performance Index (0-100) (epi_epi) . . . 870
2.13.2.7 Ecosystem Vitality (0-100) (epi_ev) . . . 870
2.13.2.8 Fisheries Issue Category (epi_fsh) . . . 870
2.13.2.9 Sanitation and Drinking Water (0-100) (epi_h2o) . . . 871
2.13.2.10 Heavy Metals (0-100) (epi_hmt) . . . 871
2.13.2.11 Waste Management (0-100) (epi_wmg) . . . 871
2.13.2.12 Water Resources (0-100) (epi_wrs) . . . 872
2.13.2.13 Percentage of desert in 2012 (nunn_desert) . . . 872
2.13.2.14 Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km) in 2012 (nunn_dist_coast) . . . 872
2.13.2.15 Percentage within 100 km of ice-free coast in 2012 (nunn_near_coast) 872
2.13.2.16 Ruggedness (Terrain Ruggedness Index, 100 m) in 2012 (nunn_rugged) 873
2.13.2.17 Percentage of tropical climate in 2012 (nunn_tropical) . . . 873
2.13.2.18 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Overall (sgi_en) . . . 873
2.13.2.19 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Environment (sgi_enen) 874
2.13.2.20 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (sgi_enge) . . . 874
2.13.2.21 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis) . . . 874
2.13.2.22 Confidence: The Environmental Protection Movement (wvs_confenv) 874
2.13.3 Health . . . 875
2.13.3.1 Environmental Health (0-100) (epi_eh) . . . 875
2.13.3.2 Number of COVID-19 cases reported (jht_ccc) . . . 875
2.13.3.3 Number of COVID-19 deaths reported (jht_ccd) . . . 875
2.13.3.4 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (sgi_sohe) . . . 875
2.13.3.5 Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (percent) (wdi_foodins) . . . 875
2.13.3.6 Smoking prevalence, females (percent of adults) (wdi_smokf) . . . 876
2.13.3.7 Smoking prevalence, males (percent of adults) (wdi_smokm) . . . 876
2.13.3.8 Homicide rate per 100,000 people (wef_hom) . . . 876
2.13.3.9 Healthy Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_halef) . . . 876
2.13.3.10 Healthy Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_halem) . . . 876
2.13.3.11 Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_halet) . . . 877
2.13.3.12 Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_lef) . . . 877
2.13.3.13 Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_lem) . . . 877
2.13.3.14 Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_let) . . . 877
2.13.3.15 Feeling of happiness (wvs_hap) . . . 877
2.13.3.16 State of health (subjective) (wvs_subh) . . . 877
2.13.3.17 Estimated road traffic death rate (100,000 population) (who_roadtrd) 878
2.13.3.18 Proportion of diabetes-related deaths in people under 60 y (percent) (idf_death) . . . 878
2.13.3.19 Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (percent) in adults (idf_ifg) . . . 878
2.13.3.20 Proportion of people with undiagnosed diabetes (percent) (idf_undia) 878
2.13.4 Gender Equality . . . 878
2.13.4.1 Women ambassadors received to all postings (main and side accreditations) (gendip_afr) . . . 878
2.13.4.2 Women ambassadors received as share of all postings (gendip_afrp) . 879

2.13.4.3 Women ambassadors sent to all postings (main and side accreditations) (gendip_afs) . . . 879
2.13.4.4 Women ambassadors sent as share of all postings (gendip_afsp) . . . 879
2.13.4.5 Ambassadors received to main postings (gendip_mar) . . . 879
2.13.4.6 Ambassadors sent to main postings (gendip_mas) . . . 879
2.13.4.7 Women ambassadors received to main postings (gendip_mfr) . . . 879
2.13.4.8 Women ambassadors received to main postings as share of main postings received (gendip_mfrp) . . . 879
2.13.4.9 Women ambassadors sent to main postings (gendip_mfs) . . . 880
2.13.4.10 Women ambassadors sent to main postings as share of main postings sent (gendip_mfsp) . . . 880
2.13.4.11 Ambassadors received to side accreditations (gendip_nar) . . . 880
2.13.4.12 Ambassadors sent to side accreditations (gendip_nas) . . . 880
2.13.4.13 Women ambassadors received to side accreditations (gendip_nfr) . . . 880
2.13.4.14 Women ambassadors received to side accreditations as share of side acc. received (gendip_nfrp) . . . 880
2.13.4.15 Women ambassadors sent to side accreditations (gendip_nfs) . . . 881
2.13.4.16 Women ambassadors sent to side accreditations as share of side acc. sent (gendip_nfsp) . . . 881
2.13.4.17 Ambassadors received to all postings (main and side accreditations) (gendip_rec) . . . 881
2.13.4.18 Ambassadors sent to all postings (main and side accreditations) (gendip_send) . . . 881
2.13.4.19 Men make better political leaders than women do (wvs_menpol) . . . 881
2.13.5 Political Parties and Elections . . . 881
2.13.5.1 Electoral System Family (ideaesd_esf) . . . 882
2.13.5.2 Electoral System for the National Legislature (ideaesd_esnl) . . . 882
2.13.5.3 Electoral System for the President (ideaesd_esp) . . . 884
2.13.5.4 Legislative Size (Directly Elected) (ideaesd_lsde) . . . 884
2.13.5.5 Legislative Size (Voting Members) (ideaesd_lsvm) . . . 884
2.13.5.6 Number of Tiers (ideaesd_tiers) . . . 885
2.13.5.7 Electoral Integrity Rating (pei_eir) . . . 885
2.13.5.8 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index (pei_peii) . . . 885
2.13.5.9 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type (pei_peit) . . . 885
2.13.5.10 Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (sgi_qdep) . . . 886
2.13.5.11 Confidence: The Political Parties (wvs_confpp) . . . 886
2.13.5.12 Age Representation Index (30 or under) (yri_agi30) . . . 886
2.13.5.13 Age Representation Index (35 or under) (yri_agi35) . . . 886
2.13.5.14 Age Representation Index (40 or under) (yri_agi40) . . . 886
2.13.5.15 Age Representation Index (41 to 60) (yri_agi4160) . . . 886
2.13.5.16 Age Representation Index (61 or over) (yri_agi61) . . . 887
2.13.5.17 Female Representation in Parliament (under 30 years) (yri_fem30) . . . 887
2.13.5.18 Female Representation in Parliament (under 35 years) (yri_fem35) . . . 887
2.13.5.19 Female Representation in Parliament (under 40 years) (yri_fem40) . . . 887
2.13.5.20 Female Representation in Parliament (41 to 60 years) (yri_fem4160) 887
2.13.5.21 Female Representation in Parliament (over 61 years) (yri_fem61) . . . 887
2.13.5.22 Mean age of MPs (yri_meanage) . . . 887
2.13.5.23 Median age of MPs (yri_medianage) . . . 888
2.13.5.24 Percent MPs aged 30 or under (yri_mp30) . . . 888

2.13.5.25 Percent MPs aged 35 or under (yri_mp35) . . . 888
2.13.5.26 Percent MPs aged 40 or under (yri_mp40) . . . 888
2.13.5.27 Percent MPs aged 41 to 60 (yri_mp4160) . . . 888
2.13.5.28 Percent MPs aged 61 or over (yri_mp61) . . . 888
2.13.6 Public Economy . . . 888
2.13.6.1 General government revenues per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1a) . 889
2.13.6.2 General government expenditures per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1b) . . . 889
2.13.6.3 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Overall (sgi_ec) . . . 889
2.13.6.4 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (sgi_ecbg) . . . 889
2.13.6.5 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (sgi_ecec) . . . 889
2.13.6.6 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (sgi_ecgf) . . . 889
2.13.6.7 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Markets (sgi_eclm) . 890
2.13.6.8 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Research, Innovation and Infrastructur (sgi_ecri) . . . 890
2.13.6.9 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (sgi_ectx) . . . 890
2.13.6.10 Debt dynamics (wef_ddyn) . . . 890
2.13.6.11 Gross domestic product (billions, PPP) (wef_gdpp2) . . . 890
2.13.6.12 Inflation (wef_infl) . . . 891
2.13.6.13 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers (wef_pntb) . . . 891
2.13.6.14 Pay and productivity (wef_pp) . . . 891
2.13.6.15 Scientific publications. H Index (wef_sp) . . . 891
2.13.6.16 Global Tax Expenditures Transparency Index (gteti_gteti) . . . 891
2.13.7 Political System . . . 891
2.13.7.1 Entry at the lowest level only (qs20_close1) . . . 892
2.13.7.2 Entry via examination (qs20_close2) . . . 892
2.13.7.3 Special Laws (qs20_close3) . . . 892
2.13.7.4 Closedness Index (qs20_close_pca) . . . 892
2.13.7.5 Political Interference (qs20_impar1) . . . 892
2.13.7.6 Political Interference, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_impar1_lowci) . . . 893
2.13.7.7 Political Interference, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_impar1_upci) . . . 893
2.13.7.8 Impartiality (qs20_impar2) . . . 893
2.13.7.9 Impartiality, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_impar2_lowci) . . . 893
2.13.7.10 Impartiality, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_impar2_upci) . . . 893
2.13.7.11 Patronage (qs20_proff1) . . . 893
2.13.7.12 Patronage, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff1_lowci) . . . 894
2.13.7.13 Patronage, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff1_upci) . . . 894
2.13.7.14 Merit (qs20_proff2) . . . 894
2.13.7.15 Merit, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff2_lowci) 894
2.13.7.16 Merit, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff2_upci) 894
2.13.7.17 Tenure (qs20_proff3) . . . 894
2.13.7.18 Tenure, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff3_lowci) 895
2.13.7.19 Tenure, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff3_upci) 895

2.13.7.20 Professionalism Index (qs20_proff_pca) . . . 895
2.13.7.21 Good Governance (sgi_go) . . . 895
2.13.7.22 Good Governance: Executive Accountability (sgi_goea) . . . 896
2.13.7.23 Good Governance: Executive Capacity (sgi_goec) . . . 896
2.13.7.24 Robust Democracy (sgi_qd) . . . 896
2.13.7.25 Robust Democracy: Access to Information (sgi_qdai) . . . 897
2.13.7.26 Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (sgi_qdcr) . 897
2.13.7.27 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law (sgi_qdrl) . . . 897
2.13.7.28 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention (sgi_qdrlc) 897
2.13.7.29 Confidence: The Civil Services (wvs_confcs) . . . 897
2.13.7.30 Confidence: The Government (wvs_confgov) . . . 898
2.13.7.31 Confidence: Parliament (wvs_confpar) . . . 898
2.13.7.32 Confidence: The United Nations (wvs_confun) . . . 898
2.13.7.33 Importance of democracy (wvs_demimp) . . . 898
2.13.7.34 Democraticness in own country (wvs_democ) . . . 899
2.13.7.35 Important in life: Politics (wvs_imppol) . . . 899
2.13.7.36 Interest in politics (wvs_polint) . . . 899
2.13.7.37 Political system: Having a democratic political system (wvs_psdem) 899
2.13.7.38 Political system: Having experts make decisions (wvs_psexp) . . . 900
2.13.7.39 Political system: Having a strong leader (wvs_pssl) . . . 900
2.13.8 Media . . . 900
2.13.8.1 Press Freedom Index: Economic Context Component (rsf_eci) . . . 900
2.13.8.2 Press Freedom Index: Legal Context Component (rsf_lci) . . . 900
2.13.8.3 Press Freedom Index: Political Context Component (rsf_pci) . . . 901
2.13.8.4 Press Freedom Index (rsf_pfi) . . . 901
2.13.8.5 Press Freedom Index (methodology for 2013-2021) (rsf_pfi1321) . . . 901
2.13.8.6 Press Freedom Index: Sociocultural Context Component (rsf_sci) . . 902
2.13.8.7 Press Freedom Index: Safety Component (rsf_si) . . . 902
2.13.8.8 Confidence: The Press (wvs_confpr) . . . 902
2.13.9 Quality of Government . . . 903
2.13.9.1 Sustainable Policies (sgi_pp) . . . 903
2.13.9.2 Incidence of corruption (wef_cor) . . . 903
2.13.10 Welfare . . . 903
2.13.10.1 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Overall (sgi_so) . . . 904
2.13.10.2 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (sgi_sofa) . . . 904
2.13.10.3 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities (sgi_sogi) . . . 904
2.13.10.4 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration Policy (sgi_soin) . 904
2.13.10.5 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (sgi_sope) . . . 904
2.13.10.6 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (sgi_sosi) . . . 904
2.13.10.7 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions (sgi_sosl) 904
2.13.11 Education . . . 905
2.13.11.1 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (sgi_soed) . . . 905
2.13.11.2 Digital skills among active population (wef_dsap) . . . 905
2.13.11.3 School life expectancy (wef_lse) . . . 905
2.13.11.4 Quality of vocational training (wef_qvt) . . . 905
2.13.11.5 Skillset of secondary-education graduates (wef_shg) . . . 906
2.13.11.6 Skillset of university graduates (wef_sug) . . . 906

2.13.11.7 University-industry collaboration in R and D (wef_uic) 906
2.13.12 Conflict and Military Service 906
2.13.12.1 Societal Violence Scale Index 1-5 (svs_ind) 906
2.13.12.2 Terrorism incidence (wef_ti) 907
2.13.12.3 Willingness to fight for country (wvs_fight) 907
2.13.13 Civil Society, Population and Culture 907
2.13.13.1 Completeness of birth registration (percent) (wdi_birthreg) 907
2.13.13.2 E-Participation Index (wef_epi) 907
2.13.13.3 Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe (wvs_jabribe) 908
2.13.13.4 Justifiable: cheating on taxes (wvs_jacot) 908
2.13.13.5 Post-Materialist index 4-item (wvs_pmi4) 908
2.13.13.6 Satisfaction with your life (wvs_satlif) 908
2.13.13.7 Most people can be trusted (wvs_trust) 908
2.13.14 Labour Market 909
2.13.14.1 Active labour market policies (wef_alp) 909
2.13.14.2 Ease of finding skilled employees (wef_efs) 909
2.13.14.3 Ease of hiring foreign labour (wef_hfl) 909
2.13.14.4 Hiring and firing practices (wef_hfp) 909
2.13.14.5 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (wef_ler) 909
2.13.14.6 Flexibility of wage determination (wef_wbp) 910
2.13.14.7 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers (wef_wlf) 910
2.13.14.8 Confidence: Labour Unions (wvs_conflu) 910
2.13.14.9 Work is a duty towards society (wvs_wduty) 910
2.13.14.10 People who don't work turn lazy (wvs_wlazy) 911
2.13.15 Private Economy 911
2.13.15.1 Strength of auditing and reporting standards (wef_audit) 911
2.13.15.2 Burden of government regulation (wef_bgr) 911
2.13.15.3 Credit gap (wef_cg) 911
2.13.15.4 Innovation capability. 0-100 (best) (wef_ci) 912
2.13.15.5 Global Competitiveness Index 4.0. 0-100 (best) (wef_gci) 912
2.13.15.6 Growth of innovative companies (wef_gic) 912
2.13.15.7 Intellectual property protection (wef_ipr) 912
2.13.15.8 Extent of market dominance (wef_md) 912
2.13.15.9 Property rights. 1-7 (best) (wef_pr) 912
2.13.15.10 Financing of SMEs (wef_smec) 913
2.13.15.11 Venture capital availability (wef_vca) 913
2.13.16 Energy and Infrastructure 913
2.13.16.1 Efficiency of air transport services (wef_eair) 913
2.13.16.2 Electricity. 0-100 (best) (wef_elec) 913
2.13.16.3 Percentage of population with access to electricity (wef_elr) 914
2.13.16.4 Efficiency of seaport services (wef_eport) 914
2.13.16.5 Efficiency of train services (wef_erail) 914
2.13.16.6 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions (wef_fis) 914
2.13.16.7 Internet users (wef_iu) 915
2.13.16.8 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions (wef_mobile) 915
2.13.16.9 Transport infrastructure. 0-100 (best) (wef_qoi) 915
2.13.16.10 Quality of road infrastructure (wef_qroad) 915
2.13.16.11 Water. 0-100 (best) (wef_wi) 915

2.13.17 Judicial . . . 916
2.13.17.1 Judicial independence (wef_ji) . . . 916
2.13.17.2 Organized crime (wef_oc) . . . 916
2.13.17.3 Reliability of police services (wef_rps) . . . 916
2.13.17.4 Workers' rights (wef_wr) . . . 916
2.13.17.5 Absence of Corruption (wjp_abs_cor) . . . 916
2.13.17.6 ADRs are Accessible, Impartial, and Effective (wjp_adr) . . . 917
2.13.17.7 Civil Justice (wjp_civ_just) . . . 917
2.13.17.8 Civil Justice is Free of Corruption (wjp_cj_cor) . . . 917
2.13.17.9 Civil Justice is not Subject to Unreasonable Delays (wjp_cj_delay) . 917
2.13.17.10 Civil Justice is Free of Discrimination (wjp_cj_discr) . . . 917
2.13.17.11 Civil Justice is Effectively Enforced (wjp_cj_ef_enf) . . . 918
2.13.17.12 Civil Justice is Free of Improper Government Influence (wjp_cj_fr_govin) . . . 918
2.13.17.13 Criminal Justice (wjp_crim_jus) . . . 918
2.13.17.14 Criminal System is Free of Corruption (wjp_crsys_cor) . . . 918
2.13.17.15 Criminal System is Impartial (wjp_crsys_discr) . . . 918
2.13.17.16 Criminal System is Free of Improper Government Influence (wjp_crsys_govinfl) . . . 918
2.13.17.17 Executive Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain (wjp_exec_br) . . . 919
2.13.17.18 Fundamental Rights (wjp_fund_right) . . . 919
2.13.17.19 Government Officials Sanctioned for Misconduct (wjp_gov_of_mis) 919
2.13.17.20 Constraints on Government Powers (wjp_gov_pow) . . . 919
2.13.17.21 Government Powers Limited by Auditing and Review (wjp_gov_pow_aud) . . . 919
2.13.17.22 Government Powers Limited by the Judiciary (wjp_gov_pow_jud) . 920
2.13.17.23 Government Powers Limited by the Legislature (wjp_gov_pow_leg) 920
2.13.17.24 Government Powers is Subject to Non-Gov. Checks (wjp_gov_pow_ngov) . . . 920
2.13.17.25 Judicial Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain (wjp_jud_br) 920
2.13.17.26 Legislative branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain (wjp_leg_br) . . . 920
2.13.17.27 Open Government (wjp_op_gov) . . . 921
2.13.17.28 Order and Security (wjp_ord_secur) . . . 921
2.13.17.29 WJP Rule of Law Index: Overall Score (wjp_overall) . . . 921
2.13.17.30 Police and the Military do not use Public Office for Private Gain (wjp_pol_mil) . . . 921
2.13.17.31 Access and Afford Civil Justice (wjp_ppl_civ_jus) . . . 921
2.13.17.32 Effective Regulatory Enforcement (wjp_regul_enforc) . . . 922
2.13.17.33 Transition of Power is Subject to the Law (wjp_trans_pow) . . . 922
2.13.17.34 Confidence: Justice System/Courts (wvs_confjs) . . . 922
2.13.17.35 Confidence: The Police (wvs_confpol) . . . 922
2.13.18 Conflict . . . 923
2.13.18.1 Confidence: Armed Forces (wvs_confaf) . . . 923
2.13.18.2 Political system: Having the army rule (wvs_psarmy) . . . 923
2.13.19 Religion . . . 923
2.13.19.1 Confidence: Churches (wvs_confch) . . . 923
2.13.19.2 Believe in God (wvs_godbel) . . . 923

2.13.19.3 How important is God in your life (wvs_godimp) . . . 924
2.13.19.4 Important in life: Religion (wvs_imprel) . . . 924
2.13.20 Migration . . . 924
2.13.20.1 Projected Net Migration Rate in 2030 (per 1,000 population) (wpp_netmig_2030) . . . 924
2.13.20.2 Projected Net Migration Rate in 2050 (per 1,000 population) (wpp_netmig_2050) . . . 924
2.14 QoG OECD Dataset Time-Series . . . 925
2.14.1 Identification Variables . . . 925
2.14.1.1 Country Code (ccode) . . . 925
2.14.1.2 Country Name (cname) . . . 926
2.14.1.3 Year (year) . . . 926
2.14.1.4 Country Code QoG (ccode_qog) . . . 926
2.14.1.5 Country Name QoG (cname_qog) . . . 926
2.14.1.6 3-letter Country Code (ccodealp) . . . 926
2.14.1.7 Country Code COW (ccodecow) . . . 926
2.14.1.8 Version of the Dataset (version) . . . 926
2.14.1.9 Country Name and Year (cname_year) . . . 927
2.14.1.10 3-letter Country Code and Year (ccodealp_year) . . . 927
2.14.2 Public Economy . . . 927
2.14.2.1 Number of Recipients to whom Commitments were provided (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_cpnc) . . . 927
2.14.2.2 Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_cpsc) . . . 927
2.14.2.3 Number of Donors from whom Commitments were recieved (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_crnc) . . . 927
2.14.2.4 Number of Int. Org. from whom Commitments were recieved (aid_crnio) . . . 927
2.14.2.5 Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_crsc) . . . 928
2.14.2.6 Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org. (aid_crsio) . . . 928
2.14.2.7 Central Bank Independence unweighted index (cbi_cbiu) . . . 928
2.14.2.8 Central Bank Independence weighted index (cbi_cbiw) . . . 928
2.14.2.9 Component 4: Limitations on lending to the government (cbi_cll) . . . 928
2.14.2.10 Year of law creating the central bank (cbi_create) . . . 929
2.14.2.11 Year of a reform that decreased central bank independence (cbi_dec) 929
2.14.2.12 Effect of the central bank reform on the weighted index (cbi_dir) . . . 929
2.14.2.13 Year of a reform that increased central bank independence (cbi_inc) 929
2.14.2.14 Year of a reform that affects the central bank independence (cbi_ref) 929
2.14.2.15 Whether the central bank is a regional organization (cbi_reg) . . . 929
2.14.2.16 Central Bank's governor and central bank board (cbie_board) . . . 930
2.14.2.17 Central Bank's governor and central bank board reform (cbie_boardref) 930
2.14.2.18 Index of central bank independence (Jácome and Vázquez, 2008) (cbie_cwne) . . . 930
2.14.2.19 Central Bank's Financial independence (cbie_finances) . . . 930
2.14.2.20 Central Bank's Financial independence reform (cbie_financesref) . . . 931
2.14.2.21 Index of central bank independence (Grilli et al., 1991) (cbie_gmt) . . . 931
2.14.2.22 Central Bank Independence Extended Index (cbie_index) . . . 931
2.14.2.23 Central Bank Independence Extended index reform (cbie_indexref) . . . 932

2.14.2.24 Central Bank's Limitations on lending to the government (cbie_lending) . . . 932
2.14.2.25 Central Bank's Limitations on lending to the government reform (cbie_lendingref) . . . 933
2.14.2.26 Index of central bank independence (Cukierman et al., 1992) (cbie_lvau) . . . 933
2.14.2.27 Central Bank's Objectives (cbie_obj) . . . 933
2.14.2.28 Central Bank's Objectives reform (cbie_objref) . . . 933
2.14.2.29 Central Bank's Monetary policy and conflicts resolution (cbie_policy) 934
2.14.2.30 Central Bank's Monetary policy and conflicts resolution reform (cbie_policyref) . . . 934
2.14.2.31 Central Bank's Reporting and disclosure (cbie_report) . . . 934
2.14.2.32 Central Bank's Reporting and disclosure reform (cbie_reportref) . . 934
2.14.2.33 Reference in Constitution to Capitalism (ccp_market) . . . 934
2.14.2.34 Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution (ccp_taxes) . . . 935
2.14.2.35 Economic Globalization (dr_eg) . . . 935
2.14.2.36 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (current) (fi_sog) . . . 935
2.14.2.37 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (panel data) (fi_sog_pd) . . . 936
2.14.2.38 Expenditure on defense (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_def) . 936
2.14.2.39 Expenditure on economic affairs (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_ecaf) . . . 936
2.14.2.40 Expenditure on education (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_educ)936
2.14.2.41 Expenditure on environment protection (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_envr) . . . 936
2.14.2.42 Expenditure on general public services (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_gps) . . . 937
2.14.2.43 Expenditure on housing and community amenities (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_hca) . . . 937
2.14.2.44 Expenditure on health (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_heal) . 937
2.14.2.45 Expenditure on public order and safety (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_pos) . . . 937
2.14.2.46 Expenditure on recreation, culture and religion (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_rcr) . . . 937
2.14.2.47 Expenditure on social protection (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_sp) . . . 937
2.14.2.48 GDP per Capita (Current Prices) (gle_cgdpc) . . . 938
2.14.2.49 Total Export (gle_exp) . . . 938
2.14.2.50 Real GDP (2005) (gle_gdp) . . . 938
2.14.2.51 Total Import (gle_imp) . . . 938
2.14.2.52 Real GDP per Capita (2005) (gle_rgdpc) . . . 938
2.14.2.53 Total Trade (gle_trade) . . . 939
2.14.2.54 Economic Complexity Index (SITC product classification) (gpcr_eci) 939
2.14.2.55 Forecasted annualized rate of growth for following decade (gpcr_growth) . . . 939
2.14.2.56 Revenue Forgone (percent of GDP) (gted_rfgdp) . . . 940
2.14.2.57 Revenue Forgone (percent of Tax Revenue) (gted_rftax) . . . 941
2.14.2.58 Revenue Forgone (in USD) (gted_rfusd) . . . 941
2.14.2.59 Share Direct Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxdir1800) . . . 941
2.14.2.60 Share Direct Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxdir1850) . . . 941

2.14.2.61 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1800 (gtr_centaxgdp1800) . . 942
2.14.2.62 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1850 (gtr_centaxgdp1850) . . 942
2.14.2.63 Share Indirect Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxind1800) 942
2.14.2.64 Share Indirect Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxind1850) 942
2.14.2.65 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1800 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1800) 942
2.14.2.66 Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes (iaep_eccdt) 943
2.14.2.67 Grants (ictd_grants) 943
2.14.2.68 Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue (ictd_nontax) 943
2.14.2.69 Revenue (excluding social contributions) (ictd_revexsc) 943
2.14.2.70 Revenue (including social contributions) (ictd_revinsc) 944
2.14.2.71 Total Resource Revenue (ictd_revres) 944
2.14.2.72 Social Contributions (ictd_soccon) 944
2.14.2.73 Taxes on Corporations and Other Enterprises (ictd_taxcorp) 944
2.14.2.74 Taxes (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxexsc) 944
2.14.2.75 Taxes on Goods and Services (ictd_taxgs) 945
2.14.2.76 Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains (ictd_taxinc) 945
2.14.2.77 Taxes on Individuals (ictd_taxind) 945
2.14.2.78 Indirect Taxes (ictd_taxindirect) 945
2.14.2.79 Taxes (including social contributions) (ictd_taxinsc) 945
2.14.2.80 Non-resource Tax (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxnresexsc) 945
2.14.2.81 Non-Resource Tax (including social contributions) (ictd_taxnresinsc) 946
2.14.2.82 Other Taxes (ictd_taxother) 946
2.14.2.83 Taxes on Payroll and Workforce (ictd_taxpaywf) 946
2.14.2.84 Taxes on Property (ictd_taxprop) 946
2.14.2.85 Resource Taxes (ictd_taxres) 946
2.14.2.86 Taxes on International Trade and Transactions (ictd_taxtrade) . . . 946
2.14.2.87 DGE Model-based Informal Output (ied_dge) 947
2.14.2.88 MIMIC Model-based Informal Output (ied_mimic) 947
2.14.2.89 Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages) (kun_ecoabs)947
2.14.2.90 Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_ecorel) . 947
2.14.2.91 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqreco_all) 947
2.14.2.92 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqreco_full) 948
2.14.2.93 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5) (lis_atk05) 948
2.14.2.94 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1) (lis_atk1) 948
2.14.2.95 Gini Coefficient (lis_gini) 948
2.14.2.96 Percentile Ratio (80/20) (lis_pr8020) 948
2.14.2.97 Percentile Ratio (90/10) (lis_pr9010) 949
2.14.2.98 Percentile Ratio (90/50) (lis_pr9050) 949
2.14.2.99 Real GDP per Capita (mad_gdppc) 949
2.14.2.100 Current account balance (oecd_bop_t1) 949
2.14.2.101 Real GDP growth (oecd_evogdp_t1) 949
2.14.2.102 Real value added: agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry (oecd_evova_t1a) 949
2.14.2.103 Real value added: industry including energy (oecd_evova_t1b) . . . 950
2.14.2.104 Real value added: construction (oecd_evova_t1c) 950

2.14.2.105 Real value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food serv. (oecd_evova_t1d) . . . 950
2.14.2.106 Real value added: Information and communication (oecd_evova_t1e) 950
2.14.2.107 Real value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_evova_t1f) 950
2.14.2.108 Real value added: real estate activities (oecd_evova_t1g) . . . 950
2.14.2.109 Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_evova_t1h) . . . 950
2.14.2.110 Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health (oecd_evova_t1i) . . . 951
2.14.2.111 Real value added in other services activities (oecd_evova_t1j) . . . 951
2.14.2.112 Total FDI Index (oecd_fdindex_t1a) . . . 951
2.14.2.113 Primary sector (oecd_fdindex_t1b) . . . 951
2.14.2.114 Manufacturing (oecd_fdindex_t1c) . . . 951
2.14.2.115 Electricity (oecd_fdindex_t1d) . . . 951
2.14.2.116 Distribution (oecd_fdindex_t1e) . . . 952
2.14.2.117 Transport (oecd_fdindex_t1f) . . . 952
2.14.2.118 Media (oecd_fdindex_t1g) . . . 952
2.14.2.119 Communications (oecd_fdindex_t1h) . . . 952
2.14.2.120 Financial services (oecd_fdindex_t1i) . . . 952
2.14.2.121 Business services (oecd_fdindex_t1j) . . . 952
2.14.2.122 Structure of central gov. expenditures, general public serv. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1a) . . . 952
2.14.2.123 Structure of central gov. expenditures, defence (oecd_gengovdistri_t1b) . . . 953
2.14.2.124 Structure of central gov. expenditures, public order and safety (oecd_gengovdistri_t1c) . . . 953
2.14.2.125 Structure of central gov. expenditures, economic affairs (oecd_gengovdistri_t1d) . . . 953
2.14.2.126 Structure of central gov. expenditures, environmental protect. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1e) . . . 953
2.14.2.127 Structure of central gov. expenditures, housing and community (oecd_gengovdistri_t1f) . . . 953
2.14.2.128 Structure of central gov. expenditures, health (oecd_gengovdistri_t1g) 953
2.14.2.129 Structure of central gov. expenditures, recreation, culture and religion (oecd_gengovdistri_t1h) . . . 953
2.14.2.130 Structure of central gov. expenditures, education (oecd_gengovdistri_t1i) . . . 954
2.14.2.131 Structure of central gov. expenditures, social protection (oecd_gengovdistri_t1j) . . . 954
2.14.2.132 Production costs for general gov. compensation of employees (oecd_gengovprod_t1a) . . . 954
2.14.2.133 Production costs for general gov. costs of goods and services (oecd_gengovprod_t1b) . . . 954
2.14.2.134 Production costs for general gov. Other production costs (oecd_gengovprod_t1c) . . . 954
2.14.2.135 Production costs for general gov. total (oecd_gengovprod_t1d) . . . 954
2.14.2.136 Gross domestic expenditure on R and D (oecd_gerd_t1) . . . 955
2.14.2.137 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excl. unfunded pension liability) (oecd_govdebt_t1) . . . 955
2.14.2.138 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (incl. unfunded pension liability) (oecd_govdebt_t2) . . . 955

2.14.2.139 General government net lending (oecd_govdefct_t1) 955
2.14.2.140 General government revenues (oecd_govdefct_t2) 955
2.14.2.141 General government expenditures (oecd_govdefct_t3) 955
2.14.2.142 Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share (oecd_incinequal_t1d) 955
2.14.2.143 Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1e) 956
2.14.2.144 Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1f) 956
2.14.2.145 Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1g) 956
2.14.2.146 Real effective exchange rates (oecd_intlcomp_t1) 956
2.14.2.147 Gross fixed capital formation (oecd_invrates_t1) 956
2.14.2.148 Long-term interest rates (oecd_ltintrst_t1) 956
2.14.2.149 Gross national income per capita (oecd_natinccap_t1) 957
2.14.2.150 Triadic patent families (oecd_patents_t1) 957
2.14.2.151 GDP per hour worked (oecd_prodincom_g1) 957
2.14.2.152 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (percent gap in USD) (oecd_prodincom_g2a) 957
2.14.2.153 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (GDP/hour worked) (oecd_prodincom_g2c) 957
2.14.2.154 GDP per capita (oecd_sizegdp_t1) 957
2.14.2.155 Trade balance of services (oecd_svctrade_t1) 957
2.14.2.156 Imports of services (oecd_svctrade_t2) 958
2.14.2.157 Exports of services (oecd_svctrade_t3) 958
2.14.2.158 Total tax revenue (oecd_totaltax_t1) 958
2.14.2.159 International imports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1a) . . 958
2.14.2.160 International exports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1b) . . 958
2.14.2.161 Value added: agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry (oecd_valaddac_t1a) 958
2.14.2.162 Value added: industry including energy (oecd_valaddac_t1b) 958
2.14.2.163 Value added: construction (oecd_valaddac_t1c) 959
2.14.2.164 Value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services (oecd_valaddac_t1d) 959
2.14.2.165 Value added: Information and communication (oecd_valaddac_t1e) 959
2.14.2.166 Value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_valaddac_t1f) 959
2.14.2.167 Value added: real estate activities (oecd_valaddac_t1g) 959
2.14.2.168 Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_valaddac_t1h) 959
2.14.2.169 Value added in public administration, defence, education human health (oecd_valaddac_t1i) 959
2.14.2.170 Value added in other services activities (oecd_valaddac_t1j) 960
2.14.2.171 Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017=1) (pwt_cs) 960
2.14.2.172 Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_csppp) . . . 960
2.14.2.173 Share of government consumption at current PPPs (pwt_gc) 960
2.14.2.174 Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs (pwt_me) 961
2.14.2.175 Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs (pwt_mi) 961
2.14.2.176 Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plcf) 961
2.14.2.177 Price level of the capital services, price level of USA=1 (pwt_plcs) . 961

2.14.2.178 Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_ple) 962
2.14.2.179 Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plgc) . . . 962
2.14.2.180 Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plhc) . . . 962
2.14.2.181 Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_pli) 963
2.14.2.182 Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in million US$) (pwt_rgdp) 963
2.14.2.183 Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs (pwt_rt) . . . 963
2.14.2.184 Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs (pwt_sgcf) . . . 963
2.14.2.185 Share of household consumption at current PPPs (pwt_shhc) . . . 964
2.14.2.186 Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices (pwt_slcgdp) . . . 964
2.14.2.187 TFP at constant national prices (2017=1) (pwt_tfp) . . . 964
2.14.2.188 TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_tfpppp) . . . 964
2.14.2.189 Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated) (pwt_xr) 965
2.14.2.190 Top 10percent income share (top_top10_income_share) . . . 965
2.14.2.191 Top 1percent income share (top_top1_income_share) . . . 965
2.14.2.192 Regulatory Quality, Estimate (wbgi_rqe) . . . 966
2.14.2.193 Regulatory Quality, Number of Sources (wbgi_rqn) . . . 966
2.14.2.194 Regulatory Quality, Standard Error (wbgi_rqs) . . . 966
2.14.2.195 Central government debt, total (percent of GDP) (wdi_debt) . . . 966
2.14.2.196 Domestic general government health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_dgovhexp) . . . 966
2.14.2.197 Domestic private health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_dprivhexp) . . . 967
2.14.2.198 Exports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_export) . . . 967
2.14.2.199 Foreign direct investment, net inflows (percent of GDP) (wdi_fdiin) 967
2.14.2.200 Foreign direct investment, net outflows (percent of GDP) (wdi_fdiout) 967
2.14.2.201 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpagr) . . . 968
2.14.2.202 GDP per capita (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcon2015) . . 968
2.14.2.203 GDP per capita (current US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcur) . . . 968
2.14.2.204 GDP per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpcapgr) . . . 968
2.14.2.205 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcon2017) . . . 969
2.14.2.206 GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcur) . . . 969
2.14.2.207 GDP growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpgr) . . . 969
2.14.2.208 Industry (including construction), value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpind) . . . 969
2.14.2.209 GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcon2017) 970
2.14.2.210 GDP, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcur) . . . 970
2.14.2.211 Gini index (wdi_gini) . . . 970
2.14.2.212 GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gniatlcur) . . . 971
2.14.2.213 GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicapatlcur) 971
2.14.2.214 GNI per capita (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_gnicapcon2015) . . . 971
2.14.2.215 GNI per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gnicapgr) . . . 971
2.14.2.216 GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcon2017) . . . 972

2.14.2.217 GNI per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcur) 972
2.14.2.218 GNI (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_gnicon2015) 972
2.14.2.219 GNI (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicur) 972
2.14.2.220 GNI growth (annual percent) (wdi_gnigr) 973
2.14.2.221 GNI, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcon2017) 973
2.14.2.222 GNI, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcur) 973
2.14.2.223 Imports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_import) . . . 973
2.14.2.224 Income share held by highest 10percent (wdi_incsh10h) 974
2.14.2.225 Income share held by lowest 10percent (wdi_incsh10l) 974
2.14.2.226 Income share held by second 20percent (wdi_incsh202) 974
2.14.2.227 Income share held by third 20percent (wdi_incsh203) 974
2.14.2.228 Income share held by fourth 20percent (wdi_incsh204) 974
2.14.2.229 Income share held by highest 20percent (wdi_incsh20h) 975
2.14.2.230 Income share held by lowest 20percent (wdi_incsh20l) 975
2.14.2.231 Inflation, consumer prices (annual percent) (wdi_inflation) 975
2.14.2.232 Interest payments (percent of expense) (wdi_interexp) 975
2.14.2.233 Interest payments (percent of revenue) (wdi_interrev) 975
2.14.2.234 Oil rents (percent of GDP) (wdi_oilrent) 976
2.14.2.235 Poverty gap at USD 3.65 a day (2017 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap365) 976
2.14.2.236 Services, value added (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_sva2015) . . . 976
2.14.2.237 Services, value added (annual percent growth) (wdi_svapg) 976
2.14.2.238 Services, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_svapgdp) 977
2.14.2.239 Tax revenue (percent of GDP) (wdi_taxrev) 977
2.14.2.240 Trade (percent of GDP) (wdi_trade) 977
2.14.2.241 Trade in services (percent of GDP) (wdi_tradeserv) 977
2.14.2.242 World Trade Uncertainty Index (wui_wtui) 978
2.14.2.243 Share of foreign ownership weighed by share, excluding development banks. (banko_for1) 978
2.14.2.244 Share of foreign ownership weighed by share, including development banks. (banko_for1_db) 978
2.14.2.245 Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than a certain threshold, excluding development banks. (banko_for2) 978
2.14.2.246 Share of foreign ownership (banko_for2_db) 978
2.14.2.247 Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than 50percent, excluding development banks. (banko_for3) 979
2.14.2.248 Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than 50percent, including development banks. (banko_for3_db) . . . 979
2.14.2.249 Share of state ownership weighed by share, excluding development banks. (banko_soe1) 979
2.14.2.250 Share of state ownership weighed by share including development banks (banko_soe1_db) 979
2.14.2.251 Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if state ownership is more than a certain threshold, excluding development banks. (banko_soe2) . . . 979
2.14.2.252 Share of state ownership (banko_soe2_db) 979
2.14.2.253 Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if state ownership is more than 50percent, excluding development banks (banko_soe3) 980
2.14.2.254 Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than 50percent, including development banks. (banko_soe3_db) . . . 980
2.14.3 Conflict and Military Service 980
2.14.3.1 Member of an Alliance (atop_ally) 980

2.14.3.2 Consultancy Obligation (atop_consult) . . . 980
2.14.3.3 Defensive Obligation (atop_defensive) . . . 981
2.14.3.4 Neutrality Obligation (atop_neutrality) . . . 981
2.14.3.5 Non-Aggression Obligation (atop_nonagg) . . . 981
2.14.3.6 Number of Alliances (atop_number) . . . 981
2.14.3.7 Offensive Obligation (atop_offensive) . . . 982
2.14.3.8 Commitment start (atop_transyr) . . . 982
2.14.3.9 Global Militarization Index (bicc_gmi) . . . 982
2.14.3.10 Heavy Weapons Index (bicc_hw) . . . 983
2.14.3.11 Military Expenditure Index (bicc_milexp) . . . 983
2.14.3.12 Military Personnel Index (bicc_milper) . . . 984
2.14.3.13 Number of leader transitions in the year (chisols_totalldrtrans) . . . 984
2.14.3.14 Ongoing Conflict (gpi_conf) . . . 985
2.14.3.15 Militarisation (gpi_mil) . . . 985
2.14.3.16 Executive Power over Military Force (iaep_epmf) . . . 985
2.14.3.17 Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts (ucdp_type4) . . . 986
2.14.3.18 Global Terrorism Index (gti_gti) . . . 986
2.14.3.19 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate (wbgi_pve) . . . 986
2.14.3.20 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources (wbgi_pvn) . . . 987
2.14.3.21 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error (wbgi_pvs) . . . 987
2.14.3.22 Armed forces personnel (percent of total labor force) (wdi_afp) . . . 987
2.14.3.23 Armed forces personnel, total (wdi_afpt) . . . 987
2.14.3.24 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armexp) . . . 987
2.14.3.25 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armimp) . . . 988
2.14.3.26 Military expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_expmil) . . . 988
2.14.3.27 Military expenditure (percent of general government expenditure) (wdi_expmilge) . . . 988
2.14.3.28 Number of people with military titles in cabinet ministers (wgov_minmil) . . . 989
2.14.3.29 Number of people with military titles in government positions (wgov_totmil) . . . 989
2.14.4 Quality of Government . . . 989
2.14.4.1 The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bci) . . . 989
2.14.4.2 The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bcistd) . . . 990
2.14.4.3 Corruption Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_cc) . . . 990
2.14.4.4 Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_civil) . . . 990
2.14.4.5 State Fragility Index (cspf_sfi) . . . 991
2.14.4.6 E-Government Index (egov_egov) . . . 991
2.14.4.7 E-Participation Index (egov_epar) . . . 991
2.14.4.8 Human Capital Index (egov_hci) . . . 992
2.14.4.9 Functioning of Government (fh_fog) . . . 992
2.14.4.10 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity) (ht_ipolity2) . . . 992
2.14.4.11 Information Capacity (icd_infcapirt) . . . 993
2.14.4.12 ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government (icrg_qog) . . . 993
2.14.4.13 Hanson and Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capacity) . . . 994

2.14.4.14 Standard Deviation for Hanson and Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capstd) . . . 994
2.14.4.15 Basic Human Needs (SPI) (spi_bn) . . . 995
2.14.4.16 Foundations of Wellbeing (SPI) (spi_fob) . . . 995
2.14.4.17 Opportunity (SPI) (spi_opp) . . . 995
2.14.4.18 Social Progress Index (spi_ospi) . . . 995
2.14.4.19 Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_cpi) . . . 995
2.14.4.20 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (ti_cpi_max) . . . 996
2.14.4.21 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (old method.) (ti_cpi_max_om) . . . 996
2.14.4.22 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (ti_cpi_min) . . . 996
2.14.4.23 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (old method.) (ti_cpi_min_om) . . . 996
2.14.4.24 Corruption Perceptions Index (old methodology) (ti_cpi_om) . . . 996
2.14.4.25 Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_se) . . . 996
2.14.4.26 Academic Freedom Index (vdem_academ) . . . 997
2.14.4.27 Political corruption index (vdem_corr) . . . 997
2.14.4.28 Election vote buying (vdem_elvotbuy) . . . 998
2.14.4.29 Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges (vdem_exbribe) . . . 999
2.14.4.30 Public sector corrupt exchanges (vdem_excrptps) . . . 1000
2.14.4.31 Executive corruption index (vdem_execorr) . . . 1001
2.14.4.32 Executive embezzlement and theft (vdem_exembez) . . . 1001
2.14.4.33 Public sector theft (vdem_exthftps) . . . 1002
2.14.4.34 Legislature corrupt activities (vdem_gcrrpt) . . . 1003
2.14.4.35 Public sector corruption index (vdem_pubcorr) . . . 1004
2.14.4.36 Control of Corruption, Estimate (wbgi_cce) . . . 1005
2.14.4.37 Control of Corruption, Number of Sources (wbgi_ccn) . . . 1005
2.14.4.38 Control of Corruption, Standard Error (wbgi_ccs) . . . 1005
2.14.4.39 Government Effectiveness, Estimate (wbgi_gee) . . . 1005
2.14.4.40 Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources (wbgi_gen) . . . 1005
2.14.4.41 Government Effectiveness, Standard Error (wbgi_ges) . . . 1005
2.14.4.42 O'Reilly and Murphy Baseline State Capacity (sci_base) . . . 1006
2.14.4.43 O'Reilly and Murphy Comprehensive State Capacity Index (sci_comp) 1006
2.14.4.44 O'Reilly and Murphy Fiscal State Capacity Index (sci_fisc) . . . 1006
2.14.4.45 Coordination Capacity Sub-index (bgi_ccs) . . . 1006
2.14.4.46 Democratic Accountability Index (bgi_dai) . . . 1007
2.14.4.47 Delivery Capacity Sub-index (bgi_dcs) . . . 1007
2.14.4.48 Electoral Accountability Sub-index (bgi_eas) . . . 1007
2.14.4.49 Environmental Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_enpgs) . . . 1007
2.14.4.50 Economic Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_epgs) . . . 1007
2.14.4.51 Fiscal Capacity Sub-index (bgi_fcs) . . . 1008
2.14.4.52 Institutional Accountability Sub-index (bgi_ias) . . . 1008
2.14.4.53 Public Goods Provision Index (bgi_pgpi) . . . 1008
2.14.4.54 Societal Accountability Sub-index (bgi_sas) . . . 1008
2.14.4.55 State Capacity Index (bgi_sci) . . . 1008
2.14.4.56 Social Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_spgs) . . . 1009
2.14.5 Political System . . . 1009
2.14.5.1 Official Religion (biu_offrel) . . . 1009
2.14.5.2 Dichotomous democracy measure (bmr_dem) . . . 1009

2.14.5.3 Number of previous democratic breakdowns (bmr_dembr) 1009
2.14.5.4 Consecutive years of current regime type (bmr_demdur) 1010
2.14.5.5 Democracy measure, requiring min. 50percent of adult women have the right to vote (bmr_demfsuf) 1010
2.14.5.6 Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries) (bmr_demmis) 1010
2.14.5.7 Democratic transition (bmr_demtran) 1010
2.14.5.8 No. of chambers in parliament (br_chpar) 1010
2.14.5.9 Is the country a colony (br_col) 1011
2.14.5.10 Is the country's regime communist / socialist (br_com) 1011
2.14.5.11 Is the country in the Commonwealth (br_cw) 1011
2.14.5.12 Is the country a democracy (br_dem) 1011
2.14.5.13 Typology of political institutions (br_elect) 1011
2.14.5.14 Is the country a monarchy (br_mon) 1012
2.14.5.15 New constitution implemented (br_newconst) 1012
2.14.5.16 Is the political system presidential (br_pres) 1012
2.14.5.17 Did the main regime change (br_regch) 1012
2.14.5.18 Component 1: Chief executive officer (cbi_cceo) 1012
2.14.5.19 Component 2: Objectives (cbi_cobj) 1012
2.14.5.20 Component 3: Policy formulation (cbi_cpol) 1013
2.14.5.21 Reference in Constitution to Democracy (ccp_democ) 1013
2.14.5.22 Legislative Initiative Allowed (ccp_initiat) 1013
2.14.5.23 Reference in Constitution to Socialism (ccp_socialsm) 1013
2.14.5.24 Democracy (chga_demo) 1014
2.14.5.25 Regime Institutions (chga_hinst) 1014
2.14.5.26 Whether the autocratic regime ended in the year (chisols_autend) . 1015
2.14.5.27 Whether the autocracy type of the state changed in the year (chisols_auttrans) 1015
2.14.5.28 Whether the state was democratic in the year (chisols_dem) 1015
2.14.5.29 Whether the democracy type of the state changed in the year (chisols_demtrans) 1016
2.14.5.30 Whether the state is a hybrid regime in the year (chisols_hybrid) . . 1016
2.14.5.31 Whether the state is an indirect military regime in the year (chisols_indmil) 1017
2.14.5.32 Whether the state is a military regime in the year (chisols_mil) . . . 1017
2.14.5.33 Whether the state is mixed in the year (chisols_mixed) 1017
2.14.5.34 Whether the state is a monarchy in the year (chisols_mon) 1017
2.14.5.35 Whether the state was not independent in the year (chisols_nonindep)1017
2.14.5.36 Whether the state is an oligarchy (chisols_olig) 1017
2.14.5.37 Whether the state is not one of the other Geddes et al types (chisols_other) 1018
2.14.5.38 Whether the state is parliamentary in the year (chisols_parl) 1018
2.14.5.39 Whether the state is a personalist regime in the year (chisols_per) . 1018
2.14.5.40 Whether the state was presidential in the year (chisols_pres) 1018
2.14.5.41 Whether the regime type of the state changed in the year (chisols_regtrans) 1018
2.14.5.42 Number of SOLS changes in the year (chisols_solschange) 1019
2.14.5.43 Whether the state is a single-party regime in the year (chisols_sp) . 1019
2.14.5.44 Whether the state is characterized by warlordism in the year (chisols_warlord) 1019

2.14.5.45 Accountability Transparency (diat_ati) . . . 1019
2.14.5.46 Information Transparency (diat_iti) . . . 1020
2.14.5.47 Transparency Index (diat_ti) . . . 1020
2.14.5.48 Index of Globalization (dr_ig) . . . 1020
2.14.5.49 Political Globalization (dr_pg) . . . 1020
2.14.5.50 Online Service Index (egov_osi) . . . 1021
2.14.5.51 Political Pluralism and Participation (fh_ppp) . . . 1021
2.14.5.52 Political Rights (fh_pr) . . . 1021
2.14.5.53 Freedom Status (fh_status) . . . 1021
2.14.5.54 Parliamentarism (gtm_parl) . . . 1022
2.14.5.55 Unitarism (gtm_unit) . . . 1022
2.14.5.56 Independent Sub-Federal Unit (h_f) . . . 1022
2.14.5.57 Legislative Chamber (h_l1) . . . 1023
2.14.5.58 2nd Legislative Chamber (h_l2) . . . 1023
2.14.5.59 Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3) . . . 1023
2.14.5.60 Political Constraints Index V (h_polcon5) . . . 1023
2.14.5.61 Regime Type (ht_regtype) . . . 1024
2.14.5.62 Regime Type (simplified) (ht_regtype1) . . . 1025
2.14.5.63 Appointment of Executive (iaep_ae) . . . 1026
2.14.5.64 Appointment of Regional Representatives (iaep_arr) . . . 1026
2.14.5.65 Executive Can Dissolve Legislature (iaep_ecdl) . . . 1027
2.14.5.66 Executive is Member of Legislature (iaep_eml) . . . 1027
2.14.5.67 Executive Veto Power (iaep_evp) . . . 1028
2.14.5.68 Legislature Approves Budget (iaep_lap) . . . 1028
2.14.5.69 Legislature Can Remove Executive (iaep_lcre) . . . 1028
2.14.5.70 Some other executive have the power to introduce legislation (iaep_lego) . . . 1029
2.14.5.71 Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties (iaep_lrit) . . . 1029
2.14.5.72 Legislature Veto Power (iaep_lvp) . . . 1030
2.14.5.73 Some other executive have the power to use force abroad (iaep_milo) 1030
2.14.5.74 Official State Party (iaep_osp) . . . 1031
2.14.5.75 Unitary or Federal State (iaep_ufs) . . . 1031
2.14.5.76 Bicameral System (jw_bicameral) . . . 1032
2.14.5.77 Single Party System (jw_oneparty) . . . 1032
2.14.5.78 Cluster memberships based on means (kun_cluster) . . . 1032
2.14.5.79 Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages) (kun_polabs)1032
2.14.5.80 Political institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_polrel) . . 1032
2.14.5.81 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqrpol_all) . . . 1032
2.14.5.82 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqrpol_full) . . . 1033
2.14.5.83 Regime Durability (p_durable) . . . 1033
2.14.5.84 Revised Combined Polity Score (p_polity2) . . . 1033
2.14.5.85 Index of Democratization (van_index) . . . 1034
2.14.5.86 Deliberative democracy index (vdem_delibdem) . . . 1034
2.14.5.87 Deliberative component index (vdem_dl_delib) . . . 1034
2.14.5.88 Electoral component index (vdem_edcomp_thick) . . . 1035
2.14.5.89 Egalitarian component index (vdem_egal) . . . 1035
2.14.5.90 Egalitarian democracy index (vdem_egaldem) . . . 1036

2.14.5.91 Liberal democracy index (vdem_libdem) . . . 1036
2.14.5.92 Liberal component index (vdem_liberal) . . . 1037
2.14.5.93 Participatory component index (vdem_partip) . . . 1037
2.14.5.94 Participatory democracy index (vdem_partipdem) . . . 1038
2.14.5.95 Electoral democracy index (vdem_polyarchy) . . . 1038
2.14.5.96 Voice and Accountability, Estimate (wbgi_vae) . . . 1039
2.14.5.97 Voice and Accountability, Number of Sources (wbgi_van) . . . 1039
2.14.5.98 Voice and Accountability, Standard Error (wbgi_vas) . . . 1040
2.14.5.99 World Uncertainty Index (wui_wui) . . . 1040
2.14.5.100 Regimes of the world with ambiguous cases (vdem_regimeamb) . . . 1040
2.14.6 Religion . . . 1041
2.14.6.1 Religious Legislation (biu_relleg) . . . 1041
2.14.6.2 Freedom of Religion in Constitution (ccp_freerel) . . . 1041
2.14.6.3 Government Restrictions on Religious Practices (ciri_relfre) . . . 1042
2.14.6.4 Religion Based Banning of Parties (iaep_rbbp) . . . 1042
2.14.6.5 Religion Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_religion2000) . . . 1043
2.14.7 Political Parties and Elections . . . 1043
2.14.7.1 No. of coups (br_coup) . . . 1043
2.14.7.2 Whether an election was postponed (br_elecpost) . . . 1043
2.14.7.3 Whether an election was held during the year (br_elecyear) . . . 1043
2.14.7.4 No. of failed coups (br_fcoup) . . . 1044
2.14.7.5 Does the country have proportional voting (br_pvote) . . . 1044
2.14.7.6 No. of successfull coups (br_scoup) . . . 1044
2.14.7.7 Full suffrage (br_suff) . . . 1044
2.14.7.8 Contestation (standardized version) (cam_contest) . . . 1044
2.14.7.9 Inclusiveness (standardized version) (cam_inclusive) . . . 1044
2.14.7.10 Electoral Self-Determination (ciri_elecsd) . . . 1045
2.14.7.11 Number of changes in government per year (cpds_chg) . . . 1045
2.14.7.12 Effective number of parties on the seats level (cpds_enps) . . . 1045
2.14.7.13 Effective number of parties on the votes level (cpds_enpv) . . . 1045
2.14.7.14 Electoral fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frel) 1046
2.14.7.15 Legislative fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frleg) . . . 1046
2.14.7.16 Cabinet composition (Schmidt index) (cpds_govlr) . . . 1046
2.14.7.17 Government support (seat share of all parties in government) (cpds_govsup) . . . 1046
2.14.7.18 Share of seats in parliament: agrarian (cpds_la) . . . 1046
2.14.7.19 Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance (cpds_lall) . . . 1047
2.14.7.20 Share of seats in parliament: communist (cpds_lcom) . . . 1047
2.14.7.21 Share of seats in parliament: conservative (cpds_lcon) . . . 1047
2.14.7.22 Share of seats in parliament: ethnic (cpds_le) . . . 1047
2.14.7.23 Share of seats in parliament: feminist (cpds_lfe) . . . 1047
2.14.7.24 Share of seats in parliament: green (cpds_lg) . . . 1047
2.14.7.25 Share of seats in parliament: liberal (cpds_ll) . . . 1047
2.14.7.26 Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist (cpds_lls) . . . 1048
2.14.7.27 Share of seats in parliament: monarchist (cpds_lmo) . . . 1048
2.14.7.28 Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled (cpds_lnl) . . . 1048
2.14.7.29 Share of seats in parliament: other (cpds_lo) . . . 1048

2.14.7.30 Share of seats in parliament: protest (cpds_lp) . . . 1048
2.14.7.31 Share of seats in parliament: post-communist (cpds_lpc) . . . 1048
2.14.7.32 Share of seats in parliament: pensioners (cpds_lpen) . . . 1048
2.14.7.33 Share of seats in parliament: personalist (cpds_lper) . . . 1049
2.14.7.34 Share of seats in parliament: right (cpds_lr) . . . 1049
2.14.7.35 Share of seats in parliament: regionalist (cpds_lreg) . . . 1049
2.14.7.36 Share of seats in parliament: religious (cpds_lrel) . . . 1049
2.14.7.37 Share of seats in parliament: social democratic (cpds_ls) . . . 1049
2.14.7.38 Type of Government (cpds_tg) . . . 1049
2.14.7.39 Share of votes: agrarian (cpds_va) . . . 1050
2.14.7.40 Share of votes: electoral alliance (cpds_vall) . . . 1050
2.14.7.41 Share of votes: communist (cpds_vcom) . . . 1050
2.14.7.42 Share of votes: conservative (cpds_vcon) . . . 1050
2.14.7.43 Share of votes: ethnic (cpds_ve) . . . 1050
2.14.7.44 Share of votes: feminist (cpds_vfe) . . . 1051
2.14.7.45 Share of votes: green (cpds_vg) . . . 1051
2.14.7.46 Share of votes: liberal (cpds_vl) . . . 1051
2.14.7.47 Share of votes: left-socialist (cpds_vls) . . . 1051
2.14.7.48 Share of votes: monarchist (cpds_vmo) . . . 1051
2.14.7.49 Share of votes: non-labelled (cpds_vnl) . . . 1051
2.14.7.50 Share of votes: other (cpds_vo) . . . 1051
2.14.7.51 Share of votes: protest (cpds_vp) . . . 1052
2.14.7.52 Share of votes: post-communist (cpds_vpcom) . . . 1052
2.14.7.53 Share of votes: pensioners (cpds_vpen) . . . 1052
2.14.7.54 Share of votes: personalist (cpds_vper) . . . 1052
2.14.7.55 Share of votes: right (cpds_vr) . . . 1052
2.14.7.56 Share of votes: regionalist (cpds_vreg) . . . 1052
2.14.7.57 Share of votes: religious (cpds_vrel) . . . 1052
2.14.7.58 Share of votes: social democratic (cpds_vs) . . . 1053
2.14.7.59 Voter turnout in election (cpds_vt) . . . 1053
2.14.7.60 Electoral Volatility - Parties above 1percent (2nd election in year) (dev_altv2) . . . 1053
2.14.7.61 Electoral Volatility - Parties below 1percent (2nd election in year) (dev_othv2) . . . 1053
2.14.7.62 Electoral Volatility - Parties entering/exiting party system (2nd election in ye (dev_regv2) . . . 1053
2.14.7.63 Electoral Volatility - Total (2nd election in year) (dev_tv2) . . . 1053
2.14.7.64 Electoral Process (fh_ep) . . . 1054
2.14.7.65 Average District Magnitude (gol_adm) . . . 1054
2.14.7.66 Districts (gol_dist) . . . 1054
2.14.7.67 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (gol_enep) . . . 1054
2.14.7.68 Effective Number of Electoral Parties 1 (gol_enep1) . . . 1054
2.14.7.69 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others) (gol_enepo) . . . 1054
2.14.7.70 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (gol_enpp) 1055
2.14.7.71 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties, other corrected (gol_enpp1) . . . 1055
2.14.7.72 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others) (gol_enppo) . . . 1055
2.14.7.73 Electoral System Type-3 classes (gol_est) . . . 1055

2.14.7.74 Electoral System Type-12 classes (gol_est_spec) 1056
2.14.7.75 Institution (gol_inst) 1056
2.14.7.76 Multi-Tier Type (gol_mt) 1057
2.14.7.77 Number of Seats (gol_nos) 1057
2.14.7.78 Electoral Formula used in an Electoral Tier (gol_pr) 1058
2.14.7.79 Presidential Election (gol_preel) 1059
2.14.7.80 Upper Seats (gol_upseat) 1059
2.14.7.81 Upper Tier (gol_uptier) 1060
2.14.7.82 Proportional Representation (gtm_pr) 1060
2.14.7.83 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower) (h_alignl1) 1060
2.14.7.84 Legislative Fractionalization (lower) (h_lflo) 1060
2.14.7.85 Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions) (ht_partsz) 1061
2.14.7.86 Banning of Anti-System Parties (iaep_basp) 1061
2.14.7.87 Banned Parties (iaep_bp) 1061
2.14.7.88 Some other executive have the power to call elections (iaep_callo) . 1062
2.14.7.89 Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties (iaep_ebbp) 1062
2.14.7.90 Election of the Executive (iaep_ee) 1062
2.14.7.91 Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_enlc) 1063
2.14.7.92 Electoral System (iaep_es) 1063
2.14.7.93 Independence of Selection of Executive (iaep_ise) 1064
2.14.7.94 National Elections for an Executive (iaep_nee) 1064
2.14.7.95 National Elections for the Legislature (iaep_nel) 1065
2.14.7.96 No Parties Allowed (iaep_npa) 1065
2.14.7.97 National Referendums (iaep_nr) 1066
2.14.7.98 Parties with More than 5 Percent (iaep_pm5p) 1066
2.14.7.99 Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_pnlc) 1067
2.14.7.100 Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates (iaep_pselc) . . 1067
2.14.7.101 Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates (iaep_pvelc) 1068
2.14.7.102 Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_snlc) 1068
2.14.7.103 Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_legvt) 1068
2.14.7.104 Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_s) 1069
2.14.7.105 Party Control over Ballot (lower/only house) (jw_avgballot) 1069
2.14.7.106 Sharing of Votes among Candidates (lower/only house) (jw_avgpool) 1069
2.14.7.107 Candidate or Party-specific Voting (lower/only house) (jw_avgvote) 1070
2.14.7.108 Dominant or Populous Tier (jw_domr) 1070
2.14.7.109 Year of Election (lower/only house) (jw_election) 1070
2.14.7.110 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates (lower/only house) (jw_indy) 1070
2.14.7.111 Number of Coded Legislators (lower/only house) (jw_legsize) 1071
2.14.7.112 Average District Magnitude (lower/only house) (jw_mdist) 1071
2.14.7.113 Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdballot) 1071
2.14.7.114 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdpool) 1071
2.14.7.115 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdvote) 1072
2.14.7.116 Runoff Elections (jw_multiround) 1072
2.14.7.117 Multi Tier (lower/only house) (jw_multitier) 1072
2.14.7.118 Personalistic Tier (jw_persr) 1072
2.14.7.119 Proportion Coded Legislators (lower/only house) (jw_propcoded) . . 1073

2.14.7.120 Seats from Multi-Member Districts (lower/only house) (jw_propmmd) 1073
2.14.7.121 Seats from a National District (lower/only house) (jw_propn) 1073
2.14.7.122 Seats from Single-Member Districts (lower/only house) (jw_propsmd) 1073
2.14.7.123 Rank Vote (lower/only house) (jw_rank) 1073
2.14.7.124 Tiervote (lower/only house) (jw_tiervote) 1073
2.14.7.125 First Multiparty Election (nelda_fme) 1074
2.14.7.126 Media Bias before Election (nelda_mbbe) 1074
2.14.7.127 Was More Than One Party Legal (nelda_mtop) 1074
2.14.7.128 Number of Elections, Total (nelda_noe) 1075
2.14.7.129 Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly (nelda_noea) 1075
2.14.7.130 Number of Elections, Executive (nelda_noee) 1075
2.14.7.131 Number of Elections, Legislative (nelda_noel) 1075
2.14.7.132 Was Opposition Allowed (nelda_oa) 1076
2.14.7.133 Riots and Protests after Election (nelda_rpae) 1076
2.14.7.134 Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election (nelda_vcdbe) 1076
2.14.7.135 Competition (van_comp) 1077
2.14.7.136 Participation (van_part) 1077
2.14.7.137 Number of years the leader in office continuously (wgov_leadexp) . . 1078
2.14.7.138 Number of cabinet ministers (wgov_min) 1078
2.14.7.139 Average age in cabinet ministers (wgov_minage) 1078
2.14.7.140 Average tenure for cabinet ministers (wgov_minten) 1078
2.14.7.141 Adjusted retention rate for cabinet ministers (wgov_mret) 1078
2.14.7.142 Total mumber of government positions (inc. unoccupied and multiple positions) (wgov_tot) 1079
2.14.7.143 Average age in government positions (wgov_totage) 1079
2.14.7.144 Average tenure for people in government positions (wgov_totten) . . 1079
2.14.7.145 Adjusted retention rate for people in government positions (wgov_tret) 1079
2.14.8 Gender Equality 1079
2.14.8.1 Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7) (cai_cai1) 1079
2.14.8.2 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1) (cai_cai2) 1080
2.14.8.3 Foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_foetal) 1080
2.14.8.4 Threat to mother's life is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_life) 1080
2.14.8.5 Threat to mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_mental) 1080
2.14.8.6 Threat to mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_physical) 1081
2.14.8.7 Pregnancy as result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_rape) 1081
2.14.8.8 Abortion is available on request (cai_request) 1081
2.14.8.9 Social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_social) 1081
2.14.8.10 Women's Economic Rights (ciri_wecon) 1081
2.14.8.11 Women's Political Rights (ciri_wopol) 1083
2.14.8.12 Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex (gggi_eas) . . 1084
2.14.8.13 Overall Global Gender Gap Index (gggi_ggi) 1084
2.14.8.14 Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex (gggi_hss) 1084
2.14.8.15 Global Gender Gap Political Empowerment Subindex (gggi_pes) . . 1084

2.14.8.16 Global Gender Gap Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex (gggi_pos) . . . 1085
2.14.8.17 Gender Inequality Index (gii_gii) . . . 1085
2.14.8.18 Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_sw) . . . 1085
2.14.8.19 Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_w) . . . 1086
2.14.8.20 Adopted Gender Quota (qar_adqu) . . . 1086
2.14.8.21 Effective Gender Quota (qar_efqu) . . . 1086
2.14.8.22 Implemented Gender Quota (qar_imqu) . . . 1086
2.14.8.23 Employers, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empf) . . . 1086
2.14.8.24 Fertility rate, total (births per woman) (wdi_fertility) . . . 1087
2.14.8.25 Lifetime risk of maternal death (percent) (wdi_lrmd) . . . 1087
2.14.8.26 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percent) (wdi_wip) . . . 1087
2.14.8.27 Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100) (wdi_wombuslawi) . . . 1087
2.14.8.28 Number of women in cabinet ministers (wgov_minfem) . . . 1087
2.14.8.29 Number of women in government positions (wgov_totfem) . . . 1088
2.14.8.30 Females, as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_fspuemp) . . . 1088
2.14.8.31 Women's Social Rights Laws (ciri_wosoc_l) . . . 1088
2.14.8.32 Women's Social Rights Practices (ciri_wosoc_p) . . . 1089
2.14.8.33 Ambassadors sent to main postings (gendip_mas) . . . 1090
2.14.8.34 Women ambassadors sent to main postings (gendip_mfs) . . . 1090
2.14.8.35 Women ambassadors sent to main postings as share of main postings sent (gendip_mfsp) . . . 1091
2.14.9 Judicial . . . 1091
2.14.9.1 Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution (ccp_buildsoc) 1091
2.14.9.2 Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_equal) . . . 1091
2.14.9.3 Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_hr) . . . 1092
2.14.9.4 Right to View Government Documents in Constitution (ccp_infoacc) 1092
2.14.9.5 Status of Slavery in Constitution (ccp_slave) . . . 1092
2.14.9.6 Right to Strike in Constitution (ccp_strike) . . . 1093
2.14.9.7 New Constitutional System (ccp_syst) . . . 1093
2.14.9.8 Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated (ccp_systyear) . . . 1093
2.14.9.9 Prevalence of Enforced Disappearance (ciri_disap) . . . 1094
2.14.9.10 Freedom of Domestic Movement (ciri_dommov) . . . 1094
2.14.9.11 Independence of the Judiciary (ciri_injud) . . . 1095
2.14.9.12 Extrajudicial Killing (ciri_kill) . . . 1096
2.14.9.13 Physical Integrity Rights (ciri_physint) . . . 1097
2.14.9.14 Political Imprisonment (ciri_polpris) . . . 1097
2.14.9.15 Freedom of Speech and Press (ciri_speech) . . . 1098
2.14.9.16 Prevalence of Torture by Government Authorities (ciri_tort) . . . 1099
2.14.9.17 Associational and Organizational Rights (fh_aor) . . . 1099
2.14.9.18 Civil Liberties (fh_cl) . . . 1099
2.14.9.19 Freedom of Expression and Belief (fh_feb) . . . 1100
2.14.9.20 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights (fh_pair) . . . 1100
2.14.9.21 Rule of Law (fh_rol) . . . 1100

2.14.9.22 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (panel data) (fi_legprop_pd) . . . 1100
2.14.9.23 Minority Shareholder Rights (gc_shr) . . . 1101
2.14.9.24 Independent Judiciary (h_j) . . . 1102
2.14.9.25 Appointments/Elections to Constitutional Court (iaep_aecc) . . . 1102
2.14.9.26 Appointment for Life to Constitutional Court (iaep_alcc) . . . 1102
2.14.9.27 Constitutional Court (iaep_cc) . . . 1103
2.14.9.28 Constitutional Court Rules on Executive Actions (iaep_ccrea) . . . 1103
2.14.9.29 Constitutional Court Rules on Legislative Actions (iaep_ccrla) . . . 1103
2.14.9.30 The Age of the Constitution (years) (iaep_const) . . . 1104
2.14.9.31 The Time the Constitution has been in Effect (years) (iaep_constin) 1104
2.14.9.32 The Time since the Last Amendment of Constitution (years) (iaep_constlam) . . . 1104
2.14.9.33 Removal of Members of Constitutional Court (iaep_rmcc) . . . 1105
2.14.9.34 Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages) (kun_legabs) . 1105
2.14.9.35 Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_legrel) . . . 1105
2.14.9.36 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqrleg_all) . . . 1105
2.14.9.37 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqrleg_full) . . . 1106
2.14.9.38 Judicial corruption decision (vdem_jucorrdc) . . . 1106
2.14.9.39 Rule of Law, Estimate (wbgi_rle) . . . 1106
2.14.9.40 Rule of Law, Number of Sources (wbgi_rln) . . . 1106
2.14.9.41 Rule of Law, Standard Error (wbgi_rls) . . . 1107
2.14.9.42 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people) (wdi_homicides) . . . 1107
2.14.9.43 Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female) (wdi_homicidesf) 1107
2.14.9.44 Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male) (wdi_homicidesm) . 1107
2.14.9.45 Homicide Rate, Female (who_homf) . . . 1108
2.14.9.46 Homicide Rate, Male (who_homm) . . . 1108
2.14.9.47 Homicide Rate, Total (who_homt) . . . 1108
2.14.10 Labour Market . . . 1108
2.14.10.1 Limits on Child Work in Constitution (ccp_childwrk) . . . 1108
2.14.10.2 Researchers in all sectors as percentage of total employment - full-time (Total) (eu_resallt) . . . 1109
2.14.10.3 Researchers in Higher Education as percentage of total employment - full-time (Total) (eu_resedut) . . . 1109
2.14.10.4 Researchers in Government as percentage of total employment - full-time (Total) (eu_resgovt) . . . 1109
2.14.10.5 Employment rates for age group 15-24 (oecd_emplage_t1a) . . . 1109
2.14.10.6 Employment rates for age group 25-54 (oecd_emplage_t1b) . . . 1109
2.14.10.7 Employment rates for age group 55-64 (oecd_emplage_t1c) . . . 1109
2.14.10.8 Employment rates: Women (oecd_emplgndr_t1a) . . . 1109
2.14.10.9 Employment rates: Men (oecd_emplgndr_t1b) . . . 1110
2.14.10.10 Employment rates: Total (oecd_emplgndr_t1c) . . . 1110
2.14.10.11 Average hours actually worked (oecd_hourswkd_t1) . . . 1110
2.14.10.12 Long-term unemployment (oecd_ltunemp_t1) . . . 1110
2.14.10.13 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: low (oecd_migeduemp_t1a) . . . 1110
2.14.10.14 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1b) . . . 1110

2.14.10.15 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: total (oecd_migeduemp_t1c) . . . 1110
2.14.10.16 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: low (oecd_migeduemp_t1d) . . . 1111
2.14.10.17 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1e) . . . 1111
2.14.10.18 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: total (oecd_migeduemp_t1f) . . . 1111
2.14.10.19 Incidence of part-time employment (oecd_ptempl_t1) . . . 1111
2.14.10.20 Share of Researchers per 1,000 people (oecd_research_t1) . . . 1111
2.14.10.21 Unemployment rates: Women (oecd_unemplrt_t1a) . . . 1111
2.14.10.22 Unemployment rates: Men (oecd_unemplrt_t1b) . . . 1112
2.14.10.23 Unemployment rates: Total (oecd_unemplrt_t1c) . . . 1112
2.14.10.24 Age dependency ratio (percent of working-age pop.) (wdi_agedr) . . . 1112
2.14.10.25 Employers, total (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_emp) . . . 1112
2.14.10.26 Employment in agriculture (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagr) . . . 1112
2.14.10.27 Employment in agriculture, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrf) . . . 1113
2.14.10.28 Employment in agriculture, male (percent male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrm) . . . 1113
2.14.10.29 Employment in industry (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empind) . . . 1113
2.14.10.30 Employment in industry, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindf) . . . 1113
2.14.10.31 Employment in industry, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindm) . . . 1114
2.14.10.32 Employers, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empm) . . . 1114
2.14.10.33 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprfilo) . . . 1114
2.14.10.34 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprfne) . . . 1114
2.14.10.35 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprilo) . . . 1115
2.14.10.36 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprmilo) . . . 1115
2.14.10.37 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprmne) . . . 1115
2.14.10.38 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprne) . . . 1115
2.14.10.39 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_emppryfilo) . . . 1116
2.14.10.40 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (national est.) (wdi_emppryfne) . . . 1116
2.14.10.41 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_emppryilo) . . . 1116
2.14.10.42 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprymilo) . . . 1116
2.14.10.43 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male percent (national est.) (wdi_empprymne) . . . 1116

2.14.10.44 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total percent (national est.) (wdi_emppryne) . . . 1117
2.14.10.45 Employment in services (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empser) . . . 1117
2.14.10.46 Employment in services, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserf) . . . 1117
2.14.10.47 Employment in services, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserm) . . . 1117
2.14.10.48 Labor force with advanced education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedua) . . . 1118
2.14.10.49 Labor force with advanced education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduaf) . . . 1118
2.14.10.50 Labor force with advanced education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduam) . . . 1118
2.14.10.51 Labor force with basic education percent of total working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedub) . . . 1118
2.14.10.52 Labor force with basic education percent of female working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubf) . . . 1119
2.14.10.53 Labor force with basic education percent of male working-age pop. w. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubm) . . . 1119
2.14.10.54 Labor force with intermediate education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedui) . . . 1119
2.14.10.55 Labor force with intermediate education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduif) . . . 1119
2.14.10.56 Labor force with intermediate education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduim) . . . 1120
2.14.10.57 Labor force, female (percent of total labor force) (wdi_lfpf) . . . 1120
2.14.10.58 Labor force participation rate (percent female ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpfilo15) . . . 1120
2.14.10.59 Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpfne15) . . . 1120
2.14.10.60 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpilo15) . . . 1120
2.14.10.61 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpmilo15) . . . 1121
2.14.10.62 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpmne15) . . . 1121
2.14.10.63 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpne15) . . . 1121
2.14.10.64 Labor force participation rate, total (percent of total pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfpr) . . . 1121
2.14.10.65 Labor force participation rate, female (percent of female pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprf) . . . 1122
2.14.10.66 Labor force participation rate, male (percent of male pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprm) . . . 1122
2.14.10.67 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyfilo) . . . 1122
2.14.10.68 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyfne) . . . 1122
2.14.10.69 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyilo) . . . 1122
2.14.10.70 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpymilo) . . . 1123

2.14.10.71 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpymne) . . . 1123
2.14.10.72 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyne) . . . 1123
2.14.10.73 Part time employment, total (percent of total employment) (wdi_pte) 1123
2.14.10.74 Part time employment, female (percent of total female employment) (wdi_ptef) . . . 1124
2.14.10.75 Part time employment, male (percent of total male employment) (wdi_ptem) . . . 1124
2.14.10.76 Self-employed, total (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_semp) . . . 1124
2.14.10.77 Self-employed, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempf) . . . 1124
2.14.10.78 Self-employed, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempm) . . . 1125
2.14.10.79 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedua) . . . 1125
2.14.10.80 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduaf) . . . 1125
2.14.10.81 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduam) . . . 1125
2.14.10.82 Unemployment with basic education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedub) . . . 1126
2.14.10.83 Unemployment with basic education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempedubf) . . . 1126
2.14.10.84 Unemployment with basic education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempedubm) . . . 1126
2.14.10.85 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedui) . . . 1126
2.14.10.86 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduif) . . . 1126
2.14.10.87 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduim) . . . 1127
2.14.10.88 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempfilo) . . . 1127
2.14.10.89 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempfne) . . . 1127
2.14.10.90 Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempilo) . . . 1127
2.14.10.91 Unemployment, male (percent of male labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempmilo) . . . 1127
2.14.10.92 Unemployment, male (percent of male labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempmne) . . . 1128
2.14.10.93 Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempne) . . . 1128
2.14.10.94 Unemployment, youth female (percent of female labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyfilo) . . . 1128
2.14.10.95 Unemployment, youth female (percent of female labor force 15-24)(nation est.) (wdi_unempyfne) . . . 1128
2.14.10.96 Unemployment, youth total (percent of total labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyilo) . . . 1128
2.14.10.97 Unemployment, youth male (percent of male labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO) (wdi_unempymilo) . . . 1129

2.14.10.98 Unemployment, youth male (percent of male labor force 15-24)(national est.) (wdi_unempymne) . . . 1129
2.14.10.99 Unemployment, youth total (percent of total labor force 15-24)(national est.) (wdi_unempyne) . . . 1129
2.14.10.100 Mean age of private paid employees (wwbi_meanageprpe) . . . 1129
2.14.10.101 Mean age of public paid employees (wwbi_meanagepupe) . . . 1129
2.14.10.102 Median age of private paid employees (wwbi_medianageprpe) . . . 1129
2.14.10.103 Median age of public paid employees (wwbi_medianagepupe) . . . 1130
2.14.10.104 Public sector employment as a share of total employment (wwbi_psemptot) . . . 1130
2.14.10.105 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psemptotf) . . . 1130
2.14.10.106 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psemptotm) . . . 1130
2.14.10.107 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment (wwbi_psepemp) . . . 1130
2.14.10.108 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psepempf) . . . 1130
2.14.10.109 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psepempm) . . . 1131
2.14.10.110 Worker Rights Laws (ciri_work_l_s) . . . 1131
2.14.10.111 Worker Rights Practices (ciri_work_p_s) . . . 1131
2.14.10.112 Share of private paid employees with union membership (wwbi_prpempum) . . . 1131
2.14.10.113 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Rural) (wwbi_psemptotr) . . . 1132
2.14.10.114 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Urban) (wwbi_psemptotu) . . . 1132
2.14.10.115 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Rural) (wwbi_psepempr) . . . 1132
2.14.10.116 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Urban) (wwbi_psepempu) . . . 1132
2.14.10.117 Share of public paid employees with union membership (wwbi_pupempum) . . . 1132
2.14.10.118 Rural residents as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_rrespripemp) . . . 1132
2.14.10.119 Rural resident as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_rrespubpemp) 1133
2.14.10.120 Share of total employees with tertiary edu. working in public sector (wwbi_tertiarypubsec) . . . 1133
2.14.11 Civil Society, Population and Culture . . . 1133
2.14.11.1 Right to Marry in Constitution (ccp_marriage) . . . 1133
2.14.11.2 Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution (ccp_samesexm) . . . 1133
2.14.11.3 Freedom of Assembly and Association (ciri_assn) . . . 1134
2.14.11.4 Social Globalization (dr_sg) . . . 1134
2.14.11.5 Cultural Diversity (fe_cultdiv) . . . 1135
2.14.11.6 Ethnic Fractionalization (fe_etfra) . . . 1135
2.14.11.7 Largest Minority (fe_lmin) . . . 1135
2.14.11.8 Plurality Group (fe_plural) . . . 1135
2.14.11.9 Population (in the 1000's) (gle_pop) . . . 1135
2.14.11.10 Global Peace Index (gpi_gpi) . . . 1136
2.14.11.11 Safety and Security (gpi_ss) . . . 1136

2.14.11.12 Historical Index of Ethnic Fractionalization (hief_efindex) 1136
2.14.11.13 Children Living in Single-Mother Families (percent) (lis_clsmf) . . . 1137
2.14.11.14 Population growth rates (oecd_evopop_g1) 1137
2.14.11.15 Population levels (oecd_evopop_t1) 1137
2.14.11.16 Population (in millions) (pwt_pop) 1137
2.14.11.17 Cinema expenditure per capita (in local currency) (une4_cinexp) . . 1137
2.14.11.18 Screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants) (une4_screen) 1137
2.14.11.19 Women political empowerment index (vdem_gender) 1138
2.14.11.20 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_birth) 1138
2.14.11.21 Births attended by skilled health staff (percent of total) (wdi_birthskill) 1138
2.14.11.22 Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_death) 1139
2.14.11.23 Life expectancy at birth, total (years) (wdi_lifexp) 1139
2.14.11.24 Life expectancy at birth, female (years) (wdi_lifexpf) 1139
2.14.11.25 Life expectancy at birth, male (years) (wdi_lifexpm) 1139
2.14.11.26 Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults) (wdi_mortf) . 1139
2.14.11.27 Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinf) 1139
2.14.11.28 Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinff) . 1140
2.14.11.29 Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinfm) . 1140
2.14.11.30 Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) (wdi_mortm) . . 1140
2.14.11.31 Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortnn) 1140
2.14.11.32 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5) 1140
2.14.11.33 Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5f) 1141
2.14.11.34 Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5m) 1141
2.14.11.35 Population, total (wdi_pop) 1141
2.14.11.36 Population ages 0-14 (percent of total population) (wdi_pop14) . . . 1141
2.14.11.37 Population ages 15-64 (percent of total population) (wdi_pop1564) . 1141
2.14.11.38 Population ages 65 and above (percent of total population) (wdi_pop65) 1142
2.14.11.39 Population density (people per sq. km of land area) (wdi_popden) . 1142
2.14.11.40 Population, female (percent of total population) (wdi_popf) 1142
2.14.11.41 Population growth (annual percent) (wdi_popgr) 1142
2.14.11.42 Rural population (percent of total population) (wdi_poprul) 1142
2.14.11.43 Rural population growth (annual percent) (wdi_poprulgr) 1143
2.14.11.44 Urban population (percent of total population) (wdi_popurb) 1143
2.14.11.45 Urban population growth (annual percent) (wdi_popurbagr) 1143
2.14.11.46 Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_ethnic2000) 1143
2.14.11.47 Language Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_language2000) . . . 1143
2.14.12 Migration 1143
2.14.12.1 Freedom of Foreign Movement and Travel (ciri_formov) 1144
2.14.12.2 Foreign-born population (oecd_migforpop_t1a) 1144
2.14.12.3 Foreign population (oecd_migforpop_t1b) 1144
2.14.12.4 Inward Remittances Flow (rd_inw) 1144
2.14.12.5 Outward Remittances Flow (rd_outw) 1145
2.14.12.6 Net migration (wdi_migration) 1145
2.14.12.7 Refugee population by country or territory of asylum (wdi_refasy) . 1145
2.14.12.8 Refugee population by country or territory of origin (wdi_refori) . . 1145
2.14.12.9 Refugees under the mandate of the UNHCR by country or territory of asylum (wdi_refhcras) 1146

2.14.12.10 Refugees under the mandate of the UNHCR by country or territory of origin (wdi_refhcror) . . . 1146
2.14.13 Environment . . . 1146
2.14.13.1 Built-up land footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_bul) . . . 1146
2.14.13.2 Carbon footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_carb) . . . 1147
2.14.13.3 Cropland footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_crop) . . . 1147
2.14.13.4 Ecological footprint of consumption per person (gha per person) (ef_ef) 1147
2.14.13.5 Fish footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_fg) . . . 1147
2.14.13.6 Forest product footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_for) . . . 1147
2.14.13.7 Grazing footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_gl) . . . 1148
2.14.13.8 Agricultural land (percent of Land area) (fao_luagr) . . . 1148
2.14.13.9 Arable land (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrara) . . . 1148
2.14.13.10 Cropland (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrcrop) . . . 1148
2.14.13.11 Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Cropland) (fao_luagrirreqcrop) . . . 1148
2.14.13.12 Agriculture area under organic agric. (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrorg) . . . 1148
2.14.13.13 Cropland (percent of Land area) (fao_lucrop) . . . 1149
2.14.13.14 Forest land (percent of Land area) (fao_luforest) . . . 1149
2.14.13.15 Planted forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforplant) . . . 1149
2.14.13.16 Other naturally regenerated forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforreg) . . . 1149
2.14.13.17 The Region of the Country (ht_region) . . . 1149
2.14.13.18 Natural Resource Protection Indicator (nrmi_nrpi) . . . 1150
2.14.13.19 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion (oecd_airqty_t1) . . . 1150
2.14.13.20 Greenhouse gas emissions (oecd_greenhouse_t1) . . . 1150
2.14.13.21 Sulphur Oxides Emissions (oecd_soxnox_t1a) . . . 1150
2.14.13.22 Nitrogene Oxides Emissions (oecd_soxnox_t1b) . . . 1151
2.14.13.23 Total amount of municipal waste generated (oecd_waste_t1b) . . . 1151
2.14.13.24 The Ocean Health Index (ohi_ohi) . . . 1151
2.14.13.25 Arable land (percent of land area) (wdi_araland) . . . 1151
2.14.13.26 Land area (sq. km) (wdi_area) . . . 1151
2.14.13.27 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2) . . . 1152
2.14.13.28 Forest area (percent of land area) (wdi_forest) . . . 1152
2.14.13.29 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) (wdi_precip) . . . 1152
2.14.13.30 Count of environmental and agricultural legislative framework policies (aepd_frame) . . . 1152
2.14.13.31 Count of environmental and agricultural legislative policies (aepd_legis) 1152
2.14.13.32 Count of mixed environmental and agricultural policies (aepd_mix) 1153
2.14.13.33 Count of environmental and agricultural monitoring policies (aepd_monitor) . . . 1153
2.14.13.34 Count of environmental and agricultural payment scheme policies (aepd_pay) . . . 1153
2.14.13.35 Count of environmental and legislative research and development policies (aepd_rd) . . . 1153
2.14.13.36 Count of environmental and agricultural regulatory policies (aepd_reg) 1153
2.14.13.37 Total count of agricultural-environmental policies (aepd_total) . . . 1154
2.14.13.38 Agriculture area actually irrigated (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirrac) . . . 1154

2.14.13.39 Agricultural irrigated land (percent of total agricultural land) (wdi_agrland) . . . 1154
2.14.13.40 The region of the country (wdi_region) . . . 1154
2.14.14 Media . . . 1155
2.14.14.1 Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (egov_tii) . . . 1155
2.14.14.2 Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcei5) . . . 1156
2.14.14.3 Laws and Regulations that Influence Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mclr5) . . . 1156
2.14.14.4 Political pressures and controls on media content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcpp5) . . . 1156
2.14.14.5 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016) (fhp_score5) . . . 1156
2.14.14.6 Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2016) (fhp_status5) . . . 1157
2.14.14.7 Media corrupt (vdem_mecorrpt) . . . 1157
2.14.15 Private Economy . . . 1158
2.14.15.1 Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants (eu_sctrtotpmin) . . . 1158
2.14.15.2 Patent applications to the EPO, number (eu_scttotn) . . . 1158
2.14.15.3 Freedom to Trade Internationally (current) (fi_ftradeint) . . . 1158
2.14.15.4 Freedom to Trade Internationally (panel data) (fi_ftradeint_pd) . . . 1159
2.14.15.5 Economic Freedom of the World Index (current) (fi_index) . . . 1159
2.14.15.6 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current) (fi_legprop) 1159
2.14.15.7 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current) (fi_reg) . . . 1160
2.14.15.8 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (panel data) (fi_reg_pd) . . . 1160
2.14.15.9 Access to Sound Money (current) (fi_sm) . . . 1160
2.14.15.10 Access to Sound Money (chain_linked) (fi_sm_pd) . . . 1161
2.14.15.11 Children Poverty Rates among Single-Mother (50percent) (lis_cprsmf) 1161
2.14.15.12 Children Poverty Rates among Two-Parent Families (50percent) (lis_cprtpf) . . . 1161
2.14.15.13 Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150percent) (lis_dc150) . . . 1161
2.14.15.14 Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75percent) (lis_dc5075) 1162
2.14.15.15 Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150percent) (lis_dc75150) . . . 1162
2.14.15.16 Mean Equivalized Income (lis_meaneqi) . . . 1162
2.14.15.17 Median Equivalized Income (lis_medeqi) . . . 1163
2.14.15.18 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (40percent) (lis_rprc40) . . . 1163
2.14.15.19 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (50percent) (lis_rprc50) . . . 1163
2.14.15.20 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (60percent) (lis_rprc60) . . . 1163
2.14.15.21 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (50percent) (lis_rpre50) . . . 1164
2.14.15.22 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (60percent) (lis_rpre60) . . . 1164
2.14.15.23 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40percent) (lis_rprt40) . . . 1164
2.14.15.24 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50percent) (lis_rprt50) . . . 1164
2.14.15.25 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60percent) (lis_rprt60) . . . 1164
2.14.15.26 CPI: all items (oecd_cpi_t1a) . . . 1165
2.14.15.27 CPI: all items non food non energy (oecd_cpi_t1b) . . . 1165
2.14.15.28 CPI: food (oecd_cpi_t1c) . . . 1165
2.14.15.29 CPI: energy (oecd_cpi_t1d) . . . 1165
2.14.15.30 Households debt (oecd_housdebt_t1) . . . 1165
2.14.15.31 Real household disposable income (oecd_housinc_t1) . . . 1165

2.14.15.32 Household net saving rates (oecd_houssave_t1) . . . 1165
2.14.15.33 Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits (oecd_houswealth_t1a) . . . 1166
2.14.15.34 Financial asset of households: Debt securities (oecd_houswealth_t1b) 1166
2.14.15.35 Financial asset of households: equity (oecd_houswealth_t1c) . . . 1166
2.14.15.36 Financial asset of households: investment funds shares (oecd_houswealth_t1d) . . . 1166
2.14.15.37 Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities (oecd_houswealth_t1e) . . . 1166
2.14.15.38 Financial asset of households: Pension funds (oecd_houswealth_t1f) 1166
2.14.15.39 Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income post taxes and transfers) (oecd_incinequal_t1a) . . . 1167
2.14.15.40 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (Effect of labour util.) (oecd_prodincom_g2b) . . . 1167
2.14.15.41 Purchasing power parities (oecd_rtsconv_t1a) . . . 1167
2.14.15.42 Indices of price levels (oecd_rtsconv_t1b) . . . 1167
2.14.15.43 Taxes on the average worker (oecd_taxapw_t1) . . . 1167
2.14.15.44 The Property Right Protection Index (prp_prp) . . . 1167
2.14.15.45 Estimated variance of the PRP point estimate (prp_std) . . . 1167
2.14.15.46 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (percent) (wdi_belmedinc) . . . 1168
2.14.15.47 New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64) (wdi_busden) . . . 1168
2.14.15.48 Poverty gap at USD 2.15 a day (2017 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap215) 1168
2.14.15.49 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (40percent) (lis_rpre40) . . . 1168
2.14.15.50 Poverty gap at USD 3.00 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap300) 1169
2.14.15.51 Poverty gap at USD 4.20 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap420) 1169
2.14.15.52 Poverty gap at USD 8.30 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap830) 1169
2.14.16 Education . . . 1169
2.14.16.1 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female) (gea_ea1524f) . . . 1169
2.14.16.2 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male) (gea_ea1524m) . . . 1169
2.14.16.3 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female) (gea_ea2534f) . . . 1170
2.14.16.4 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male) (gea_ea2534m) . . . 1170
2.14.16.5 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female) (gea_ea3544f) . . . 1170
2.14.16.6 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male) (gea_ea3544m) . . . 1170
2.14.16.7 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female) (gea_ea4554f) . . . 1170
2.14.16.8 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male) (gea_ea4554m) . . . 1170
2.14.16.9 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female) (gea_ea5564f) . . . 1170
2.14.16.10 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male) (gea_ea5564m) . . . 1171
2.14.16.11 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female) (gea_ea65f) . . . 1171
2.14.16.12 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) (gea_ea65m) . . . 1171
2.14.16.13 Human Capital Index (pwt_hci) . . . 1171
2.14.16.14 Human Development Index (undp_hdi) . . . 1171
2.14.16.15 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (percent) (une_girlglsf) . . . 1172
2.14.16.16 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (percent) (une_girlglsm) . . . 1172
2.14.16.17 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (percent) (une_girlglst) . . . 1172

2.14.16.18 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (une_girlgpf) . . . 1173
2.14.16.19 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (percent) (une_girlgpm) . . . 1173
2.14.16.20 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent) (une_girlgpt) . . . 1173
2.14.16.21 Official entrance age to early childhood education (years) (opri_oaeece) 1173
2.14.16.22 Official entrance age to primary education (years) (opri_oaepe) . . . 1173
2.14.16.23 Official entrance age to compulsory education (years) (opri_oeace) . 1174
2.14.16.24 Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years) (opri_oeals) 1174
2.14.16.25 Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (opri_oeapsnt) . . . 1174
2.14.16.26 Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years) (opri_oeaus) 1174
2.14.16.27 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent) (opri_reprlsef) . . . 1174
2.14.16.28 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent) (opri_reprlsem) . . . 1175
2.14.16.29 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent) (opri_reprlset) . . . 1175
2.14.16.30 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent) (opri_reprpef) . . . 1175
2.14.16.31 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent) (opri_reprpem) . . . 1175
2.14.16.32 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent) (opri_reprpet) . . . 1175
2.14.16.33 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surg4pef) . . . 1175
2.14.16.34 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surg4pem) . . . 1176
2.14.16.35 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surg4pet) . . . 1176
2.14.16.36 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surg5pef) . . . 1176
2.14.16.37 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surg5pem) . . . 1176
2.14.16.38 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surg5pet) . . . 1176
2.14.16.39 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surlgpef) . . . 1176
2.14.16.40 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surlgpem) . . . 1177
2.14.16.41 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surlgpet) . . . 1177
2.14.16.42 Theoretical duration of primary education (years) (opri_tdurce) . . . 1177
2.14.16.43 Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years) (opri_tdurece) . . . 1177
2.14.16.44 Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years) (opri_tdurls) 1177
2.14.16.45 Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (opri_tdurpsnt) . . . 1177
2.14.16.46 Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years) (opri_tdurused) . . . 1178
2.14.16.47 Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number) (opri_tilsef) 1178

2.14.16.48 Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tilset) . . . 1178
2.14.16.49 Teachers in primary education, female (number) (opri_tipef) 1178
2.14.16.50 Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tipet) . . 1178
2.14.16.51 Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number) (opri_tiprepef) 1178
2.14.16.52 Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiprepet) 1179
2.14.16.53 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number) (opri_tipsntf) . . . 1179
2.14.16.54 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tipsntt) . . . 1179
2.14.16.55 Teachers in secondary education, female (number) (opri_tisef) 1179
2.14.16.56 Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiset) . 1179
2.14.16.57 Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number) (opri_tiusef) 1179
2.14.16.58 Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiuset) . . . 1180
2.14.16.59 School enrollment, primary, private (percent of total primary) (wdi_eduprp) . . . 1180
2.14.16.60 School enrollment, secondary, private (percent of total secondary) (wdi_eduprs) . . . 1180
2.14.16.61 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of GDP) (wdi_expedu) . . . 1180
2.14.16.62 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of government expenditure) (wdi_expeduge) . . . 1180
2.14.16.63 Expenditure on primary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedup) . . . 1181
2.14.16.64 Expenditure on secondary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedus) . . . 1181
2.14.16.65 Expenditure on tertiary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedut) . . . 1181
2.14.16.66 Government expenditure per student, primary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstup) . . . 1182
2.14.16.67 Government expenditure per student, secondary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstus) . . . 1182
2.14.16.68 Government expenditure per student, tertiary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstut) . . . 1182
2.14.16.69 School enrollment, primary (percent gross) (wdi_gerp) 1182
2.14.16.70 School enrollment, primary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerpf) . . . 1183
2.14.16.71 School enrollment, primary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerpm) . . . 1183
2.14.16.72 School enrollment, preprimary (percent gross) (wdi_gerpp) 1183
2.14.16.73 School enrollment, preprimary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerppf) . 1183
2.14.16.74 School enrollment, preprimary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerppm) . 1183
2.14.16.75 School enrollment, secondary (percent gross) (wdi_gers) 1184
2.14.16.76 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gersf) . . 1184
2.14.16.77 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gersm) . . . 1184
2.14.16.78 School enrollment, tertiary (percent gross) (wdi_gert) 1184
2.14.16.79 School enrollment, tertiary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gertf) 1184
2.14.16.80 School enrollment, tertiary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gertm) 1185
2.14.16.81 School enrollment, primary (percent net) (wdi_nerp) 1185
2.14.16.82 School enrollment, primary, female (percent net) (wdi_nerpf) 1185
2.14.16.83 School enrollment, primary, male (percent net) (wdi_nerpm) 1185

2.14.16.84 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerpr) . . . 1186
2.14.16.85 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprf) . . . 1186
2.14.16.86 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprm) . . . 1186
2.14.16.87 School enrollment, secondary (percent net) (wdi_ners) . . . 1186
2.14.16.88 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent net) (wdi_nersf) . . . 1186
2.14.16.89 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent net) (wdi_nersm) . . . 1187
2.14.17 History . . . 1187
2.14.17.1 Colonial Origin (ht_colonial) . . . 1187
2.14.17.2 Information Capacity (year 1850) (icd_infcapirt1850) . . . 1188
2.14.17.3 State History Index, with the discounting rates 0percent (sai_statehiste0) . . . 1188
2.14.17.4 State History Index, with the discounting rates 1percent (sai_statehiste01) . . . 1189
2.14.17.5 State History Index, with the discounting rates 10percent (sai_statehiste1) . . . 1189
2.14.17.6 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 0percent (sai_statehisten0) . . . 1190
2.14.17.7 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 1percent (sai_statehisten01) . . . 1191
2.14.17.8 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 10percent (sai_statehisten1) . . . 1191
2.14.18 Health . . . 1191
2.14.18.1 Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104f) . . . 1191
2.14.18.2 Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104m) . . . 1192
2.14.18.3 Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104t) . . . 1192
2.14.18.4 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104f) . . . 1192
2.14.18.5 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104m) . . . 1192
2.14.18.6 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104t) . . . 1192
2.14.18.7 Practising physicians (oecd_doctor_g1) . . . 1192
2.14.18.8 Medical graduates (oecd_doctor_g3) . . . 1193
2.14.18.9 Total fertility rates (oecd_fertility_t1) . . . 1193
2.14.18.10 Infant mortality (oecd_infmorty_g1) . . . 1193
2.14.18.11 Life expectancy at birth: Total (oecd_lifeexpy_g1) . . . 1193
2.14.18.12 Life expectancy at birth: Women (oecd_lifeexpy_g2a) . . . 1193
2.14.18.13 Life expectancy at birth: Men (oecd_lifeexpy_g2b) . . . 1193
2.14.18.14 Practising nurses (oecd_nurse_g1) . . . 1193
2.14.18.15 Nursing graduates (oecd_nurse_g3) . . . 1194
2.14.18.16 Total expenditure on health (oecd_pphlthxp_t1c) . . . 1194
2.14.18.17 Road fatalities (oecd_rddeath_t1) . . . 1194
2.14.18.18 Adult population smoking daily (oecd_smoke_g1) . . . 1194
2.14.18.19 Current health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_chexppgdp) . . . 1194
2.14.18.20 Out-of-pocket expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ophexp) . . . 1194
2.14.18.21 Alcohol consumption per capita (in litres) (who_alcohol10) . . . 1195
2.14.18.22 Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women (aged 15-49)(percent) (who_anpreg) . . . 1195

2.14.18.23 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total (who_dwtot) . . . 1195
2.14.18.24 Infant mortality rate, Female (who_infmortf) . . . 1195
2.14.18.25 Infant mortality rate, Male (who_infmortm) . . . 1196
2.14.18.26 Infant mortality rate, Total (who_infmortt) . . . 1196
2.14.18.27 Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births) (who_matmort) . . . 1196
2.14.18.28 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female (who_mrf) . . . 1196
2.14.18.29 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male (who_mrm) . . . 1196
2.14.18.30 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total (who_mrt) . . . 1196
2.14.18.31 Estimated road traffic death rate (100,000 population) (who_roadtrd) 1197
2.14.18.32 Total population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_sanittot) . . . 1197
2.14.18.33 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Female (who_suif) . . . 1197
2.14.18.34 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Male (who_suim) . . . 1197
2.14.18.35 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Total (who_suit) . . . 1197
2.14.18.36 National-level average scores for subjective well-being (whr_hap) . . . 1197
2.14.18.37 Share of private paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_prpemphi) . . . 1198
2.14.18.38 Share of public paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_pupemphi) 1198
2.14.18.39 Projected diabetes prevalence in 2050 (percent) in adults (idf_dia2050) 1198
2.14.18.40 Diabetes-related health expenditure per person (idf_hepp) . . . 1198
2.14.18.41 Projected diabetes-related health expenditure per person in 2050 (idf_hepp2050) . . . 1198
2.14.18.42 Projected prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (percent) among adults in 2050 (idf_ifg2050) . . . 1198
2.14.18.43 Projected prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (percent) among adults in 2050 (idf_igt2050) . . . 1199
2.14.19 Energy and Infrastructure . . . 1199
2.14.19.1 Production of crude oil (oecd_oilprod_t1) . . . 1199
2.14.19.2 Contribution of renewables to energy supply (oecd_rnewable_t1) . . . 1199
2.14.19.3 Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP (oecd_tpes_t1) . . . 1199
2.14.19.4 Inland goods transport (oecd_transpgood_t1) . . . 1199
2.14.19.5 Generation intensities of municipal waste (oecd_waste_t1a) . . . 1199
2.14.19.6 Water abstractions per capita (oecd_water_t1a) . . . 1200
2.14.19.7 Total abstractions of water (oecd_water_t1b) . . . 1200
2.14.19.8 Electricity generation (oecd_welecgen_t1) . . . 1200
2.14.19.9 Total primary energy supply (oecd_wenergys_t1) . . . 1200
2.14.19.10 Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year (ross_gas_exp) . . . 1200
2.14.19.11 Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexp) . . . 1200
2.14.19.12 Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexpc) . . . 1200
2.14.19.13 Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/dollars per million BTU of natural gas (ross_gas_price) . . . 1201
2.14.19.14 Gas production, million barrels oil equiv. (ross_gas_prod) . . . 1201
2.14.19.15 Gas production value in 2000 dollars (ross_gas_value_2000) . . . 1201
2.14.19.16 Gas production value in 2014 dollars (ross_gas_value_2014) . . . 1201
2.14.19.17 Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day (ross_oil_exp) . . . 1201
2.14.19.18 Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollars (ross_oil_netexp) . . . 1201
2.14.19.19 Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars (ross_oil_netexpc) . . . 1202

2.14.19.20 Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/barrel (ross_oil_price) 1202
2.14.19.21 Oil production in metric tons (ross_oil_prod) 1202
2.14.19.22 Oil production value in 2000 dollars (ross_oil_value_2000) 1202
2.14.19.23 Oil production value in 2014 dollars (ross_oil_value_2014) 1202
2.14.19.24 Access to electricity (percent of population) (wdi_acel) 1202
2.14.19.25 Access to electricity, rural (percent of rural population) (wdi_acelr) . 1203
2.14.19.26 Access to electricity, urban (percent of urban population) (wdi_acelu) 1203
2.14.19.27 Alternative and nuclear energy (percent of total energy use) (wdi_ane) 1203
2.14.19.28 Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_broadb) . . . 1203
2.14.19.29 Renewable electricity output (percent of total electricity output) (wdi_elerenew) 1203
2.14.19.30 Electricity production from coal sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodcoal) 1204
2.14.19.31 Electricity production from natural gas sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodgas) 1204
2.14.19.32 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodhyd) 1204
2.14.19.33 Electricity production from nuclear sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodnuc) 1204
2.14.19.34 Electricity production from oil sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodoil) 1204
2.14.19.35 Energy imports, net (percent of energy use) (wdi_eneimp) 1205
2.14.19.36 Renewable energy consumption (percent of total final energy consumption) (wdi_enerenew) 1205
2.14.19.37 Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) (wdi_eneuse) 1205
2.14.19.38 Fossil fuel energy consumption (percent of total) (wdi_fossil) 1205
2.14.19.39 Individuals using the Internet (percent of population) (wdi_internet) 1205
2.14.19.40 Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_mobile) 1206
2.14.19.41 Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) (wdi_powcon) 1206
2.14.19.42 Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_tele) 1206
2.14.19.43 Bagasse: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regba) . . . 1206
2.14.19.44 Bioenergy: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regbi) . . 1206
2.14.19.45 Biogas: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regbiogas) . . 1207
2.14.19.46 Concentrated Solar Power: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regcosopo) 1207
2.14.19.47 Geothermal: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regge) . 1207
2.14.19.48 Hydropower: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_reghy) . 1207
2.14.19.49 Liquid Biofuels: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_reglibi) 1207
2.14.19.50 Marine: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regma) . . . 1207
2.14.19.51 ffshore Wind Energy: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regofwien) 1207
2.14.19.52 Onshore Wind Energy: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regonwien) 1208
2.14.19.53 Other Solid Biofuels: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regotsobi) 1208
2.14.19.54 Pumped Storage: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regpust) 1208
2.14.19.55 Renewable Hydropower: Renewable Electricity Generation (pg_regrehy) 1208
2.14.19.56 Renewable Municipal Waste: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regremuwa) 1208

2.14.19.57 Solar: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regso) 1208
2.14.19.58 Solid Biofuels and Renewable Municipal Waste: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regsobianremuwa) 1209
2.14.19.59 Solar Photovoltaic: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regsoph) 1209
2.14.19.60 Total Renewable Energy (pg_regtoreen) 1209
2.14.19.61 Wind: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh): (pg_regwi) 1209
2.14.20 Welfare 1209
2.14.20.1 Public social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1a) 1209
2.14.20.2 Private social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1b) 1209
2.14.21 Conflict 1210
2.14.21.1 Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International (gd_ptsa) 1210
2.14.21.2 Political Terror Scale - US State Department (gd_ptss) 1210
2.15 QoG PERCEIVE Survey Dataset 1211
2.15.1 Identification Variables 1211
2.15.1.1 Response ID (id) 1211
2.15.1.2 Type of Interview (typetel) 1212
2.15.1.3 Country of Respondent (country) 1212
2.15.1.4 Language of Interview (language) 1212
2.15.1.5 Sample (sample) 1212
2.15.1.6 NUTS1 Abbreviation Code (d8_nuts1) 1212
2.15.1.7 NUTS2 Abbreviation Code (d8_nuts2) 1213
2.15.1.8 NUTS3 Abbreviation Code (d8_nuts3) 1213
2.15.1.9 Region Code (region_code_n) 1213
2.15.1.10 Case Study Region (csregion) 1213
2.15.2 Survey Questions 1213
2.15.2.1 EU Cohesion Policy (q1_1) 1214
2.15.2.2 EU Regional Policy (q1_2) 1214
2.15.2.3 EU Structural Funds (q1_3) 1214
2.15.2.4 EU funded project in your region or area (q1_4) 1214
2.15.2.5 Aggregate Results for Knowledge on EU Policies (q1_5) 1215
2.15.2.6 Source of Information (q2) 1215
2.15.2.7 Benefit from EU Funds (q3) 1216
2.15.2.8 Biggest problem in the region (q4) 1216
2.15.2.9 EU and Biggest Problem of Regions (q5_1) 1217
2.15.2.10 National Institutions and Biggest Problem of Regions (q5_2) 1217
2.15.2.11 Regional/local Institutions and Biggest Problem of Regions (q5_3) . 1217
2.15.2.12 Supported Political Party (q6) 1218
2.15.2.13 Participation in EU Elections (q7) 1218
2.15.2.14 EU Membership (q8) 1218
2.15.2.15 Regional Identity (q9_1) 1219
2.15.2.16 National Identity (q9_2) 1219
2.15.2.17 European Identity (q9_3) 1219
2.15.2.18 Being European: Right to Leave and Work in Abroad (q10_1) . . . 1220
2.15.2.19 Being European: Euro Currency (q10_2) 1220
2.15.2.20 Being European: Christianity (q10_3) 1220
2.15.2.21 Being European: European Flag (q10_4) 1221
2.15.2.22 Being European: Common European History and Culture (q10_5) . 1221

2.15.2.23 Trust in Other People (q11) . . . 1221
2.15.2.24 Immigration (q12) . . . 1221
2.15.2.25 Income Inequality (q13) . . . 1222
2.15.2.26 Strong Leaders (q14) . . . 1222
2.15.2.27 EU Enlargement - Randomized Question A (q15_1) . . . 1222
2.15.2.28 EU Enlargement - Randomized Question B (q15_2) . . . 1223
2.15.2.29 EU Enlargement - Randomized Question D (q15_3) . . . 1223
2.15.2.30 EU Enlargement - Randomized Question C (q15_4) . . . 1224
2.15.2.31 Control and Treatment Groups for Q15 (treatmentq15) . . . 1224
2.15.2.32 EU Enlargement - Combined Responses (q15combined) . . . 1224
2.15.2.33 Corruption in the EU (q16_1) . . . 1225
2.15.2.34 Corruption in National Institutions (q16_2) . . . 1225
2.15.2.35 Corruption in Regional/Local Institutions (q16_3) . . . 1225
2.15.2.36 Economic Satisfaction (q17) . . . 1226
2.15.2.37 Current Economic Conditions vs Past (q18) . . . 1226
2.15.2.38 Classifying Economic Wealth of Region - Control Group (q19_1) . . . 1226
2.15.2.39 Classifying Economic Wealth of Region - Treatment Group (q19_2) 1227
2.15.2.40 Financial Contribution of Your Country to EU Cohesion Policies (treatmentq19) . . . 1228
2.15.2.41 Control and Treatment Groups for Q19 (q19combined) . . . 1228
2.15.2.42 Classifying Economic Wealth of Region - Combined Responses (info_q19) . . . 1228
2.15.2.43 Actual Economic Wealth of Region (q21) . . . 1229
2.15.2.44 Less Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 1 (q22a_1) . . . 1229
2.15.2.45 Less Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 2 (q22a_2) . . . 1230
2.15.2.46 Less Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 3 (q22a_3) . . . 1231
2.15.2.47 Less Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 4 (q22a_4) . . . 1231
2.15.2.48 Less Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 5 (q22a_5) . . . 1232
2.15.2.49 Same/More Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 1 (q22b_1) . . . 1232
2.15.2.50 Same/More Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 2 (q22b_2) . . . 1233
2.15.2.51 Same/More Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 3 (q22b_3) . . . 1234
2.15.2.52 BREXIT Vote (UK Only) (ukq1) . . . 1234
2.15.2.53 Current choice on BREXIT (ukq2) . . . 1235
2.15.2.54 Support for EU Cohesion Policy (q20) . . . 1235
2.15.3 Demographic Variables . . . 1236
2.15.3.1 Gender of Respondent (d1) . . . 1236
2.15.3.2 Education of respondent (d2) . . . 1236
2.15.3.3 Education of respondent, recoded (d2recoded) . . . 1237
2.15.3.4 Age of Respondent (d3) . . . 1237
2.15.3.5 Age of Respondent, recoded (d3recoded) . . . 1237
2.15.3.6 Residency (d4) . . . 1238
2.15.3.7 Employment, binary (d5a) . . . 1238
2.15.3.8 Unemployment, detailed (d5b) . . . 1238
2.15.3.9 Employment, sector (d5c) . . . 1238
2.15.3.10 Type of Employment (d5d) . . . 1239
2.15.3.11 Private Sector Employment, detailed (d5e) . . . 1239

2.15.3.12 Employment, combined categories (d5recoded) . . . 1239
2.15.3.13 Population (d6) . . . 1240
2.15.3.14 Household Income (d7) . . . 1240
2.15.3.15 Household Income, categorical (d7b) . . . 1241
2.15.3.16 Household Income, recoded (d7recoded) . . . 1241
2.15.4 Weights . . . 1241
2.15.4.1 Design Weight (dweight) . . . 1241
2.15.4.2 Iweight (iweight) . . . 1242
2.15.4.3 Population Weight (pweight) . . . 1242
2.15.4.4 Post-stratification weight (psweight) . . . 1243
2.16 QoG Politics, Institutions and Services in Swedish Municipalities . . . 1243
2.16.1 Unique Identification Variables . . . 1243
2.16.1.1 Municipal Code (municipalcode) . . . 1243
2.16.1.2 Municipality name (municipality) . . . 1244
2.16.1.3 Year (year) . . . 1244
2.16.1.4 ID code for spmap (spmapid) . . . 1244
2.16.2 Municipality Information . . . 1244
2.16.2.1 Municipality group (mungroup) . . . 1245
2.16.2.2 Neighbouring Municipality 1-11 (munneigh1) . . . 1245
2.16.3 Population . . . 1246
2.16.3.1 Share of population with low trust in others (percent) (kol_trust) . . . 1246
2.16.3.2 Long-term unemployment (percent) (kol_unemp) . . . 1246
2.16.3.3 Educational level: High school (3 years) (scb_eduhs) . . . 1246
2.16.3.4 Educational level: Post-secondary (less than 3 years) (scb_edups1) . . . 1246
2.16.3.5 Educational level: Post-secondary (3 years or more) (scb_edups2) . . . 1247
2.16.3.6 Educational level: Post graduate studies (scb_edupd) . . . 1247
2.16.3.7 Share of population with high education (percent) (scb_eduper) . . . 1247
2.16.3.8 Foreign Background (percent of total population) (scb_forbg) . . . 1247
2.16.3.9 Number of foreign born in municipal population (scb_forborn1) . . . 1248
2.16.3.10 Share of municipal population that are foreign born (percent) (scb_forborn2) . . . 1248
2.16.3.11 Number of people with foreign citizenship (scb_forcit1) . . . 1248
2.16.3.12 Share of population with foreign citizenship (scb_forcit2) . . . 1248
2.16.3.13 Median income: female population (scb_incmedfem) . . . 1249
2.16.3.14 Median income: male population (scb_incmedmal) . . . 1249
2.16.3.15 Median income: total population (scb_incmedtot) . . . 1249
2.16.3.16 Mean income, municipal citizens (scb_incmean) . . . 1250
2.16.3.17 Average life expectancy, men (scb_lifexpmen) . . . 1250
2.16.3.18 Average life expectancy, women (scb_lifexpwom) . . . 1250
2.16.3.19 Mean age of population (scb_meanage) . . . 1250
2.16.3.20 Net births (scb_netbirth) . . . 1251
2.16.3.21 Net migrants (scb_netmig) . . . 1251
2.16.3.22 Population (scb_pop) . . . 1251
2.16.3.23 Population increase in total numbers (scb_popinc1) . . . 1251
2.16.3.24 Population increase in percent (percent) (created variable) (scb_popinc2) . . . 1252
2.16.3.25 Population 0-17 years (percent of total population) (scb_pop017) . . . 1252
2.16.3.26 Population 18-64 years (percent of total population) (scb_pop1864) . . . 1252

2.16.3.27 Population 65+ years (percent of total population) (scb_pop65) . . . 1253
2.16.3.28 Number of emigrants (scb_popem) 1253
2.16.3.29 Female population (percent of total population) (scb_popfem) . . . 1253
2.16.3.30 Male Population (percent of total population) (scb_popmale) 1254
2.16.3.31 Students continuing from high school to college (sv_coll) 1254
2.16.4 Education and Child Care 1254
2.16.4.1 Number of students in elementary schools (situated in the municipality) (kol_esmun) 1254
2.16.4.2 Number of students in elementary schools: Free-standing elementary school (kol_espr1) 1254
2.16.4.3 Share of students in free-standing elementary schools (percent) (kol_espr2) 1255
2.16.4.4 Total number of students (kol_estot) 1255
2.16.4.5 Share of children in private child care: After-school care (percent) (scb_prasc) 1255
2.16.4.6 Share of children in private child care: All kinds of child care included (percent) (scb_prchtot) 1255
2.16.4.7 Share of children in private child care: Pre-school (percent) (scb_prps)1256
2.16.4.8 Share of children in private child care: Pedagogic care (percent) (scb_prpc) 1256
2.16.4.9 Grades, school year 9 (sv_ames) 1256
2.16.4.10 Grades, high school graduates (sv_amhs) 1256
2.16.4.11 Share of high school students graduating within 3 years (percent) (sv_grad) 1257
2.16.4.12 Number of students in high schools: Private principals (sv_hspr1) . 1257
2.16.4.13 Number of students in high schools: Share of students in high schools run by private initiatives (percent). (sv_hspr2) 1257
2.16.4.14 Number of students in high schools: All principals, total number (sv_hstot) 1257
2.16.4.15 Share of children in pre-school run by private principals (percent) (sv_prps) 1258
2.16.5 Elderly Care 1258
2.16.5.1 Number of persons aged 65 and older in ordinarily housing, granted home care/assisted living: in total (soc_hoctot) 1258
2.16.5.2 Number of persons aged 65 and older in ordinarily housing, granted home care/assisted living: in privately run home care. (soc_hocpr1) . 1258
2.16.5.3 Number of persons aged 65 and older in ordinarily housing, granted home care/assisted living: share in privately run home care (percent) (soc_hocpr2) 1259
2.16.6 Integration 1259
2.16.6.1 Share of SFI students that passed highest course (percent) (kol_sfi) . 1259
2.16.6.2 Share of population in long-term unemployment, born in foreign country (excluding EU/EFTA) (percent) (scb_unempfor) 1259
2.16.7 Citizen Contact with Municipality 1259
2.16.7.1 Share of citizens experiencing positive treatment when contacting the municipality with an easy question (percent) (kol_cont) 1260
2.16.7.2 Share of people getting response to an easy question within two days when e-mailing municipality (percent) (kol_resp1) 1260
2.16.7.3 Share of people getting a direct reply to an easy question when calling the municipality (percent) (kol_resp2) 1260
2.16.8 Citizen Satisfaction with Service Delivery 1260

2.16.8.1 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Culture (indcult) 1261
2.16.8.2 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Elderly care (indec) 1261
2.16.8.3 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Emergency service (indems) 1261
2.16.8.4 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Environmental work (indenv)1261
2.16.8.5 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Elementary school (indes) . 1262
2.16.8.6 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: High school (indhs) 1262
2.16.8.7 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Pre-school (indps) 1262
2.16.8.8 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Waste disposal and refuse collection (indrec) 1263
2.16.8.9 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Streets and roads (indroad) 1263
2.16.8.10 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Sport grounds (indsp) . . . 1263
2.16.8.11 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Sidewalks and cycle paths (indsw) 1263
2.16.8.12 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Treatment and availability (indtr) 1264
2.16.8.13 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Support for vulnerable groups (indvul) 1264
2.16.8.14 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Water and drainage (indwadr)1264
2.16.9 Elections 1265
2.16.9.1 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Centerpartiet (scb_ermun_c) 1265
2.16.9.2 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Folkpartiet (scb_ermun_fp) 1265
2.16.9.3 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Kristdemokraterna (scb_ermun_kd) 1266
2.16.9.4 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Moderaterna (scb_ermun_m) 1266
2.16.9.5 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Miljlt;f6gt;partiet (scb_ermun_mp) 1266
2.16.9.6 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Other parties (scb_ermun_oth) 1267
2.16.9.7 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Socialdemokraterna (scb_ermun_s) 1267
2.16.9.8 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Sverigedemokraterna (scb_ermun_sd) 1267
2.16.9.9 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Vlt;e4gt;nsterpartiet (scb_ermun_v) 1268
2.16.9.10 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Centerpartiet (scb_mas_c) 1268
2.16.9.11 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Folkpartiet (scb_mas_fp) . 1269
2.16.9.12 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Kristdemokraterna (scb_mas_kd) 1269
2.16.9.13 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Moderaterna (scb_mas_m) 1269
2.16.9.14 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Miljlt;f6gt;partiet (scb_mas_mp) 1270
2.16.9.15 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Other parties (scb_mas_oth)1270
2.16.9.16 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Socialdemokraterna (scb_mas_s) 1270
2.16.9.17 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Sverigedemokraterna (scb_mas_sd) 1271
2.16.9.18 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Vlt;e4gt;nsterpartiet (scb_mas_v) 1271

2.16.10 Political Organization 1271
2.16.10.1 One party has ruled the executive board for the last 40 years (oneparty) 1271
2.16.10.2 The party that has ruled the executive board for the last 40 years (oneparty_party) 1272
2.16.10.3 Open assemblies in municipal committees: All committees, including municipal executive board (scb_com1) 1272
2.16.10.4 Open assemblies in municipal committees: All committees, excluding municipal executive board (scb_com2) 1273
2.16.10.5 Open assemblies in municipal committees: Some committees, including municipal executive board (scb_com3) 1273
2.16.10.6 Open assemblies in municipal committees: Some committees, excluding municipal executive board (scb_com4) 1273
2.16.10.7 Share of women in municipal assembly (scb_mafem) 1274
2.16.10.8 The municipality has political secretaries hired during the mandate period (scb_polsec) 1274
2.16.10.9 Political secretaries, number of full time positions in the municipality (polsec1) 1275
2.16.10.10 Political secretaries, total number in the municipality (polsec2) . . . 1275
2.16.10.11 The executive board ruled by political minority (skl_minority) . . . 1275
2.16.10.12 Ideology of ruling coalition (skl_rulcoal) 1276
2.16.11 Political Participation 1276
2.16.11.1 Number of citizen proposals approved during mandate period (scb_cpap) 1276
2.16.11.2 Number of citizen proposals submitted during mandate period (scb_cpsub) 1277
2.16.11.3 Petition for referendum during the present mandate period (scb_petref) 1277
2.16.11.4 Referendums held during mandate period (scb_ref) 1277
2.16.11.5 Voter turnout in municipal elections (scb_voteturn) 1278
2.16.12 Citizen Dialogue 1278
2.16.12.1 Frequency of municipal citizen dialogue held during mandate period: 4 or more (scb_cd1) 1278
2.16.12.2 Frequency of municipal citizen dialogue held during mandate period: 1-3 (scb_cd2) 1279
2.16.12.3 The municipality offer citizen dialogue (scb_cd3) 1279
2.16.12.4 Possibility to participate in citizen dialogue via the municipal website (scb_cd4) 1279
2.16.13 Participation and Availability, Municipal Operations 1280
2.16.13.1 Availability to citizen office in municipality, physical office (scb_coph) 1280
2.16.13.2 Availability to citizen office in municipality, web portal (scb_cowc) . 1280
2.16.13.3 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Disability care (scb_ucdc) 1281
2.16.13.4 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Elderly care (scb_ucec) 1281
2.16.13.5 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Elementary school (scb_uces) 1282
2.16.13.6 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: High school (scb_uchs) 1282
2.16.13.7 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Individual care (scb_ucic) 1283
2.16.13.8 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Other area (scb_ucoth) 1283

2.16.13.9 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Pre-school (scb_ucps) . . . 1284
2.16.13.10 Not in Codebook (scb_ucsc) . . . 1284
2.16.13.11 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_updc) . . . 1284
2.16.13.12 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_upec) . . . 1284
2.16.13.13 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_upes) . . . 1285
2.16.13.14 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_uphs) . . . 1285
2.16.13.15 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_upic) . . . 1285
2.16.13.16 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_upps) . . . 1285
2.16.13.17 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Disability care (scb_urdc) . . . 1286
2.16.13.18 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Elderly care (scb_urec) . . . 1286
2.16.13.19 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Elementary school (scb_ures) . . . 1287
2.16.13.20 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: High school (scb_urhs) . . . 1287
2.16.13.21 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Individual care (scb_uric) . . . 1288
2.16.13.22 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Other area (scb_uroth) . . . 1288
2.16.13.23 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Pre-school (scb_urps) . . . 1289
2.16.14 Municipal Economy . . . 1289
2.16.14.1 Cost for roads, streets and parking (kol_costroad) . . . 1289
2.16.14.2 Number of companies in municipality (scb_compno) . . . 1290
2.16.14.3 Economically Active Daytime Population (scb_econactdaypop) . . . 1290
2.16.14.4 Municipal owned companies: Assets (scb_muncompass) . . . 1290
2.16.14.5 Municipal owned companies: Own capital (scb_muncompcap) . . . 1290
2.16.14.6 Municipal owned companies: No of employees (scb_muncompemp) . . . 1291
2.16.14.7 Municipal owned companies: No of companies (scb_muncompno) . . . 1291
2.16.14.8 Municipal owned companies: Yearly result (scb_muncompres) . . . 1291
2.16.14.9 Municipal owned companies: Revenue (scb_muncomprev) . . . 1291
2.16.14.10 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Business activities (scb_opbus) . . . 1291
2.16.14.11 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Care for elderly and handicapped (scb_opec) . . . 1292
2.16.14.12 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Education (scb_opedu) 1292
2.16.14.13 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Individual and family care (scb_opifo) . . . 1293
2.16.14.14 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Infrastructure (scb_opinfr) . . . 1293
2.16.14.15 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Pre-school and school-age child care (scb_opps) . . . 1293
2.16.14.16 Outsourcing in neighbouring municipalities (percent): Mean value of outsourcing (scb_outsneigh1) . . . 1294

2.16.14.17 Outsourcing in neighbouring municipalities (percent): Highest value of outsourcing (scb_outsneigh2) . . . 1294
2.16.14.18 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Private after-school centre (scb_costusac_ps) . . . 1294
2.16.14.19 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Private pedagogic care (scb_costuspc_ps) . . . 1295
2.16.14.20 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Private pre-school (scb_costusps_ps) . . . 1295
2.16.14.21 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Free-standing elementary school (scb_costusfs_es) . . . 1295
2.16.14.22 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Elementary school in another municipality (scb_costusmun_es) . . . 1295
2.16.14.23 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: High school in the county (scb_costuscount_hs) . . . 1296
2.16.14.24 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Free-standing high school (scb_costusfs_hs) . . . 1296
2.16.14.25 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: High school in another municipality (scb_costusmun_hs) . . . 1296
2.16.14.26 Total cost per child/student in the following areas: After-school centre (scb_totcostusac_ps) . . . 1296
2.16.14.27 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Pedagogic care (scb_totcostuspc_ps) . . . 1296
2.16.14.28 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Pre-school (scb_totcostusps_ps) . . . 1297
2.16.14.29 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Elementary school (scb_totcostus_es) . . . 1297
2.16.14.30 Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: High school (scb_totcostus_hs) . . . 1297
2.16.14.31 The municipality has public/private partnerships (scb_pp) . . . 1297
2.16.14.32 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Assistance to people with disabilities (scb_ppvdc) . . . 1298
2.16.14.33 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Elderly care (scb_ppvec) . . . 1298
2.16.14.34 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Elementary school (scb_ppves) . . . 1299
2.16.14.35 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Health care (scb_ppvhec) . . . 1299
2.16.14.36 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: High school (scb_ppvhs) . . . 1299
2.16.14.37 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Individual and family care (scb_ppvifc) . . . 1300
2.16.14.38 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Other education (scb_ppvoedu) . . . 1300
2.16.14.39 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Pre-school (scb_ppvps) . . . 1300
2.16.14.40 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Refugee reception (scb_ppvref) . . . 1301
2.16.14.41 Total purchase of municipal main activities, current prices in 1000 SEK, in the following operations: Care and welfare, in total (scb_purchcaw) . . . 1301
2.16.14.42 Total purchase of municipal main activities, current prices in 1000 SEK, in the following operations: Pedagogic care, in total (scb_purchped) . . . 1301

2.16.14.43 Total purchase of municipal main activities, current prices in 1000 SEK, in the following operations: Refugee reception (scb_purchref) . 1301
2.16.14.44 Municipalities purchase from private companies, current prices in 1000 SEK (scb_purchpriv) 1302
2.16.14.45 Municipal taxation, SEK per municipal citizen (scb_tax) 1302
2.16.14.46 Municipal tax revenue, in 1000 SEK (scb_taxrev) 1302
2.16.14.47 Municipal yearly result (scb_yer) 1302
2.16.15 Freedom of Choice (LOV) 1303
2.16.15.1 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Care for disabled (scb_lovdisab) 1303
2.16.15.2 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Elementary school (scb_loves) 1303
2.16.15.3 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Geriatric care (scb_lovgeri) 1304
2.16.15.4 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: High school (scb_lovhs) 1304
2.16.15.5 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Individual care (scb_lovifo) 1305
2.16.15.6 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Pre-school (scb_lovps) 1305
2.16.16 Audit 1305
2.16.16.1 Audit: The chairmen of the auditors is appointed by the majority (scb_audmaj) 1305
2.16.16.2 Audit: The chairmen of the auditors is appointed by the minority (scb_audmin) 1306
2.16.16.3 Number of auditors (skl_aud) 1306
2.16.17 Municipal Employees 1307
2.16.17.1 Municipal employees: Share of municipal hired staff with post-secondary education (percent) (kol_empedu) 1307
2.16.17.2 Municipal employees: Share of newly employed municipal staff (percent) (kol_empnew) 1307
2.16.17.3 Municipal employees: Share of resigned municipal employed (percent) (kol_empres) 1307
2.16.17.4 Municipal employees: Sick leave among municipal employed (percent) (kol_empsick) 1308
2.16.17.5 Municipal employees: Average monthly salary, municipal employed (scb_sal) 1308
2.16.17.6 No of municipal employed in: Administration (skl_empadm) 1308
2.16.17.7 No of municipal employed in: Care and welfare (skl_empcar) 1309
2.16.17.8 No of municipal employed in: Culture, tourism and leisure (skl_empcul) 1309
2.16.17.9 No of municipal employed in: Rehab and prevention (skl_empreh) . 1309
2.16.17.10 No of municipal employed in: School and child care (skl_empscho) . 1309
2.16.17.11 No of municipal employed in: Social and curative work (skl_empsoc) 1309
2.16.17.12 No of municipal employed in: Technology (skl_emptec) 1310
2.16.17.13 No of municipal employed in: Total (skl_emptot) 1310
2.16.18 Local News Media 1310
2.16.18.1 Number of local newspapers distributed in the municipalities (locnews) 1310
2.16.19 KOLFU 1311
2.16.19.1 KOLFU: Civil Servant ask for money (kfu_aa1) 1311
2.16.19.2 KOLFU: Offer a gift or service during a procurement process (kfu_aa2) 1312

2.16.19.3 KOLFU: Provide extra tuition in a public school to a close relativeslt;92gt;s child (kfu_aa3) . . . 1312
2.16.19.4 KOLFU: Offer a job to unqualified relative or friend (kfu_aa4) . . . 1313
2.16.19.5 KOLFU: Provide extra tuition in a private school to a close relativeslt;92gt;s child (kfu_aa5) . . . 1314
2.16.19.6 KOLFU: Pointing at deficiencies (kfu_aud1) . . . 1314
2.16.19.7 KOLFU: Remarks leads to actions (kfu_aud2) . . . 1315
2.16.19.8 KOLFU: Effective measures (kfu_aud3) . . . 1316
2.16.19.9 KOLFU: Bureaucrats participate early on in the process when initiatives and ideas are raised (kfu_burpart1) . . . 1316
2.16.19.10 KOLFU: Bureaucrats participate when studies are carried out prior to decisions (kfu_burpart2) . . . 1317
2.16.19.11 KOLFU: Bureaucrats participate when formulating draft decisions (kfu_burpart3) . . . 1318
2.16.19.12 KOLFU: Bureaucrats participate when draft decisions are discussed prior to decision-making (kfu_burpart4) . . . 1318
2.16.19.13 KOLFU: Bureaucrats participate when decisions are made (kfu_burpart5) . . . 1319
2.16.19.14 KOLFU: Politician influencing public administration report (kfu_corr1) 1319
2.16.19.15 KOLFU: Former politician hired (kfu_corr2) . . . 1320
2.16.19.16 KOLFU: Not hiring the most qualified person. (kfu_corr3) . . . 1321
2.16.19.17 KOLFU: Gift/service offered during procurement process (kfu_corr4) 1321
2.16.19.18 KOLFU: Civil servant paid to perform duties (kfu_corr5) . . . 1322
2.16.19.19 KOLFU: The municipal service (kfu_conpr1) . . . 1323
2.16.19.20 KOLFU: The economic growth (kfu_conpr2) . . . 1323
2.16.19.21 KOLFU: Citizens' possibility to influence the politics (kfu_conpr3) . 1324
2.16.19.22 KOLFU: Municipal councils' possibility to influence the politics. (kfu_conpr4) . . . 1324
2.16.19.23 KOLFU: Early on in the process when initiatives and ideas are raised (kfu_dial1) . . . 1325
2.16.19.24 KOLFU: When studies are carried out prior to decisions (kfu_dial2) 1325
2.16.19.25 KOLFU: When formulating draft decisions (kfu_dial3) . . . 1326
2.16.19.26 KOLFU: When draft decisions are discussed prior to decision-making (kfu_dial4) . . . 1327
2.16.19.27 KOLFU: When decisions are made (kfu_dial5) . . . 1327
2.16.19.28 KOLFU: When decisions are implemented by management (kfu_dial6) 1328
2.16.19.29 KOLFU: When decisions are evaluated (kfu_dial7) . . . 1328
2.16.19.30 KOLFU: Housing is handled with impartiality (kfu_imp1) . . . 1329
2.16.19.31 KOLFU: Building permit is handled with impartiality (kfu_imp2) . 1329
2.16.19.32 KOLFU: Environmental permit is handled with impartiality (kfu_imp3) . . . 1330
2.16.19.33 KOLFU: Procurement is handled with impartiality (kfu_imp4) . . . 1330
2.16.19.34 KOLFU: Recruitment is handled with impartiality (kfu_imp5) . . . 1331
2.16.19.35 KOLFU: Building Permits (kfu_opp1) . . . 1332
2.16.19.36 KOLFU: Recruitment of Civil Servants (kfu_opp2) . . . 1332
2.16.19.37 KOLFU: Housing Intermediary (kfu_opp3) . . . 1333
2.16.19.38 KOLFU: Environmental Permits (kfu_opp4) . . . 1334
2.16.19.39 KOLFU: Procurement (kfu_opp5) . . . 1335
2.16.19.40 KOLFU: Politicians from your own party (kfu_polcon1) . . . 1335
2.16.19.41 KOLFU: Politicians from other parties (kfu_polcon2) . . . 1336

2.16.19.42 KOLFU: Political bureaucrats (kfu_polcon3) . . . 1336
2.16.19.43 KOLFU: Non-political bureaucrats (kfu_polcon4) . . . 1337
2.16.19.44 KOLFU: Entrepreneurs in your municipality (kfu_polcon5) . . . 1337
2.16.19.45 KOLFU: Citizens (kfu_polcon6) . . . 1338
2.16.19.46 KOLFU: Close friends and family (kfu_polcon7) . . . 1338
2.16.19.47 KOLFU: The influence of municipal council (kfu_polinfl1) . . . 1339
2.16.19.48 KOLFU: The influence of respondents (kfu_polinfl10) . . . 1339
2.16.19.49 KOLFU: The influence of municipal executive board (kfu_polinfl2) . 1340
2.16.19.50 KOLFU: The influence of chairman of municipal executive board (kfu_polinfl3) . . . 1341
2.16.19.51 KOLFU: The influence of other municipal politicians (kfu_polinfl4) . 1341
2.16.19.52 KOLFU: The influence of bureaucrats (kfu_polinfl5) . . . 1342
2.16.19.53 KOLFU: The influence of citizens (kfu_polinfl6) . . . 1342
2.16.19.54 KOLFU: The influence of public authorities (kfu_polinfl7) . . . 1343
2.16.19.55 KOLFU: The influence of the local industry and commerce (kfu_polinfl8) . . . 1344
2.16.19.56 KOLFU: The influence of journalists monitoring the municipal politics. (kfu_polinfl9) . . . 1344
2.16.19.57 KOLFU: The main occupation is bureaucrat (kfu_polocc1) . . . 1345
2.16.19.58 KOLFU: The main occupation is bureaucrat with supervisory position (kfu_polocc2) . . . 1345
2.16.19.59 KOLFU: The main occupation is bureaucrat with business managing position (kfu_polocc3) . . . 1346
2.16.19.60 Bribe index (kfu_index_bribe) . . . 1347
2.16.19.61 Partiality index (kfu_index_part) . . . 1347
2.16.19.62 Recruitment index (kfu_index_rec) . . . 1348
2.16.20 Organizational and Performance Management Models . . . 1348
2.16.20.1 Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model applied (kfi_bs1) . 1348
2.16.20.2 Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_bs2) . . . 1348
2.16.20.3 Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_bs3) . . . 1349
2.16.20.4 Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_bs4) 1349
2.16.20.5 Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_bs5) 1350
2.16.20.6 Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model applied (kfi_bsu1) 1350
2.16.20.7 Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_bsu2) . . . 1351
2.16.20.8 Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_bsu3) . . . 1351
2.16.20.9 Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_bsu4) 1352
2.16.20.10 Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_bsu5) 1352
2.16.20.11 Use of client choice in municipality: Model applied (kfi_cc1) . . . 1353
2.16.20.12 Use of client choice in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_cc2) . 1353
2.16.20.13 Use of client choice in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_cc3) 1354
2.16.20.14 Use of client choice in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_cc4) . . . 1354
2.16.20.15 Use of client choice in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_cc5) . . . 1355
2.16.20.16 Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model applied (kfi_corp1) . . 1355
2.16.20.17 Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_corp2) 1356
2.16.20.18 Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_corp3) . . . 1356

2.16.20.19 Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_corp4) 1357
2.16.20.20 Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_corp5) 1357
2.16.20.21 Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model applied (kfi_ffs1) 1358
2.16.20.22 Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_ffs2) 1358
2.16.20.23 Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_ffs3) 1359
2.16.20.24 Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_ffs4) . . 1359
2.16.20.25 Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_ffs5) . . 1360
2.16.20.26 Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model applied (kfi_mo1) 1360
2.16.20.27 Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_mo2) 1361
2.16.20.28 Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_mo3) 1361
2.16.20.29 Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_mo4) 1362
2.16.20.30 Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_mo5) 1362
2.16.20.31 Use of profit centres in municipality: Model applied (kfi_pc1) 1363
2.16.20.32 Use of profit centres in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_pc2) 1363
2.16.20.33 Use of profit centres in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_pc3) 1364
2.16.20.34 Use of profit centres in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_pc4) . . . 1364
2.16.20.35 Use of profit centres in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_pc5) . . 1365
2.16.20.36 Process management in municipality: Model applied (kfi_pm1) . . . 1365
2.16.20.37 Process management in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_pm2) 1366
2.16.20.38 Process management in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_pm3) 1366
2.16.20.39 Process management in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_pm4) . . 1366
2.16.20.40 Process management in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_pm5) . 1367
2.16.20.41 Privatisation in municipality: Model applied (kfi_priv1) 1367
2.16.20.42 Privatisation in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_priv2) 1368
2.16.20.43 Privatisation in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_priv3) . 1368
2.16.20.44 Privatisation in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_priv4) 1369
2.16.20.45 Privatisation in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_priv5) 1369
2.16.20.46 Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model applied (kfi_purp1) 1370
2.16.20.47 Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_purp2) 1370
2.16.20.48 Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_purp3) 1371
2.16.20.49 Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_purp4) 1371
2.16.20.50 Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_purp5) 1372
2.16.20.51 Quality management in municipality: Model applied (kfi_qm1) . . . 1372
2.16.20.52 Quality management in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_qm2) 1373
2.16.20.53 Quality management in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_qm3) 1373
2.16.20.54 Quality management in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_qm4) . . 1374
2.16.20.55 Quality management in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_qm5) . 1374
2.16.20.56 Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model applied (kfi_rpe1) 1375

2.16.20.57 Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_rpe2) . . . 1375
2.16.20.58 Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_rpe3) . . . 1376
2.16.20.59 Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_rpe4) . . . 1376
2.16.20.60 Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_rpe5) . . . 1377
2.16.20.61 Number of Respondents (kfu_respondents) . . . 1377
2.16.21 Municipal Corruption . . . 1377
2.16.21.1 Municipal corruption: how common is corruption in school and child care? (sk_q10_1) . . . 1378
2.16.21.2 Municipal corruption: how common is corruption in social services? (sk_q10_2) . . . 1378
2.16.21.3 Municipal corruption: how common is corruption in technical administration? (sk_q10_3) . . . 1379
2.16.21.4 Municipal corruption: how common is corruption in planning and building? (sk_q10_4) . . . 1379
2.16.21.5 Municipal corruption: how common is corruption in culture and leisure? (sk_q10_5) . . . 1380
2.16.21.6 Municipal corruption: how common is corruption in business sector and tourism? (sk_q10_6) . . . 1380
2.16.21.7 Municipal corruption: how common is corruption in health care? (sk_q10_7) . . . 1381
2.16.21.8 Municipal corruption: violence, threat of violence or blackmailing (sk_q11) . . . 1381
2.16.21.9 Municipal corruption: violence, threat of violence or blackmailing of others (sk_q12) . . . 1382
2.16.21.10 Municipal corruption: misuse the position of power and trust (sk_q13_1) . . . 1382
2.16.21.11 Municipal corruption: senior bureaucrats misuse their position of power and trust (sk_q13_2) . . . 1383
2.16.21.12 Municipal corruption: politicians benefit themselves at the expense of the municipality (sk_q13_3) . . . 1384
2.16.21.13 Municipal corruption: bureaucrats benefit themselves at the expense of the municipality (sk_q13_4) . . . 1384
2.16.21.14 Municipal corruption: the public procurement works impartially (sk_q13_5) . . . 1385
2.16.21.15 Municipal corruption: the public procurement works impartially in my municipality (sk_q13_6) . . . 1385
2.16.21.16 Municipal corruption: Municipal auditing is an important instrument in order to supress and expose abuse of power in my municipality (sk_q14_1) . . . 1386
2.16.21.17 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) . . . 1386
2.16.21.18 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) . . . 1387
2.16.21.19 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) . . . 1387

2.16.21.20 Municipal corruption: It is easy to trust people in general, even if they are strangers that you have never met before (sk_q14_5) 1388
2.16.21.21 Municipal corruption: Are you familiar with the regulations regarding corruption in your municipality? (sk_q15) 1389
2.16.21.22 Municipal corruption: Knowledge of the bureaucrats about regulations regarding corruption (sk_q16) 1389
2.16.21.23 Municipal corruption: Knowledge of the politicians about regulations regarding corruption (sk_q17) 1390
2.16.21.24 Municipal corruption: The need for education in order to enhance politicians' and bureaucrats' knowledge and awareness of corruption (sk_q18) 1390
2.16.21.25 Municipal corruption: The municipality conveys information to the politicians and bureaucrats about rules regarding corruption (sk_q19) 1391
2.16.21.26 Municipal corruption: The existent regulation is supplemented with local regulations, aiming to prevent corruption (sk_q20) 1392
2.16.21.27 Municipal corruption: The regulations are sufficient in the guidelines for bribes (sk_q21_1) 1392
2.16.21.28 Municipal corruption: The regulations are sufficient in the guidelines for bias (sk_q21_2) 1393
2.16.21.29 Municipal corruption: The regulations are sufficient in the guidelines for representation (sk_q21_3) 1394
2.16.21.30 Municipal corruption: The regulations are sufficient in the guidelines for procurement (sk_q21_4) 1394
2.16.21.31 Municipal corruption: The issue of preventative efforts towards corruption as a vivid issue (sk_q22) 1395
2.16.21.32 Municipal corruption: how often are you offered money or other favours (sk_q5) 1395
2.16.21.33 Municipal corruption: How often other politicians and bureaucrats are offered money or other favours (sk_q6) 1396
2.16.21.34 Municipal corruption: How often other politicians and bureaucrats have actually accepted the favour (sk_q7) 1396
2.16.21.35 Municipal corruption: How often politicians and bureaucrats in other municipalities are offered money or other favours (sk_q8) 1397
2.16.21.36 Municipal corruption: How often politicians and bureaucrats in other municipalities have actually accepted the favour (sk_q9) 1398
2.17 QoG Swedish Agency Database Budget Data 1398
2.17.1 Identifiers 1399
2.17.1.1 Agency ID (agency_id) 1399
2.17.1.2 Agency Name (agency_name) 1399
2.17.1.3 Fiscal Year (agency_fy) 1399
2.17.2 Budget 1400
2.17.2.1 Initial Budget (budget_ibudget) 1400
2.17.2.2 Final Budget (budget_fbudget) 1400
2.17.2.3 Outcome Budget (budget_obudget) 1400
2.17.2.4 Inflation (budget_inflation) 1400
2.17.3 Budget Interventions 1401
2.17.3.1 Amendment (budget_amend) 1401
2.17.3.2 Withdrawal (budget_withdr) 1401
2.17.3.3 Reservation (budget_reserv) 1401
2.17.3.4 Overrun (budget_overrun) 1401
2.17.3.5 Overrun (Equalization Fund) (budget_overrunef) 1402

2.17.3.6 Overrun (Special Budget) (budget_overrunsb) . . . 1402
2.17.3.7 Saving (budget_saving) . . . 1402
2.17.3.8 Saving (Eqialization Fund) (budget_savingef) . . . 1402
2.17.3.9 Saving (Special Budget) (budget_savingsb) . . . 1403
2.17.3.10 Credit (budget_credit) . . . 1403
2.17.4 Aggregated Variables . . . 1403
2.17.4.1 Total Initial Budget (budget_ibudget_sum) . . . 1403
2.17.4.2 Total Final Budget (budget_fbudget_sum) . . . 1403
2.17.4.3 Total Outcome Budget (budget_obudget_sum) . . . 1403
2.17.4.4 Total Amendment (budget_amend_sum) . . . 1404
2.17.4.5 Total Withdrawal (budget_withdr_sum) . . . 1404
2.17.4.6 Total Reservation (budget_reserv_sum) . . . 1404
2.17.4.7 Total Overrun (budget_overrun_sum) . . . 1404
2.17.4.8 Total Overrun (Equalization Fund) (budget_overrunef_sum) . . . 1404
2.17.4.9 Total Overrun (Special Budget) (budget_overrunsb_sum) . . . 1404
2.17.4.10 Total Saving (budget_saving_sum) . . . 1404
2.17.4.11 Total Saving (Eqialization Fund) (budget_savingef_sum) . . . 1405
2.17.4.12 Total Saving (Special Budget) (budget_savingsb_sum) . . . 1405
2.17.4.13 Total Credit (budget_credit_sum) . . . 1405
2.18 QoG Swedish Agency Database Formal Instruction Data . . . 1405
2.18.1 Identification . . . 1406
2.18.1.1 Agency ID (agency_id) . . . 1406
2.18.1.2 Agency Name (agency_name) . . . 1406
2.18.1.3 Enactment (Year) (agency_startyear) . . . 1406
2.18.1.4 Termination (Year) (agency_endyear) . . . 1406
2.18.2 Formal Authorization . . . 1407
2.18.2.1 Political Principal (agency_principal) . . . 1407
2.18.2.2 Instruction Number (agency_instruction) . . . 1407
2.18.2.3 Instruction Issued (Date) (agency_issued) . . . 1408
2.18.2.4 Instruction Effective (Date) (agency_effective) . . . 1408
2.18.2.5 Instruction Revoked (Date) (agency_revoked) . . . 1409
2.18.2.6 Instruction Legal Type (agency_law) . . . 1409
2.18.2.7 Minister Name (agency_minname) . . . 1409
2.18.2.8 Minister Department (agency_ministry) . . . 1410
2.18.2.9 Minister Party (agency_minparty) . . . 1410
2.18.3 Management Structure . . . 1410
2.18.3.1 Unitary Agency (agency_unitary) . . . 1410
2.18.3.2 Board Agency (agency_board) . . . 1410
2.18.3.3 Board Business Representation (agency_brepco) . . . 1411
2.18.3.4 Board Union Representation (agency_brepun) . . . 1411
2.18.3.5 Board Other Representation (agency_brepoth) . . . 1411
2.18.3.6 Board Chair (agency_bchair) . . . 1412
2.18.3.7 Committee Agency (agency_committee) . . . 1412
2.18.3.8 Committee Business Representation (agency_crepco) . . . 1412
2.18.3.9 Committee Union Representation (agency_crepun) . . . 1413
2.18.3.10 Committee Other Representation (agency_crepoth) . . . 1413
2.18.3.11 Committee Chair (agency_cchair) . . . 1413
2.18.3.12 Advisory Council (agency_council) . . . 1413

2.18.3.13 Advisory Council Business Representation (agency_acrepbu) 1414
2.18.3.14 Advisory Council Union Representation (agency_acrepun) 1414
2.18.3.15 Advisory Council Other Representation (agency_acrepoth) 1414
2.18.3.16 Advisory Council Chair (agency_acchair) 1415
2.18.4 Functions 1415
2.18.4.1 Adjudication (agency_adjud) 1415
2.18.4.2 Collaboration (agency_collab) 1416
2.18.4.3 County Administration (agency_county) 1416
2.18.4.4 Education (agency_edu) 1416
2.18.4.5 Evaluation (agency_eval) 1417
2.18.4.6 Information-sharing (agency_info) 1417
2.18.4.7 Permissions (agency_permit) 1417
2.18.4.8 Police Authority (agency_police) 1418
2.18.4.9 Policy Proposals (agency_policy) 1418
2.18.4.10 Redistribution (agency_redist) 1418
2.18.4.11 Reporting Requirement (agency_report) 1419
2.18.4.12 Research (agency_research) 1419
2.18.4.13 Rulemaking (agency_rule) 1420
2.18.4.14 Supervision (agency_super) 1420
2.18.5 Aggregated Variables 1420
2.18.5.1 Sum of Instruction Legal Type (agency_law_sum) 1420
2.18.5.2 Sum of Unitary Agency (agency_unitary_sum) 1420
2.18.5.3 Sum of Board Agency (agency_board_sum) 1421
2.18.5.4 Sum of Board Union Representation (agency_brepun_sum) 1421
2.18.5.5 Sum of Board Other Representation (agency_brepoth_sum) 1421
2.18.5.6 Sum of Board Chair (agency_bchair_sum) 1421
2.18.5.7 Sum of Committee Agency (agency_committee_sum) 1421
2.18.5.8 Sum of Committee Union Representation (agency_crepun_sum) . . 1421
2.18.5.9 Sum of Committee Other Representation (agency_crepoth_sum) . . 1421
2.18.5.10 Sum of Committee Chair (agency_cchair_sum) 1422
2.18.5.11 Sum of Advisory Council (agency_council_sum) 1422
2.18.5.12 Sum of Advisory Council Business Representation (agency_acrepbu_sum) 1422
2.18.5.13 Sum of Advisory Council Other Representation (agency_acrepoth_sum) 1422
2.18.5.14 Sum of Advisory Council Chair (agency_acchair_sum) 1422
2.18.5.15 Sum of Adjudication (agency_adjud_sum) 1422
2.18.5.16 Sum of Collaboration (agency_collab_sum) 1422
2.18.5.17 Sum of County Administration (agency_county_sum) 1423
2.18.5.18 Sum of Education (agency_edu_sum) 1423
2.18.5.19 Sum of Evaluation (agency_eval_sum) 1423
2.18.5.20 Sum of Information-sharing (agency_info_sum) 1423
2.18.5.21 Sum of Permissions (agency_permit_sum) 1423
2.18.5.22 Sum of Police Authority (agency_police_sum) 1423
2.18.5.23 Sum of Policy Proposals (agency_policy_sum) 1423
2.18.5.24 Sum of Redistribution (agency_redist_sum) 1424
2.18.5.25 Sum of Reporting Requirement (agency_report_sum) 1424
2.18.5.26 Sum of Research (agency_research_sum) 1424

2.18.5.27 Sum of Rulemaking (agency_rule_sum) . . . 1424
2.18.5.28 Sum of Supervision (agency_super_sum) . . . 1424
2.19 QoG Standard Dataset Cross-Section . . . 1424
2.19.1 Identification Variables . . . 1425
2.19.1.1 Country Code (ccode) . . . 1425
2.19.1.2 Country Name (cname) . . . 1425
2.19.1.3 Country Code QoG (ccode_qog) . . . 1425
2.19.1.4 Country Name QoG (cname_qog) . . . 1426
2.19.1.5 3-letter Country Code (ccodealp) . . . 1426
2.19.1.6 Country Code COW (ccodecow) . . . 1426
2.19.1.7 Version of the Dataset (version) . . . 1426
2.19.2 Quality of Government . . . 1426
2.19.2.1 Bribery Depth (ens_brdep) . . . 1426
2.19.2.2 Bribery Incidence (ens_brinc) . . . 1426
2.19.2.3 Giving gifts to get a construction permit (ens_con) . . . 1427
2.19.2.4 Corruption as a Major Constraint (ens_cor) . . . 1427
2.19.2.5 Giving gifts to get electricity (ens_el) . . . 1427
2.19.2.6 Giving gifts to secure government contract (ens_gcon) . . . 1427
2.19.2.7 Giving gifts in meetings with tax officials (ens_gme) . . . 1427
2.19.2.8 Value of gifts to secure a government contract (ens_gval) . . . 1427
2.19.2.9 Giving gifts to get an import license (ens_iml) . . . 1428
2.19.2.10 Competing against unregistered or informal firms (ens_infir) . . . 1428
2.19.2.11 Informal Sector as a Major Constraint (ens_info) . . . 1428
2.19.2.12 Operation Years without Formal Registration (ens_inye) . . . 1428
2.19.2.13 Court system as a Major Constraint (ens_law) . . . 1428
2.19.2.14 Giving gifts to get an operating license (ens_opl) . . . 1429
2.19.2.15 Giving gifts to public officials quot;quot;to get things donequot;quot; (ens_oth) . . . 1429
2.19.2.16 Formal Registry before Operations (ens_reg) . . . 1429
2.19.2.17 Giving gifts to get water connection (ens_wat) . . . 1429
2.19.2.18 Total bribery rate, total population (gcb_br) . . . 1429
2.19.2.19 Total bribery rate, contact rate (gcb_brcr) . . . 1429
2.19.2.20 Total bribery rate, no contact rate (gcb_brnc) . . . 1430
2.19.2.21 Fight aganist corruption: Badly (percent respondents) (gcb_fcbad) . . . 1430
2.19.2.22 Fight aganist corruption: Well (percent respondents) (gcb_fcwell) . . . 1430
2.19.2.23 Corruption Perception-Business Executives: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcbmost) . . . 1430
2.19.2.24 Corruption Perception-Business Executives: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcbsome) . . . 1430
2.19.2.25 Corruption Perception-Gov Officials: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcgomost) . . . 1430
2.19.2.26 Corruption Perception-Gov Officials: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcgosome) . . . 1431
2.19.2.27 Corruption Perception-Local Gov Council: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pclgcmost) . . . 1431
2.19.2.28 Corruption Perception-Local Gov Council: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pclgcsome) . . . 1431
2.19.2.29 Corruption Perception Change: Decrease (percent respondents) (gcb_pcord) . . . 1431

2.19.2.30 Corruption Perception Change: Increase (percent respondents) (gcb_pcori) . . . 1431
2.19.2.31 Corruption Perception-Head of State: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcpmost) . . . 1432
2.19.2.32 Corruption Perception-Head of State: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcpsome) . . . 1432
2.19.2.33 Corruption Perception-Religious Leaders: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcrmost) . . . 1432
2.19.2.34 Corruption Perception-Religious Leaders: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcrsome) . . . 1432
2.19.2.35 Corruption Perception-Tax officers: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pctaxmost) . . . 1432
2.19.2.36 Corruption Perception-Tax officers: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pctaxsome) . . . 1433
2.19.2.37 Data Governance International Indicator (gdg_int) . . . 1433
2.19.2.38 Data Governance Participatory Indicator (gdg_part) . . . 1433
2.19.2.39 Data Governance Regulatory Indicator (gdg_regul) . . . 1433
2.19.2.40 Data Governance Responsible Indicator (gdg_resp) . . . 1434
2.19.2.41 Data Governance Strategic Indicator (gdg_strat) . . . 1434
2.19.2.42 Data Governance Structural Indicator (gdg_struc) . . . 1434
2.19.2.43 Total Data Governance Score (gdg_total) . . . 1435
2.19.2.44 Bribery incidence (percent of firms experiencing at least one bribe request) (wdi_bribfirm) . . . 1435
2.19.2.45 Firms expected to give gifts in meetings w. tax officials (percent of firms) (wdi_firgifttax) . . . 1435
2.19.2.46 Informal payments to public officials (percent of firms) (wdi_infpay) 1435
2.19.2.47 Budget transparency (wef_bt) . . . 1435
2.19.2.48 Incidence of corruption (wef_cor) . . . 1436
2.19.2.49 Bribery incidence (percent of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request) (wdi_bifirmpr) . . . 1436
2.19.3 Environment . . . 1436
2.19.3.1 Air Quality Issue Category (epi_air) . . . 1436
2.19.3.2 Percentage of desert in 2012 (nunn_desert) . . . 1437
2.19.3.3 Average distance to nearest ice-free coast (1000 km) in 2012 (nunn_dist_coast) . . . 1437
2.19.3.4 Percentage within 100 km of ice-free coast in 2012 (nunn_near_coast)1437
2.19.3.5 Ruggedness (Terrain Ruggedness Index, 100 m) in 2012 (nunn_rugged)1437
2.19.3.6 Percentage of tropical climate in 2012 (nunn_tropical) . . . 1438
2.19.3.7 Forests Issue Category (epi_for) . . . 1438
2.19.4 Health . . . 1438
2.19.4.1 Percentage of people reporting drinking every day (eu_heaalcday) . 1439
2.19.4.2 Percentage of people reporting drinking every month (eu_heaalcmon) 1439
2.19.4.3 Percentage of people reporting drinking never or not in last 12 months (eu_heaalcnv) . . . 1439
2.19.4.4 Percentage of people reporting drinking every week (eu_heaalcwk) . 1439
2.19.4.5 Percentage of current smokers and daily smokers (eu_heasmok) . . . 1439
2.19.4.6 Number of COVID-19 cases reported (jht_ccc) . . . 1439
2.19.4.7 Number of COVID-19 deaths reported (jht_ccd) . . . 1440
2.19.4.8 Homicide rate per 100,000 people (wef_hom) . . . 1440
2.19.4.9 Estimated road traffic death rate (100,000 population) (who_roadtrd)1440

2.19.4.10 Proportion of diabetes-related deaths in people under 60 y (percent) (idf_death) . . . 1440
2.19.4.11 Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (percent) in adults (idf_ifg) . . . 1440
2.19.4.12 Proportion of people with undiagnosed diabetes (percent) (idf_undia) 1440
2.19.5 Civil Society, Population and Culture . . . 1441
2.19.5.1 Feel personally obliged to report corruption: agree (percent respondents) (gcb_orcag) . . . 1441
2.19.5.2 Feel personally obliged to report corruption: disagree (percent respondents) (gcb_orcdis) . . . 1441
2.19.5.3 Can people fight aganist corruption: agree (percent respondents) (gcb_pfcaag) . . . 1441
2.19.5.4 Can people fight aganist corruption: disagree (percent respondents) (gcb_pfcdis) . . . 1441
2.19.5.5 Is socially acceptable to report corruption: agree (percent respondents) (gcb_sarcag) . . . 1441
2.19.5.6 Is socially acceptable to report corruption: disagree (percent respondents) (gcb_sarcdis) . . . 1442
2.19.5.7 Would spend a whole day in court to give evidence: agree (percent respondents) (gcb_wsdag) . . . 1442
2.19.5.8 Would spend a whole day in court to give evidence: disagree (percent respondents) (gcb_wsddis) . . . 1442
2.19.5.9 E-Participation Index (wef_epi) . . . 1442
2.19.6 Judicial . . . 1442
2.19.6.1 Corruption Perception-Judges: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcjmost) . . . 1443
2.19.6.2 Corruption Perception-Judges: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcjsome) . . . 1443
2.19.6.3 Corruption Perception-Police: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcpolmost) . . . 1443
2.19.6.4 Corruption Perception-Police: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcpolsome) . . . 1443
2.19.6.5 Judicial independence (wef_ji) . . . 1443
2.19.6.6 Organized crime (wef_oc) . . . 1443
2.19.6.7 Reliability of police services (wef_rps) . . . 1444
2.19.6.8 Workers' rights (wef_wr) . . . 1444
2.19.7 Political Parties and Elections . . . 1444
2.19.7.1 Corruption Perception-Legislature: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pclmost) . . . 1444
2.19.7.2 Corruption Perception-Legislature: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pclsome) . . . 1444
2.19.7.3 Electoral Integrity Rating (pei_eir) . . . 1445
2.19.7.4 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index (pei_peii) . . . 1445
2.19.7.5 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type (pei_peit) . . . 1445
2.19.7.6 Electoral Integrity Rating, second election in a year (pei_eir_2) . . . 1445
2.19.8 Political System . . . 1445
2.19.8.1 Entry at the lowest level only (qs20_close1) . . . 1446
2.19.8.2 Entry via examination (qs20_close2) . . . 1446
2.19.8.3 Special Laws (qs20_close3) . . . 1446
2.19.8.4 Closedness Index (qs20_close_pca) . . . 1446
2.19.8.5 Political Interference (qs20_impar1) . . . 1446

2.19.8.6 Political Interference, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_impar1_lowci) . . . 1447
2.19.8.7 Political Interference, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_impar1_upci) . . . 1447
2.19.8.8 Impartiality (qs20_impar2) . . . 1447
2.19.8.9 Impartiality, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_impar2_lowci) . . . 1447
2.19.8.10 Impartiality, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_impar2_upci) . . . 1447
2.19.8.11 Patronage (qs20_proff1) . . . 1447
2.19.8.12 Patronage, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff1_lowci) . . . 1448
2.19.8.13 Patronage, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff1_upci) . . . 1448
2.19.8.14 Merit (qs20_proff2) . . . 1448
2.19.8.15 Merit, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff2_lowci) 1448
2.19.8.16 Merit, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff2_upci) 1448
2.19.8.17 Tenure (qs20_proff3) . . . 1448
2.19.8.18 Tenure, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff3_lowci) 1449
2.19.8.19 Tenure, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff3_upci) 1449
2.19.8.20 Professionalism Index (qs20_proff_pca) . . . 1449
2.19.8.21 Importance of democracy (wvs_demimp) . . . 1449
2.19.8.22 Democraticness in own country (wvs_democ) . . . 1449
2.19.8.23 Consensus-Building (sgi_cb24) . . . 1450
2.19.8.24 Coordination (sgi_co24) . . . 1450
2.19.8.25 Diagonal Accountability (sgi_da24) . . . 1450
2.19.8.26 Democratic Government (sgi_dg24) . . . 1451
2.19.8.27 Environmental Sustainability (sgi_envs24) . . . 1451
2.19.8.28 Economic Sustainability (sgi_es24) . . . 1451
2.19.8.29 Governing with Foresight (sgi_gwf24) . . . 1452
2.19.8.30 Horizontal Accountability (sgi_ha24) . . . 1452
2.19.8.31 Sensemaking (sgi_sm24) . . . 1452
2.19.8.32 Sustainable Policymaking (sgi_sp24) . . . 1453
2.19.8.33 Social Sustainability (sgi_ss24) . . . 1453
2.19.8.34 Vertical Accountability (sgi_va24) . . . 1453
2.19.9 Media . . . 1453
2.19.9.1 Press Freedom Index: Safety Component (rsf_si) . . . 1453
2.19.10 Private Economy . . . 1454
2.19.10.1 Firms with female participation in ownership (percent of firms) (wdi_firfown) . . . 1454
2.19.10.2 Firms with female top manager (percent of firms) (wdi_firftopm) . . 1454
2.19.10.3 Strength of auditing and reporting standards (wef_audit) . . . 1454
2.19.10.4 Burden of government regulation (wef_bgr) . . . 1455
2.19.10.5 Credit gap (wef_cg) . . . 1455
2.19.10.6 Growth of innovative companies (wef_gic) . . . 1455
2.19.10.7 Intellectual property protection (wef_ipr) . . . 1455
2.19.10.8 Extent of market dominance (wef_md) . . . 1455
2.19.10.9 Financing of SMEs (wef_smec) . . . 1456
2.19.10.10 Venture capital availability (wef_vca) . . . 1456

2.19.11 Labour Market . . . 1456
2.19.11.1 Active labour market policies (wef_alp) . . . 1456
2.19.11.2 Ease of finding skilled employees (wef_efs) . . . 1456
2.19.11.3 Ease of hiring foreign labour (wef_hfl) . . . 1456
2.19.11.4 Hiring and firing practices (wef_hfp) . . . 1457
2.19.11.5 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (wef_ler) . . . 1457
2.19.11.6 Flexibility of wage determination (wef_wbp) . . . 1457
2.19.11.7 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers (wef_wlf) 1457
2.19.11.8 Work is a duty towards society (wvs_wduty) . . . 1457
2.19.11.9 People who don't work turn lazy (wvs_wlazy) . . . 1458
2.19.12 Public Economy . . . 1458
2.19.12.1 Debt dynamics (wef_ddyn) . . . 1458
2.19.12.2 Gross domestic product (billions, PPP) (wef_gdpp2) . . . 1458
2.19.12.3 Inflation (wef_infl) . . . 1459
2.19.12.4 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers (wef_pntb) . . . 1459
2.19.12.5 Pay and productivity (wef_pp) . . . 1459
2.19.12.6 Scientific publications. H Index (wef_sp) . . . 1459
2.19.12.7 Global Tax Expenditures Transparency Index (gteti_gteti) . . . 1459
2.19.13 Education . . . 1460
2.19.13.1 Digital skills among active population (wef_dsap) . . . 1460
2.19.13.2 School life expectancy (wef_lse) . . . 1460
2.19.13.3 Quality of vocational training (wef_qvt) . . . 1460
2.19.13.4 Skillset of secondary-education graduates (wef_shg) . . . 1460
2.19.13.5 Skillset of university graduates (wef_sug) . . . 1461
2.19.13.6 University-industry collaboration in R and D (wef_uic) . . . 1461
2.19.14 Energy and Infrastructure . . . 1461
2.19.14.1 Efficiency of air transport services (wef_eair) . . . 1461
2.19.14.2 Percentage of population with access to electricity (wef_elr) . . . 1461
2.19.14.3 Efficiency of seaport services (wef_eport) . . . 1462
2.19.14.4 Efficiency of train services (wef_erail) . . . 1462
2.19.14.5 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions (wef_fis) . . . 1462
2.19.14.6 Internet users (wef_iu) . . . 1462
2.19.14.7 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions (wef_mobile) . . . 1462
2.19.14.8 Quality of road infrastructure (wef_qroad) . . . 1463
2.19.15 Conflict and Military Service . . . 1463
2.19.15.1 Terrorism incidence (wef_ti) . . . 1463
2.19.16 Religion . . . 1463
2.19.16.1 The only acceptable religion is my religion (wvs_relacc) . . . 1463
2.19.16.2 Whenever science and religion conflict, religion is always right (wvs_relsci) . . . 1464
2.19.16.3 We depend too much on science and not enough on faith (wvs_screl) 1464
2.19.17 Migration . . . 1464
2.19.17.1 Projected Net Migration Rate in 2030 (per 1,000 population) (wpp_netmig_2030) . . . 1464
2.19.17.2 Projected Net Migration Rate in 2050 (per 1,000 population) (wpp_netmig_2050) . . . 1465
2.20 QoG Standard Dataset Time-Series . . . 1465
2.20.1 Identification Variables . . . 1465
2.20.1.1 Country Code (ccode) . . . 1466

2.20.1.2 Country Name (cname) . . . 1466
2.20.1.3 Year (year) . . . 1466
2.20.1.4 Country Code QoG (ccode_qog) . . . 1466
2.20.1.5 Country Name QoG (cname_qog) . . . 1466
2.20.1.6 3-letter Country Code (ccodealp) . . . 1466
2.20.1.7 Country Code COW (ccodecow) . . . 1466
2.20.1.8 Version of the Dataset (version) . . . 1467
2.20.1.9 Country Name and Year (cname_year) . . . 1467
2.20.1.10 3-letter Country Code and Year (ccodealp_year) . . . 1467
2.20.2 Public Economy . . . 1467
2.20.2.1 Number of Recipients to whom Commitments were provided (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_cpnc) . . . 1467
2.20.2.2 Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_cpsc) . . . 1467
2.20.2.3 Number of Donors from whom Commitments were recieved (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_crnc) . . . 1467
2.20.2.4 Number of Int. Org. from whom Commitments were recieved (aid_crnio) . . . 1468
2.20.2.5 Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_crsc) . . . 1468
2.20.2.6 Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org. (aid_crsio) . . . 1468
2.20.2.7 Monetary and fiscal stability (bti_cps) . . . 1468
2.20.2.8 Economic Output Strength (bti_eos) . . . 1468
2.20.2.9 Economic Performance (bti_ep) . . . 1469
2.20.2.10 Economy Status (bti_mes) . . . 1469
2.20.2.11 Organization of the Market and Competition (bti_mo) . . . 1469
2.20.2.12 Socio-Economic Level (bti_sel) . . . 1469
2.20.2.13 Central Bank Independence unweighted index (cbi_cbiu) . . . 1470
2.20.2.14 Central Bank Independence weighted index (cbi_cbiw) . . . 1470
2.20.2.15 Component 4: Limitations on lending to the government (cbi_cll) . . . 1470
2.20.2.16 Year of law creating the central bank (cbi_create) . . . 1470
2.20.2.17 Year of a reform that decreased central bank independence (cbi_dec) 1471
2.20.2.18 Effect of the central bank reform on the weighted index (cbi_dir) . . . 1471
2.20.2.19 Year of a reform that increased central bank independence (cbi_inc) 1471
2.20.2.20 Year of a reform that affects the central bank independence (cbi_ref) 1471
2.20.2.21 Whether the central bank is a regional organization (cbi_reg) . . . 1471
2.20.2.22 Central Bank's governor and central bank board (cbie_board) . . . 1471
2.20.2.23 Central Bank's governor and central bank board reform (cbie_boardref)1472
2.20.2.24 Central bank independence in the constitution (cbie_cbiconstitution) 1472
2.20.2.25 Index of central bank independence (Jácome and Vázquez, 2008) (cbie_cwne) . . . 1472
2.20.2.26 Central Bank's Financial independence (cbie_finances) . . . 1472
2.20.2.27 Central Bank's Financial independence reform (cbie_financesref) . . . 1473
2.20.2.28 Index of central bank independence (Grilli et al., 1991) (cbie_gmt) . . . 1473
2.20.2.29 Central Bank Independence Extended Index (cbie_index) . . . 1473
2.20.2.30 Central Bank Independence Extended index reform (cbie_indexref) . . . 1474
2.20.2.31 Central Bank's Limitations on lending to the government (cbie_lending) . . . 1474
2.20.2.32 Central Bank's Limitations on lending to the government reform (cbie_lendingref) . . . 1475

2.20.2.33 Index of central bank independence (Cukierman et al., 1992) (cbie_lvau) . . . 1475
2.20.2.34 Central Bank's Objectives (cbie_obj) . . . 1475
2.20.2.35 Central Bank's Objectives reform (cbie_objref) . . . 1475
2.20.2.36 Central Bank's Monetary policy and conflicts resolution (cbie_policy) 1476
2.20.2.37 Central Bank's Monetary policy and conflicts resolution reform (cbie_policyref) . . . 1476
2.20.2.38 Central Bank's Reporting and disclosure (cbie_report) . . . 1476
2.20.2.39 Central Bank's Reporting and disclosure reform (cbie_reportref) . . 1476
2.20.2.40 Reference in Constitution to Capitalism (ccp_market) . . . 1476
2.20.2.41 Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution (ccp_taxes) . . . 1477
2.20.2.42 Final value of awarded tenders of over 130,000 EUR (cri_cvalue) . . 1477
2.20.2.43 Number of contracts won by a supplier registered at a foreign address (cri_foreign) . . . 1477
2.20.2.44 Share of contracts with no published call for tender red flag (cri_nocall)1478
2.20.2.45 Share of contracts with non-open procedure red flag (cri_nonopen) . 1478
2.20.2.46 Share of contracts with only one bid in total (cri_singleb) . . . 1478
2.20.2.47 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav) . . . 1478
2.20.2.48 Economic Globalization (dr_eg) . . . 1478
2.20.2.49 GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant (eu_eco2gdpeurhab) . . . 1479
2.20.2.50 GDP at current market prices, Million euro (eu_eco2gdpmioeur) . . 1479
2.20.2.51 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (current) (fi_sog) . . . 1479
2.20.2.52 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (panel data) (fi_sog_pd) . . . 1479
2.20.2.53 Expenditure on defense (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_def) . 1480
2.20.2.54 Expenditure on economic affairs (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_ecaf) . . . 1480
2.20.2.55 Expenditure on education (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_educ)1480
2.20.2.56 Expenditure on environment protection (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_envr) . . . 1480
2.20.2.57 Expenditure on general public services (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_gps) . . . 1480
2.20.2.58 Expenditure on housing and community amenities (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_hca) . . . 1480
2.20.2.59 Expenditure on health (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_heal) . 1481
2.20.2.60 Expenditure on public order and safety (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_pos) . . . 1481
2.20.2.61 Expenditure on recreation, culture and religion (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_rcr) . . . 1481
2.20.2.62 Expenditure on social protection (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_sp) . . . 1481
2.20.2.63 GDP per Capita (Current Prices) (gle_cgdpc) . . . 1481
2.20.2.64 Total Export (gle_exp) . . . 1481
2.20.2.65 Real GDP (2005) (gle_gdp) . . . 1482
2.20.2.66 Total Import (gle_imp) . . . 1482
2.20.2.67 Real GDP per Capita (2005) (gle_rgdpc) . . . 1482
2.20.2.68 Total Trade (gle_trade) . . . 1482
2.20.2.69 Economic Complexity Index (SITC product classification) (gpcr_eci) 1482

2.20.2.70 Forecasted annualized rate of growth for following decade (gpcr_growth) . . . 1483
2.20.2.71 Revenue Forgone (percent of GDP) (gted_rfgdp) . . . 1484
2.20.2.72 Revenue Forgone (percent of Tax Revenue) (gted_rftax) . . . 1484
2.20.2.73 Revenue Forgone (in USD) (gted_rfusd) . . . 1485
2.20.2.74 Share Direct Taxes (gtr_centaxdir) . . . 1485
2.20.2.75 Share Direct Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxdir1800) . . . 1485
2.20.2.76 Share Direct Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxdir1850) . . . 1485
2.20.2.77 Share Direct Taxes in 1900 (gtr_centaxdir1900) . . . 1485
2.20.2.78 Share Government Revenue of GDP (gtr_centaxgdp) . . . 1486
2.20.2.79 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1800 (gtr_centaxgdp1800) . . 1486
2.20.2.80 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1850 (gtr_centaxgdp1850) . . 1486
2.20.2.81 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1900 (gtr_centaxgdp1900) . . 1486
2.20.2.82 Share Indirect Taxes (gtr_centaxind) . . . 1486
2.20.2.83 Share Indirect Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxind1800) . . . 1487
2.20.2.84 Share Indirect Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxind1850) . . . 1487
2.20.2.85 Share Indirect Taxes in 1900 (gtr_centaxind1900) . . . 1487
2.20.2.86 Total Central Govt Revenue (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot)1487
2.20.2.87 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1800 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1800) . . . 1487
2.20.2.88 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1850 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1850) . . . 1488
2.20.2.89 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1900 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1900) . . . 1488
2.20.2.90 Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes (iaep_eccdt) . . . 1488
2.20.2.91 Open Budget Index (ibp_obi) . . . 1488
2.20.2.92 Grants (ictd_grants) . . . 1489
2.20.2.93 Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue (ictd_nontax) . . . 1489
2.20.2.94 Revenue (excluding social contributions) (ictd_revexsc) . . . 1489
2.20.2.95 Revenue (including social contributions) (ictd_revinsc) . . . 1489
2.20.2.96 Total Resource Revenue (ictd_revres) . . . 1490
2.20.2.97 Social Contributions (ictd_soccon) . . . 1490
2.20.2.98 Taxes on Corporations and Other Enterprises (ictd_taxcorp) . . . 1490
2.20.2.99 Taxes (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxexsc) . . . 1490
2.20.2.100 Taxes on Goods and Services (ictd_taxgs) . . . 1490
2.20.2.101 Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains (ictd_taxinc) . . . 1490
2.20.2.102 Taxes on Individuals (ictd_taxind) . . . 1491
2.20.2.103 Indirect Taxes (ictd_taxindirect) . . . 1491
2.20.2.104 Taxes (including social contributions) (ictd_taxinsc) . . . 1491
2.20.2.105 Non-resource Tax (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxnresexsc) 1491
2.20.2.106 Non-Resource Tax (including social contributions) (ictd_taxnresinsc) 1491
2.20.2.107 Other Taxes (ictd_taxother) . . . 1492
2.20.2.108 Taxes on Payroll and Workforce (ictd_taxpaywf) . . . 1492
2.20.2.109 Taxes on Property (ictd_taxprop) . . . 1492
2.20.2.110 Resource Taxes (ictd_taxres) . . . 1492
2.20.2.111 Taxes on International Trade and Transactions (ictd_taxtrade) . . . 1492
2.20.2.112 DGE Model-based Informal Output (ied_dge) . . . 1493
2.20.2.113 MIMIC Model-based Informal Output (ied_mimic) . . . 1493
2.20.2.114 Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages) (kun_ecoabs)1493

2.20.2.115 Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_ecorel) . 1493
2.20.2.116 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqreco_all) . . . 1493
2.20.2.117 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqreco_full) . . . 1493
2.20.2.118 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5) (lis_atk05) . . . 1494
2.20.2.119 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1) (lis_atk1) . . . 1494
2.20.2.120 Gini Coefficient (lis_gini) . . . 1494
2.20.2.121 Percentile Ratio (80/20) (lis_pr8020) . . . 1494
2.20.2.122 Percentile Ratio (90/10) (lis_pr9010) . . . 1495
2.20.2.123 Percentile Ratio (90/50) (lis_pr9050) . . . 1495
2.20.2.124 Real GDP per Capita (mad_gdppc) . . . 1495
2.20.2.125 Real GDP per Capita (year 1) (mad_gdppc1) . . . 1495
2.20.2.126 Real GDP per Capita (year 1000) (mad_gdppc1000) . . . 1495
2.20.2.127 Real GDP per Capita (year 1300) (mad_gdppc1300) . . . 1495
2.20.2.128 Real GDP per Capita (year 1400) (mad_gdppc1400) . . . 1496
2.20.2.129 Real GDP per Capita (year 1800) (mad_gdppc1800) . . . 1496
2.20.2.130 Current account balance (oecd_bop_t1) . . . 1496
2.20.2.131 Real GDP growth (oecd_evogdp_t1) . . . 1496
2.20.2.132 Real value added: agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry (oecd_evova_t1a) . . . 1496
2.20.2.133 Real value added: industry including energy (oecd_evova_t1b) . . . 1496
2.20.2.134 Real value added: construction (oecd_evova_t1c) . . . 1496
2.20.2.135 Real value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food serv. (oecd_evova_t1d) . . . 1497
2.20.2.136 Real value added: Information and communication (oecd_evova_t1e) 1497
2.20.2.137 Real value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_evova_t1f) 1497
2.20.2.138 Real value added: real estate activities (oecd_evova_t1g) . . . 1497
2.20.2.139 Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_evova_t1h) . . . 1497
2.20.2.140 Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health (oecd_evova_t1i) . . . 1497
2.20.2.141 Real value added in other services activities (oecd_evova_t1j) . . . 1498
2.20.2.142 Outflows of foreign direct investment (oecd_fdiflstk_t1a) . . . 1498
2.20.2.143 Inflows of foreign direct investment (oecd_fdiflstk_t1b) . . . 1498
2.20.2.144 Total FDI Index (oecd_fdindex_t1a) . . . 1498
2.20.2.145 Primary sector (oecd_fdindex_t1b) . . . 1498
2.20.2.146 Manufacturing (oecd_fdindex_t1c) . . . 1498
2.20.2.147 Electricity (oecd_fdindex_t1d) . . . 1498
2.20.2.148 Distribution (oecd_fdindex_t1e) . . . 1499
2.20.2.149 Transport (oecd_fdindex_t1f) . . . 1499
2.20.2.150 Media (oecd_fdindex_t1g) . . . 1499
2.20.2.151 Communications (oecd_fdindex_t1h) . . . 1499
2.20.2.152 Financial services (oecd_fdindex_t1i) . . . 1499
2.20.2.153 Business services (oecd_fdindex_t1j) . . . 1499
2.20.2.154 Outward FDI stocks (oecd_fdistock_t1a) . . . 1499
2.20.2.155 Inward FDI stocks (oecd_fdistock_t1b) . . . 1500
2.20.2.156 Structure of central gov. expenditures, general public serv. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1a) . . . 1500

2.20.2.157 Structure of central gov. expenditures, defence (oecd_gengovdistri_t1b) . . . 1500
2.20.2.158 Structure of central gov. expenditures, public order and safety (oecd_gengovdistri_t1c) . . . 1500
2.20.2.159 Structure of central gov. expenditures, economic affairs (oecd_gengovdistri_t1d) . . . 1500
2.20.2.160 Structure of central gov. expenditures, environmental protect. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1e) . . . 1500
2.20.2.161 Structure of central gov. expenditures, housing and community (oecd_gengovdistri_t1f) . . . 1500
2.20.2.162 Structure of central gov. expenditures, health (oecd_gengovdistri_t1g) 1501
2.20.2.163 Structure of central gov. expenditures, recreation, culture and religion (oecd_gengovdistri_t1h) . . . 1501
2.20.2.164 Structure of central gov. expenditures, education (oecd_gengovdistri_t1i) . . . 1501
2.20.2.165 Structure of central gov. expenditures, social protection (oecd_gengovdistri_t1j) . . . 1501
2.20.2.166 General government revenues per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1a) . 1501
2.20.2.167 General government expenditures per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1b) . . . 1501
2.20.2.168 Production costs for general gov. compensation of employees (oecd_gengovprod_t1a) . . . 1502
2.20.2.169 Production costs for general gov. costs of goods and services (oecd_gengovprod_t1b) . . . 1502
2.20.2.170 Production costs for general gov. Other production costs (oecd_gengovprod_t1c) . . . 1502
2.20.2.171 Production costs for general gov. total (oecd_gengovprod_t1d) . . . 1502
2.20.2.172 Gross domestic expenditure on R and D (oecd_gerd_t1) . . . 1502
2.20.2.173 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excl. unfunded pension liability) (oecd_govdebt_t1) . . . 1502
2.20.2.174 Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (incl. unfunded pension liability) (oecd_govdebt_t2) . . . 1502
2.20.2.175 General government net lending (oecd_govdefct_t1) . . . 1503
2.20.2.176 General government revenues (oecd_govdefct_t2) . . . 1503
2.20.2.177 General government expenditures (oecd_govdefct_t3) . . . 1503
2.20.2.178 Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share (oecd_incinequal_t1d) . . . 1503
2.20.2.179 Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1e) . . . 1503
2.20.2.180 Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1f) . . . 1503
2.20.2.181 Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1g) . . . 1504
2.20.2.182 Real effective exchange rates (oecd_intlcomp_t1) . . . 1504
2.20.2.183 Gross fixed capital formation (oecd_invrates_t1) . . . 1504
2.20.2.184 Long-term interest rates (oecd_ltintrst_t1) . . . 1504
2.20.2.185 Trade balance of goods (oecd_mertrade_t1) . . . 1504
2.20.2.186 Imports of goods (oecd_mertrade_t2) . . . 1504
2.20.2.187 Exports of goods (oecd_mertrade_t3) . . . 1504
2.20.2.188 Gross national income per capita (oecd_natinccap_t1) . . . 1505

2.20.2.189 Net official development assistance, as a percentage of gross national income (oecd_oda_t1a) . . . 1505
2.20.2.190 Net official development assistance as a percentage of gross national income (oecd_oda_t1b) . . . 1505
2.20.2.191 Triadic patent families (oecd_patents_t1) . . . 1505
2.20.2.192 GDP per hour worked (oecd_prodincom_g1) . . . 1505
2.20.2.193 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (percent gap in USD) (oecd_prodincom_g2a) . . . 1505
2.20.2.194 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (GDP/hour worked) (oecd_prodincom_g2c) . . . 1505
2.20.2.195 GDP per capita (oecd_sizegdp_t1) . . . 1506
2.20.2.196 Trade balance of services (oecd_svctrade_t1) . . . 1506
2.20.2.197 Imports of services (oecd_svctrade_t2) . . . 1506
2.20.2.198 Exports of services (oecd_svctrade_t3) . . . 1506
2.20.2.199 Re-exported intermediates: Agriculture, hunting, forest and fish (oecd_tiva_inter_t1a) . . . 1506
2.20.2.200 Re-exported intermediates: Food products, beverages and tobacco (oecd_tiva_inter_t1b) . . . 1506
2.20.2.201 Re-exported intermediates: Textiles and prod., leather and footwear (oecd_tiva_inter_t1c) . . . 1506
2.20.2.202 Re-exported intermediates: Wood, paper and products, printing (oecd_tiva_inter_t1d) . . . 1507
2.20.2.203 Re-exported intermediates: Chemicals and non-metallic mineral (oecd_tiva_inter_t1e) . . . 1507
2.20.2.204 Re-exported intermediates: Basic metals and fabricated metal (oecd_tiva_inter_t1f) . . . 1507
2.20.2.205 Re-exported intermediates: Machinery and equipment (oecd_tiva_inter_t1g) . . . 1507
2.20.2.206 Re-exported intermediates: Transport equipment (oecd_tiva_inter_t1h) . . . 1507
2.20.2.207 Re-exported intermediates: Transport and storage, post and telecom. (oecd_tiva_inter_t1i) . . . 1507
2.20.2.208 Re-exported intermediates: Business services (oecd_tiva_inter_t1j) 1508
2.20.2.209 Foreign value added as a share of gross exports (oecd_tiva_t1) . . . 1508
2.20.2.210 Total tax revenue (oecd_totaltax_t1) . . . 1508
2.20.2.211 International imports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1a) . . 1508
2.20.2.212 International exports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1b) . . 1508
2.20.2.213 Value added: agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry (oecd_valaddac_t1a) . . . 1508
2.20.2.214 Value added: industry including energy (oecd_valaddac_t1b) 1508
2.20.2.215 Value added: construction (oecd_valaddac_t1c) . . . 1509
2.20.2.216 Value added: trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services (oecd_valaddac_t1d) . . . 1509
2.20.2.217 Value added: Information and communication (oecd_valaddac_t1e) 1509
2.20.2.218 Value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_valaddac_t1f) 1509
2.20.2.219 Value added: real estate activities (oecd_valaddac_t1g) 1509
2.20.2.220 Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_valaddac_t1h) . . . 1509
2.20.2.221 Value added in public administration, defence, education human health (oecd_valaddac_t1i) . . . 1509
2.20.2.222 Value added in other services activities (oecd_valaddac_t1j) 1510

2.20.2.223 Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017=1) (pwt_cs) 1510
2.20.2.224 Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_csppp) . . . 1510
2.20.2.225 Share of government consumption at current PPPs (pwt_gc) 1510
2.20.2.226 Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs (pwt_me) 1511
2.20.2.227 Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs (pwt_mi) 1511
2.20.2.228 Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plcf) 1511
2.20.2.229 Price level of the capital services, price level of USA=1 (pwt_plcs) . 1511
2.20.2.230 Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_ple) 1512
2.20.2.231 Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plgc) 1512
2.20.2.232 Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plhc) 1512
2.20.2.233 Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_pli) 1513
2.20.2.234 Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in million US$) (pwt_rgdp) 1513
2.20.2.235 Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs (pwt_rt) 1513
2.20.2.236 Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs (pwt_sgcf) 1513
2.20.2.237 Share of household consumption at current PPPs (pwt_shhc) 1514
2.20.2.238 Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices (pwt_slcgdp) 1514
2.20.2.239 TFP at constant national prices (2017=1) (pwt_tfp) 1514
2.20.2.240 TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_tfpppp) 1514
2.20.2.241 Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated) (pwt_xr) 1515
2.20.2.242 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Overall (sgi_ec) 1515
2.20.2.243 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (sgi_ecbg) 1515
2.20.2.244 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (sgi_ecec) 1515
2.20.2.245 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (sgi_ecgf) 1515
2.20.2.246 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Markets (sgi_eclm) . 1516
2.20.2.247 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Research, Innovation and Infrastructure (sgi_ecri) 1516
2.20.2.248 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (sgi_ectx) 1516
2.20.2.249 Top 10percent income share (top_top10_income_share) 1516
2.20.2.250 Top 1percent income share (top_top1_income_share) 1517
2.20.2.251 Regulatory Quality, Estimate (wbgi_rqe) 1517
2.20.2.252 Regulatory Quality, Number of Sources (wbgi_rqn) 1517
2.20.2.253 Regulatory Quality, Standard Error (wbgi_rqs) 1517
2.20.2.254 Central government debt, total (percent of GDP) (wdi_debt) 1518
2.20.2.255 Domestic general government health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_dgovhexp) 1518
2.20.2.256 Domestic private health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_dprivhexp) 1518
2.20.2.257 CPIA efficiency of revenue mobilization rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_effrevmob) 1518
2.20.2.258 External health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ehexpp) 1519
2.20.2.259 CPIA equity of public resource use rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_eqpubres) 1519
2.20.2.260 Exports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_export) 1519

2.20.2.261 Foreign direct investment, net inflows (percent of GDP) (wdi_fdiin) 1519
2.20.2.262 Foreign direct investment, net outflows (percent of GDP) (wdi_fdiout) 1519
2.20.2.263 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpagr) . . . 1520
2.20.2.264 GDP per capita (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcon2015) . . 1520
2.20.2.265 GDP per capita (current US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcur) 1520
2.20.2.266 GDP per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpcapgr) 1520
2.20.2.267 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcon2017) . . . 1521
2.20.2.268 GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcur) . . . 1521
2.20.2.269 GDP growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpgr) 1521
2.20.2.270 Industry (including construction), value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpind) . . . 1521
2.20.2.271 GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcon2017) 1522
2.20.2.272 GDP, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcur) 1522
2.20.2.273 Gini index (wdi_gini) 1522
2.20.2.274 GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gniatlcur) 1523
2.20.2.275 GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicapatlcur) 1523
2.20.2.276 GNI per capita (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_gnicapcon2015) . . . 1523
2.20.2.277 GNI per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gnicapgr) 1524
2.20.2.278 GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcon2017) . . . 1524
2.20.2.279 GNI per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcur) 1524
2.20.2.280 GNI (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_gnicon2015) 1524
2.20.2.281 GNI (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicur) 1525
2.20.2.282 GNI growth (annual percent) (wdi_gnigr) 1525
2.20.2.283 GNI, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcon2017) 1525
2.20.2.284 GNI, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcur) 1525
2.20.2.285 Imports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_import) . . . 1525
2.20.2.286 Income share held by highest 10percent (wdi_incsh10h) 1526
2.20.2.287 Income share held by lowest 10percent (wdi_incsh10l) 1526
2.20.2.288 Income share held by second 20percent (wdi_incsh202) 1526
2.20.2.289 Income share held by third 20percent (wdi_incsh203) 1526
2.20.2.290 Income share held by fourth 20percent (wdi_incsh204) 1526
2.20.2.291 Income share held by highest 20percent (wdi_incsh20h) 1527
2.20.2.292 Income share held by lowest 20percent (wdi_incsh20l) 1527
2.20.2.293 Inflation, consumer prices (annual percent) (wdi_inflation) 1527
2.20.2.294 Interest payments (percent of expense) (wdi_interexp) 1527
2.20.2.295 Interest payments (percent of revenue) (wdi_interrev) 1527
2.20.2.296 Real interest rate (percent) (wdi_intrate) 1528
2.20.2.297 Oil rents (percent of GDP) (wdi_oilrent) 1528
2.20.2.298 Poverty gap at USD 3.65 a day (2017 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap365) 1528
2.20.2.299 Services, value added (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_sva2015) . . . 1528
2.20.2.300 Services, value added (annual percent growth) (wdi_svapg) 1529
2.20.2.301 Services, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_svapgdp) 1529
2.20.2.302 Tax revenue (percent of GDP) (wdi_taxrev) 1529
2.20.2.303 Trade (percent of GDP) (wdi_trade) 1529
2.20.2.304 Trade in services (percent of GDP) (wdi_tradeserv) 1530

2.20.2.305 World Trade Uncertainty Index (wui_wtui) . . . 1530
2.20.2.306 Share of foreign ownership weighed by share, excluding development banks. (banko_for1) . . . 1530
2.20.2.307 Share of foreign ownership weighed by share, including development banks. (banko_for1_db) . . . 1530
2.20.2.308 Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than a certain threshold, excluding development banks. (banko_for2) 1531
2.20.2.309 Share of foreign ownership (banko_for2_db) . . . 1531
2.20.2.310 Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than 50percent, excluding development banks. (banko_for3) . . . 1531
2.20.2.311 Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than 50percent, including development banks. (banko_for3_db) . . . 1531
2.20.2.312 Share of state ownership weighed by share, excluding development banks. (banko_soe1) . . . 1531
2.20.2.313 Share of state ownership weighed by share including development banks (banko_soe1_db) . . . 1531
2.20.2.314 Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if state ownership is more than a certain threshold, excluding development banks. (banko_soe2) . . . 1532
2.20.2.315 Share of state ownership (banko_soe2_db) . . . 1532
2.20.2.316 Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if state ownership is more than 50percent, excluding development banks (banko_soe3) . . . 1532
2.20.2.317 Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than 50percent, including development banks. (banko_soe3_db) . . . 1532
2.20.2.318 Completed ODA-like debt rescheduling, adjusted amount (USD 2021) (gcdf_droda) . . . 1532
2.20.2.319 Completed ODA-like grants, adjusted amount (USD 2021) (gcdf_groda) . . . 1533
2.20.2.320 Completed OOF-like grants, adjusted amount (USD 2021) (gcdf_groof) 1533
2.20.2.321 Completed ODA-like loans, adjusted amount (USD 2021) (gcdf_lnode) 1533
2.20.2.322 Completed OOF-like loans, adjusted amount (USD 2021) (gcdf_lnoof) 1533
2.20.2.323 Completed loans, vague official finance, adjusted (USD 2021) (gcdf_lnvof) . . . 1533
2.20.2.324 Completed vague flows, ODA-like, adjusted amount (USD 2021) (gcdf_vgoda) . . . 1534
2.20.2.325 Completed vague flows, OOF-like, adjusted amount (USD 2021) (gcdf_vgoof) . . . 1534
2.20.2.326 Completed vague flows, vague official finance, adjusted (USD 2021) (gcdf_vgvof) . . . 1534
2.20.3 Quality of Government . . . 1534
2.20.3.1 Accountability sub-index (aii_acc) . . . 1534
2.20.3.2 Access to Information and Openness sub-index (aii_aio) . . . 1535
2.20.3.3 Civil Service Integrity sub-index (aii_cilser) . . . 1536
2.20.3.4 Elections sub-index (aii_elec) . . . 1536
2.20.3.5 Public management sub-index (aii_pubm) . . . 1537
2.20.3.6 Practice: appointments to audit institution support agency's independence (aii_q08) . . . 1538
2.20.3.7 Practice: the supreme audit agency releases frequent reports (aii_q09) 1539
2.20.3.8 Law: corruption is criminalized as a specific offense (aii_q10) . . . 1540
2.20.3.9 Practice: appointees to bodies investigating pubsec corruption support independ. (aii_q14) . . . 1540

2.20.3.10 Practice: appointees to agencies organizing elections support agencies' independ (aii_q20) . . . 1541
2.20.3.11 Practice: agencies that organize elections are protected from pol. interference (aii_q21) . . . 1541
2.20.3.12 Practice: reports before after a national election are publicly available (aii_q22) . . . 1542
2.20.3.13 Law: major public procurements require competitive bidding (aii_q24) 1543
2.20.3.14 Practice: major public procurements involve competitive bidding (aii_q25) . . . 1543
2.20.3.15 Practice: citizens can access results and procurement contracts related documents (aii_q26) . . . 1544
2.20.3.16 Practice: citizens can access the financial records of state-owned companies (aii_q29) . . . 1544
2.20.3.17 Practice: citizens can access natural resources exploitation financial records (aii_q30) . . . 1545
2.20.3.18 Law: civil servants are required to report cases of alleged corruption (aii_q35) . . . 1546
2.20.3.19 Law: there are formal rules to prevent conflict of interest, nepotism, etc. (aii_q37) . . . 1546
2.20.3.20 Practice: civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference (aii_q38) . . . 1547
2.20.3.21 Practice: civil servants are appointed and evaluated according to prof. criteria (aii_q39) . . . 1547
2.20.3.22 Law: there are restrictions for civil servants after entering private sector (aii_q40) . . . 1548
2.20.3.23 Practice: citizen requests for public information are effective (aii_q42) 1548
2.20.3.24 Practice: asset disclosure process of senior officials branches is effective (aii_q45) . . . 1549
2.20.3.25 Practice: the asset disclosure process for civil service members is effective (aii_q47) . . . 1550
2.20.3.26 The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bci) . . . 1551
2.20.3.27 The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bcistd) . . . 1552
2.20.3.28 Anti-Corruption Policy (bti_acp) . . . 1552
2.20.3.29 Governance Index (bti_gi) . . . 1553
2.20.3.30 Governance Performance (bti_gp) . . . 1553
2.20.3.31 Performance of Democratic Institutions (bti_pdi) . . . 1553
2.20.3.32 Corruption Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_cc) . . . 1553
2.20.3.33 Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_civil) . . . 1554
2.20.3.34 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR (cri_contr) . . . 1554
2.20.3.35 State Fragility Index (cspf_sfi) . . . 1554
2.20.3.36 E-Government Index (egov_egov) . . . 1554
2.20.3.37 E-Participation Index (egov_epar) . . . 1555
2.20.3.38 Human Capital Index (egov_hci) . . . 1555
2.20.3.39 Functioning of Government (fh_fog) . . . 1556
2.20.3.40 Paid Bribe: Education System (gcb_bed) . . . 1556
2.20.3.41 Paid Bribe: Medical Services (gcb_bmed) . . . 1556
2.20.3.42 Paid Bribe: Registry and permit services (gcb_bper) . . . 1556
2.20.3.43 Paid Bribe: Police (gcb_bpol) . . . 1556
2.20.3.44 Paid Bribe: Tax Revenue (gcb_btax) . . . 1557

2.20.3.45 Paid Bribe: Utilities (gcb_butil) . . . 1557
2.20.3.46 Corruption Perception: Business (gcb_pb) . . . 1557
2.20.3.47 Corruption Perception: Education (gcb_ped) . . . 1557
2.20.3.48 Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System (gcb_pj) . . . 1557
2.20.3.49 Corruption Perception: Medical Services (gcb_pmed) . . . 1558
2.20.3.50 Corruption Perception: Media (gcb_pmedia) . . . 1558
2.20.3.51 Corruption Perception: Military (gcb_pmil) . . . 1558
2.20.3.52 Corruption Perception: NGOs (gcb_pngo) . . . 1558
2.20.3.53 Corruption Perception: Political Parties (gcb_ppa) . . . 1558
2.20.3.54 Corruption Perception: Parliament (gcb_pparl) . . . 1558
2.20.3.55 Corruption Perception: Registry and permit services (gcb_pper) . . . 1559
2.20.3.56 Corruption Perception: Police (gcb_ppol) . . . 1559
2.20.3.57 Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies (gcb_prel) . . . 1559
2.20.3.58 Corruption Perception: Tax Revenue (gcb_ptax) . . . 1559
2.20.3.59 Corruption Perception: Utilities (gcb_putil) . . . 1559
2.20.3.60 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity) (ht_ipolity2) . . . 1559
2.20.3.61 Information Capacity (icd_infcapirt) . . . 1560
2.20.3.62 ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government (icrg_qog) . . . 1560
2.20.3.63 Accountability and Transparency Score (iiag_acc) . . . 1561
2.20.3.64 Anti-corruption Score (iiag_corr) . . . 1561
2.20.3.65 Foundations for Economic Opportunity Score (iiag_feo) . . . 1562
2.20.3.66 Overall Governance Score (iiag_gov) . . . 1562
2.20.3.67 Inclusion and Equality Score (iiag_ie) . . . 1562
2.20.3.68 Public Administration Score (iiag_pa) . . . 1562
2.20.3.69 Participation, Rights and Inclusion Score (iiag_pri) . . . 1562
2.20.3.70 Rule of Law and Justice Score (iiag_rolf) . . . 1563
2.20.3.71 Sustainable Environment Score (iiag_se) . . . 1563
2.20.3.72 Social Protection Score (iiag_sp) . . . 1563
2.20.3.73 Security and Rule of Law Score (iiag_srol) . . . 1563
2.20.3.74 Security and Safety Score (iiag_ssaf) . . . 1563
2.20.3.75 Hanson and Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capacity) . . . 1564
2.20.3.76 Standard Deviation for Hanson and Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capstd) . . . 1564
2.20.3.77 Policy Performance (sgi_pp) . . . 1564
2.20.3.78 Basic Human Needs (SPI) (spi_bn) . . . 1565
2.20.3.79 Foundations of Wellbeing (SPI) (spi_fob) . . . 1565
2.20.3.80 Opportunity (SPI) (spi_opp) . . . 1565
2.20.3.81 Social Progress Index (spi_ospi) . . . 1565
2.20.3.82 Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_cpi) . . . 1565
2.20.3.83 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (ti_cpi_max) . . . 1566
2.20.3.84 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (old method.) (ti_cpi_max_om) . . . 1566
2.20.3.85 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (ti_cpi_min) . . . 1566
2.20.3.86 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (old method.) (ti_cpi_min_om) . . . 1566
2.20.3.87 Corruption Perceptions Index (old methodology) (ti_cpi_om) . . . 1566
2.20.3.88 Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_se) . . . 1566
2.20.3.89 Academic Freedom Index (vdem_academ) . . . 1567
2.20.3.90 Political corruption index (vdem_corr) . . . 1567

2.20.3.91 Election vote buying (vdem_elvotbuy) . . . 1568
2.20.3.92 Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges (vdem_exbribe) . . . 1569
2.20.3.93 Public sector corrupt exchanges (vdem_excrptps) . . . 1570
2.20.3.94 Executive corruption index (vdem_execorr) . . . 1571
2.20.3.95 Executive embezzlement and theft (vdem_exembez) . . . 1571
2.20.3.96 Public sector theft (vdem_exthftps) . . . 1572
2.20.3.97 Legislature corrupt activities (vdem_gcrrpt) . . . 1573
2.20.3.98 Public sector corruption index (vdem_pubcorr) . . . 1574
2.20.3.99 Control of Corruption, Estimate (wbgi_cce) . . . 1575
2.20.3.100 Control of Corruption, Number of Sources (wbgi_ccn) . . . 1575
2.20.3.101 Control of Corruption, Standard Error (wbgi_ccs) . . . 1575
2.20.3.102 Government Effectiveness, Estimate (wbgi_gee) . . . 1575
2.20.3.103 Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources (wbgi_gen) . . . 1575
2.20.3.104 Government Effectiveness, Standard Error (wbgi_ges) . . . 1575
2.20.3.105 CPIA building human resources rating (wdi_bhr) . . . 1576
2.20.3.106 CPIA gender equality rating (wdi_gendeqr) . . . 1576
2.20.3.107 CPIA public sector management and institution cluster average (wdi_psm) . . . 1576
2.20.3.108 CPIA quality of public administration rating (wdi_qpubadm) . . . 1576
2.20.3.109 Statistical Capacity score (Overall average) (wdi_statcap) . . . 1577
2.20.3.110 Methodology assessment of statistical capacity (wdi_statcapmet) . . . 1577
2.20.3.111 Periodicity and timeliness assessment of statistical capacity (wdi_statcaptime) . . . 1577
2.20.3.112 CPIA transparency-accountability-corruption in public sector rating (1-6) (wdi_tacpsr) . . . 1577
2.20.3.113 Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe (wvs_jabribe) . . . 1577
2.20.3.114 O'Reilly and Murphy Baseline State Capacity (sci_base) . . . 1578
2.20.3.115 O'Reilly and Murphy Comprehensive State Capacity Index (sci_comp) 1578
2.20.3.116 O'Reilly and Murphy Fiscal State Capacity Index (sci_fisc) . . . 1578
2.20.3.117 Coordination Capacity Sub-index (bgi_ccs) . . . 1579
2.20.3.118 Democratic Accountability Index (bgi_dai) . . . 1579
2.20.3.119 Delivery Capacity Sub-index (bgi_dcs) . . . 1579
2.20.3.120 Electoral Accountability Sub-index (bgi_eas) . . . 1579
2.20.3.121 Environmental Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_enpgs) . . . 1579
2.20.3.122 Economic Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_epgs) . . . 1579
2.20.3.123 Fiscal Capacity Sub-index (bgi_fcs) . . . 1580
2.20.3.124 Institutional Accountability Sub-index (bgi_ias) . . . 1580
2.20.3.125 Public Goods Provision Index (bgi_pgpi) . . . 1580
2.20.3.126 Societal Accountability Sub-index (bgi_sas) . . . 1580
2.20.3.127 State Capacity Index (bgi_sci) . . . 1581
2.20.3.128 Social Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_spgs) . . . 1581
2.20.4 Judicial . . . 1581
2.20.4.1 Law: the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed (aii_q01) . . . 1581
2.20.4.2 Practice: the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed (aii_q02) . . . 1582
2.20.4.3 Practice: national-level judges support the independence of judiciary (aii_q03) . . . 1582
2.20.4.4 Practice: national-level judges give reasons for their decisions (aii_q04) 1584
2.20.4.5 Law: there is a supreme audit institution (aii_q05) . . . 1585

2.20.4.6 Law: the independence of supreme audit institution is guaranteed (aii_q06) . . . 1585
2.20.4.7 Practice: the independence of supreme audit institution is guaranteed (aii_q07) . . . 1585
2.20.4.8 Law: there are indep. bodies to investigate cases of pubsec. corruption (aii_q11) . . . 1586
2.20.4.9 Practice: corruption allegations are investigated by independent body (aii_q12) . . . 1587
2.20.4.10 Practice: bodies investigating pubsector corruption allegations are effective (aii_q13) . . . 1588
2.20.4.11 Law: head of state and gov. can be investigated and prosecuted while in office (aii_q15) . . . 1589
2.20.4.12 Practice: head of state and gov. can be investigated and prosecuted while in office (aii_q16) . . . 1589
2.20.4.13 Law: there are mechanisms for citizens to report police force misconduct/abuse (aii_q17) . . . 1590
2.20.4.14 Practice: mechanisms for citizens to report police misconduct/abuse are effect. (aii_q18) . . . 1590
2.20.4.15 Law: independence of agencies that organize and monitor elections is guaranteed (aii_q19) . . . 1591
2.20.4.16 Law: companies guilty of procurement violations can't participate in future bid (aii_q27) . . . 1592
2.20.4.17 Practice: companies guilty of violations cannot participate in future bids (aii_q28) . . . 1592
2.20.4.18 Law: civil servants who report corruption cases are protected (aii_q36) 1593
2.20.4.19 Law: senior officials of government are required to disclose records of assets (aii_q44) . . . 1593
2.20.4.20 Law: civil service members are required to disclose assets and these are public (aii_q46) . . . 1594
2.20.4.21 Rule of law sub-index (aii_rol) . . . 1595
2.20.4.22 Civil Rights (bti_cr) . . . 1596
2.20.4.23 Freedom of Expression (bti_foe) . . . 1597
2.20.4.24 Independent Judiciary (bti_ij) . . . 1597
2.20.4.25 Prosecution of Office Abuse (bti_poa) . . . 1598
2.20.4.26 Rule of Law (bti_rol) . . . 1598
2.20.4.27 Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution (ccp_buildsoc) 1598
2.20.4.28 Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_equal) . . . 1599
2.20.4.29 Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_hr) . . . 1599
2.20.4.30 Right to View Government Documents in Constitution (ccp_infoacc) 1599
2.20.4.31 Status of Slavery in Constitution (ccp_slave) . . . 1600
2.20.4.32 Right to Strike in Constitution (ccp_strike) . . . 1600
2.20.4.33 New Constitutional System (ccp_syst) . . . 1601
2.20.4.34 Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated (ccp_systyear) . . . 1601
2.20.4.35 Prevalence of Enforced Disappearance (ciri_disap) . . . 1601
2.20.4.36 Freedom of Domestic Movement (ciri_dommov) . . . 1602
2.20.4.37 Independence of the Judiciary (ciri_injud) . . . 1602
2.20.4.38 Extrajudicial Killing (ciri_kill) . . . 1603
2.20.4.39 Physical Integrity Rights (ciri_physint) . . . 1604
2.20.4.40 Political Imprisonment (ciri_polpris) . . . 1605
2.20.4.41 Freedom of Speech and Press (ciri_speech) . . . 1605

2.20.4.42 Prevalence of Torture by Government Authorities (ciri_tort) 1606
2.20.4.43 Trust in Legal System (ess_trlegal) 1607
2.20.4.44 Trust in Police (ess_trpolice) 1607
2.20.4.45 Patent applications to the EPO, Puschasing Power Standard per inhabitant (eu_sctppspop) 1607
2.20.4.46 Associational and Organizational Rights (fh_aor) 1608
2.20.4.47 Civil Liberties (fh_cl) 1608
2.20.4.48 Freedom of Expression and Belief (fh_feb) 1608
2.20.4.49 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights (fh_pair) 1608
2.20.4.50 Rule of Law (fh_rol) 1609
2.20.4.51 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (panel data) (fi_legprop_pd) 1609
2.20.4.52 Minority Shareholder Rights (gc_shr) 1609
2.20.4.53 Independent Judiciary (h_j) 1610
2.20.4.54 Appointments/Elections to Constitutional Court (iaep_aecc) 1610
2.20.4.55 Appointment for Life to Constitutional Court (iaep_alcc) 1611
2.20.4.56 Constitutional Court (iaep_cc) 1611
2.20.4.57 Constitutional Court Rules on Executive Actions (iaep_ccrea) 1611
2.20.4.58 Constitutional Court Rules on Legislative Actions (iaep_ccrla) . . . 1612
2.20.4.59 The Age of the Constitution (years) (iaep_const) 1612
2.20.4.60 The Time the Constitution has been in Effect (years) (iaep_constin) 1613
2.20.4.61 The Time since the Last Amendment of Constitution (years) (iaep_constlam) 1613
2.20.4.62 Removal of Members of Constitutional Court (iaep_rmcc) 1613
2.20.4.63 Who Removes Members of Constitutional Court (iaep_wrmcc) . . . 1613
2.20.4.64 Rights Score (iiag_rig) 1614
2.20.4.65 Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages) (kun_legabs) . 1614
2.20.4.66 Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_legrel) 1614
2.20.4.67 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqrleg_all) 1615
2.20.4.68 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqrleg_full) 1615
2.20.4.69 Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (sgi_qdcr) . 1615
2.20.4.70 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law (sgi_qdrl) 1615
2.20.4.71 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention (sgi_qdrlc) 1615
2.20.4.72 Judicial corruption decision (vdem_jucorrdc) 1616
2.20.4.73 Rule of Law, Estimate (wbgi_rle) 1616
2.20.4.74 Rule of Law, Number of Sources (wbgi_rln) 1616
2.20.4.75 Rule of Law, Standard Error (wbgi_rls) 1617
2.20.4.76 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people) (wdi_homicides) 1617
2.20.4.77 Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female) (wdi_homicidesf) 1617
2.20.4.78 Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male) (wdi_homicidesm) . 1617
2.20.4.79 CPIA property rights and rule-based governance rating (wdi_prrbgr) 1618
2.20.4.80 Homicide Rate, Female (who_homf) 1618
2.20.4.81 Homicide Rate, Male (who_homm) 1618
2.20.4.82 Homicide Rate, Total (who_homt) 1618
2.20.4.83 Absence of Corruption (wjp_abs_cor) 1618
2.20.4.84 ADRs are Accessible, Impartial, and Effective (wjp_adr) 1619
2.20.4.85 Civil Justice (wjp_civ_just) 1619

2.20.4.86 Civil Justice is Free of Corruption (wjp_cj_cor) . . . 1619
2.20.4.87 Civil Justice is not Subject to Unreasonable Delays (wjp_cj_delay) . 1619
2.20.4.88 Civil Justice is Free of Discrimination (wjp_cj_discr) . . . 1619
2.20.4.89 Civil Justice is Effectively Enforced (wjp_cj_ef_enf) . . . 1620
2.20.4.90 Civil Justice is Free of Improper Government Influence (wjp_cj_fr_govin) . . . 1620
2.20.4.91 Criminal Justice (wjp_crim_jus) . . . 1620
2.20.4.92 Criminal System is Free of Corruption (wjp_crsys_cor) . . . 1620
2.20.4.93 Criminal System is Impartial (wjp_crsys_discr) . . . 1620
2.20.4.94 Criminal System is Free of Improper Government Influence (wjp_crsys_govinfl) . . . 1621
2.20.4.95 Executive Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain (wjp_exec_br) . . . 1621
2.20.4.96 Fundamental Rights (wjp_fund_right) . . . 1621
2.20.4.97 Government Officials Sanctioned for Misconduct (wjp_gov_of_mis) 1621
2.20.4.98 Constraints on Government Powers (wjp_gov_pow) . . . 1621
2.20.4.99 Government Powers Limited by Auditing and Review (wjp_gov_pow_aud) . . . 1622
2.20.4.100 Government Powers Limited by the Judiciary (wjp_gov_pow_jud) . 1622
2.20.4.101 Government Powers Limited by the Legislature (wjp_gov_pow_leg) 1622
2.20.4.102 Government Powers is Subject to Non-Gov. Checks (wjp_gov_pow_ngov) . . . 1622
2.20.4.103 Judicial Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain (wjp_jud_br) 1622
2.20.4.104 Legislative branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain (wjp_leg_br) . . . 1623
2.20.4.105 Open Government (wjp_op_gov) . . . 1623
2.20.4.106 Order and Security (wjp_ord_secur) . . . 1623
2.20.4.107 WJP Rule of Law Index: Overall Score (wjp_overall) . . . 1623
2.20.4.108 Police and the Military do not use Public Office for Private Gain (wjp_pol_mil) . . . 1624
2.20.4.109 Access and Afford Civil Justice (wjp_ppl_civ_jus) . . . 1624
2.20.4.110 Effective Regulatory Enforcement (wjp_regul_enforc) . . . 1624
2.20.4.111 Transition of Power is Subject to the Law (wjp_trans_pow) . . . 1624
2.20.4.112 Confidence: Justice System/Courts (wvs_confjs) . . . 1625
2.20.4.113 Confidence: The Police (wvs_confpol) . . . 1625
2.20.5 Media . . . 1625
2.20.5.1 Practice: candidates/pol. parties have fair access to state-owned media outlets (aii_q23) . . . 1625
2.20.5.2 Practice: media organizations disclose their owner's identities to the public (aii_q52) . . . 1626
2.20.5.3 Practice: journalists and editors adhere to professional practices in reporting (aii_q53) . . . 1627
2.20.5.4 Law: it's legal to report accurate news even if it damages pub. figures' reput. (aii_q54) . . . 1628
2.20.5.5 Practice: the government does not promote the media's self-censorship (aii_q55) . . . 1628
2.20.5.6 Practice: ministries and autonomous agencies have websites (aii_q58) 1629
2.20.5.7 Practice: the public services regulatory agencies have websites (aii_q59) 1630
2.20.5.8 Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (egov_tii) . . . 1630
2.20.5.9 Freedom on the Net: Limits on content (fhn_fotnloc) . . . 1631

2.20.5.10 Freedom on the Net: Obstacles to Access (fhn_fotnota) 1631
2.20.5.11 Freedom on the Net: Score (fhn_fotnsc) 1632
2.20.5.12 Freedom on the Net: Status (fhn_fotnst) 1632
2.20.5.13 Freedom on the Net: Violation of Users' rights (fhn_fotnvur) 1632
2.20.5.14 Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcei5) . 1633
2.20.5.15 Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mceib3) 1633
2.20.5.16 Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mceib4) 1633
2.20.5.17 Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mceip3) 1633
2.20.5.18 Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mceip4) 1634
2.20.5.19 Laws and Regulations that Influence Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mclr5) 1634
2.20.5.20 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mclrb3) 1634
2.20.5.21 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mclrb4) 1635
2.20.5.22 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Print Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mclrp3) 1635
2.20.5.23 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Print Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mclrp4) 1635
2.20.5.24 Political pressures and controls on media content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcpp5) 1636
2.20.5.25 Political Pressures and Controls on Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mcppb3) 1636
2.20.5.26 Political Pressures and Controls on Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mcppb4) 1636
2.20.5.27 Political Pressures and Controls on Print Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mcppp3) 1637
2.20.5.28 Political Pressures and Controls on Print Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mcppp4) 1637
2.20.5.29 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-1995) (fhp_rab3) 1637
2.20.5.30 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1996-2000) (fhp_rab4) 1637
2.20.5.31 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-1995) (fhp_rap3) 1638
2.20.5.32 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1996-2000) (fhp_rap4) 1638
2.20.5.33 Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-1995) (fhp_score3) 1638
2.20.5.34 Freedom of the Press, Score (1996-2000) (fhp_score4) 1638
2.20.5.35 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016) (fhp_score5) 1638
2.20.5.36 Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-1992) (fhp_status2) 1639
2.20.5.37 Freedom of the Press, Status (1993-1995) (fhp_status3) 1639
2.20.5.38 Freedom of the Press, Status (1996-2000) (fhp_status4) 1639
2.20.5.39 Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2016) (fhp_status5) 1640
2.20.5.40 Freedom of Broadcast Media, Status (1979-1987) (fhp_statusb1) . . 1640
2.20.5.41 Freedom of Print Media, Status (1979-1987) (fhp_statusp1) 1640
2.20.5.42 Press Freedom Index: Economic Context Component (rsf_eci) . . . 1641
2.20.5.43 Press Freedom Index: Legal Context Component (rsf_lci) 1641
2.20.5.44 Press Freedom Index: Political Context Component (rsf_pci) 1642
2.20.5.45 Press Freedom Index (rsf_pfi) 1642
2.20.5.46 Press Freedom Index (methodology for 2002-2012) (rsf_pfi0212) . . . 1643

2.20.5.47 Press Freedom Index (methodology for 2013-2021) (rsf_pfi1321) . . . 1643
2.20.5.48 Press Freedom Index: Sociocultural Context Component (rsf_sci) . . 1643
2.20.5.49 Robust Democracy: Access to Information (sgi_qdai) 1644
2.20.5.50 Media corrupt (vdem_mecorrpt) 1644
2.20.5.51 Confidence: The Press (wvs_confpr) 1645
2.20.5.52 Confidence: Television (wvs_conftv) 1645
2.20.6 Political System 1646
2.20.6.1 Practice: significant public expenditure receives legislative approval yearly (aii_q31) 1646
2.20.6.2 Law: executive's proposal and approved budget must be published in full yearly (aii_q32) 1647
2.20.6.3 Practice: a legislative committee exercises oversight of public funds (aii_q34) 1647
2.20.6.4 Law: citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies (aii_q41) 1648
2.20.6.5 Practice: citizens can access legislative processes and documents (aii_q43) 1648
2.20.6.6 Practice: government doesn't promote the self-censorship of citizens online (aii_q56) 1649
2.20.6.7 Practice: government doesn't block (or ask ICT firms to block) online content (aii_q57) 1650
2.20.6.8 Official Religion (biu_offrel) 1651
2.20.6.9 Dichotomous democracy measure (bmr_dem) 1651
2.20.6.10 Number of previous democratic breakdowns (bmr_dembr) 1651
2.20.6.11 Consecutive years of current regime type (bmr_demdur) 1652
2.20.6.12 Democracy measure, requiring min. 50percent of adult women have the right to vote (bmr_demfsuf) 1652
2.20.6.13 Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries) (bmr_demmis) 1652
2.20.6.14 Democratic transition (bmr_demtran) 1652
2.20.6.15 No. of chambers in parliament (br_chpar) 1652
2.20.6.16 Is the country a colony (br_col) 1653
2.20.6.17 Is the country's regime communist / socialist (br_com) 1653
2.20.6.18 Is the country in the Commonwealth (br_cw) 1653
2.20.6.19 Is the country a democracy (br_dem) 1653
2.20.6.20 Typology of political institutions (br_elect) 1653
2.20.6.21 Is the president interim/temporary (br_int) 1654
2.20.6.22 Is the country a monarchy (br_mon) 1654
2.20.6.23 New constitution implemented (br_newconst) 1654
2.20.6.24 Is the political system presidential (br_pres) 1654
2.20.6.25 Did the main regime change (br_regch) 1654
2.20.6.26 Approval of Democracy (bti_aod) 1654
2.20.6.27 Basic Administration (bti_ba) 1655
2.20.6.28 Commitment to Democratic Institutions (bti_cdi) 1655
2.20.6.29 Democracy Status (bti_ds) 1656
2.20.6.30 Effective Power to Govern (bti_epg) 1656
2.20.6.31 International Cooperation (bti_ic) 1656
2.20.6.32 Level of Difficulty (bti_lod) 1657
2.20.6.33 No Interference of Religious Dogmas (bti_nird) 1657
2.20.6.34 Political Participation (bti_pp) 1657

2.20.6.35 Private Property (bti_prp) . . . 1658
2.20.6.36 Party System (bti_ps) . . . 1658
2.20.6.37 Stability of Democratic Institutions (bti_sdi) . . . 1658
2.20.6.38 State Identity (bti_si) . . . 1659
2.20.6.39 Separation of Powers (bti_sop) . . . 1659
2.20.6.40 Stateness (bti_st) . . . 1659
2.20.6.41 Component 1: Chief executive officer (cbi_cceo) . . . 1660
2.20.6.42 Component 2: Objectives (cbi_cobj) . . . 1660
2.20.6.43 Component 3: Policy formulation (cbi_cpol) . . . 1660
2.20.6.44 Reference in Constitution to Democracy (ccp_democ) . . . 1660
2.20.6.45 Legislative Initiative Allowed (ccp_initiat) . . . 1661
2.20.6.46 Reference in Constitution to Socialism (ccp_socialsm) . . . 1661
2.20.6.47 Democracy (chga_demo) . . . 1661
2.20.6.48 Regime Institutions (chga_hinst) . . . 1662
2.20.6.49 Whether the autocratic regime ended in the year (chisols_autend) . . . 1662
2.20.6.50 Whether the autocracy type of the state changed in the year (chisols_auttrans) . . . 1663
2.20.6.51 Whether the state was democratic in the year (chisols_dem) . . . 1663
2.20.6.52 Whether the democracy type of the state changed in the year (chisols_demtrans) . . . 1663
2.20.6.53 Whether the state is a hybrid regime in the year (chisols_hybrid) . . . 1664
2.20.6.54 Whether the state is an indirect military regime in the year (chisols_indmil) . . . 1664
2.20.6.55 Whether the state is a military regime in the year (chisols_mil) . . . 1664
2.20.6.56 Whether the state is mixed in the year (chisols_mixed) . . . 1664
2.20.6.57 Whether the state is a monarchy in the year (chisols_mon) . . . 1665
2.20.6.58 Whether the state was not independent in the year (chisols_nonindep) 1665
2.20.6.59 Whether the state is an oligarchy (chisols_olig) . . . 1665
2.20.6.60 Whether the state is not one of the other Geddes et al types (chisols_other) . . . 1665
2.20.6.61 Whether the state is parliamentary in the year (chisols_parl) . . . 1665
2.20.6.62 Whether the state is a personalist regime in the year (chisols_per) . . . 1666
2.20.6.63 Whether the state was presidential in the year (chisols_pres) . . . 1666
2.20.6.64 Whether the regime type of the state changed in the year (chisols_regtrans) . . . 1666
2.20.6.65 Number of SOLS changes in the year (chisols_solschange) . . . 1666
2.20.6.66 Whether the state is a single-party regime in the year (chisols_sp) . . . 1667
2.20.6.67 Whether the state is characterized by warlordism in the year (chisols_warlord) . . . 1667
2.20.6.68 Satisfaction with Democracy (cses_sd) . . . 1667
2.20.6.69 Accountability Transparency (diat_ati) . . . 1667
2.20.6.70 Information Transparency (diat_iti) . . . 1668
2.20.6.71 Transparency Index (diat_ti) . . . 1668
2.20.6.72 Index of Globalization (dr_ig) . . . 1668
2.20.6.73 Political Globalization (dr_pg) . . . 1668
2.20.6.74 Online Service Index (egov_osi) . . . 1669
2.20.6.75 Political Pluralism and Participation (fh_ppp) . . . 1669
2.20.6.76 Political Rights (fh_pr) . . . 1669
2.20.6.77 Freedom Status (fh_status) . . . 1669

2.20.6.78 Parliamentarism (gtm_parl) . . . 1670
2.20.6.79 Unitarism (gtm_unit) . . . 1670
2.20.6.80 Duration of Autocratic Regime (gwf_duration) . . . 1670
2.20.6.81 Regime Failure (gwf_fail) . . . 1670
2.20.6.82 Regime Failure - Subsequent Regime Type (gwf_failsub) . . . 1671
2.20.6.83 Regime Failure - Ending Type (gwf_failtype) . . . 1671
2.20.6.84 Regime Failure - Level of Violence (gwf_failviolent) . . . 1672
2.20.6.85 Regime Type (gwf_regimetype) . . . 1672
2.20.6.86 Independent Sub-Federal Unit (h_f) . . . 1673
2.20.6.87 Legislative Chamber (h_l1) . . . 1673
2.20.6.88 2nd Legislative Chamber (h_l2) . . . 1673
2.20.6.89 Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3) . . . 1673
2.20.6.90 Political Constraints Index V (h_polcon5) . . . 1674
2.20.6.91 HRV Index (hrv_index) . . . 1674
2.20.6.92 HRV Index: Lower bound of point estimate (hrv_lb) . . . 1674
2.20.6.93 HRV Index: Standard deviation of point estimate (hrv_sd) . . . 1674
2.20.6.94 HRV Index: Upper bound of point estimate (hrv_ub) . . . 1674
2.20.6.95 Regime Type (ht_regtype) . . . 1674
2.20.6.96 Regime Type (simplified) (ht_regtype1) . . . 1676
2.20.6.97 Appointment of Executive (iaep_ae) . . . 1677
2.20.6.98 Appointment of Regional Representatives (iaep_arr) . . . 1677
2.20.6.99 Executive Can Dissolve Legislature (iaep_ecdl) . . . 1678
2.20.6.100 Executive is Member of Legislature (iaep_eml) . . . 1678
2.20.6.101 Executive Veto Power (iaep_evp) . . . 1678
2.20.6.102 Legislature Approves Budget (iaep_lap) . . . 1679
2.20.6.103 Legislature Can Remove Executive (iaep_lcre) . . . 1679
2.20.6.104 Some other executive have the power to introduce legislation (iaep_lego) . . . 1680
2.20.6.105 Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties (iaep_lrit) . . . 1680
2.20.6.106 Legislature Veto Power (iaep_lvp) . . . 1681
2.20.6.107 Some other executive have the power to use force abroad (iaep_milo) 1681
2.20.6.108 Official State Party (iaep_osp) . . . 1681
2.20.6.109 Unitary or Federal State (iaep_ufs) . . . 1682
2.20.6.110 Bicameral System (jw_bicameral) . . . 1682
2.20.6.111 Single Party System (jw_oneparty) . . . 1682
2.20.6.112 Cluster memberships based on means (kun_cluster) . . . 1683
2.20.6.113 Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages) (kun_polabs) 1683
2.20.6.114 Political institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_polrel) . . 1683
2.20.6.115 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqrpol_all) . . . 1683
2.20.6.116 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqrpol_full) . . . 1683
2.20.6.117 Regime Durability (p_durable) . . . 1683
2.20.6.118 Revised Combined Polity Score (p_polity2) . . . 1684
2.20.6.119 Good Governance (sgi_go) . . . 1684
2.20.6.120 Good Governance: Executive Accountability (sgi_goea) . . . 1685
2.20.6.121 Good Governance: Executive Capacity (sgi_goec) . . . 1686
2.20.6.122 Robust Democracy (sgi_qd) . . . 1686
2.20.6.123 Index of Democratization (van_index) . . . 1686

2.20.6.124 Deliberative democracy index (vdem_delibdem) . . . 1687
2.20.6.125 Deliberative component index (vdem_dl_delib) . . . 1687
2.20.6.126 Electoral component index (vdem_edcomp_thick) . . . 1688
2.20.6.127 Egalitarian component index (vdem_egal) . . . 1688
2.20.6.128 Egalitarian democracy index (vdem_egaldem) . . . 1689
2.20.6.129 Liberal democracy index (vdem_libdem) . . . 1689
2.20.6.130 Liberal component index (vdem_liberal) . . . 1689
2.20.6.131 Participatory component index (vdem_partip) . . . 1690
2.20.6.132 Participatory democracy index (vdem_partipdem) . . . 1691
2.20.6.133 Electoral democracy index (vdem_polyarchy) . . . 1691
2.20.6.134 Voice and Accountability, Estimate (wbgi_vae) . . . 1692
2.20.6.135 Voice and Accountability, Number of Sources (wbgi_van) . . . 1692
2.20.6.136 Voice and Accountability, Standard Error (wbgi_vas) . . . 1692
2.20.6.137 World Uncertainty Index (wui_wui) . . . 1692
2.20.6.138 Confidence: The Civil Services (wvs_confcs) . . . 1693
2.20.6.139 Confidence: The Government (wvs_confgov) . . . 1693
2.20.6.140 Confidence: Parliament (wvs_confpar) . . . 1693
2.20.6.141 Confidence: The United Nations (wvs_confun) . . . 1694
2.20.6.142 Important in life: Politics (wvs_imppol) . . . 1694
2.20.6.143 Interest in politics (wvs_polint) . . . 1694
2.20.6.144 Political system: Having a democratic political system (wvs_psdem) 1695
2.20.6.145 Political system: Having experts make decisions (wvs_psexp) . . . 1695
2.20.6.146 Political system: Having a strong leader (wvs_pssl) . . . 1696
2.20.6.147 Regimes of the world with ambiguous cases (vdem_regimeamb) . . . 1696
2.20.7 Political Parties and Elections . . . 1697
2.20.7.1 Law: political parties are required to disclose public donations (Gov. funds) (aii_q48) . . . 1697
2.20.7.2 Practice: pol. parties disclose public donations and these are available to the public (aii_q49) . . . 1697
2.20.7.3 Law: political parties are required to disclose private donations (aii_q50) . . . 1698
2.20.7.4 Practice: pol. parties disclose private donations and it is available to the public (aii_q51) . . . 1698
2.20.7.5 No. of coups (br_coup) . . . 1699
2.20.7.6 Whether an election was postponed (br_elecpost) . . . 1699
2.20.7.7 Whether an election was held during the year (br_elecyear) . . . 1699
2.20.7.8 No. of failed coups (br_fcoup) . . . 1700
2.20.7.9 Does the country have proportional voting (br_pvote) . . . 1700
2.20.7.10 No. of successfull coups (br_scoup) . . . 1700
2.20.7.11 Full suffrage (br_suff) . . . 1700
2.20.7.12 Free and Fair Elections (bti_ffe) . . . 1700
2.20.7.13 Contestation (standardized version) (cam_contest) . . . 1701
2.20.7.14 Inclusiveness (standardized version) (cam_inclusive) . . . 1701
2.20.7.15 Electoral Self-Determination (ciri_elecsd) . . . 1701
2.20.7.16 Number of changes in government per year (cpds_chg) . . . 1702
2.20.7.17 Effective number of parties on the seats level (cpds_enps) . . . 1702
2.20.7.18 Effective number of parties on the votes level (cpds_enpv) . . . 1702
2.20.7.19 Electoral fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frel) 1702

2.20.7.20 Legislative fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frleg) . . . 1702
2.20.7.21 Cabinet composition (Schmidt index) (cpds_govlr) . . . 1703
2.20.7.22 Government support (seat share of all parties in government) (cpds_govsup) . . . 1703
2.20.7.23 Share of seats in parliament: agrarian (cpds_la) . . . 1703
2.20.7.24 Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance (cpds_lall) . . . 1703
2.20.7.25 Share of seats in parliament: communist (cpds_lcom) . . . 1704
2.20.7.26 Share of seats in parliament: conservative (cpds_lcon) . . . 1704
2.20.7.27 Share of seats in parliament: ethnic (cpds_le) . . . 1704
2.20.7.28 Share of seats in parliament: feminist (cpds_lfe) . . . 1704
2.20.7.29 Share of seats in parliament: green (cpds_lg) . . . 1704
2.20.7.30 Share of seats in parliament: liberal (cpds_ll) . . . 1705
2.20.7.31 Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist (cpds_lls) . . . 1705
2.20.7.32 Share of seats in parliament: monarchist (cpds_lmo) . . . 1705
2.20.7.33 Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled (cpds_lnl) . . . 1705
2.20.7.34 Share of seats in parliament: other (cpds_lo) . . . 1705
2.20.7.35 Share of seats in parliament: protest (cpds_lp) . . . 1705
2.20.7.36 Share of seats in parliament: post-communist (cpds_lpc) . . . 1706
2.20.7.37 Share of seats in parliament: pensioners (cpds_lpen) . . . 1706
2.20.7.38 Share of seats in parliament: personalist (cpds_lper) . . . 1706
2.20.7.39 Share of seats in parliament: right (cpds_lr) . . . 1706
2.20.7.40 Share of seats in parliament: regionalist (cpds_lreg) . . . 1706
2.20.7.41 Share of seats in parliament: religious (cpds_lrel) . . . 1707
2.20.7.42 Share of seats in parliament: social democratic (cpds_ls) . . . 1707
2.20.7.43 Type of Government (cpds_tg) . . . 1707
2.20.7.44 Share of votes: agrarian (cpds_va) . . . 1708
2.20.7.45 Share of votes: electoral alliance (cpds_vall) . . . 1708
2.20.7.46 Share of votes: communist (cpds_vcom) . . . 1708
2.20.7.47 Share of votes: conservative (cpds_vcon) . . . 1708
2.20.7.48 Share of votes: ethnic (cpds_ve) . . . 1708
2.20.7.49 Share of votes: feminist (cpds_vfe) . . . 1708
2.20.7.50 Share of votes: green (cpds_vg) . . . 1709
2.20.7.51 Share of votes: liberal (cpds_vl) . . . 1709
2.20.7.52 Share of votes: left-socialist (cpds_vls) . . . 1709
2.20.7.53 Share of votes: monarchist (cpds_vmo) . . . 1709
2.20.7.54 Share of votes: non-labelled (cpds_vnl) . . . 1709
2.20.7.55 Share of votes: other (cpds_vo) . . . 1710
2.20.7.56 Share of votes: protest (cpds_vp) . . . 1710
2.20.7.57 Share of votes: post-communist (cpds_vpcom) . . . 1710
2.20.7.58 Share of votes: pensioners (cpds_vpen) . . . 1710
2.20.7.59 Share of votes: personalist (cpds_vper) . . . 1710
2.20.7.60 Share of votes: right (cpds_vr) . . . 1710
2.20.7.61 Share of votes: regionalist (cpds_vreg) . . . 1711
2.20.7.62 Share of votes: religious (cpds_vrel) . . . 1711
2.20.7.63 Share of votes: social democratic (cpds_vs) . . . 1711
2.20.7.64 Voter turnout in election (cpds_vt) . . . 1711
2.20.7.65 Closeness to Political Party (cses_pc) . . . 1711

2.20.7.66 Electoral Volatility - Parties above 1percent (dev_altv1) 1712
2.20.7.67 Electoral Volatility - Parties below 1percent (dev_othv1) 1712
2.20.7.68 Electoral Volatility - Parties entering/exiting party system (dev_regv1) 1712
2.20.7.69 Electoral Volatility - Total (dev_tv1) 1712
2.20.7.70 Trust in Parliament (ess_trparl) 1712
2.20.7.71 Trust in Political Parties (ess_trpart) 1713
2.20.7.72 Trust in Politicians (ess_trpolit) 1713
2.20.7.73 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties above 1percent (evep_altv) . 1713
2.20.7.74 Net change in the agg. vote share for all parties in Class Bloc (EP) (evep_classbloc) 1714
2.20.7.75 Net change in the agg. vote share for all parties in Demarcation Bloc (EP) (evep_dembloc) 1714
2.20.7.76 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties below 1percent (evep_othv) . 1714
2.20.7.77 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties entering/exiting party system (evep_regv) 1714
2.20.7.78 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Total (evep_tv) 1715
2.20.7.79 Electoral Process (fh_ep) 1715
2.20.7.80 Average District Magnitude (gol_adm) 1715
2.20.7.81 Districts (gol_dist) 1715
2.20.7.82 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (gol_enep) 1715
2.20.7.83 Effective Number of Electoral Parties 1 (gol_enep1) 1716
2.20.7.84 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others) (gol_enepo) 1716
2.20.7.85 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (gol_enpp) 1716
2.20.7.86 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties, other corrected (gol_enpp1) 1716
2.20.7.87 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others) (gol_enppo) 1716
2.20.7.88 Effective Number of Presidential Candidates (gol_enpres) 1717
2.20.7.89 Electoral System Type-3 classes (gol_est) 1717
2.20.7.90 Electoral System Type-12 classes (gol_est_spec) 1717
2.20.7.91 Institution (gol_inst) 1718
2.20.7.92 Mixed Type (gol_mix) 1719
2.20.7.93 Multi-Tier Type (gol_mt) 1719
2.20.7.94 Number of Seats (gol_nos) 1719
2.20.7.95 Presidential Electoral System Type (gol_pest) 1719
2.20.7.96 Electoral Formula used in an Electoral Tier (gol_pr) 1720
2.20.7.97 Presidential Election (gol_preel) 1722
2.20.7.98 Upper Seats (gol_upseat) 1722
2.20.7.99 Upper Tier (gol_uptier) 1722
2.20.7.100 Proportional Representation (gtm_pr) 1722
2.20.7.101 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower) (h_alignl1) 1722
2.20.7.102 Alignment Lower/Upper Legislative Chamber (h_alignl1l2) 1723
2.20.7.103 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (upper) (h_alignl2) . . . 1723
2.20.7.104 Legislative Fractionalization (lower) (h_lflo) 1723
2.20.7.105 Legislative Fractionalization (upper) (h_lfup) 1723
2.20.7.106 Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions) (ht_partsz) 1723
2.20.7.107 Banning of Anti-System Parties (iaep_basp) 1724
2.20.7.108 Banned Parties (iaep_bp) 1724
2.20.7.109 Some other executive have the power to call elections (iaep_callo) . 1724

2.20.7.110 Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties (iaep_ebbp) 1725
2.20.7.111 Election of the Executive (iaep_ee) 1725
2.20.7.112 Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_enlc) 1726
2.20.7.113 Electoral System (iaep_es) 1726
2.20.7.114 Electoral System for the Executive (iaep_ese) 1727
2.20.7.115 Independence of Selection of Executive (iaep_ise) 1727
2.20.7.116 National Elections for an Executive (iaep_nee) 1728
2.20.7.117 National Elections for the Legislature (iaep_nel) 1728
2.20.7.118 No Parties Allowed (iaep_npa) 1729
2.20.7.119 National Referendums (iaep_nr) 1729
2.20.7.120 Parties with More than 5 Percent (iaep_pm5p) 1730
2.20.7.121 Party Nomination of Executive Candidates (iaep_pnec) 1730
2.20.7.122 Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_pnlc) 1731
2.20.7.123 Petition Signatures Establish Executive Candidates (iaep_pseec) . . 1731
2.20.7.124 Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates (iaep_pselc) . . 1731
2.20.7.125 Party Vote Establish Executive Candidates (iaep_pveec) 1732
2.20.7.126 Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates (iaep_pvelc) 1732
2.20.7.127 Self-Nomination of Executive Candidates (iaep_snec) 1733
2.20.7.128 Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_snlc) 1733
2.20.7.129 Electoral System Family (ideaesd_esf) 1734
2.20.7.130 Electoral System for the National Legislature (ideaesd_esnl) 1734
2.20.7.131 Electoral System for the President (ideaesd_esp) 1738
2.20.7.132 Legislative Size (Directly Elected) (ideaesd_lsde) 1739
2.20.7.133 Legislative Size (Voting Members) (ideaesd_lsvm) 1739
2.20.7.134 Number of Tiers (ideaesd_tiers) 1739
2.20.7.135 EU Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_eucv) . . . 1740
2.20.7.136 EU Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_euvt) 1740
2.20.7.137 Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_legcv) 1740
2.20.7.138 Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_legvt) 1740
2.20.7.139 Presidential Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_prescv) 1740
2.20.7.140 Presidential Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_presvt) 1740
2.20.7.141 Participation Score (iiag_par) 1741
2.20.7.142 Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_s) 1741
2.20.7.143 Number of Seats (Upper House) (ipu_u_s) 1741
2.20.7.144 Party Control over Ballot (lower/only house) (jw_avgballot) 1741
2.20.7.145 Party Control over Ballot (upper house) (jw_avgballot2) 1741
2.20.7.146 Sharing of Votes among Candidates (lower/only house) (jw_avgpool) 1742
2.20.7.147 Sharing of Votes among Candidates (upper house) (jw_avgpool2) . . 1742
2.20.7.148 Candidate or Party-specific Voting (lower/only house) (jw_avgvote) 1743
2.20.7.149 Candidate or Party-specific Voting (upper house) (jw_avgvote2) . . 1743
2.20.7.150 Dominant or Populous Tier (jw_domr) 1743
2.20.7.151 Year of Election (lower/only house) (jw_election) 1743
2.20.7.152 Year of Election (upper house) (jw_election2) 1744
2.20.7.153 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates (lower/only house) (jw_indy)1744
2.20.7.154 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates (upper house) (jw_indy2) 1744
2.20.7.155 Number of Coded Legislators (lower/only house) (jw_legsize) 1745
2.20.7.156 Number of Coded Legislators (upper house) (jw_legsize2) 1745

2.20.7.157 District Magnitude of Average Legislator (lower/only house) (jw_mcand) . . . 1745
2.20.7.158 District Magnitude of Average Legislator (upper house) (jw_mcand2) 1745
2.20.7.159 Average District Magnitude (lower/only house) (jw_mdist) 1745
2.20.7.160 Average District Magnitude (upper house) (jw_mdist2) 1746
2.20.7.161 Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdballot) 1746
2.20.7.162 Party Control over Ballot - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdballot2) . 1746
2.20.7.163 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdpool) . . . 1746
2.20.7.164 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdpool2) . . . 1747
2.20.7.165 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdvote) . . . 1747
2.20.7.166 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdvote2) . . . 1747
2.20.7.167 Runoff Elections (jw_multiround) . . . 1748
2.20.7.168 Multi Tier (lower/only house) (jw_multitier) . . . 1748
2.20.7.169 Multi Tier (upper house) (jw_multitier2) . . . 1748
2.20.7.170 Tiers allocated in Parallel (jw_parallel) . . . 1748
2.20.7.171 Personalistic Tier (jw_persr) . . . 1748
2.20.7.172 Proportion Coded Legislators (lower/only house) (jw_propcoded) . . 1749
2.20.7.173 Proportion Coded Legislators (upper house) (jw_propcoded2) 1749
2.20.7.174 Seats from Multi-Member Districts (lower/only house) (jw_propmmd) 1749
2.20.7.175 Seats from Multi-Member Districts (upper house) (jw_propmmd2) . 1749
2.20.7.176 Seats from a National District (lower/only house) (jw_propn) 1749
2.20.7.177 Seats from a National District (upper house) (jw_propn2) 1749
2.20.7.178 Seats from Single-Member Districts (lower/only house) (jw_propsmd) 1750
2.20.7.179 Seats from Single-Member Districts (upper house) (jw_propsmd2) . 1750
2.20.7.180 Rank Vote (lower/only house) (jw_rank) . . . 1750
2.20.7.181 Rank Vote (upper house) (jw_rank2) . . . 1750
2.20.7.182 Party Control over Ballot - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdballot) 1750
2.20.7.183 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdpool) . . . 1751
2.20.7.184 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdvote) . . . 1751
2.20.7.185 Tiervote (lower/only house) (jw_tiervote) . . . 1751
2.20.7.186 Tiervote (upper house) (jw_tiervote2) . . . 1751
2.20.7.187 First Multiparty Election (nelda_fme) . . . 1752
2.20.7.188 Media Bias before Election (nelda_mbbe) . . . 1752
2.20.7.189 Was More Than One Party Legal (nelda_mtop) . . . 1752
2.20.7.190 Number of Elections, Total (nelda_noe) . . . 1753
2.20.7.191 Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly (nelda_noea) 1753
2.20.7.192 Number of Elections, Executive (nelda_noee) . . . 1753
2.20.7.193 Number of Elections, Legislative (nelda_noel) . . . 1753
2.20.7.194 Was Opposition Allowed (nelda_oa) . . . 1754
2.20.7.195 Riots and Protests after Election (nelda_rpae) . . . 1754
2.20.7.196 Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election (nelda_vcdbe) 1754
2.20.7.197 Cummulative Party System Innovation (psi_cpsi1) . . . 1755
2.20.7.198 Cummulative Party System Innovation of a second election in a year (psi_cpsi2) . . . 1755

2.20.7.199 Exact date of the election (psi_edate1) . . . 1755
2.20.7.200 Exact date of the second election in a year (psi_edate2) . . . 1756
2.20.7.201 Party System Innovation (overall vote share of new parties in given election) (psi_psi1) . . . 1756
2.20.7.202 Party System Innovation of a second election in a year (psi_psi2) . . 1756
2.20.7.203 Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (sgi_qdep) . . . 1757
2.20.7.204 Competition (van_comp) . . . 1757
2.20.7.205 Participation (van_part) . . . 1757
2.20.7.206 Number of years the leader in office continuously (wgov_leadexp) . . 1757
2.20.7.207 Number of cabinet ministers (wgov_min) . . . 1758
2.20.7.208 Average age in cabinet ministers (wgov_minage) . . . 1758
2.20.7.209 Average tenure for cabinet ministers (wgov_minten) . . . 1758
2.20.7.210 Adjusted retention rate for cabinet ministers (wgov_mret) . . . 1758
2.20.7.211 Total mumber of government positions (inc. unoccupied and multiple positions) (wgov_tot) . . . 1758
2.20.7.212 Average age in government positions (wgov_totage) . . . 1758
2.20.7.213 Average tenure for people in government positions (wgov_totten) . . 1759
2.20.7.214 Adjusted retention rate for people in government positions (wgov_tret) 1759
2.20.7.215 Confidence: The Political Parties (wvs_confpp) . . . 1759
2.20.7.216 Age Representation Index (30 or under) (yri_agi30) . . . 1759
2.20.7.217 Age Representation Index (35 or under) (yri_agi35) . . . 1760
2.20.7.218 Age Representation Index (40 or under) (yri_agi40) . . . 1760
2.20.7.219 Age Representation Index (41 to 60) (yri_agi4160) . . . 1760
2.20.7.220 Age Representation Index (61 or over) (yri_agi61) . . . 1760
2.20.7.221 Female Representation in Parliament (under 30 years) (yri_fem30) . 1760
2.20.7.222 Female Representation in Parliament (under 35 years) (yri_fem35) . 1760
2.20.7.223 Female Representation in Parliament (under 40 years) (yri_fem40) . 1761
2.20.7.224 Female Representation in Parliament (41 to 60 years) (yri_fem4160) 1761
2.20.7.225 Female Representation in Parliament (over 61 years) (yri_fem61) . . 1761
2.20.7.226 Mean age of MPs (yri_meanage) . . . 1761
2.20.7.227 Median age of MPs (yri_medianage) . . . 1761
2.20.7.228 Percent MPs aged 30 or under (yri_mp30) . . . 1761
2.20.7.229 Percent MPs aged 35 or under (yri_mp35) . . . 1762
2.20.7.230 Percent MPs aged 40 or under (yri_mp40) . . . 1762
2.20.7.231 Percent MPs aged 41 to 60 (yri_mp4160) . . . 1762
2.20.7.232 Percent MPs aged 61 or over (yri_mp61) . . . 1762
2.20.7.233 Parliamentary Election Second Round: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_legcvsnd) . . . 1762
2.20.7.234 Parliamentary Election Second Round: Voter Turnout (ideavt_legvtsnd) . . . 1762
2.20.7.235 Presidential Election Second Round: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_prescvsnd) . . . 1763
2.20.7.236 Presidential Election Second Round: Voter Turnout (ideavt_presvtsnd) 1763
2.20.7.237 Polarization score in terms of seats (ipwe_pseats1) . . . 1763
2.20.7.238 Polarization score in terms of votes (2nd election in year) (ipwe_pseats2) . . . 1763
2.20.7.239 Polarization score in terms of votes (ipwe_pvotes1) . . . 1763
2.20.7.240 Polarization score in terms of votes (second election in year) (ipwe_pvotes2) . . . 1764

2.20.7.241 Party Control over Ballot - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdballot2) . . 1764
2.20.7.242 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdpool2) . . . 1764
2.20.7.243 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdvote2) 1765
2.20.8 History . . . 1765
2.20.8.1 Log Settler Mortality (ajr_settmort) . . . 1765
2.20.8.2 Colonial Origin (ht_colonial) . . . 1765
2.20.8.3 Information Capacity (year 1750) (icd_infcapirt1750) . . . 1766
2.20.8.4 Information Capacity (year 1800) (icd_infcapirt1800) . . . 1766
2.20.8.5 Information Capacity (year 1850) (icd_infcapirt1850) . . . 1767
2.20.8.6 Information Capacity (year 1900) (icd_infcapirt1900) . . . 1767
2.20.8.7 Real GDP per Capita (year 1500) (mad_gdppc1500) . . . 1767
2.20.8.8 Real GDP per Capita (year 1600) (mad_gdppc1600) . . . 1767
2.20.8.9 Real GDP per Capita (year 1700) (mad_gdppc1700) . . . 1767
2.20.8.10 Real GDP per Capita (year 1900) (mad_gdppc1900) . . . 1768
2.20.8.11 State History Index, with the discounting rates 0percent (sai_statehiste0) . . . 1768
2.20.8.12 State History Index, with the discounting rates 1percent (sai_statehiste01) . . . 1769
2.20.8.13 State History Index, with the discounting rates 10percent (sai_statehiste1) . . . 1769
2.20.8.14 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 0percent (sai_statehisten0) . . . 1770
2.20.8.15 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 1percent (sai_statehisten01) . . . 1770
2.20.8.16 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 10percent (sai_statehisten1) . . . 1771
2.20.9 Conflict and Military Service . . . 1771
2.20.9.1 Member of an Alliance (atop_ally) . . . 1771
2.20.9.2 Consultancy Obligation (atop_consult) . . . 1771
2.20.9.3 Defensive Obligation (atop_defensive) . . . 1772
2.20.9.4 Neutrality Obligation (atop_neutrality) . . . 1772
2.20.9.5 Non-Aggression Obligation (atop_nonagg) . . . 1772
2.20.9.6 Number of Alliances (atop_number) . . . 1772
2.20.9.7 Offensive Obligation (atop_offensive) . . . 1773
2.20.9.8 Commitment start (atop_transyr) . . . 1773
2.20.9.9 Global Militarization Index (bicc_gmi) . . . 1773
2.20.9.10 Heavy Weapons Index (bicc_hw) . . . 1774
2.20.9.11 Military Expenditure Index (bicc_milexp) . . . 1774
2.20.9.12 Military Personnel Index (bicc_milper) . . . 1775
2.20.9.13 Conflict Intensity (bti_ci) . . . 1775
2.20.9.14 Monopoly on the Use of Force (bti_muf) . . . 1776
2.20.9.15 Number of leader transitions in the year (chisols_totalldrtrans) . . . 1776
2.20.9.16 Ongoing Conflict (gpi_conf) . . . 1777
2.20.9.17 Militarisation (gpi_mil) . . . 1777
2.20.9.18 Executive Power over Military Force (iaep_epmf) . . . 1777
2.20.9.19 Societal Violence Scale Index (svs_ind) . . . 1778
2.20.9.20 Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts (ucdp_type1) . . . 1778
2.20.9.21 Number of interstate armed conflicts (ucdp_type2) . . . 1778

2.20.9.22 Number of internal armed conflicts (ucdp_type3) . . . 1779
2.20.9.23 Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts (ucdp_type4) . 1779
2.20.9.24 Global Terrorism Index (gti_gti) . . . 1779
2.20.9.25 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate (wbgi_pve) . . . 1780
2.20.9.26 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources (wbgi_pvn) . . . 1780
2.20.9.27 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error (wbgi_pvs) . . . 1780
2.20.9.28 Armed forces personnel (percent of total labor force) (wdi_afp) . . . 1780
2.20.9.29 Armed forces personnel, total (wdi_afpt) . . . 1780
2.20.9.30 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armexp) . . . 1781
2.20.9.31 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armimp) . . . 1781
2.20.9.32 Battle-related deaths (number of people) (wdi_brdeath) . . . 1781
2.20.9.33 Military expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_expmil) . . . 1781
2.20.9.34 Military expenditure (percent of general government expenditure) (wdi_expmilge) . . . 1782
2.20.9.35 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis) . . . 1782
2.20.9.36 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-conflict and violence (number) (wdi_idpvc) . . . 1783
2.20.9.37 Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict-violence (number) (wdi_idpvp) . . . 1783
2.20.9.38 Number of people with military titles in cabinet ministers (wgov_minmil) . . . 1783
2.20.9.39 Number of people with military titles in government positions (wgov_totmil) . . . 1783
2.20.9.40 Confidence: Armed Forces (wvs_confaf) . . . 1784
2.20.9.41 Willingness to fight for country (wvs_fight) . . . 1784
2.20.9.42 Political system: Having the army rule (wvs_psarmy) . . . 1784
2.20.10 Religion . . . 1785
2.20.10.1 Religious Legislation (biu_relleg) . . . 1785
2.20.10.2 Freedom of Religion in Constitution (ccp_freerel) . . . 1785
2.20.10.3 Government Restrictions on Religious Practices (ciri_relfre) . . . 1785
2.20.10.4 Religiosity (ess_relig) . . . 1786
2.20.10.5 Religion Based Banning of Parties (iaep_rbbp) . . . 1787
2.20.10.6 Confidence: Churches (wvs_confch) . . . 1787
2.20.10.7 Belief in: God (wvs_godbel) . . . 1788
2.20.10.8 Importance of God (wvs_godimp) . . . 1788
2.20.10.9 Important in life: Religion (wvs_imprel) . . . 1788
2.20.10.10 Religion Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_religion2000) . . . 1789
2.20.10.11 Politicians who don't believe in God are unfit for public office (wvs_godpol) . . . 1789
2.20.10.12 Important for succesful marriage: Religious beliefs (wvs_marrel) . . 1789
2.20.10.13 Religious leaders should not influence government (wvs_relgov) . . . 1789
2.20.10.14 Better if more people with strong religious beliefs in public office (wvs_reloff) . . . 1789
2.20.10.15 Religious leaders should not influence how people vote (wvs_relvote) 1789
2.20.11 Gender Equality . . . 1790
2.20.11.1 Is the monarch female (br_monf) . . . 1790

2.20.11.2 Is the president female (br_presf) . . . 1790
2.20.11.3 Equal Opportunity (bti_eo) . . . 1790
2.20.11.4 Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7) (cai_cai1) . . . 1791
2.20.11.5 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1) (cai_cai2) . . . 1791
2.20.11.6 Foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_foetal) 1791
2.20.11.7 Threat to mother's life is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_life) . . . 1791
2.20.11.8 Threat to mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_mental) . . . 1792
2.20.11.9 Threat to mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_physical) . . . 1792
2.20.11.10 Pregnancy as result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_rape) . . . 1792
2.20.11.11 Abortion is available on request (cai_request) . . . 1792
2.20.11.12 Social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_social) . . . 1792
2.20.11.13 Women's Economic Rights (ciri_wecon) . . . 1793
2.20.11.14 Women's Political Rights (ciri_wopol) . . . 1794
2.20.11.15 Mean age of woman at childbirth (eu_demmawc) . . . 1795
2.20.11.16 Severe material deprivation rate (Female) (eu_povmatdeprf) . . . 1795
2.20.11.17 Women ambassadors received to all postings (main and side accreditations) (gendip_afr) . . . 1795
2.20.11.18 Women ambassadors received as share of all postings (gendip_afrp) . 1796
2.20.11.19 Women ambassadors sent to all postings (main and side accreditations) (gendip_afs) . . . 1796
2.20.11.20 Women ambassadors sent as share of all postings (gendip_afsp) . . . 1796
2.20.11.21 Ambassadors received to main postings (gendip_mar) . . . 1796
2.20.11.22 Ambassadors sent to main postings (gendip_mas) . . . 1796
2.20.11.23 Women ambassadors received to main postings (gendip_mfr) . . . 1796
2.20.11.24 Women ambassadors received to main postings as share of main postings received (gendip_mfrp) . . . 1797
2.20.11.25 Women ambassadors sent to main postings (gendip_mfs) . . . 1797
2.20.11.26 Women ambassadors sent to main postings as share of main postings sent (gendip_mfsp) . . . 1797
2.20.11.27 Ambassadors received to side accreditations (gendip_nar) . . . 1797
2.20.11.28 Ambassadors sent to side accreditations (gendip_nas) . . . 1797
2.20.11.29 Women ambassadors received to side accreditations (gendip_nfr) . . 1797
2.20.11.30 Women ambassadors received to side accreditations as share of side acc. received (gendip_nfrp) . . . 1797
2.20.11.31 Women ambassadors sent to side accreditations (gendip_nfs) . . . 1798
2.20.11.32 Women ambassadors sent to side accreditations as share of side acc. sent (gendip_nfsp) . . . 1798
2.20.11.33 Ambassadors received to all postings (main and side accreditations) (gendip_rec) . . . 1798
2.20.11.34 Ambassadors sent to all postings (main and side accreditations) (gendip_send) . . . 1798
2.20.11.35 Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex (gggi_eas) . . 1798
2.20.11.36 Overall Global Gender Gap Index (gggi_ggi) . . . 1798
2.20.11.37 Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex (gggi_hss) 1799
2.20.11.38 Global Gender Gap Political Empowerment Subindex (gggi_pes) . . 1799

2.20.11.39 Global Gender Gap Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex (gggi_pos) . . . 1799
2.20.11.40 Gender Inequality Index (gii_gii) . . . 1800
2.20.11.41 Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_sw) . . . 1800
2.20.11.42 Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_w) . . . 1800
2.20.11.43 Share of Women (Upper House) (ipu_u_sw) . . . 1800
2.20.11.44 Number of Women (Upper House) (ipu_u_w) . . . 1800
2.20.11.45 Adopted Gender Quota (qar_adqu) . . . 1800
2.20.11.46 Effective Gender Quota (qar_efqu) . . . 1801
2.20.11.47 Implemented Gender Quota (qar_imqu) . . . 1801
2.20.11.48 Placement Mandates for Gender Quota (qar_plac) . . . 1801
2.20.11.49 Strength of Placement Mandates for Gender Quota (qar_plstr) . . . 1801
2.20.11.50 Sanctions for Noncomplaince to Gender Quota (qar_san) . . . 1802
2.20.11.51 Strength of Sanctions for Gender Quota (qar_sstr) . . . 1802
2.20.11.52 De facto Threshold of Gender Quota (qar_thr) . . . 1802
2.20.11.53 Type of Gender Quota (qar_typ) . . . 1802
2.20.11.54 Employers, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empf) . . . 1802
2.20.11.55 Fertility rate, total (births per woman) (wdi_fertility) . . . 1803
2.20.11.56 Lifetime risk of maternal death (percent) (wdi_lrmd) . . . 1803
2.20.11.57 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percent) (wdi_wip) . . . 1803
2.20.11.58 Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100) (wdi_wombuslawi) . . . 1803
2.20.11.59 Number of women in cabinet ministers (wgov_minfem) . . . 1804
2.20.11.60 Number of women in government positions (wgov_totfem) . . . 1804
2.20.11.61 Men make better political leaders than women do (wvs_menpol) . . . 1804
2.20.11.62 Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using mean) (wwbi_fmwrprmean) . . . 1804
2.20.11.63 Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using median) (wwbi_fmwrprmedian) . . . 1805
2.20.11.64 Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using mean) (wwbi_fmwrpumean) . . . 1805
2.20.11.65 Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using median) (wwbi_fmwrpumedian) . . . 1805
2.20.11.66 Females as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_fsprpemp) . . . 1805
2.20.11.67 Females, as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_fspuemp) . . . 1805
2.20.11.68 Women's Social Rights Laws (ciri_wosoc_l) . . . 1805
2.20.11.69 Women's Social Rights Practices (ciri_wosoc_p) . . . 1807
2.20.12 Civil Society, Population and Culture . . . 1808
2.20.12.1 Associational/Assembly Rights (bti_aar) . . . 1808
2.20.12.2 Civil Society Participation (bti_csp) . . . 1809
2.20.12.3 Civil Society Traditions (bti_cst) . . . 1810
2.20.12.4 Interest Groups (bti_ig) . . . 1810
2.20.12.5 Political and Social Integration (bti_psi) . . . 1810
2.20.12.6 Social Capital (bti_sc) . . . 1811
2.20.12.7 Right to Marry in Constitution (ccp_marriage) . . . 1811
2.20.12.8 Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution (ccp_samesexm) . . . 1812
2.20.12.9 Freedom of Assembly and Association (ciri_assn) . . . 1812
2.20.12.10 Social Globalization (dr_sg) . . . 1812

2.20.12.11 Trust in Other People (ess_trpeople) . . . 1813
2.20.12.12 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_demd2janf) . . . 1813
2.20.12.13 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_demd2janm) . . . 1813
2.20.12.14 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_demd2jant) . . . 1813
2.20.12.15 Population density, average population per square km (eu_demd3dens) 1814
2.20.12.16 Deaths - Female (eu_demdeathdf) . . . 1814
2.20.12.17 Deaths - Male. (eu_demdeathdm) . . . 1814
2.20.12.18 Deaths - Total (eu_demdeathdt) . . . 1814
2.20.12.19 Fertility rate, Total (eu_demfrate2) . . . 1814
2.20.12.20 Natural change of population (eu_demgrownnat) . . . 1814
2.20.12.21 Total population change (eu_demgrowt) . . . 1815
2.20.12.22 Live births - Female (eu_demlbirthlf) . . . 1815
2.20.12.23 Live births - Male (eu_demlbirthlm) . . . 1815
2.20.12.24 Live births - Total (eu_demlbirthlt) . . . 1815
2.20.12.25 Internet use: internet banking (eu_isiubk) . . . 1815
2.20.12.26 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_isiucpp) . . . 1815
2.20.12.27 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_isiunet) . . . 1816
2.20.12.28 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_isiusell) . . . 1816
2.20.12.29 Internet use: never (eu_isiux) . . . 1816
2.20.12.30 Cultural Diversity (fe_cultdiv) . . . 1816
2.20.12.31 Ethnic Fractionalization (fe_etfra) . . . 1816
2.20.12.32 Largest Minority (fe_lmin) . . . 1816
2.20.12.33 Plurality Group (fe_plural) . . . 1817
2.20.12.34 Population (in the 1000's) (gle_pop) . . . 1817
2.20.12.35 Global Peace Index (gpi_gpi) . . . 1817
2.20.12.36 Safety and Security (gpi_ss) . . . 1818
2.20.12.37 Historical Index of Ethnic Fractionalization (hief_efindex) . . . 1818
2.20.12.38 Gender Component for Participation, Rights and Inclusion Score (iiag_gen) . . . 1818
2.20.12.39 Rural Sector Score (iiag_rs) . . . 1818
2.20.12.40 Children Living in Single-Mother Families (percent) (lis_clsmf) . . . 1818
2.20.12.41 Population growth rates (oecd_evopop_g1) . . . 1819
2.20.12.42 Population levels (oecd_evopop_t1) . . . 1819
2.20.12.43 Population (in millions) (pwt_pop) . . . 1819
2.20.12.44 Cinema expenditure per capita (in local currency) (une4_cinexp) . . . 1819
2.20.12.45 Screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants) (une4_screen) . . . 1819
2.20.12.46 Women political empowerment index (vdem_gender) . . . 1819
2.20.12.47 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_birth) . . . 1820
2.20.12.48 Completeness of birth registration (percent) (wdi_birthreg) . . . 1820
2.20.12.49 Completeness of birth registration, rural (percent) (wdi_birthregr) . 1820
2.20.12.50 Completeness of birth registration, urban (percent) (wdi_birthregu) 1821
2.20.12.51 Births attended by skilled health staff (percent of total) (wdi_birthskill) 1821
2.20.12.52 Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_death) . . . 1821
2.20.12.53 Completeness of death registration with cause-of-death information (percent) (wdi_deathreg) . . . 1821
2.20.12.54 Life expectancy at birth, total (years) (wdi_lifexp) . . . 1821
2.20.12.55 Life expectancy at birth, female (years) (wdi_lifexpf) . . . 1822
2.20.12.56 Life expectancy at birth, male (years) (wdi_lifexpm) . . . 1822

2.20.12.57 Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults) (wdi_mortf) . 1822
2.20.12.58 Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinf) 1822
2.20.12.59 Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinff) . 1822
2.20.12.60 Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinfm) . 1823
2.20.12.61 Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) (wdi_mortm) . . 1823
2.20.12.62 Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortnn) 1823
2.20.12.63 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5) 1823
2.20.12.64 Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5f) 1823
2.20.12.65 Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5m) 1823
2.20.12.66 Population, total (wdi_pop) 1824
2.20.12.67 Population ages 0-14 (percent of total population) (wdi_pop14) . . . 1824
2.20.12.68 Population ages 15-64 (percent of total population) (wdi_pop1564) . 1824
2.20.12.69 Population ages 65 and above (percent of total population) (wdi_pop65) 1824
2.20.12.70 Population living in areas where elevation below 5 mts (percent of total pop.) (wdi_popbelow) 1824
2.20.12.71 Population density (people per sq. km of land area) (wdi_popden) . 1825
2.20.12.72 Population, female (percent of total population) (wdi_popf) 1825
2.20.12.73 Population growth (annual percent) (wdi_popgr) 1825
2.20.12.74 Rural population (percent of total population) (wdi_poprul) 1825
2.20.12.75 Rural population growth (annual percent) (wdi_poprulgr) 1825
2.20.12.76 Urban population (percent of total population) (wdi_popurb) 1826
2.20.12.77 Urban population growth (annual percent) (wdi_popurbagr) 1826
2.20.12.78 Women who were first married by age 15 (percent of women ages 20-24) (wdi_wofm15) 1826
2.20.12.79 Autonomy Index (wvs_auton) 1826
2.20.12.80 Justifiable: cheating on taxes (wvs_jacot) 1827
2.20.12.81 Post-Materialist index 12-item (wvs_pmi12) 1827
2.20.12.82 Post-Materialist index 4-item (wvs_pmi4) 1827
2.20.12.83 Satisfaction with your life (wvs_satlif) 1827
2.20.12.84 Most people can be trusted (wvs_trust) 1828
2.20.12.85 Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_ethnic2000) 1828
2.20.12.86 Language Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_language2000) . . . 1828
2.20.12.87 Justifiable: claiming government benefits (wvs_jacgb) 1828
2.20.13 Private Economy 1829
2.20.13.1 Socio-Economic Barriers (bti_seb) 1829
2.20.13.2 Severe material deprivation rate (Total) (eu_povmatdepr) 1830
2.20.13.3 Severe material deprivation rate (Male) (eu_povmatdeprm) 1830
2.20.13.4 percent of people under 60(y) living in households w. very low work intensity (eu_povpoplwoin) 1830
2.20.13.5 Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants (eu_sctrtotpmin) 1830
2.20.13.6 Patent applications to the EPO, number (eu_scttotn) 1830
2.20.13.7 Freedom to Trade Internationally (current) (fi_ftradeint) 1830
2.20.13.8 Freedom to Trade Internationally (panel data) (fi_ftradeint_pd) . . 1831
2.20.13.9 Economic Freedom of the World Index (current) (fi_index) 1831
2.20.13.10 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current) (fi_legprop) 1831
2.20.13.11 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current) (fi_reg) 1832
2.20.13.12 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (panel data) (fi_reg_pd) . 1832

2.20.13.13 Access to Sound Money (current) (fi_sm) 1832
2.20.13.14 Access to Sound Money (chain_linked) (fi_sm_pd) 1833
2.20.13.15 Business Environment Score (iiag_be) 1833
2.20.13.16 Children Poverty Rates among Single-Mother (50percent) (lis_cprsmf) 1833
2.20.13.17 Children Poverty Rates among Two-Parent Families (50percent) (lis_cprtpf) 1833
2.20.13.18 Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150percent) (lis_dc150) 1834
2.20.13.19 Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75percent) (lis_dc5075) 1834
2.20.13.20 Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150percent) (lis_dc75150) 1834
2.20.13.21 Mean Equivalized Income (lis_meaneqi) 1835
2.20.13.22 Median Equivalized Income (lis_medeqi) 1835
2.20.13.23 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (40percent) (lis_rprc40) . . 1835
2.20.13.24 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (50percent) (lis_rprc50) . . 1836
2.20.13.25 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (60percent) (lis_rprc60) . . 1836
2.20.13.26 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (50percent) (lis_rpre50) . . . 1836
2.20.13.27 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (60percent) (lis_rpre60) . . . 1836
2.20.13.28 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40percent) (lis_rprt40) . 1837
2.20.13.29 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50percent) (lis_rprt50) . 1837
2.20.13.30 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60percent) (lis_rprt60) . 1837
2.20.13.31 CPI: all items (oecd_cpi_t1a) 1837
2.20.13.32 CPI: all items non food non energy (oecd_cpi_t1b) 1837
2.20.13.33 CPI: food (oecd_cpi_t1c) 1838
2.20.13.34 CPI: energy (oecd_cpi_t1d) 1838
2.20.13.35 Households debt (oecd_housdebt_t1) 1838
2.20.13.36 Real household disposable income (oecd_housinc_t1) 1838
2.20.13.37 Non-financial assets of households: dwellings (oecd_housnonfin_t1a) 1838
2.20.13.38 Non-financial assets of households: lands (oecd_housnonfin_t1b) . . 1838
2.20.13.39 Household net saving rates (oecd_houssave_t1) 1838
2.20.13.40 Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits (oecd_houswealth_t1a) 1839
2.20.13.41 Financial asset of households: Debt securities (oecd_houswealth_t1b) 1839
2.20.13.42 Financial asset of households: equity (oecd_houswealth_t1c) 1839
2.20.13.43 Financial asset of households: investment funds shares (oecd_houswealth_t1d) 1839
2.20.13.44 Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities (oecd_houswealth_t1e) 1839
2.20.13.45 Financial asset of households: Pension funds (oecd_houswealth_t1f) 1839
2.20.13.46 Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income post taxes and transfers) (oecd_incinequal_t1a) 1839
2.20.13.47 Relative poverty rates: Entire population (oecd_incompoverty_t1a) 1840
2.20.13.48 Relative poverty rates: Children (age 0-17) (oecd_incompoverty_t1b) 1840
2.20.13.49 Relative poverty rates: Working-age population (age 18-65) (oecd_incompoverty_t1c) 1840
2.20.13.50 Relative poverty rates: Retirement-age population (over 65) (oecd_incompoverty_t1d) 1840
2.20.13.51 Poverty gap entire population (oecd_incompoverty_t1e) 1840
2.20.13.52 Levels of GDPpc and labour productivity (Effect of labour util.) (oecd_prodincom_g2b) 1840

2.20.13.53 Purchasing power parities (oecd_rtsconv_t1a) . . . 1841
2.20.13.54 Indices of price levels (oecd_rtsconv_t1b) . . . 1841
2.20.13.55 Taxes on the average worker (oecd_taxapw_t1) . . . 1841
2.20.13.56 The Property Right Protection Index (prp_prp) . . . 1841
2.20.13.57 Estimated variance of the PRP point estimate (prp_std) . . . 1841
2.20.13.58 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (percent) (wdi_belmedinc) . . . 1841
2.20.13.59 New business density (new registrations per 1,000 people ages 15-64) (wdi_busden) . . . 1842
2.20.13.60 Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (percent) (wdi_foodins) . . . 1842
2.20.13.61 Poverty gap at USD 2.15 a day (2017 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap215) 1842
2.20.13.62 Innovation capability (wef_ci) . . . 1842
2.20.13.63 Global Competitiveness Index (wef_gci) . . . 1843
2.20.13.64 Property rights (wef_pr) . . . 1843
2.20.13.65 Satisfaction with financial situation of household (wvs_satfin) . . . 1843
2.20.13.66 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (40percent) (lis_rpre40) . . . 1843
2.20.13.67 Poverty gap at USD 3.00 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap300) 1843
2.20.13.68 Poverty gap at USD 4.20 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap420) 1844
2.20.13.69 Poverty gap at USD 8.30 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap830) 1844
2.20.14 Welfare . . . 1844
2.20.14.1 Social Safety Nets (bti_ssn) . . . 1844
2.20.14.2 Welfare Regime (bti_wr) . . . 1845
2.20.14.3 Human Development Score (iiag_hd) . . . 1845
2.20.14.4 Public pension expenditure (oecd_pension_t1a) . . . 1845
2.20.14.5 Private pension expenditure (oecd_pension_t1b) . . . 1845
2.20.14.6 Public social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1a) . . . 1845
2.20.14.7 Private social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1b) . . . 1845
2.20.14.8 Net social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1c) . . . 1846
2.20.14.9 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Overall (sgi_so) . . . 1846
2.20.14.10 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (sgi_soed) . . . 1846
2.20.14.11 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (sgi_sofa) . . . 1846
2.20.14.12 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities (sgi_sogi) . . . 1846
2.20.14.13 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (sgi_sohe) . . . 1846
2.20.14.14 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration Policy (sgi_soin) . 1847
2.20.14.15 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (sgi_sope) . . . 1847
2.20.14.16 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (sgi_sosi) . . . 1847
2.20.14.17 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions (sgi_sosl) 1847
2.20.14.18 CPIA social protection rating (wdi_spr) . . . 1847
2.20.14.19 Confidence: Social Security System (wvs_confsss) . . . 1848
2.20.15 Education . . . 1848
2.20.15.1 Sustainability (bti_su) . . . 1848
2.20.15.2 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Female) percent of population (eu_edued256402f) . . . 1848
2.20.15.3 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Male) percent of population (eu_edued256402m) . . . 1848
2.20.15.4 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Total) percent of population. (eu_edued256402t) . . . 1849

2.20.15.5 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female) (eu_edued256434f) . . . 1849
2.20.15.6 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male) (eu_edued256434m) . . . 1849
2.20.15.7 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total) (eu_edued256434t) . . . 1849
2.20.15.8 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female) (eu_edued256438f) . . . 1849
2.20.15.9 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male) (eu_edued256438m) . . . 1850
2.20.15.10 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total) (eu_edued256438t) . . . 1850
2.20.15.11 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female) (eu_edued256458f) . . . 1850
2.20.15.12 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male) (eu_edued256458m) . . . 1850
2.20.15.13 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total) (eu_edued256458t) . . . 1850
2.20.15.14 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Female) (eu_edued303402f) . . . 1850
2.20.15.15 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Male) (eu_edued303402m) . . . 1851
2.20.15.16 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Total) (eu_edued303402t) . . . 1851
2.20.15.17 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Female) (eu_edued303434f) . . . 1851
2.20.15.18 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Male) (eu_edued303434m) . . . 1851
2.20.15.19 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Total) (eu_edued303434t) . . . 1851
2.20.15.20 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Female) (eu_edued303438f) . . . 1851
2.20.15.21 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Male) (eu_edued303438m) . . . 1852
2.20.15.22 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Total) (eu_edued303438t) . . . 1852
2.20.15.23 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Female) (eu_edued303458f) . . . 1852
2.20.15.24 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Male) (eu_edued303458m) . . . 1852
2.20.15.25 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Total) (eu_edued303458t) . . . 1852
2.20.15.26 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female) (eu_edueleavf) . . . 1853
2.20.15.27 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male) (eu_edueleavm) . . . 1853
2.20.15.28 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total) (eu_edueleavt) . . . 1853
2.20.15.29 Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 1 to 3 (eu_edupttr13) . . . 1853
2.20.15.30 Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 5 to 8 (eu_edupttr58) . . . 1853

2.20.15.31 Ratio of students to teachers and staff in early childhood education (eu_edupttrearly) . . . 1853
2.20.15.32 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female) (gea_ea1524f) 1854
2.20.15.33 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male) (gea_ea1524m) 1854
2.20.15.34 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female) (gea_ea2534f) 1854
2.20.15.35 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male) (gea_ea2534m) 1854
2.20.15.36 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female) (gea_ea3544f) 1854
2.20.15.37 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male) (gea_ea3544m) 1854
2.20.15.38 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female) (gea_ea4554f) 1855
2.20.15.39 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male) (gea_ea4554m) 1855
2.20.15.40 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female) (gea_ea5564f) 1855
2.20.15.41 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male) (gea_ea5564m) 1855
2.20.15.42 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female) (gea_ea65f) 1855
2.20.15.43 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) (gea_ea65m) 1855
2.20.15.44 Education Score (iiag_edu) 1856
2.20.15.45 Human Capital Index (pwt_hci) 1856
2.20.15.46 Human Development Index (undp_hdi) 1856
2.20.15.47 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (percent) (une_girlglsf) 1857
2.20.15.48 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (percent) (une_girlglsm) 1857
2.20.15.49 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (percent) (une_girlglst) 1857
2.20.15.50 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (une_girlgpf) 1857
2.20.15.51 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (percent) (une_girlgpm) 1858
2.20.15.52 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent) (une_girlgpt) 1858
2.20.15.53 Official entrance age to early childhood education (years) (opri_oaeece) 1858
2.20.15.54 Official entrance age to primary education (years) (opri_oaepe) . . . 1858
2.20.15.55 Official entrance age to compulsory education (years) (opri_oeace) . 1858
2.20.15.56 Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years) (opri_oeals) 1859
2.20.15.57 Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (opri_oeapsnt) 1859
2.20.15.58 Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years) (opri_oeaus) 1859
2.20.15.59 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent) (opri_reprlsef) 1859
2.20.15.60 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent) (opri_reprlsem) 1859
2.20.15.61 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent) (opri_reprlset) 1860
2.20.15.62 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent) (opri_reprpef) 1860
2.20.15.63 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent) (opri_reprpem) 1860
2.20.15.64 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent) (opri_reprpet) 1860
2.20.15.65 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surg4pef) 1860

2.20.15.66 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surg4pem) . . . 1861
2.20.15.67 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surg4pet) . . . 1861
2.20.15.68 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surg5pef) . . . 1861
2.20.15.69 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surg5pem) . . . 1861
2.20.15.70 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surg5pet) . . . 1861
2.20.15.71 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surlgpef) . . . 1861
2.20.15.72 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surlgpem) . . . 1862
2.20.15.73 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surlgpet) . . . 1862
2.20.15.74 Theoretical duration of primary education (years) (opri_tdurce) . . . 1862
2.20.15.75 Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years) (opri_tdurece) . . . 1862
2.20.15.76 Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years) (opri_tdurls) 1862
2.20.15.77 Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (opri_tdurpsnt) . . . 1862
2.20.15.78 Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years) (opri_tdurused) . . . 1863
2.20.15.79 Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number) (opri_tilsef) 1863
2.20.15.80 Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tilset) . . . 1863
2.20.15.81 Teachers in primary education, female (number) (opri_tipef) . . . 1863
2.20.15.82 Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tipet) . . . 1863
2.20.15.83 Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number) (opri_tiprepef) 1864
2.20.15.84 Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiprepet) 1864
2.20.15.85 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number) (opri_tipsntf) . . . 1864
2.20.15.86 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tipsntt) . . . 1864
2.20.15.87 Teachers in secondary education, female (number) (opri_tisef) . . . 1864
2.20.15.88 Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiset) . 1864
2.20.15.89 Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number) (opri_tiusef) 1865
2.20.15.90 Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiuset) . . . 1865
2.20.15.91 School enrollment, primary, private (percent of total primary) (wdi_eduprp) . . . 1865
2.20.15.92 School enrollment, secondary, private (percent of total secondary) (wdi_eduprs) . . . 1865
2.20.15.93 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of GDP) (wdi_expedu) . . . 1865
2.20.15.94 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of government expenditure) (wdi_expeduge) . . . 1866
2.20.15.95 Expenditure on primary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedup) . . . 1866
2.20.15.96 Expenditure on secondary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedus) . . . 1866

2.20.15.97 Expenditure on tertiary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedut) . . . 1867
2.20.15.98 Government expenditure per student, primary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstup) . . . 1867
2.20.15.99 Government expenditure per student, secondary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstus) . . . 1867
2.20.15.100 Government expenditure per student, tertiary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstut) . . . 1867
2.20.15.101 School enrollment, primary (percent gross) (wdi_gerp) . . . 1867
2.20.15.102 School enrollment, primary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerpf) . . . 1868
2.20.15.103 School enrollment, primary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerpm) . . . 1868
2.20.15.104 School enrollment, preprimary (percent gross) (wdi_gerpp) . . . 1868
2.20.15.105 School enrollment, preprimary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerppf) . 1868
2.20.15.106 School enrollment, preprimary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerppm) . 1868
2.20.15.107 School enrollment, secondary (percent gross) (wdi_gers) . . . 1869
2.20.15.108 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gersf) . . 1869
2.20.15.109 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gersm) . . . 1869
2.20.15.110 School enrollment, tertiary (percent gross) (wdi_gert) . . . 1869
2.20.15.111 School enrollment, tertiary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gertf) 1870
2.20.15.112 School enrollment, tertiary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gertm) 1870
2.20.15.113 Literacy rate, adult total (percent of people ages 15 and above) (wdi_litrad) . . . 1870
2.20.15.114 Literacy rate, adult female (percent of females ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradf) . . . 1870
2.20.15.115 Literacy rate, adult male (percent of males ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradm) . . . 1870
2.20.15.116 Literacy rate, youth total (percent of people ages 15-24) (wdi_litry) 1871
2.20.15.117 Literacy rate, youth female (percent of females ages 15-24) (wdi_litryf) 1871
2.20.15.118 Literacy rate, youth male (percent of males ages 15-24) (wdi_litrym) 1871
2.20.15.119 School enrollment, primary (percent net) (wdi_nerp) . . . 1871
2.20.15.120 School enrollment, primary, female (percent net) (wdi_nerpf) 1872
2.20.15.121 School enrollment, primary, male (percent net) (wdi_nerpm) 1872
2.20.15.122 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerpr) . . . 1872
2.20.15.123 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprf) . . . 1872
2.20.15.124 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprm) . . . 1872
2.20.15.125 School enrollment, secondary (percent net) (wdi_ners) . . . 1873
2.20.15.126 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent net) (wdi_nersf) . . . 1873
2.20.15.127 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent net) (wdi_nersm) 1873
2.20.15.128 Confidence: Education System (wvs_confedu) . . . 1873
2.20.15.129 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total population (Female) (eu_edurstterisced02f) . . . 1874
2.20.15.130 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total population (Male) (eu_edurstterisced02m) . . . 1874
2.20.15.131 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total population (Total) (eu_edurstterisced02t) . . . 1874
2.20.15.132 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total population (Female) (eu_edurstterisced34f) . . . 1874

2.20.15.133 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total population (Male) (eu_edurstterisced34m) . . . 1874
2.20.15.134 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total population (Total) (eu_edurstterisced34t) . . . 1875
2.20.15.135 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total population (Female) (eu_edurstterisced58f) . . . 1875
2.20.15.136 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total population (Male) (eu_edurstterisced58m) . . . 1875
2.20.15.137 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total population (Total) (eu_edurstterisced58t) . . . 1875
2.20.16 Labour Market . . . 1875
2.20.16.1 Limits on Child Work in Constitution (ccp_childwrk) . . . 1875
2.20.16.2 Employed ICT specialists (percent of total employment) (eu_empict) 1876
2.20.16.3 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_empy1524f) . . . 1876
2.20.16.4 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_empy1524m) . . . 1876
2.20.16.5 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_empy1524t) . . . 1876
2.20.16.6 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_empy1564f) . . . 1876
2.20.16.7 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_empy1564m) . . . 1877
2.20.16.8 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_empy1564t) . . . 1877
2.20.16.9 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_empy2064f) . . . 1877
2.20.16.10 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_empy2064m) . . . 1877
2.20.16.11 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_empy2064t) . . . 1877
2.20.16.12 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_empy2554f) . . . 1877
2.20.16.13 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_empy2554m) . . . 1878
2.20.16.14 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_empy2554t) . . . 1878
2.20.16.15 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_empy5564f) . . . 1878
2.20.16.16 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_empy5564m) . . . 1878
2.20.16.17 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_empy5564t) . . . 1878
2.20.16.18 Researchers in all sectors as percentage of total employment - full-time (Female) (eu_resallf) . . . 1878
2.20.16.19 Researchers in all sectors as percentage of total employment - full-time (Total) (eu_resallt) . . . 1879
2.20.16.20 Researchers in Business Sector as percentage of total employment - full-time (Female) (eu_resbusf) . . . 1879
2.20.16.21 Researchers in Business Sector as percentage of total employment - full-time (Total) (eu_resbust) . . . 1879

2.20.16.22 Researchers in Higher Education as percentage of total employment - full-time (Female) (eu_reseduf) . . . 1879
2.20.16.23 Researchers in Higher Education as percentage of total employment - full-time (Total) (eu_resedut) . . . 1879
2.20.16.24 Researchers in Government as percentage of total employment - full-time (Female) (eu_resgovf) . . . 1880
2.20.16.25 Researchers in Government as percentage of total employment - full-time (Total) (eu_resgovt) . . . 1880
2.20.16.26 Researchers in Non-profits as percentage of total employment - full-time (Female) (eu_resnonpf) . . . 1880
2.20.16.27 Researchers in Non-profits as percentage of total employment - full-time (Total) (eu_resnonpt) . . . 1880
2.20.16.28 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctabf) . . . 1880
2.20.16.29 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctabm) . . . 1880
2.20.16.30 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctabt) . . . 1881
2.20.16.31 Employment in Manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctcff) . . . 1881
2.20.16.32 Employment in Manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcfm) . . . 1881
2.20.16.33 Employment in Manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctcft) . . . 1881
2.20.16.34 Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcf) . . . 1881
2.20.16.35 Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcm) . . . 1882
2.20.16.36 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmf) . . . 1882
2.20.16.37 Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmhf) . . . 1882
2.20.16.38 Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmhm) . . . 1882
2.20.16.39 Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmht) . . . 1882
2.20.16.40 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmm) . . . 1882
2.20.16.41 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmt) . . . 1883
2.20.16.42 Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctchtct) . . . 1883
2.20.16.43 Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcf) . . . 1883
2.20.16.44 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctcltclmf) . . . 1883
2.20.16.45 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltclmm) . . . 1883
2.20.16.46 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltclmt) . . . 1884
2.20.16.47 Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcm) . . . 1884

2.20.16.48 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcmf) . . . 1884
2.20.16.49 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcmm) . . . 1884
2.20.16.50 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcmt) . . . 1884
2.20.16.51 Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltct) . . . 1885
2.20.16.52 Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctdff) . . . 1885
2.20.16.53 Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctdfm) . . . 1885
2.20.16.54 Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctdft) . . . 1885
2.20.16.55 Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctgitf) . . . 1885
2.20.16.56 Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctgitm) . . . 1885
2.20.16.57 Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctgitt) . . . 1886
2.20.16.58 Employment in Services (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctguf) . . . 1886
2.20.16.59 Employment in Services (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctgum) 1886
2.20.16.60 Employment in Services (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctgut) . . . 1886
2.20.16.61 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female) percent total employment (eu_scth52n79f) . . . 1886
2.20.16.62 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Male) percent total employment (eu_scth52n79m) . . . 1886
2.20.16.63 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_scth52n79t) . . . 1887
2.20.16.64 Employment in high-tech sectors (Female) percent total employment (eu_scthtcf) . . . 1887
2.20.16.65 Employment in high-tech sectors (Male) percent total employment (eu_scthtcm) . . . 1887
2.20.16.66 Employment in high-tech sectors (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_scthtct) . . . 1887
2.20.16.67 Employment in Information and communication (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctjf) . . . 1887
2.20.16.68 Employment in Information and communication (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctjm) . . . 1888
2.20.16.69 Employment in Information and communication (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctjt) . . . 1888
2.20.16.70 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctkf) . . . 1888
2.20.16.71 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctkisf) . . . 1888
2.20.16.72 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctkishtcf) . . . 1888
2.20.16.73 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctkishtcm) . . . 1888
2.20.16.74 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctkishtct) . . . 1889

2.20.16.75 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctkism) . . . 1889
2.20.16.76 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctkismktothf) . . . 1889
2.20.16.77 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctkismktothm) . . . 1889
2.20.16.78 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctkismktotht) . . . 1889
2.20.16.79 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctkisothf) . . . 1890
2.20.16.80 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctkisothm) . . . 1890
2.20.16.81 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctkisotht) . . . 1890
2.20.16.82 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctkist) . . . 1890
2.20.16.83 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctkm) . . . 1890
2.20.16.84 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctkt) . . . 1890
2.20.16.85 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctlkisf) . . . 1891
2.20.16.86 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctlkism) . . . 1891
2.20.16.87 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctlkismktf) . . . 1891
2.20.16.88 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctlkismktm) . . . 1891
2.20.16.89 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctlkismktt) . . . 1891
2.20.16.90 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctlkisothf) . . . 1892
2.20.16.91 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctlkisothm) . . . 1892
2.20.16.92 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctlkisotht) . . . 1892
2.20.16.93 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctlkist) . . . 1892
2.20.16.94 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctmf) . . . 1892
2.20.16.95 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctmm) . . . 1892
2.20.16.96 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctmt) . . . 1893
2.20.16.97 Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctnf) . . . 1893
2.20.16.98 Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctnm) . . . 1893
2.20.16.99 Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctnt) . . . 1893
2.20.16.100 Employment in Education (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctpaf) . . . 1893

2.20.16.101 Employment in Education (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctpam) . . . 1894
2.20.16.102 Employment in Education (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctpat) . . . 1894
2.20.16.103 Employment in Education (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctpf) . . . 1894
2.20.16.104 Employment in Education (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctpm) . . . 1894
2.20.16.105 Employment in Education (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctpt) . . . 1894
2.20.16.106 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctqf) . . . 1894
2.20.16.107 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctqm) . . . 1895
2.20.16.108 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctqt) . . . 1895
2.20.16.109 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctrf) . . . 1895
2.20.16.110 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctrm) . . . 1895
2.20.16.111 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctrt) . . . 1895
2.20.16.112 Employment in Other service activities (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctsf) . . . 1896
2.20.16.113 Employment in Other service activities (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctsm) . . . 1896
2.20.16.114 Employment in Other service activities (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctst) . . . 1896
2.20.16.115 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, Female (percent of unemployment) (eu_unemppcunef) . . . 1896
2.20.16.116 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, Male (percent of unemployment) (eu_unemppcunem) . . . 1896
2.20.16.117 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, Total (percent of unemployment) (eu_unemppcunet) . . . 1896
2.20.16.118 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_unempy1524f) . . . 1897
2.20.16.119 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_unempy1524m) . . . 1897
2.20.16.120 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_unempy1524t) . . . 1897
2.20.16.121 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_unempy2574f) . . . 1897
2.20.16.122 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_unempy2574m) . . . 1897
2.20.16.123 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_unempy2574t) . . . 1898
2.20.16.124 Unemployment rates: Total, Female (percent of active population) (eu_unempytotf) . . . 1898
2.20.16.125 Unemployment rates: Total, Male (percent of active population) (eu_unempytotm) . . . 1898
2.20.16.126 Unemployment rates: Total, Female and Male (percent of active population) (eu_unempytott) . . . 1898
2.20.16.127 Employment rates for age group 15-24 (oecd_emplage_t1a) . . . 1898

2.20.16.128 Employment rates for age group 25-54 (oecd_emplage_t1b) 1898
2.20.16.129 Employment rates for age group 55-64 (oecd_emplage_t1c) 1899
2.20.16.130 Employment rates: Women (oecd_emplgndr_t1a) 1899
2.20.16.131 Employment rates: Men (oecd_emplgndr_t1b) 1899
2.20.16.132 Employment rates: Total (oecd_emplgndr_t1c) 1899
2.20.16.133 Average hours actually worked (oecd_hourswkd_t1) 1899
2.20.16.134 Long-term unemployment (oecd_ltunemp_t1) 1899
2.20.16.135 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: low (oecd_migeduemp_t1a) 1899
2.20.16.136 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1b) 1900
2.20.16.137 Employment rates of native-born pop. by edu. attainment: total (oecd_migeduemp_t1c) 1900
2.20.16.138 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: low (oecd_migeduemp_t1d) 1900
2.20.16.139 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1e) 1900
2.20.16.140 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: total (oecd_migeduemp_t1f) 1900
2.20.16.141 Unemployment rates of native-born populations: men (oecd_migunemp_t1a) 1900
2.20.16.142 Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: men (oecd_migunemp_t1b) 1901
2.20.16.143 Unemployment rates of native-born populations: women (oecd_migunemp_t1c) 1901
2.20.16.144 Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: women (oecd_migunemp_t1d) 1901
2.20.16.145 Unemployment rates of native-born populations: total (oecd_migunemp_t1e) 1901
2.20.16.146 Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: total (oecd_migunemp_t1f) 1901
2.20.16.147 Incidence of part-time employment (oecd_ptempl_t1) 1901
2.20.16.148 Share of Researchers per 1,000 people (oecd_research_t1) 1902
2.20.16.149 Self-employment rates: Women (oecd_selfempl_t1a) 1902
2.20.16.150 Self-employment rates: Men (oecd_selfempl_t1b) 1902
2.20.16.151 Self-employment rates: Total (oecd_selfempl_t1c) 1902
2.20.16.152 Youths(15-19) (oecd_socexclus_t1a) 1902
2.20.16.153 Youths(20-24) (oecd_socexclus_t1b) 1902
2.20.16.154 Unemployment rates: Women (oecd_unemplrt_t1a) 1902
2.20.16.155 Unemployment rates: Men (oecd_unemplrt_t1b) 1903
2.20.16.156 Unemployment rates: Total (oecd_unemplrt_t1c) 1903
2.20.16.157 Age dependency ratio (percent of working-age pop.) (wdi_agedr) . . 1903
2.20.16.158 Employers, total (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_emp) 1903
2.20.16.159 Employment in agriculture (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagr) 1903
2.20.16.160 Employment in agriculture, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrf) 1904
2.20.16.161 Employment in agriculture, male (percent male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrm) 1904

2.20.16.162 Children in employment, total (percent of children ages 7-14) (wdi_empch) . . . 1904
2.20.16.163 Children in employment, female (percent of female children ages 7-14) (wdi_empchf) . . . 1904
2.20.16.164 Children in employment, male (percent of male children ages 7-14) (wdi_empchm) . . . 1905
2.20.16.165 Employment in industry (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empind) . . . 1905
2.20.16.166 Employment in industry, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindf) . . . 1905
2.20.16.167 Employment in industry, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindm) . . . 1905
2.20.16.168 Employers, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empm) . . . 1906
2.20.16.169 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprfilo) . . . 1906
2.20.16.170 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprfne) . . . 1906
2.20.16.171 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprilo) . . . 1906
2.20.16.172 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprmilo) . . . 1906
2.20.16.173 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprmne) . . . 1907
2.20.16.174 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprne) . . . 1907
2.20.16.175 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_emppryfilo) . . . 1907
2.20.16.176 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (national est.) (wdi_emppryfne) . . . 1907
2.20.16.177 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_emppryilo) . . . 1908
2.20.16.178 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprymilo) . . . 1908
2.20.16.179 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male percent (national est.) (wdi_empprymne) . . . 1908
2.20.16.180 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total percent (national est.) (wdi_emppryne) . . . 1908
2.20.16.181 Employment in services (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empser) . . . 1908
2.20.16.182 Employment in services, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserf) . . . 1909
2.20.16.183 Employment in services, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserm) . . . 1909
2.20.16.184 Labor force with advanced education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedua) . . . 1909
2.20.16.185 Labor force with advanced education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduaf) . . . 1910
2.20.16.186 Labor force with advanced education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduam) . . . 1910
2.20.16.187 Labor force with basic education percent of total working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedub) . . . 1910

2.20.16.188 Labor force with basic education percent of female working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubf) . . . 1910
2.20.16.189 Labor force with basic education percent of male working-age pop. w. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubm) . . . 1910
2.20.16.190 Labor force with intermediate education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedui) . . . 1911
2.20.16.191 Labor force with intermediate education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduif) . . . 1911
2.20.16.192 Labor force with intermediate education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduim) . . . 1911
2.20.16.193 Labor force, female (percent of total labor force) (wdi_lfpf) . . . 1911
2.20.16.194 Labor force participation rate (percent female ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpfilo15) . . . 1912
2.20.16.195 Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpfne15) . . . 1912
2.20.16.196 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpilo15) . . . 1912
2.20.16.197 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpmilo15) . . . 1912
2.20.16.198 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpmne15) . . . 1912
2.20.16.199 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpne15) . . . 1913
2.20.16.200 Labor force participation rate, total (percent of total pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfpr) . . . 1913
2.20.16.201 Labor force participation rate, female (percent of female pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprf) . . . 1913
2.20.16.202 Labor force participation rate, male (percent of male pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprm) . . . 1913
2.20.16.203 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyfilo) . . . 1914
2.20.16.204 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyfne) . . . 1914
2.20.16.205 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyilo) . . . 1914
2.20.16.206 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpymilo) . . . 1914
2.20.16.207 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpymne) . . . 1915
2.20.16.208 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyne) . . . 1915
2.20.16.209 Part time employment, total (percent of total employment) (wdi_pte) 1915
2.20.16.210 Part time employment, female (percent of total female employment) (wdi_ptef) . . . 1915
2.20.16.211 Part time employment, male (percent of total male employment) (wdi_ptem) . . . 1915
2.20.16.212 Self-employed, total (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_semp) . . . 1916
2.20.16.213 Self-employed, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempf) . . . 1916
2.20.16.214 Self-employed, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempm) . . . 1916

2.20.16.215 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedua) . . . 1916
2.20.16.216 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduaf) . . . 1917
2.20.16.217 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduam) . . . 1917
2.20.16.218 Unemployment with basic education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedub) . . . 1917
2.20.16.219 Unemployment with basic education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempedubf) . . . 1917
2.20.16.220 Unemployment with basic education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempedubm) . . . 1918
2.20.16.221 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedui) . . . 1918
2.20.16.222 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduif) . . . 1918
2.20.16.223 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduim) . . . 1918
2.20.16.224 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempfilo) . . . 1918
2.20.16.225 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempfne) . . . 1919
2.20.16.226 Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempilo) . . . 1919
2.20.16.227 Unemployment, male (percent of male labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempmilo) . . . 1919
2.20.16.228 Unemployment, male (percent of male labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempmne) . . . 1919
2.20.16.229 Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempne) . . . 1919
2.20.16.230 Unemployment, youth female (percent of female labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyfilo) . . . 1920
2.20.16.231 Unemployment, youth female (percent of female labor force 15-24)(nation est.) (wdi_unempyfne) . . . 1920
2.20.16.232 Unemployment, youth total (percent of total labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyilo) . . . 1920
2.20.16.233 Unemployment, youth male (percent of male labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO) (wdi_unempymilo) . . . 1920
2.20.16.234 Unemployment, youth male (percent of male labor force 15-24)(national est.) (wdi_unempymne) . . . 1920
2.20.16.235 Unemployment, youth total (percent of total labor force 15-24)(national est.) (wdi_unempyne) . . . 1921
2.20.16.236 Confidence: Labour Unions (wvs_conflu) . . . 1921
2.20.16.237 Mean age of private paid employees (wwbi_meanageprpe) . . . 1921
2.20.16.238 Mean age of public paid employees (wwbi_meanagepupe) . . . 1921
2.20.16.239 Median age of private paid employees (wwbi_medianageprpe) . . . 1921
2.20.16.240 Median age of public paid employees (wwbi_medianagepupe) . . . 1922
2.20.16.241 Pay compression ratio in private sector (wwbi_paycomppr) . . . 1922
2.20.16.242 Pay compression ratio in public sector (wwbi_paycomppu) . . . 1922
2.20.16.243 Share of private paid employees with social security (wwbi_prpempss) 1922
2.20.16.244 Share of private paid employees with union membership (wwbi_prpempum) . . . 1922

2.20.16.245 Public sector employment as a share of formal employment (wwbi_psefemp) . . . 1922
2.20.16.246 Public sector employment as a share of total employment (wwbi_psemptot) . . . 1923
2.20.16.247 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psemptotf) . . . 1923
2.20.16.248 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psemptotm) . . . 1923
2.20.16.249 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Rural) (wwbi_psemptotr) . . . 1923
2.20.16.250 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Urban) (wwbi_psemptotu) . . . 1923
2.20.16.251 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment (wwbi_psepemp) . . . 1924
2.20.16.252 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psepempf) . . . 1924
2.20.16.253 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psepempm) . . . 1924
2.20.16.254 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Rural) (wwbi_psepempr) . . . 1924
2.20.16.255 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Urban) (wwbi_psepempu) . . . 1924
2.20.16.256 Share of public paid employees with social security (wwbi_pupempss) 1924
2.20.16.257 Share of public paid employees with union membership (wwbi_pupempum) . . . 1925
2.20.16.258 Rural residents as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_rrespripemp) . . . 1925
2.20.16.259 Rural resident as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_rrespubpemp) 1925
2.20.16.260 Individuals with no education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempn) . . . 1925
2.20.16.261 Individuals with primary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempp) . . . 1925
2.20.16.262 Individuals with secondary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpemps) . . . 1925
2.20.16.263 Individuals with tertiary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempt) . . . 1926
2.20.16.264 Individuals with no education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempn) . . . 1926
2.20.16.265 Individuals with primary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempp) . . . 1926
2.20.16.266 Individuals with secondary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupemps) . . . 1926
2.20.16.267 Individuals with tertiary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempt) . . . 1926
2.20.16.268 Share of total employees with tertiary edu. working in public sector (wwbi_tertiarypubsec) . . . 1927
2.20.16.269 Worker Rights Laws (ciri_work_l_s) . . . 1927
2.20.16.270 Worker Rights Practices (ciri_work_p_s) . . . 1927
2.20.17 Migration . . . 1928
2.20.17.1 Freedom of Foreign Movement and Travel (ciri_formov) . . . 1928
2.20.17.2 Net migration plus statistical adjusted (eu_demcnmigratn) . . . 1928
2.20.17.3 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Female (eu_imm118f) . . . 1928

2.20.17.4 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Male (eu_imm118m) . . . 1929
2.20.17.5 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Total (eu_imm118t) 1929
2.20.17.6 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Female (eu_imm1824f) 1929
2.20.17.7 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Male (eu_imm1824m) 1929
2.20.17.8 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Total (eu_imm1824t) 1929
2.20.17.9 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Female (eu_imm2534f) 1929
2.20.17.10 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Male (eu_imm2534m) 1930
2.20.17.11 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Total (eu_imm2534t) 1930
2.20.17.12 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Female (eu_imm3564f) 1930
2.20.17.13 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Male (eu_imm3564m) 1930
2.20.17.14 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Total (eu_imm3564t) 1930
2.20.17.15 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Female (eu_imm65f) . . 1930
2.20.17.16 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Male (eu_imm65m) . . . 1930
2.20.17.17 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Total (eu_imm65t) . . . 1931
2.20.17.18 Foreign-born population (oecd_migforpop_t1a) 1931
2.20.17.19 Foreign population (oecd_migforpop_t1b) 1931
2.20.17.20 Permanent inflows by category of entry: work (oecd_netmigr_t1a) . 1931
2.20.17.21 Permanent inflows by category of entry: free movements (oecd_netmigr_t1b) 1931
2.20.17.22 Permanent inflows by category of entry: accompanying family of workers (oecd_netmigr_t1c) 1931
2.20.17.23 Permanent inflows by category of entry: family (oecd_netmigr_t1d) 1932
2.20.17.24 Permanent inflows by category of entry: humanitarian (oecd_netmigr_t1e) 1932
2.20.17.25 Permanent inflows by category of entry: Other (oecd_netmigr_t1f) . 1932
2.20.17.26 Permanent inflows by category of entry: total (oecd_netmigr_t1g) . 1932
2.20.17.27 Inward Remittances Flow (rd_inw) 1932
2.20.17.28 Outward Remittances Flow (rd_outw) 1932
2.20.17.29 International migrant stock (percent of population) (wdi_imig) . . . 1932
2.20.17.30 Net migration (wdi_migration) 1933
2.20.17.31 Refugee population by country or territory of asylum (wdi_refasy) . 1933
2.20.17.32 Refugee population by country or territory of origin (wdi_refori) . . 1933
2.20.17.33 Refugees and asylum seekers as percent of the international migrant stock (unim_asy) 1934
2.20.17.34 International migrant stock as percent of the total population, females (unim_fem) 1934
2.20.17.35 Median age of female international migrant stock (unim_femmed) . 1934
2.20.17.36 percent of female international migrant stock aged btw. 20-64 (unim_femmid) 1934
2.20.17.37 percent of female international migrant stock aged 65 and above (unim_femold) 1934
2.20.17.38 percent of female international migrant stock aged under 20 (unim_femyng) 1934
2.20.17.39 Median age of international migrant stock (unim_med) 1935
2.20.17.40 International migrant stock as percent of the total population, males (unim_men) 1935
2.20.17.41 Median age of male international migrant stock (unim_menmed) . . 1935
2.20.17.42 percent of male international migrant stock aged btw. 20-64 (unim_menmid) 1935

2.20.17.43 percent of male international migrant stock aged 65 and above (unim_menold) . . . 1935
2.20.17.44 percent of male international migrant stock aged under 20 (unim_menyng) . . . 1935
2.20.17.45 percent of international migrant stock aged btw. 20-64 (unim_mid) . 1936
2.20.17.46 percent of international migrant stock aged 65 and above (unim_old) 1936
2.20.17.47 Female migrants as percent of the international migrant stock (unim_sex) . . . 1936
2.20.17.48 International migrant stock as percent of the total population, total (unim_tot) . . . 1936
2.20.17.49 percent of international migrant stock aged under 20 (unim_yng) . . 1936
2.20.17.50 Refugees under the mandate of the UNHCR by country or territory of asylum (wdi_refhcras) . . . 1936
2.20.17.51 Refugees under the mandate of the UNHCR by country or territory of origin (wdi_refhcror) . . . 1937
2.20.18 Environment . . . 1937
2.20.18.1 Built-up land footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_bul) . . 1937
2.20.18.2 Carbon footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_carb) 1937
2.20.18.3 Cropland footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_crop) 1938
2.20.18.4 Ecological footprint of consumption per person (gha per person) (ef_ef) 1938
2.20.18.5 Fish footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_fg) 1938
2.20.18.6 Forest product footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_for) . 1938
2.20.18.7 Grazing footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_gl) 1939
2.20.18.8 Agriculture Issue Category (epi_agr) . . . 1939
2.20.18.9 Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category (epi_bdh) . . . 1939
2.20.18.10 Climate Change Issue Category (epi_cch) . . . 1940
2.20.18.11 Ecosystem Services Issue Category (epi_ecs) . . . 1942
2.20.18.12 Environmental Health Policy Objective (epi_eh) . . . 1942
2.20.18.13 Environmental Performance Index (epi_epi) . . . 1942
2.20.18.14 Ecosystem Vitality Policy Objective (epi_ev) . . . 1943
2.20.18.15 Fisheries Issue Category (epi_fsh) . . . 1943
2.20.18.16 Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category (epi_h2o) 1944
2.20.18.17 Heavy Metals Issue Category (epi_hmt) . . . 1944
2.20.18.18 Waste Management Issue Category (epi_wmg) . . . 1945
2.20.18.19 Water Resources Issue Category (epi_wrs) . . . 1945
2.20.18.20 Agricultural land (percent of Land area) (fao_luagr) . . . 1945
2.20.18.21 Arable land (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrara) 1945
2.20.18.22 Cropland (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrcrop) 1945
2.20.18.23 Agriculture area actually irrigated (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirrac) . . . 1946
2.20.18.24 Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Cropland) (fao_luagrirreqcrop) . . . 1946
2.20.18.25 Agriculture area under organic agric. (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrorg) . . . 1946
2.20.18.26 Cropland (percent of Land area) (fao_lucrop) . . . 1946
2.20.18.27 Forest land (percent of Land area) (fao_luforest) . . . 1946
2.20.18.28 Planted forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforplant) 1946
2.20.18.29 Other naturally regenerated forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforreg) . . . 1947
2.20.18.30 The Region of the Country (ht_region) . . . 1947

2.20.18.31 Natural Resource Protection Indicator (nrmi_nrpi) . . . 1948
2.20.18.32 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion (oecd_airqty_t1) . . . 1948
2.20.18.33 Greenhouse gas emissions (oecd_greenhouse_t1) . . . 1948
2.20.18.34 Sulphur Oxides Emissions (oecd_soxnox_t1a) . . . 1948
2.20.18.35 Nitrogene Oxides Emissions (oecd_soxnox_t1b) . . . 1948
2.20.18.36 Total amount of municipal waste generated (oecd_waste_t1b) . . . 1948
2.20.18.37 The Ocean Health Index (ohi_ohi) . . . 1948
2.20.18.38 Environmental Policy Performance Index (sgi_en) . . . 1949
2.20.18.39 Environmental Policy Performance - Environment (sgi_enen) . . . 1949
2.20.18.40 Environmental Policy Performance - Global Environmental Protection (sgi_enge) . . . 1949
2.20.18.41 Agricultural irrigated land (percent of total agricultural land) (wdi_agrland) . . . 1949
2.20.18.42 Arable land (percent of land area) (wdi_araland) . . . 1950
2.20.18.43 Land area (sq. km) (wdi_area) . . . 1950
2.20.18.44 Land area where elevation is below 5 meters (percent of total land area) (wdi_areabelow) . . . 1950
2.20.18.45 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2) . . . 1950
2.20.18.46 Forest area (percent of land area) (wdi_forest) . . . 1951
2.20.18.47 Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability (wdi_piesr) . 1951
2.20.18.48 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) (wdi_precip) . . . 1951
2.20.18.49 Confidence: The Environmental Protection Movement (mean) (wvs_confenv) . . . 1951
2.20.18.50 Government should reduce environmental pollution (wvs_envgov) . . 1952
2.20.18.51 Would give part of my income for the environment (wvs_envinc) . . 1952
2.20.18.52 Increase in taxes if used to prevent environmental pollution (wvs_envtax) . . . 1952
2.20.18.53 Count of environmental and agricultural legislative framework policies (aepd_frame) . . . 1952
2.20.18.54 Count of environmental and agricultural legislative policies (aepd_legis) 1952
2.20.18.55 Count of mixed environmental and agricultural policies (aepd_mix) 1953
2.20.18.56 Count of environmental and agricultural monitoring policies (aepd_monitor) . . . 1953
2.20.18.57 Count of environmental and agricultural payment scheme policies (aepd_pay) . . . 1953
2.20.18.58 Count of environmental and legislative research and development policies (aepd_rd) . . . 1953
2.20.18.59 Count of environmental and agricultural regulatory policies (aepd_reg) 1953
2.20.18.60 Total count of agricultural-environmental policies (aepd_total) . . . 1954
2.20.18.61 The region of the country (wdi_region) . . . 1954
2.20.19 Health . . . 1954
2.20.19.1 Subjective Happiness (ess_happy) . . . 1955
2.20.19.2 Subjective Health (ess_health) . . . 1955
2.20.19.3 Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, Female (eu_demmlifexpf) . . . 1956
2.20.19.4 Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, Male (eu_demmlifexpm) . . . 1956
2.20.19.5 Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, Total (eu_demmlifexpt) . . . 1956
2.20.19.6 Dentists, per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_headenthhab) . . . 1956
2.20.19.7 Dentists, number (eu_headentnr) . . . 1956
2.20.19.8 Dentists, inhabitants per dentist (eu_headentp) . . . 1957

2.20.19.9 Curative care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per curative care beds (eu_heahbedcurhabp) . . . 1957
2.20.19.10 Curative care beds in hospitals, number (eu_heahbedcurnr) . . . 1957
2.20.19.11 Curative care beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_heahbedcurphthab) . . . 1957
2.20.19.12 Available beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedhabp) . 1957
2.20.19.13 Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals, inhabitant per bed (eu_heahbedlthabp) . . . 1957
2.20.19.14 Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals, number (eu_heahbedltnr) . . . 1958
2.20.19.15 Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals per 100,000 inhab. (eu_heahbedltphthab) . . . 1958
2.20.19.16 Available beds in hospitals, number (eu_heahbednr) . . . 1958
2.20.19.17 Other beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedothhabp) . 1958
2.20.19.18 Other beds in hospitals, number (eu_heahbedothnr) . . . 1958
2.20.19.19 Other beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heahbedothphthab) . . . 1958
2.20.19.20 Available beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_heahbedphthab) . . . 1959
2.20.19.21 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedpsyhabp) . . . 1959
2.20.19.22 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, number (eu_heahbedpsynr) . . . 1959
2.20.19.23 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heahbedpsyphthab) . . . 1959
2.20.19.24 Medical doctors, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heamdochthab) . . . 1959
2.20.19.25 Medical doctors, number (eu_heamdocnr) . . . 1959
2.20.19.26 Medical doctors, inhabitants per doctor (eu_heamdocp) . . . 1960
2.20.19.27 Professionally active nurses and midwives, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heanurshthab) . . . 1960
2.20.19.28 Professionally active nurses and midwives, number (eu_heanursnr) . 1960
2.20.19.29 Professionally active nurses and midwives, inhabitants per nurse/midwive (eu_heanursp) . . . 1960
2.20.19.30 Pharmacists, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heapharmhthab) . . . 1960
2.20.19.31 Pharmacists, number (eu_heapharmnr) . . . 1960
2.20.19.32 Pharmacists, inhabitants per pharmacist (eu_heapharmp) . . . 1961
2.20.19.33 Internet use: seeking health information (eu_isiuhlt) . . . 1961
2.20.19.34 Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104f) . . . 1961
2.20.19.35 Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104m) . . . 1961
2.20.19.36 Healthy Life Years, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104t) . . 1961
2.20.19.37 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104f) . . . 1961
2.20.19.38 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104m) . . . 1962
2.20.19.39 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104t) . . 1962
2.20.19.40 Health Score (iiag_he) . . . 1962
2.20.19.41 Practising physicians (oecd_doctor_g1) . . . 1962
2.20.19.42 Medical graduates (oecd_doctor_g3) . . . 1962
2.20.19.43 Total fertility rates (oecd_fertility_t1) . . . 1962
2.20.19.44 Infant mortality (oecd_infmorty_g1) . . . 1963
2.20.19.45 Life expectancy at birth: Total (oecd_lifeexpy_g1) . . . 1963
2.20.19.46 Life expectancy at birth: Women (oecd_lifeexpy_g2a) . . . 1963
2.20.19.47 Life expectancy at birth: Men (oecd_lifeexpy_g2b) . . . 1963

2.20.19.48 Practising nurses (oecd_nurse_g1) . . . 1963
2.20.19.49 Nursing graduates (oecd_nurse_g3) . . . 1963
2.20.19.50 Total expenditure on health (oecd_pphlthxp_t1c) . . . 1963
2.20.19.51 Road fatalities (oecd_rddeath_t1) . . . 1964
2.20.19.52 Adult population smoking daily (oecd_smoke_g1) . . . 1964
2.20.19.53 Current health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_chexppgdp) . . . 1964
2.20.19.54 People with basic handwashing facilities (percent of population) (wdi_hwf) . . . 1964
2.20.19.55 People with basic handwashing facilities, rural (percent of rural population) (wdi_hwfr) . . . 1964
2.20.19.56 People with basic handwashing facilities, urban (percent of urban population) (wdi_hwfu) . . . 1965
2.20.19.57 Out-of-pocket expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ophexp) . . . 1965
2.20.19.58 Smoking prevalence, females (percent of adults) (wdi_smokf) . . . 1965
2.20.19.59 Smoking prevalence, males (percent of adults) (wdi_smokm) . . . 1965
2.20.19.60 Alcohol consumption per capita (in litres) (who_alcohol10) . . . 1965
2.20.19.61 Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women (aged 15-49)(percent) (who_anpreg) . . . 1966
2.20.19.62 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Rural (who_dwrur) . . . 1966
2.20.19.63 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total (who_dwtot) . . . 1966
2.20.19.64 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Urban (who_dwurb) . . . 1966
2.20.19.65 Healthy Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_halef) . . . 1967
2.20.19.66 Healthy Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_halem) . . . 1967
2.20.19.67 Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_halet) . . . 1967
2.20.19.68 Infant mortality rate, Female (who_infmortf) . . . 1967
2.20.19.69 Infant mortality rate, Male (who_infmortm) . . . 1967
2.20.19.70 Infant mortality rate, Total (who_infmortt) . . . 1967
2.20.19.71 Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_lef) . . . 1968
2.20.19.72 Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_lem) . . . 1968
2.20.19.73 Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_let) . . . 1968
2.20.19.74 Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births) (who_matmort) . . . 1968
2.20.19.75 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female (who_mrf) . . . 1968
2.20.19.76 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male (who_mrm) . . . 1969
2.20.19.77 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total (who_mrt) . . . 1969
2.20.19.78 Estimated road traffic death rate (100,000 population) (who_roadtrd) 1969
2.20.19.79 Rural population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_sanitrur) . . . 1969
2.20.19.80 Total population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_sanittot) . . . 1969
2.20.19.81 Urban population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_saniturb) . . . 1969
2.20.19.82 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Female (who_suif) . . . 1970
2.20.19.83 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Male (who_suim) . . . 1970
2.20.19.84 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Total (who_suit) . . . 1970
2.20.19.85 National-level average scores for subjective well-being (whr_hap) . . . 1970
2.20.19.86 Confidence: Health Care System (wvs_confhcs) . . . 1970

2.20.19.87 Feeling of happiness (wvs_hap) . . . 1971
2.20.19.88 State of health (subjective) (wvs_subh) . . . 1971
2.20.19.89 Share of private paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_prpemphi) . . . 1971
2.20.19.90 Share of public paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_pupemphi) 1971
2.20.19.91 Projected diabetes prevalence in 2050 (percent) in adults (idf_dia2050) 1972
2.20.19.92 Projected diabetes-related health expenditure per person in 2050 (idf_hepp2050) . . . 1972
2.20.19.93 Projected prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (percent) among adults in 2050 (idf_ifg2050) . . . 1972
2.20.19.94 Projected prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (percent) among adults in 2050 (idf_igt2050) . . . 1972
2.20.20 Energy and Infrastructure . . . 1972
2.20.20.1 Households with broadband access (percent of households with Internet access) (eu_ispchhiacc) . . . 1972
2.20.20.2 Navigable canals (kilometre) (eu_trcnlkm) . . . 1973
2.20.20.3 Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes) (eu_trfrldnld) . . . 1973
2.20.20.4 Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes) (eu_trldnld) . . . 1973
2.20.20.5 Motorways (kilometre) (eu_trmwaykm) . . . 1973
2.20.20.6 Other roads (kilometre) (eu_trrdothkm) . . . 1973
2.20.20.7 Navigable rivers (kilometre) (eu_trrivkm) . . . 1973
2.20.20.8 Electrified railway lines (kilometre) (eu_trrlelckm) . . . 1974
2.20.20.9 Total railway lines (kilometre) (eu_trrlkm) . . . 1974
2.20.20.10 Railway lines with double and more tracks (kilometre) (eu_trrltge2km) 1974
2.20.20.11 Infrastructure Score (iiag_inf) . . . 1974
2.20.20.12 Crude oil import prices (oecd_oilprices_t1) . . . 1974
2.20.20.13 Production of crude oil (oecd_oilprod_t1) . . . 1974
2.20.20.14 Contribution of renewables to energy supply (oecd_rnewable_t1) . . . 1974
2.20.20.15 Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP (oecd_tpes_t1) . . . 1975
2.20.20.16 Inland goods transport (oecd_transpgood_t1) . . . 1975
2.20.20.17 Inland passenger transport (oecd_transppasseng_t1) . . . 1975
2.20.20.18 Generation intensities of municipal waste (oecd_waste_t1a) . . . 1975
2.20.20.19 Water abstractions per capita (oecd_water_t1a) . . . 1975
2.20.20.20 Total abstractions of water (oecd_water_t1b) . . . 1975
2.20.20.21 Electricity generation (oecd_welecgen_t1) . . . 1975
2.20.20.22 Total primary energy supply (oecd_wenergys_t1) . . . 1976
2.20.20.23 Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year (ross_gas_exp) . . . 1976
2.20.20.24 Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexp) . . . 1976
2.20.20.25 Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexpc) . . . 1976
2.20.20.26 Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/dollars per million BTU of natural gas (ross_gas_price) . . . 1976
2.20.20.27 Gas production, million barrels oil equiv. (ross_gas_prod) . . . 1976
2.20.20.28 Gas production value in 2000 dollars (ross_gas_value_2000) . . . 1976
2.20.20.29 Gas production value in 2014 dollars (ross_gas_value_2014) . . . 1977
2.20.20.30 Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day (ross_oil_exp) . . . 1977
2.20.20.31 Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollars (ross_oil_netexp) . . . 1977

2.20.20.32 Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars (ross_oil_netexpc) . . . 1977
2.20.20.33 Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/barrel (ross_oil_price) . . . 1977
2.20.20.34 Oil production in metric tons (ross_oil_prod) . . . 1977
2.20.20.35 Oil production value in 2000 dollars (ross_oil_value_2000) . . . 1978
2.20.20.36 Oil production value in 2014 dollars (ross_oil_value_2014) . . . 1978
2.20.20.37 Access to electricity (percent of population) (wdi_acel) . . . 1978
2.20.20.38 Access to electricity, rural (percent of rural population) (wdi_acelr) . 1978
2.20.20.39 Access to electricity, urban (percent of urban population) (wdi_acelu) 1978
2.20.20.40 Alternative and nuclear energy (percent of total energy use) (wdi_ane) 1978
2.20.20.41 Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_broadb) . . . 1979
2.20.20.42 Renewable electricity output (percent of total electricity output) (wdi_elerenew) . . . 1979
2.20.20.43 Electricity production from coal sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodcoal) . . . 1979
2.20.20.44 Electricity production from natural gas sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodgas) . . . 1979
2.20.20.45 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodhyd) . . . 1980
2.20.20.46 Electricity production from nuclear sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodnuc) . . . 1980
2.20.20.47 Electricity production from oil sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodoil) . . . 1980
2.20.20.48 Energy imports, net (percent of energy use) (wdi_eneimp) . . . 1980
2.20.20.49 Renewable energy consumption (percent of total final energy consumption) (wdi_enerenew) . . . 1980
2.20.20.50 Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) (wdi_eneuse) . . . 1981
2.20.20.51 Fossil fuel energy consumption (percent of total) (wdi_fossil) . . . 1981
2.20.20.52 Individuals using the Internet (percent of population) (wdi_internet) 1981
2.20.20.53 Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_mobile) . . . 1981
2.20.20.54 Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) (wdi_powcon) . . . 1981
2.20.20.55 Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_tele) . . . 1982
2.20.20.56 Electricity (wef_elec) . . . 1982
2.20.20.57 Transport infrastructure (wef_qoi) . . . 1982
2.20.20.58 Water infrastructure (wef_wi) . . . 1982
2.20.20.59 Inland waterways transportation (1000's tonnes) (eu_trinlw) . . . 1982
2.20.20.60 Bagasse: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regba) . . . 1982
2.20.20.61 Bioenergy: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regbi) . . 1983
2.20.20.62 Biogas: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regbiogas) . . 1983
2.20.20.63 Concentrated Solar Power: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regcosopo) . . . 1983
2.20.20.64 Geothermal: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regge) . 1983
2.20.20.65 Hydropower: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_reghy) . 1983
2.20.20.66 Liquid Biofuels: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_reglibi) 1983
2.20.20.67 Marine: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regma) . . . 1984
2.20.20.68 ffshore Wind Energy: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regofwien) . . . 1984
2.20.20.69 Onshore Wind Energy: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regonwien) . . . 1984

2.20.20.70 Other Solid Biofuels: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regotsobi) . . . 1984
2.20.20.71 Pumped Storage: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regpust) . . . 1984
2.20.20.72 Renewable Hydropower: Renewable Electricity Generation (pg_regrehy) . . . 1984
2.20.20.73 Renewable Municipal Waste: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regremuwa) . . . 1985
2.20.20.74 Solar: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regso) . . . 1985
2.20.20.75 Solid Biofuels and Renewable Municipal Waste: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regsobianremuwa) . . . 1985
2.20.20.76 Solar Photovoltaic: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regsoph) . . . 1985
2.20.20.77 Total Renewable Energy (pg_regtoreen) . . . 1985
2.20.20.78 Wind: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh): (pg_regwi) . . . 1985
2.20.21 Bureaucratic Structure . . . 1985
2.20.21.1 Multidimensional Index of Bureaucratic Underrepresentation (mibu_ibu) . . . 1986
2.20.22 Conflict . . . 1986
2.20.22.1 Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International (gd_ptsa) . . . 1986
2.20.22.2 Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch (gd_ptsh) . . . 1986
2.20.22.3 Political Terror Scale - US State Department (gd_ptss) . . . 1987

3 Bibliography **1988**

1 Explanatory Notes

1.1 Release Notes v8

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. The interdisciplinary nature of Demscore data facilitates large-scale comparative analyses. This is essential to advance adequate policy responses to complex societal challenges associated with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and beyond, facing Sweden, Europe, and the world today.

With a firm commitment to transparency and openness, Demscore v8 enables users to gain comprehensive insights into various topics across the social sciences. The joint infrastructure ensures data integrity and quality at the highest international standards and maximizes usability in the measurement of contextual data with over 26.000 variables across nearly all countries in the world, from 1750 to the present.

This creates critical time- and cost saving advantages in data collection, management, distribution, and not the least for end-users in the scientific community. Demscore's unique approach to translating and merging data scales up to more than 420.000 variable versions available in the infrastructure, storing more than 10 billion non-missing observations.

This collaborative effort between leading Swedish universities pushes the scale of social science data to a new level and offers unprecedented possibilities for interdisciplinary research and knowledge advancement.

These are the key features of Demscore:

1. **Customized Download:** A fully normalized, joint PostgreSQL database, sophisticated programming, and a user-friendly web-based interface for users to generate custom-designed datasets and codebooks for download.
2. **Translations and Data Merges:** Demscore currently offers more than 1300 merge options between datasets.
3. **Metadata:** Demscore takes information on and organization of metadata to new heights with the inclusion of customized codebooks, a detailed methodology document, and a comprehensive handbook.
4. **Handling of Missing Data:** Demscore pioneers in developing an innovative approach to tackle missing data. Researchers can now account for missing values with increased precision, leading to more robust and reliable analyses.
5. **Merge Scores:** Demscore introduces a unique merge mechanism. This powerful tool enables researchers to combine datasets effortlessly, uncovering connections and patterns that were previously hidden in isolated data silos.
6. **Thematic Datasets:** Demscore provides researchers with curated thematic datasets, each focused on a specific topic. These datasets bring together relevant variables from across the Demscore partners, facilitating in-depth investigations and comprehensive analyses of specific domains.
7. **Interactive Web Portal:** In addition to all the above, Demscore's web portal offers interactive visualization tools, user support and additional information on all partners and data sources.

For more information, please visit `https://www.demscore.se/` or contact contact@demscore.se.

1.2 New in Demscore version 8

A detailed description of changes and additions made for version 8 compared to version 7 can be found in the Methodology Document.

1.3 The Demscore Codebook

The autogenerated Demscore Codebook lists variable entries for those variables chosen by the user along with citation guidelines and licenses 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 to generate an automated codebook.
Demscore maintains a single set of standard entries for metadata across all datasets, to which all project members contribute their information. Additionally, variables within different datasets may have varying sets of additional information requirements specific to each dataset. These dataset-specific entries are also included, but they are presented as variable-specific metadata beneath the standard entries.
At the outset of the harmonization process, Demscore underwent a thorough variable name cleanup. This involved tasks such as replacing spaces or dots in variable names with underscores and converting all letters to lowercase. Notably, the original tags remain preserved and stored in the PostgreSQL table. Each variable in Demscore is accessible in both short and long forms. The short form comprises the cleaned version of the original variable tag, while the long form starts with the dataset name from which it originates, 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) and *hdata_fomin_ministerpersonalid* (long form) in Demscore.

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

1.4 Methodology

For details on our methodology please see the Demscore Methodology document available for download on the Demscore website.

1.5 Citations

The Demscore project does not have a formal citation of its own. Hence, when using Demscore, we suggest that you cite the respective projects and datasets. We indicate how every dataset is to be cited in the autogenerated codebook you retreive with your data download, both in the dataset description and the codebook entry for each variable. Most often it is sufficient to cite the dataset a variable originates from, but sometimes there is a variable specific citation listed in the codebook entry in addition to that. For these cases, please also add the variable specific citation to the reference list of your publication. Full references are linked in the codebook entries of the variables and listed in the codebook's bibliography. We suggest you to also cite the Demscore Methodology Document when using data retrieved through Demscore.

1.6 Missing Data

Demscore indicates different types of missingness for observations in the customized datasets:
Missing in original data = Whenever an observation in the original variable is a missing (NA, missing code such as 7777, blank cell), we preserve this missing value. When the original source has special codes for various types of missing, those are preserved.
Missing code: -11111 = Demscore code for observation is missing due to the translation/merge, i.e., missing data due to no data being included for this combination of identifiers in the end Output Unit.
Missing code: -22222 = No observation is merged/translated, but the original data contains information for these identifier combinations elsewhere. For these cases, we use a different code. The

user needs to consult the reference documents (Methodology Document Section 5.1. or the Demscore Handbook) to clarify why the translation to the identifier combinations in the end Output Unit was not possible.

Please note that an observation that is missing in its original output unit does no take the value -11111, but appears as NA/blank cell in the customized dataset.

1.7 Download ID

The download ID can be shared 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 and will always retrieve the same data, even if the Demscore version was updated in the meantime.

Download ID:

1.8 Unit Identifier Variables

An Output Unit is defined as an output format in which variables can be retrieved from one or more datasets through a strictly defined output grid. A unit table defining this output grid contains unit identifier columns with u_ prefixes and the table is sorted based on these unit identifier columns and has a fixed number of rows. Unit columns are based on the columns that constitute the unit of analysis in a dataset. They are added to the original dataset and marked by a unit prefix (consisting of a u_ and the dataset unit name) before the original variable name. Unit columns can contain slightly modified data, e.g., missing values are replaced by a default value. Sometimes we add additional columns to the unit table, for instance if a dataset includes both a country_id column with a numeric country code, we add the variable storing the full country name to the unit table as well for better readability.

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. 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`

2.1 QoG Environmental Indicators Dataset

Dataset tag: qog_ei

Output Unit: QoG Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per country and year. That means there is one row for each combination of country and year in the dataset. This unit is identified using the cname column and the year column.

Description: The Quality of Government Environmental Indicators Dataset (QoG-EI) is a compilation of major freely available indicators measuring environmental performance of countries over time.

Dataset citation: Povitkina, Marina, Natalia Alvarado Pachon Cem Mert Dalli. 2021. The Quality of Government Environmental Indicators Dataset, version Sep21. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_ei_sept21_august2023.pdf`

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/environmental-indicators-dataset`

2.1.1 Identifiers

Variables in this section alone or in combination uniquely identify rows in the dataset.

2.1.1.1 Country Name (cname)

Long tag: qog_ei_cname

Original tag: cname
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Description:
Country Name

2.1.1.2 Country Code (ccode)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccode
Original tag: ccode
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Description:
Country Code ISO

2.1.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_ei_year
Original tag: year
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Description:
Year of observation

2.1.1.4 Country Name QoG (cname_qog)

Long tag: qog_ei_cname_qog
Original tag: cname_qog
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Description:
Country Name QoG

2.1.1.5 Country Code QoG (ccode_qog)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccode_qog
Original tag: ccode_qog
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Description:
Country Code QoG

2.1.1.6 Country Code (ccodealp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccodealp
Original tag: ccodealp
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Description:
Country Code

2.1.1.7 Country Code and Year (ccodealp_year)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccodealp_year
Original tag: ccodealp_year
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Description:
Country Code and Year

2.1.1.8 Country Code COW (ccodecow)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccodecow
Original tag: ccodecow

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Description:

Correlates of War country code

2.1.1.9 Country Code V-Dem (ccodevdem)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccodevdem

Original tag: ccodevdem

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Description:

Country code V-Dem

2.1.1.10 County Name and Year (cname_year)

Long tag: qog_ei_cname_year

Original tag: cname_year

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Description:

Country name and year

2.1.1.11 Version (version)

Long tag: qog_ei_version

Original tag: version

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Description:

Version

2.1.2 Accountable Climate Targets

Dataset by: Frida Borang, Simon Felgendreher, Niklas Harring, and Asa Lofgren. The authors assess and compare the accountability of climate targets as outlined in the nationally determined contributions (NDC) of the Paris Agreement. Link to the original source: `https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/7/1861/htm`

2.1.2.1 Accountable Climate Target (act_act)

Long tag: qog_ei_act_act

Original tag: act_act

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Boräng et al. (2019)

Description:

A binary measure of whether a country has an accountable climate target (ACT) or not. An ACT is a precise emissions target for which other countries can hold a country - and only that country - accountable. A country has an ACT if it fulfills two criteria: 1) the country's nationally determined contribution (NDC) must state an economy-wide target in reference to emission levels from a past year, a target compared to the business-as-usual scenario, or a target in terms of the CO2 emissions per unit of gross domestic product (GDP); 2) the commitment must not be conditional upon receiving financial support from third parties. The measure is for 2015, at the time of the first NDCs.

2.1.3 Aquastat

Dataset by: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO). AQUASTAT is the FAO global information system on water resources and agricultural water management. Link to the original source: `http://www.fao.org/aquastat/en/`

2.1.3.1 Renewable internal freshwater resources (bln m3) (as_rifr)

Long tag: qog_ei_as_rifr

Original tag: as_rifr

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2021)

Description:

Renewable water resources (internal and external) include average annual flow of rivers and recharge of aquifers generated from endogenous precipitation and those water resources that are not generated in the country, such as inflows from upstream countries (groundwater and surface water), and part of the water of border lakes and/or rivers. Measured in billion cubic meters (bln m3).

2.1.3.2 Water stress: freshwater withdrawal, proportion of available freshwater (as_ws)

Long tag: qog_ei_as_ws

Original tag: as_ws

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2021)

Description:

The level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental flow requirements. Main sectors include agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, electricity industry, and services. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity.

2.1.4 Bertelsmann Transformation Index

Dataset by: Bertelsmann Stiftung The Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index (BTI) analyzes and evaluates the quality of democracy, a market economy, and political management in 137 developing and transition countries. It measures successes and setbacks on the path towards democracy based on the rule of law and a socially responsible market economy. In-depth country reports provide the basis for assessing the state of transformation and persistent challenges and for evaluating the ability of policymakers to carry out consistent and targeted reforms. The BTI is the first cross-national comparative index that collects data to comprehensively measure the quality of governance during processes of transition. Link to the original source: `http://www.bti-project.org/en/index/`

2.1.4.1 Environmental concerns taken into account (bti_envc)

Long tag: qog_ei_bti_envc

Original tag: bti_envc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2020)

Description:

Expert answer to the question "To what extent are environmental concerns effectively taken into account?"

The variable ranges from 1 to 10, where 1 is 'Environmental concerns receive no consideration and are entirely subordinated to growth efforts. There is no environmental regulation', 4 is 'Environmental concerns receive only sporadic consideration and are often subordinated to growth efforts. Environmental regulation is weak and hardly enforced', 7 is 'Environmental concerns are taken into account but are occasionally subordinated to growth efforts. Environmental regulation and incentives are in place, but their enforcement at times is deficient', and 10 is 'Environmental concerns are effectively taken into account and are carefully balanced with growth efforts. Environmental regulation and incentives are in place and enforced'.

2.1.5 Cooperation in International Climate Change Regime

Dataset by: Michèle B. Baettig, Simone Brander, Dieter M. Imboden The index and its components measure countries' cooperation within the international climate change regime. The Cooperation in International Climate Change Regime Index is an aggregate of five indicators: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol Indicators, which measure countries' commitment to common international goals, and the Reporting, Finance, and Emission Indicators, which measure the degree to which countries follow up on the respective commitments within the international regime. Link to the original source: `https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1462901108000440`

2.1.5.1 Cooperation in International Climate Change Regime Index (ccci_coop)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccci_coop

Original tag: ccci_coop

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Bättig et al. (2008)

Description:

The index aggregates the UNFCCC, Kyoto Protocol, Reporting, Finance, and Emission Indicators. All variables are summed and have equal weight except for the Emission Indicator which is given double weight. The index varies on a 0-6 scale.

2.1.5.2 Emission Indicator (ccci_em)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccci_em

Original tag: ccci_em

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Bättig et al. (2008)

Description:

The indicator measures the status of CO2 emissions while accounting for differences in national population and different paths of economic development. Countries are assessed according to the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC), which indicates that the relationship between per capita CO2 emissions and per capita GDP is positive only up to a certain point of development, after which the relationship becomes negative. A +/- 50 percent interval is created for the EKC, and a trend is measured for each country from 1990 to 2002. If a country's trend is greater than the +50 percent band, the country scores 0. If a country's trend is less than the band, it scores 1.

2.1.5.3 Finance Indicator (ccci_fin)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccci_fin

Original tag: ccci_fin

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Bättig et al. (2008)

Description:

The indicator measures how well a country has upheld its financial obligations to the core budget of the UNFCCC. Countries were evaluated according to their 'Status of Contributions' reports from 1996 and 2005. A score of 1 is given if the country has paid all due payments up to the present year and at least 50 percent of the amount for the present year. The score decreases linearly to a score of 0 if the country has paid no contributions.

2.1.5.4 Kyoto Protocol Indicator (ccci_kyoto)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccci_kyoto

Original tag: ccci_kyoto

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Bättig et al. (2008)

Description:

This two-part indicator equally weighs the willingness and promptness of a country in adopting the Kyoto Protocol. Willingness is scored as either 0.5 if a country adopted the Kyoto Protocol by the end of 2005 or 0 if it did not. Promptness is scored on a declining scale that starts at 0.5 and ends at 0. The highest score is given if a country adopted the Kyoto Protocol at its earliest possible ratification in April 1998. The lowest score is given if a country had not ratified the Kyoto Protocol by the end of 2005.

2.1.5.5 Reporting Indicator (ccci_rep)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccci_rep

Original tag: ccci_rep

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Bättig et al. (2008)

Description:

This two-part indicator equally measures whether and how fast a country has submitted its latest National Communication (NC) on the state of its climate plan. The country is scored either 0.5 if it submitted the lastest required NC before the end of 2005 or 0 if it did not. The country is given an additional 0.5 if the report was submitted before the deadline. This score decreases until reaching 0 for a submission 6 or more months after the deadline for Annex I (AI) countries, and a submission 36 months or more after the deadline for Non-Annex I (NAI) countries.

2.1.5.6 UNFCCC Indicator (ccci_unfccc)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccci_unfccc

Original tag: ccci_unfccc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Bättig et al. (2008)

Description:

This two-part indicator equally weighs the willingness and promptness of a country in adopting the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Willingness is scored as either 0.5 if a country adopted the UNFCCC by the end of 2005 or 0 if it did not. Promptness is scored on a declining scale that starts at 0.5 and ends at 0. The highest score is given if the country adopted the UNFCCC at its earliest possible ratification date in July 1992. The lowest score is given if a country had not ratified the UNFCC at the time of the Kyoto Conference in December 1997.

2.1.6 Climate Change Knowledge Portal

Dataset by: The World Bank Group The Climate Change Knowledge Portal provides global data on historical and future climate, vulnerabilities, and impacts. The data on historical temperature and rainfall data included in this compilation comes from the historical CRU dataset. The CRU TS version 4.04 gridded historical dataset is derived from observational data and provides quality-controlled temperature and rainfall values from thousands of weather stations worldwide, as well as derivative products including monthly climatologies and long-term historical climatologies. The dataset is produced by the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) of the University of East Anglia (UEA) CRU-(Gridded Product). In order to present historical climate conditions, the World Bank Group's Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP) uses the globally available observational datasets derived from CRU to quantify changes in mean annual temperature and mean annual precipitation for the period 1901-2019 per country. Link to the original source: `https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org`

2.1.6.1 Annual average rainfall (cckp_rain)

Long tag: qog_ei_cckp_rain

Original tag: cckp_rain

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*a*)

Description:

Annual average rainfall in millimeters.

2.1.6.2 Annual average temperature (cckp_temp)

Long tag: qog_ei_cckp_temp

Original tag: cckp_temp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*a*)

Description:

Annual average temperature in Celsius.

2.1.7 Climate Change Laws of the World

Dataset by: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment Climate change-related laws and policies refer to legal documents related to reducing energy demand, promoting low carbon energy supply, low-carbon buildings, carbon pricing, lower industry emissions, tackling deforestation and promoting sustainable land use, other mitigation efforts, research and development, sustainable transportation, enhancing adaptation capabilities, and natural disaster risk management. The dataset only included laws and policies that have been passed by legislative branches or published by executive branches, and that are no longer in draft form. The dataset also captures major amendments to legislation. Laws that are outdated, either because they have been repealed, replaced, or reversed, are not included. The database distinguishes between Laws or legislative acts (e.g. acts, laws, decree-laws), which were passed by a parliament or equivalent legislative authority, and Policies, or other executive provisions (e.g. presidential decrees, executive orders, regulations, government policies, strategies, or plans), which were published or decreed by the government, president, or equivalent executive authority. Link to the original source: `https://climate-laws.org/`

2.1.7.1 Climate change policy/executive provision in place (ccl_exepp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccl_exepp

Original tag: ccl_exepp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021)

Description:

Number of climate change-related policies or other executive provisions (e.g., presidential decrees, executive orders, regulations, government policies, strategies, or plans), which were published or decreed by the government, president, or equivalent executive authority, in the recorded year.

2.1.7.2 Climate change law in place (ccl_leglp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccl_leglp

Original tag: ccl_leglp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021)

Description:

Number of climate change-related laws or legislative acts (e.g. acts, laws, decree-laws), which were passed by a parliament or equivalent legislative authority, in the recorded year.

2.1.7.3 Climate change law or policy in place (ccl_lpp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccl_lpp

Original tag: ccl_lpp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021)

Description:

Number of climate change-related laws (legislative acts) and policies (executive provisions) adopted per year.

2.1.7.4 Climate change mitigation law or policy in place (ccl_mitlpp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccl_mitlpp

Original tag: ccl_mitlpp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021)

Description:

Number of laws (legislative acts) or policies (executive provisions) related to climate change mitigation adopted per year.

Mitigation laws and policies refer to a legislative or executive disposition focused on curbing a country's greenhouse gases emissions in one sector or more. Measures can be directly related to emissions reductions, such as laws establishing a national carbon budget or cap and trade system, or indirectly related, such as laws or policies establishing relevant institutions or providing additional funding for research and development into low carbon technologies. Laws and policies addressing forests and land use are included as long as they explicitly support climate change mitigation through activities that reduce emissions and increase carbon removals. General forest management and conservation laws are not included, even if they may have implicit consequences for climate change mitigation.

2.1.7.5 Number of climate change policies/executive provisions (ccl_nexep)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccl_nexep

Original tag: ccl_nexep

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021)

Description:

Cumulative sum of climate change-related policies or other executive provisions (e.g. presidential decrees, executive orders, regulations, government policies, strategies, or plans), which were published or decreed by the government, president, or equivalent executive authority.

2.1.7.6 Number of climate change laws (ccl_nlegl)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccl_nlegl

Original tag: ccl_nlegl

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021)

Description:

Cumulative sum of climate change-related laws or legislative acts (e.g. acts, laws, decree-laws), which were passed by a parliament or equivalent legislative authority.

2.1.7.7 Number of climate change laws and policies (ccl_nlp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccl_nlp

Original tag: ccl_nlp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021)

Description:

Cumulative sum of laws (legislative acts) and policies (executive provisions) related to climate change.

2.1.7.8 Number of climate change mitigation laws and policies (ccl_nmitlp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccl_nmitlp

Original tag: ccl_nmitlp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021)

Description:

Cumulative sum of laws (legislative acts) and policies (executive provisions) related to climate change mitigation.

Mitigation laws and policies refer to a legislative or executive disposition focused on curbing a country's greenhouse gases emissions in one sector or more. Measures can be directly related to emissions reductions, such as laws establishing a national carbon budget or cap and trade system, or indirectly related, such as laws or policies establishing relevant institutions or providing additional funding for research and development into low carbon technologies. Laws and policies addressing forests and land use are included as long as they explicitly support climate change mitigation through activities that reduce emissions and increase carbon removals. General forest management and conservation laws are not included, even if they may have implicit consequences for climate change mitigation.

2.1.8 EDGAR - Global Air Pollutant Emissions

Dataset by: European Commission The Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) provides global past and present-day anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants by country and on a spatial grid. EDGAR provides emission data for the following air pollutants: Ozone precursor gases: Carbon Monoxide (CO), Nitrogen Oxides (NOx), Non-Methane Volatile Organic Compounds (NMVOC) and Methane (CH4). Acidifying gases: Ammonia (NH3), Nitrogen oxides (NOx) and Sulfur Dioxide (SO2). Primary particulates: Fine Particulate Matter (PM10 and PM2.5 and Carbonaceous speciation (BC, OC). Emissions from large-scale biomass burning with Savannah burning, forest fires, and sources and sinks from land-use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) are excluded. For the energy-related sectors, the activity data are mainly based on the energy balance statistics of IEA (2017) (http://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/energy/co2-emissions-from-fuel-combustion-2017_co2_-fuel-2017-en), whereas the activity data for the agricultural sectors originate mainly from FAO (2018)(http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/home). Additional information can be found in Crippa et al. (2019) Link to the original source: `https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/dataset_ap50`

2.1.8.1 BC emissions (edgar_bc)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_bc

Original tag: edgar_bc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Crippa et al. (2020)

Description:

The total BC (black carbon, particulate matter) emissions, aggregated across sectors per country. Units are kilotonnes (kt) of black carbon per year.

2.1.8.2 CH4 emissions (edgar_ch4)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_ch4

Original tag: edgar_ch4

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Crippa et al. (2020)

Description:

The total CH4 (methane) emissions aggregated across sectors per country. Units are kilotonnes (kt) of CH4 per year.

2.1.8.3 CO emissions (edgar_co)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_co

Original tag: edgar_co

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Crippa et al. (2020)

Description:

The total CO (carbon monoxide) emissions aggregated across sectors per country. Emissions from large-scale biomass burning with Savannah burning, forest fires, and sources and sinks from land-use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) are excluded. Units are kilotonnes (kt) of CO per year.

2.1.8.4 N2O emissions (edgar_n2o)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_n2o

Original tag: edgar_n2o

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Crippa et al. (2020)

Description:

The total N2O (nitrous oxide) emissions aggregated across sectors per country. Units are kilotonnes (kt) of N2O per year.

2.1.8.5 NH3 emissions (edgar_nh3)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_nh3

Original tag: edgar_nh3

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Crippa et al. (2020)

Description:

The total NH3 (ammonia) emissions aggregated across sectors per country. Units are kilotonnes (kt) of NH3 per year.

2.1.8.6 NMVOC emissions (edgar_nmvoc)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_nmvoc

Original tag: edgar_nmvoc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Crippa et al. (2020)

Description:

The total NMVOC (non-methane volatile organic compounds) emissions aggregated across sectors per country. Units are kilotonnes (kt) of NMVOC per year.

2.1.8.7 NOx emissions (edgar_nox)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_nox

Original tag: edgar_nox

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Crippa et al. (2020)

Description:

The total NOx (nitrogen oxides) emissions aggregated across sectors per country. Units are kilotonnes (kt) of NOx per year.

2.1.8.8 OC emissions (edgar_oc)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_oc

Original tag: edgar_oc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Crippa et al. (2020)

Description:

The total OC (organic carbon, particulate matter) emissions aggregated across sectors per country. Units are kilotonnes (kt) of OC per year.

2.1.8.9 PM10 emissions (edgar_pm10)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_pm10

Original tag: edgar_pm10

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Crippa et al. (2020)

Description:

The total PM10 (particulate matter, 10 micrometers or smaller) emissions aggregated across sectors per country. Units are kilotonnes (kt) of PM10 per year.

2.1.8.10 PM2.5 emissions (edgar_pm25)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_pm25

Original tag: edgar_pm25

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Crippa et al. (2020)

Description:

The total PM2.5 (particulate matter, 2.5 micrometers or smaller) emissions aggregated across sectors per country. Units are kilotonnes (kt) of PM2.5 per year.

2.1.8.11 SO2 emissions (edgar_so2)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_so2

Original tag: edgar_so2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Crippa et al. (2020)

Description:

The total SO2 (sulfur dioxide) emissions aggregated across sectors per country. Units are kilotonnes (kt) of SO2 per year.

2.1.9 EDGAR - Fossil CO2 Emissions of All World Countries

Dataset by: European Commission The Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) provides global past and present-day anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants by country and on a spatial grid. Fossil CO2 emissions of all world countries from EDGAR provides an independent estimate of CO2 emissions for each world country, based on a robust and consistent methodology stemming from the latest IPCC guidelines and most recent activity data. Fossil CO2 emission data are available for the time period 1970-2019. Link to the original source: `https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/report_2020`

2.1.9.1 CO2 emissions per GDP (edgar_co2gdp)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_co2gdp

Original tag: edgar_co2gdp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Description:

The total CO2 (carbon dioxide) emissions per country, divided by each country's respective GDP (gross domestic product). Units are tonnes of CO2 per thousand US dollars of GDP.

Includes all fossil CO2 sources, such as fossil fuel combustion, non-metallic mineral processes (e.g., cement production), metal (ferrous and non-ferrous) production processes, urea production, agricultural liming, and solvents use. Large-scale biomass burning with Savannah burning, forest fires, and sources and sinks from land-use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) are excluded.

2.1.9.2 CO2 emissions per capita (edgar_co2pc)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_co2pc

Original tag: edgar_co2pc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Crippa et al. (2020)

Description:

The total CO2 (carbon dioxide) emissions per country, divided by each country's respective population. Units are tonnes of CO2 per capita per year.

Includes all fossil CO2 sources, such as fossil fuel combustion, non-metallic mineral processes (e.g., cement production), metal (ferrous and non-ferrous) production processes, urea production, agricultural liming, and solvents use. Large-scale biomass burning with Savannah burning, forest fires, and sources and sinks from land-use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) are excluded.

2.1.9.3 CO2 emissions total (edgar_co2t)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_co2t

Original tag: edgar_co2t

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Crippa et al. (2020)

Description:

The total CO2 (carbon dioxide) emissions aggregated across sectors per country. Includes all fossil CO2 sources, such as fossil fuel combustion, non-metallic mineral processes (e.g., cement production), metal (ferrous and non-ferrous) production processes, urea production, agricultural liming, and solvents use. Large-scale biomass burning with Savannah burning, forest fires, and sources and sinks from land-use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) are excluded. Units are kilotonnes (kt) of CO2 per year.

2.1.10 The Environmental Democracy Index

Dataset by: The Access Initiative (TAI) and World Resources Institute (WRI) The Environmental Democracy Index measures the degree to which countries have enacted legally binding rules that provide for environmental information collection and disclosure, public participation across a range of environmental decisions, and fair, affordable, and independent avenues for seeking justice and challenging decisions that impact the environment. The index evaluates 70 countries across 75 legal indicators, based on objective and internationally recognized standards established by the United Nations Environment Programmes (UNEP) Bali Guidelines. EDI also includes a supplemental set of 24 limited practice indicators that provide insight on a country's performance in implementation. Link to the original source: `https://www.environmentaldemocracyindex.org/node/12732.html`

2.1.10.1 Environmental Democracy Index (edi_edi)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_edi

Original tag: edi_edi

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

EDI measures to which degree countries have enacted legally binding rules that provide for environmental information collection and disclosure, public participation across a range of environmental decisions, and fair, affordable, and independent avenues for seeking justice and challenging decisions that impact the environment.

It is an average of 3 pillars that measure:
1) the right to freely access information on environmental quality and problems (Access to information pillar);
2) the right to participate meaningfully in decision-making (Participation pillar);
3) the right to seek enforcement of environmental laws or compensation for harm (Justice pillar).

The pillars are calculated by combining 75 legal indicators that are scored from 0 (worst) to 3 (best), producing an overall score that falls within this same range. The pillars are given equal weight when creating an average.

2.1.10.2 Affordable access to relief and remedy (Guideline 20) (edi_gaarr)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gaarr

Original tag: edi_gaarr

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent states ensure that the access of members of the public concerned to review procedures relating to the environment is not prohibitively expensive and to which extent they consider the establishment of appropriate assistance mechanisms to remove or reduce financial and other barriers to access to justice.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (20.1) To what extent are there legal mechanisms in place to ensure that access to review procedures relating to the environment for members of the public concerned is not prohibitively expensive?; (20.2) To what extent does the law provide assistance mechanisms to reduce financial barriers to access to justice?; (20.3) To what extent does the law provide assistance mechanisms to reduce gender-related non-financial barriers to access to justice?; (20.4) To what extent does the law provide assistance mechanisms to reduce other non-financial and non-gender barriers to access to justice?; (P20.1) In the last 5 years, has a public interest case relating to the environment or natural resources been filed which was supported by government legal aid?; (P20.2) In the last 10 years, have there been cases relating to the environment or natural resources where the costs of proceedings was awarded against a public interest complainant/plaintiff/petitioner (c/p/p)?; (P20.3) In the last 5 years have there been cases related to the environment or natural resources where the costs of proceedings were awarded in favor of a public interest complainant/plaintiff/petitioner (c/p/p)?

2.1.10.3 Alternative dispute resolution for environmental issues (Guideline 26) (edi_gadrei)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gadrei

Original tag: edi_gadrei

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states encourage the development and use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms where these are appropriate. In scoring this

indicator, “alternate dispute resolution mechanisms” include mediation, conciliation, or arbitration adopted by institutions as a means of resolving environmental disputes.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (26.1) To what extent does the law provide for the possibility to use alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to address violations of the right of access to environmental information, public participation or cases of environmental harm?; (26.2) To what extent does the law provide incentives for the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms where these are appropriate?; (P26.1) In the last 5 years, has a public interest case relating to the environment or natural resources been solved by an alternate conflict resolution method (such as mediation, arbitration and conciliation)?

2.1.10.4 Awareness and education about remedies and relief (Guideline 23) (edi_gaerr)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gaerr

Original tag: edi_gaerr

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states provide adequate information to the public about the procedures operated by courts of law and other relevant bodies in relation to environmental issues.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (23.1) To what extent does the law require the State or State agencies or institutions to provide information to the public about court procedures relating to environmental issues?; (23.2) To what extent does the law require the State or State agencies or institutions to provide information to the public about review procedures relating to environmental issues provided by bodies other than courts of law?; (P23.1) Is there an easily understandable explanation of court procedures in the national language(s) on the website or office of the highest national court or the apex national environmental agency?

2.1.10.5 Accessibility of information requests (Guideline 1) (edi_gair)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gair

Original tag: edi_gair

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures the existence of a clear positive legal mandate that gives the public the right to access environmental information upon request.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (1.1) To what extent does the law mandate access to environmental information to be provided upon request?; (1.2) To what extent does the law provide for natural or legal persons' access to environmental information?; (1.3) To what extent does the law make access to environmental information affordable?; (1.4)To what extent does the law provide for timely access to environmental information?; (1.5) To what extent does the law include public authorities under access to environmental information provisions?; (1.6) To what extent does the law not require proof of legal or other interest for access to environmental information?

2.1.10.6 Due account of public comments (Guideline 11) (edi_gapc)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gapc

Original tag: edi_gapc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that due account is taken of the comments of the public in the decision-making process and that the decisions are made public.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (11.1) To what extent do the laws concerning environmental impact assessments, pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, biodiversity and terrestrial protected areas, and environmental policy-making require the State or State agencies at the national level to take due account of the public's comments in decision-making relating to the environment?; (11.2) To what extent do the laws concerning environmental impact assessments, pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, biodiversity and terrestrial protected areas, and environmental policy-making require that decisions relating to the environment are made public?; (P11.1) In the three most recent large-scale extractive or development projects, did the relevant agency respond to public comments on the environmental impact assessment and make the responses available to the public?

2.1.10.7 Broad standing (Guideline 18) (edi_gbs)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gbs

Original tag: edi_gbs

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states provide broad interpretation of standing in proceedings concerned with environmental matters with a view to achieving effective access to justice.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (18.1) To what extent does the law recognize broad legal standing in proceedings concerned with environmental matters?; (P18.1) In the last 5 years, have NGOs been granted legal standing by national courts in public interest environmental cases?

2.1.10.8 Effective enforcement (Guideline 22) (edi_gee)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gee

Original tag: edi_gee

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure the timely and effective enforcement of decisions in environmental matters taken by courts of law and by administrative and other relevant bodies.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (22.1) To what extent does the law provide for the effective enforcement of criminal court decisions relating to the environment?; (22.2) To what extent does the law require the enforcement of criminal court decisions relating to the environment to be timely?; (22.3) To what extent does the law provide for the effective enforcement of civil court decisions relating to the environment?; (22.4) To what extent does the law require the enforcement of civil court decisions relating to the environment to be timely?; (22.5) To what extent does the law provide for effective enforcement of decisions relating to the environment taken by administrative and other relevant bodies?; (22.6) To what extent does the law ensure the enforcement of administrative decisions relating to the environment will be timely?

2.1.10.9 Environmental information in the public domain (Guideline 2) (edi_gepd)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gepd

Original tag: edi_gepd

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states provide environmental information in the public domain that include, among other things, information about environmental quality, environmental impacts on health and factors that influence them, in addition to information about legislation and policy, and advice about how to obtain information.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (2.1) To what extent does the law require information on environmental quality to be made proactively available to the public?; (2.2) To what extent does the law require environmental information on environmental factors that influence health be placed in the public domain?; (2.3) To what extent does the law require information on environmental laws and policy be placed in the public domain?; (2.4) To what extent does the law require publicly available information and advice on how to obtain environmental information?; (P2.1) Are real time air quality data for the capital city of your country made available online by the government?; (P2.2) In the last two years, has annual drinking water quality data for water services in your capital city been proactively provided to consumers either by mail (post) or online and do they meet the minimum standards established by the regulatory agency?

2.1.10.10 Early public participation (Guideline 8) (edi_gepp)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gepp

Original tag: edi_gepp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states states ensure opportunities for early and effective public participation in decision-making related to the environment.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (8.1) To what extent does the law require the public concerned to have opportunities to participate in decision making related to the environment?; (8.2) To what extent does the law require public participation opportunities to be provided early in the decision-making process?; (8.3) To what extent does the law require that the public concerned be provided with information about its opportunities to participate early in the decision-making process?; (P8.1) Choose three recent controversial development projects (in terms of press coverage and potential cost and/or revenue of project) that were approved through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process under national law. Were public notices given seeking comments on the EIA or its terms of reference?

2.1.10.11 Early warning information (Guideline 6) (edi_gewi)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gewi

Original tag: edi_gewi

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that all information that would enable the public to take measures to prevent imminent threat of harm to human health or the environment is disseminated immediately.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to question on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (6.1) When there is an imminent threat of harm to human health or the environment, to what extent does the law obligate or mandate the government agencies to immediately disseminate information to the public that enables it to take preventive action?

2.1.10.12 Fair, timely, and independent review (Guideline 19) (edi_gftir)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gftir

Original tag: edi_gftir

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states provide effective procedures for timely review by courts of law or other independent and impartial bodies, or administrative procedures, of issues relating to the implementation and enforcement of laws and decisions pertaining to the environment.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (19.1) To what extent does the law provide procedures for the review of issues relating to the implementation and enforcement of laws and decisions pertaining to the environment by courts or other bodies, or administrative procedures?; (19.2) To what extent does the law require review procedures regarding the implementation and enforcement of laws and decisions pertaining to the environment to be decided by impartial and independent courts or bodies?; (19.3) To what extent does the law require review procedures regarding the implementation and enforcement of laws and decisions pertaining to the environment to be timely?; (19.4) To what extent does the law require review procedures regarding the implementation and enforcement of laws and decisions pertaining to the environment to be fair and equitable?; (19.5) To what extent does the law require review procedures regarding the implementation and enforcement of laws and decisions pertaining to the environment to be open and transparent? (P19.1) In the last 5 years have there been sanctions or corrective actions imposed by a national court of law or other independent and impartial body, for violation of laws and decisions pertaining to the environment?

2.1.10.13 Grounds for refusal (Guideline 3) (edi_ggr)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_ggr

Original tag: edi_ggr

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states clearly define in their law the specific grounds on which a request for environmental information can be refused. The grounds for refusal are to be interpreted narrowly, taking into account the public interest served by disclosure.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (3.1) To what extent does the law clearly define specific grounds on which a request for environmental information can be refused?; (3.2) To what extent does the law require environmental information that is covered by a ground for refusal to be severed (separated) from the rest of the information before being released to the requester?; (3.3) To what extent does the law require the decision-maker to take into account the public interest served by disclosure when considering exemptions (grounds for refusal)?

2.1.10.14 Information collection and management (Guideline 4) (edi_gicm)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gicm

Original tag: edi_gicm

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that their competent public authorities regularly collect and update relevant environmental information, including information on environmental performance and compliance by operators of activities

potentially affecting the environment.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (4.1) To what extent are competent public authorities mandated by law to regularly collect and update relevant environmental information?; (4.2) To what extent does the law mandate the public authorities to comprehensively monitor the environmental performance and compliance by operators of activities potentially affecting the environment, and to collect and update such information?; (4.3) To what extent is there a system established by the law ensuring adequate public information about proposed and existing activities that may significantly affect the environment?; (P4.1) Does a national agency in your country ensure that daily air emission and waste water discharges by large-scale industries at a facility level are proactively made publicly available either online, through a public register or at a library; if so, is that information comparable to a national standard?

2.1.10.15 Informed participation (Guideline 10) (edi_gip)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gip

Original tag: edi_gip

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that all information relevant for decision-making related to the environment is made available, in an objective, understandable, timely, and effective manner, to the members of the public concerned.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (10.1) To what extent do the laws concerning: environmental impact assessments, pollution control permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policy-making require all information relevant to decision-making processes relating to the environment to be made available to the public concerned, without the public having to make an official information request?; (10.2) To what extent do the laws concerning environmental impact assessments, pollution control permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policy-making require that proactively released information relevant to decision-making be understandable to the public concerned?; (10.3) To what extent do the laws concerning environmental impact assessments, pollution control permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, biodiversity and terrestrial protected areas, and environmental policy-making require the information relevant to decision-making to be provided in a timely fashion to the public concerned?; (P10.1) Are the Environmental Impact Assessments for development projects accessible to the public online or at a national government agency?; (P10.2) Is information on wastewater discharge and air emission permit violations available to the public online or at a government agency?; (P10.3) Are extractive industry licenses/permits available to the public online or at a government agency?; (P10.4) During the past three years, in the process of granting forest use contracts, has the relevant agency made publicly available information related to such contracts?; (P10.5) Are the forest use contracts, once finalized, made available to the public online or at a government agency?

2.1.10.16 Integrating public input for rule-making (Guideline 13) (edi_gipirm)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gipirm

Original tag: edi_gipirm

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states consider appropriate ways of ensuring, at an appropriate stage, public input into the preparation of legally binding rules that might have a significant effect on the environment and into the preparation of policies, plans and programmes relating to the environment.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (13.1) To what extent does the law require opportunities for public input at an appropriate stage during preparation of legally binding rules (rule-making or preparation of subsidiary legislation, regulations, etc.) that might have a significant effect on the environment?; (13.2) To what extent do the laws concerning environmental impact assessments, pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policy-making require the State or state agencies to provide opportunities for public input at an appropriate stage of the preparation of policies?; (13.3) To what extent do the laws concerning environmental impact assessments, pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policy-making require there to be opportunities for public input at an appropriate stage of the preparation of plans relating to the environment?; (13.4) To what extent does the law require there to be opportunities for public input at an appropriate stage of the preparation of programs relating to the environment?

2.1.10.17 Information request appeals (Guideline 15) (edi_gira)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gira

Original tag: edi_gira

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that any natural or legal person who considers that his or her request for environmental information has been unreasonably refused, in part or in full, inadequately answered or ignored, or in any other way not handled in accordance with applicable law, has access to a review procedure before a court of law or other independent and impartial body to challenge such a decision, act or omission by the public authority in question.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (15.1) To what extent do the laws concerning environmental impact assessments, pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policy-making provide for access to a review procedure in cases where environmental information request have been denied?; (15.2) To what extent does the law make the review available to all natural or legal persons?; (15.3) To what extent does the law provide access to a review procedure before a court of law or other independent and impartial body in cases when an environmental information request has been denied?; (P15.1) Is there a court, tribunal or other independent or impartial body at the national level with a physical office to receive and process public complaints about the refusal of environmental information?

2.1.10.18 Public access to judicial and administrative decisions (Guideline 24) (edi_gpajad)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gpajad

Original tag: edi_gpajad

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that decisions relating to the environment taken by a court of law, other independent and impartial or administrative body, are publicly available, as appropriate and in accordance with national law.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (24.1) To what extent does the law require judicial decisions relating to the environment to be made publicly available?; (24.2) To what extent does the law require decisions relating to the environment taken by administrative bodies to be made publicly available?; (24.3) To what extent does the law require decisions relating to the environment taken by other independent and impartial

bodies to be made publicly available?; (P24.1) Are the decisions of the last three environmental or natural resource cases decided by a national court, tribunal or other judicial body available to the public online or at the office of that court, tribunal or body?

2.1.10.19 Prompt, effective remedies (Guideline 21) (edi_gper)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gper

Original tag: edi_gper

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states provide a framework for prompt, adequate and effective remedies in cases relating to the environment, such as interim and final injunctive relief.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (21.1) To what extent does the law require adequate and effective remedies in cases relating to the environment?; (21.2) To what extent does the law require remedies in cases relating to the environment to be provided promptly?; (21.3) To what extent is interim and/or final injunctive relief available under the law?; (21.4) To what extent is compensation available as a remedy under the law?; (21.5) To what extent is restitution available as a remedy under the law?; (21.6) To what extent is restoration of the environment available as a remedy under the law?; (P21.1) In the last 5 years, have there been injunctions/stay orders/interdicts issued by a court, tribunal or other judicial body in environmental or natural resource cases?

2.1.10.20 Public participation appeals (Guideline 16) (edi_gppa)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gppa

Original tag: edi_gppa

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that the members of the public concerned have access to a court of law or other independent and impartial body to challenge the substantive and procedural legality of any decision, act or omission relating to public participation in decision-making in environmental matters.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (16.1) To what extent does the law entitle members of the public concerned to challenge the substantive legality of any decision, act or omission relating to decision-making in environmental matters which is subject to public participation?; (16.2) To what extent does the law entitle members of the public concerned to challenge the procedural legality of any decision, act or omission relating to decision-making in environmental matters subject to public participation?; (16.3) To what extent does the law require that a court of law or other independent and impartial body hear challenges to substantive and/or procedural legality?; (P16.1) In the last 5 years, have public interest environmental or natural resource cases been filed before a court, tribunal or other body? If court records are not public information, check media reports.

2.1.10.21 Proactive public consultation (Guideline 9) (edi_gppc)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gppc

Original tag: edi_gppc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states make efforts to seek proactively public participation in a transparent and consultative manner, including efforts to ensure that

members of the public concerned are given an adequate opportunity to express their views.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (9.1) To what extent do the laws concerning environmental impact assessments, pollution control permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, biodiversity and terrestrial protected areas, and environmental policy-making obligate the State or state agencies at the national level to proactively seek public participation?; (9.2) To what extent do the laws concerning: environmental impact assessments, pollution control permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, biodiversity and terrestrial protected areas, and environmental policy-making obligate the State or State agencies at the national level to give members of the public concerned an adequate opportunity to express their views?

2.1.10.22 Public participation review (Guideline 12) (edi_gppr)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gppr

Original tag: edi_gppr

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that when a review process is carried out where previously unconsidered environmentally significant issues or circumstances have arisen, the public should be able to participate in any such review process to the extent that circumstances permit.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to question on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (12.1) To what extent do the laws concerning: environmental impact assessments, pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, biodiversity and terrestrial protected areas, and environmental policy-making require the State or state agencies to provide for a public review process for decisions relating to the environment if previously unconsidered environmental impacts become apparent?

2.1.10.23 Right of public to challenge state or private actors (Guideline 17) (edi_grpcspa)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_grpcspa

Original tag: edi_grpcspa

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that the members of the public concerned have access to a court of law or other independent and impartial body or administrative procedures to challenge any decision, act or omission by public authorities or private actors that affects the environment or allegedly violates the substantive or procedural legal norms of the State related to the environment.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (17.1) To what extent does the law give rights to the public concerned to challenge any decision, act or omission by public authorities that allegedly violates the procedural legal norms of the state relating to the environment?; (17.2) To what extent does the law give rights to the public concerned to challenge any decision, act or omission by private actors that allegedly violates the substantive legal norms of the state relating to the environment?; (17.3) To what extent does the law give rights to the public concerned to challenge any decision, act or omission by private actors that allegedly violates the procedural legal norms of the State relating to the environment?; (17.4) To what extent does the law require the challenges referred to in indicators 1-3 to be heard by an independent and impartial body?; (P17.1) Have there been cases in the last 5 years when civil society filed a lawsuit against a polluter in a national court?; (P17.2) Have there been cases in the last 5 years when civil society filed a lawsuit in a national court challenging a government decision, policy,

or rule affecting the environment?

2.1.10.24 State of the environment report (Guideline 5) (edi_gser)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gser

Original tag: edi_gser

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states periodically prepare and disseminate at reasonable intervals up-to-date information on the state of the environment, including information on its quality and on pressures on the environment.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (5.1) To what extent does the law mandate the government to publish reports on the state of the environment (i.e. a State of the Environment report)?; (5.2) To what extent does the law require the publication of a State of the Environment report to be periodic at reasonable intervals?; (5.3) Does the law require the report to be comprehensive in the information that it provides?; (5.4) To what extent does the law require the report to contain up-to date information?; (P5.1) In the last 10 years has a national government agency regularly published State of the Environment Reports? (Regular is at fixed intervals of five years or less)

2.1.10.25 Justice Pillar Score (edi_jp)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_jp

Original tag: edi_jp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

> The Justice Pillar Score combines guidelines 'Information request appeals', 'Public participation appeals', 'Right of public to challenge state or private actors', 'Broad standing', 'Fair, timely, and independent review', 'Affordable access to relief and remedy', 'Prompt, effective remedies', 'Effective enforcement', 'Awareness and education about remedies and relief', 'Public access to judicial and administrative decisions', and 'Alternative dispute resolution for environmental issues', using an arithmetic average on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best).

2.1.10.26 Access to Information Pillar Score (edi_pati)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_pati

Original tag: edi_pati

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

> The Access to Information Pillar Score combines guidelines 'Accessibility of information requests', 'Environmental information in the public domain', 'Ground for refusal', 'Information collection and management', 'State of the environment report', and 'Early warning information', using an arithmetic average on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best).

2.1.10.27 Participation Pillar Score (edi_pp)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_pp

Original tag: edi_pp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Description:

The Participation Pillar Score combines guidelines 'Early public participation', 'Proactive public consultation', 'Informed participation', 'Due account of public comments', 'Public participation review', and 'Integrating public input for rule-making', using an arithmetic average on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best).

2.1.11 Global Footprint Data

Dataset by: Global Footprint Network The National Footprint Accounts (NFAs) measure the ecological resource use and resource capacity of nations over time. Based on approximately 15,000 data points per country per year, the Accounts calculate the Footprints of 232 countries, territories, and regions from 1961 to the present, providing the core data needed for all Ecological Footprint analysis worldwide. Link to the original source: `http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/footprint_data_and_results/`

2.1.11.1 Biocapacity Per Person (gha per capita) (ef_bcpc)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_bcpc

Original tag: ef_bcpc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:

Total biocapacity divided by the population size. Units are global hectares (gha) per capita.

2.1.11.2 Total Biocapacity (total gha) (ef_bct)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_bct

Original tag: ef_bct

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:

Biocapacity is the capacity of ecosystems to regenerate what people demand from those surfaces. It is an aggregate measure of the amount of area available, weighted by the productivity of that area. Biocapacity is therefore the ecosystems' capacity to produce biological materials used by people and to absorb waste material generated by humans, under current management schemes and extraction technologies. Biocapacity is calculated by multiplying the physical area by the yield factor and the appropriate equivalence factor. It is expressed in global hectares (gha).

2.1.11.3 Built-up land Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_bul)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_bul

Original tag: ef_bul

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Description:

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.

2.1.11.4 Built-up land biocapacity per capita (ef_bul_bc)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_bul_bc

Original tag: ef_bul_bc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:

Built-up land biocapacity measures how much of the regenerative capacity is occupied by

infrastructure (built-up land). Regenerative capacity is an aggregate measure of the amount of area available, weighted by the productivity of that area. It represents the ability of a biosphere to produce crops, livestock (pasture), timber products (forest), and seafood as well as the biosphere's ability to uptake CO2 in forests. The measure of built-up land biocapacity is divided by the population size.

2.1.11.5 Built-up land Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_bulp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_bulp

Original tag: ef_bulp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:

The country's built-up area (roads, factories, cities), divided by the population size. The measurement units are global hectares (gha) per person.

2.1.11.6 Carbon Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_carb)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_carb

Original tag: ef_carb

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Description:

The carbon footprint measures CO2 emissions associated with fossil fuel use (burning fossil fuels and the embodied carbon in imported goods). The carbon footprint component is represented by the area of biologically productive land necessary for absorbing these carbon emissions. Currently, the carbon footprint is the largest portion of humanity's footprint. It is expressed in global hectares (gha) per person.

2.1.11.7 Carbon biocapacity per capita (ef_carb_bc)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_carb_bc

Original tag: ef_carb_bc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:

The biosphere's ability to uptake CO2, divided by the population size.

2.1.11.8 Carbon Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_carbp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_carbp

Original tag: ef_carbp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:

The area needed to absorb all fossil fuel carbon emissions generated within the country, divided by the population size. The measurement units are global hectares (gha) per capita.

2.1.11.9 Cropland footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_crop)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_crop

Original tag: ef_crop

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Description:

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.

2.1.11.10 Cropland biocapacity per capita (ef_crop_bc)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_crop_bc

Original tag: ef_crop_bc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:

The ability of a biosphere to produce crops (the total cropland area available, weighted by the productivity of this area), divided by the population size.

2.1.11.11 Cropland Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_cropp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_cropp

Original tag: ef_cropp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:

The area within a country necessary for supporting the harvest of primary products on the cropland. The indicator is divided by the population size and is measured in global hectares (gha) per capita.

2.1.11.12 Ecological Footprint of Consumption Per Person (gha per person) (ef_ef)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_ef

Original tag: ef_ef

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Description:

Total ecological footprint of consumption divided by the population size. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

2.1.11.13 Ecological Footprint of Production Footprint (gha per person) (ef_efp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_efp

Original tag: ef_efp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:

Total Ecological Footprint of production divided by the population size. The units are global hectares (gha) per capita.

2.1.11.14 Total Ecological Footprint of Consumption (total area) (ef_eft)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_eft

Original tag: ef_eft

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:

The total Ecological Footprint of consumption is measured in global hectares (gha) and includes the area needed to produce the materials consumed and the area needed to absorb

the carbon dioxide emissions. The consumption Footprint of a nation is calculated as a nation's primary production Footprint plus the Footprint of imports minus the Footprint of exports.

For example, if a country grows cotton for export, the ecological resources required are not included in that country's consumption Footprint. Rather, they are included in the consumption Footprint of the country that imports the T-shirts. However, these ecological resources are included in the exporting country's primary production Footprint.

2.1.11.15 Total Ecological Footprint of Production (total area) (ef_eftp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_eftp

Original tag: ef_eftp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:

A nation's productive Footprint is the sum of the Footprints for all of the resources harvested and all of the waste generated within the defined geographical region. This includes all the area within a country necessary for supporting the actual harvest of primary products (cropland, pasture land, forestland, and fishing grounds), the country's built-up area (roads, factories, cities), and the area needed to absorb all fossil fuel carbon emissions generated within the country. If a country grows a crop for export, it is included in the ecological footprint of production of this country and the ecological footprint of consumption of the importing country. The indicator is measured in global hectares (gha).

2.1.11.16 Fish Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_fg)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_fg

Original tag: ef_fg

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Description:

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.

2.1.11.17 Fishing ground biocapacity per capita (ef_fg_bc)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_fg_bc

Original tag: ef_fg_bc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:

The ability of a biosphere to produce seafood (the amount of fishing grounds available, weighted by the productivity of fishing grounds). The measure is divided by the population size.

2.1.11.18 Fish Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_fgp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_fgp

Original tag: ef_fgp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:

The area within a country necessary for supporting the harvest of primary products on fishing grounds. The indicator is divided by the population size and is measured in global hectares (gha) per capita.

2.1.11.19 Forest product Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_for)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_for

Original tag: ef_for

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Description:

The forest product footprint 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.

2.1.11.20 Forest land biocapacity per capita (ef_for_bc)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_for_bc

Original tag: ef_for_bc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:

The ability of a biosphere to produce timber products (the total forest area available, weighted by the productivity of this area), divided by the population size.

2.1.11.21 Forest product Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_forp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_forp

Original tag: ef_forp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:

Forest Footprint represents the area necessary to regenerate all the timber harvested (hence, depending on harvest rates, this area can be bigger or smaller than the forest area that exists within the country). The indicator is divided by the population size and measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

2.1.11.22 Grazing Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_gl)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_gl

Original tag: ef_gl

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Description:

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.

2.1.11.23 Grazing land biocapacity per capita (ef_gl_bc)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_gl_bc

Original tag: ef_gl_bc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:
The ability of a biosphere to produce pasture lands (the total pasture area available, weighted by the productivity/yield of these pastures), divided by the population size.

2.1.11.24 Grazing Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_glp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_glp

Original tag: ef_glp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Description:
The area within a country necessary for supporting the harvest of primary products on pastures. The indicator is divided by the population size and measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

2.1.12 Environmental Ministries

Dataset by: Michaël Aklin and Johannes Urpelainen Data on the establishment of environmental ministries from the article: Aklin, M. and Urpelainen, J., 2014. The global spread of environmental ministries: domesticinternational interactions. International Studies Quarterly, 58(4), pp.764-780. Link to the original source: `https://academic.oup.com/isq/article/58/4/764/1815756?login=true`

2.1.12.1 Environmental ministry establishment (em_envmin)

Long tag: qog_ei_em_envmin

Original tag: em_envmin

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Aklin & Urpelainen (2014)

Description:
Environmental ministry onset. The variable is coded '1' on the year when a national environmental ministry got established. For the rest of the years, the variable is coded '0'. The authors expanded temporal and spatial coverage of the data initially published in the article:

Busch, P.O. and Jörgens, H., 2005. The international sources of policy convergence: explaining the spread of environmental policy innovations. Journal of European public policy, 12(5), pp.860-884.

2.1.13 Emergency Events Database

Dataset by: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters EM-DAT is a global database on natural and technological disasters, containing essential core data on the occurrence and effects of more than 21,000 disasters in the world, from 1900 to present. EM-DAT is maintained by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) at the School of Public Health of the Université catholique de Louvain located in Brussels, Belgium. The database is made up of information from various sources, including UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, insurance companies, research institutes, and press agencies. Priority is given to data from UN agencies, governments, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. This prioritization is not only a reflection of the quality or value of the data, it also reflects the fact that most reporting sources do not cover all disasters or have political limitations that could affect the figures. The entries are constantly reviewed for inconsistencies, redundancy, and incompleteness. CRED consolidates and updates data on a daily basis. A further check is made at monthly intervals, and revisions are made at the end of each calendar year. EM-DAT distinguishes between two generic categories for disasters: natural and technological. The natural disaster category is divided into 5 sub-groups - geophysical (e.g., earthquakes), meteorological (e.g., extreme temperature), hydrological (e.g., flood), climatological (e.g., drought), biological (e.g., epidemic), and extraterrestrial (e.g., asteroids). The 5 sub-groups in turn cover 15 disaster types and more

than 30 sub-types. The technological disaster category is divided into 3 sub-groups - industrial, transport, and miscelleanous accidents, - which in turn cover 15 disaster types. For a disaster to be entered into the database at least one of the following criteria must be fulfilled: a) Ten (10) or more people reported killed; b) Hundred (100) or more people reported affected; c) Declaration of a state of emergency; d) Call for international assistance. Link to the original source: `https://www.emdat.be/`

2.1.13.1 Total damage from natural disasters in USD (emdat_damage)

Long tag: qog_ei_emdat_damage

Original tag: emdat_damage

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Guha-Sapir (2020)

Description:

The amount of damage to property, crops, and livestock from natural disasters. The value of estimated damage is given in thousands of US dollars. For each natural disaster, the registered number corresponds to the damage value at the moment of the event, i.e. the figures are shown true to the year of the event (do not include expenses that extended to the following years).

2.1.13.2 Number of people affected by natural disasters (emdat_naffect)

Long tag: qog_ei_emdat_naffect

Original tag: emdat_naffect

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Guha-Sapir (2020)

Description:

The number of people requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency after a natural disasters, i.e. requiring basic survival needs such as food, water, shelter, sanitation, and immediate medical assistance.

2.1.13.3 Number of people killed by natural disasters (emdat_ndeath)

Long tag: qog_ei_emdat_ndeath

Original tag: emdat_ndeath

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Guha-Sapir (2020)

Description:

The number of people who lost their lives because the natural hazard happened and people whose whereabouts since the natural disaster is unknown, and who are presumed dead (official figure when available).

2.1.13.4 Number of natural disasters (emdat_ndis)

Long tag: qog_ei_emdat_ndis

Original tag: emdat_ndis

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Guha-Sapir (2020)

Description:

Total number of natural disasters occurring per country per year. Natural disasters that last more than one year or begin at the end of the year and last into the next are counted at the year of their first occurrence.

2.1.13.5 Number of homeless people after natural disaster (emdat_nhome)

Long tag: qog_ei_emdat_nhome

Original tag: emdat_nhome

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Guha-Sapir (2020)

Description:

The number of people whose house is destroyed or heavily damaged and therefore need shelter after a natural disaster.

2.1.13.6 Number of people injured in natural disasters (emdat_ninj)

Long tag: qog_ei_emdat_ninj

Original tag: emdat_ninj

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Guha-Sapir (2020)

Description:

The number of people suffering from physical injuries, trauma or an illness requiring immediate medical assistance as a direct result of a natural disaster.

2.1.13.7 Number of affected (total) by natural disasters (emdat_ntotaff)

Long tag: qog_ei_emdat_ntotaff

Original tag: emdat_ntotaff

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Guha-Sapir (2020)

Description:

Sum of people injured, homeless, and affected as a result of natural disasters.

2.1.14 Environmental Non-Governmental Organizations

Dataset by: Thomas Bernauer, Tobias Böhmelt, and Vally Koubi Data on environmental non-governmental organizations used in the article: Bernauer, T., Böhmelt, T. and Koubi, V., 2013. Is there a democracycivil society paradox in global environmental governance? Global Environmental Politics, 13(1), pp.88-107. Link to the original source: `https://ib.ethz.ch/data/civilsoc.html`

2.1.14.1 Number of national ENGOs (engo_nengo)

Long tag: qog_ei_engo_nengo

Original tag: engo_nengo

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Bernauer et al. (2013)

Description:

National environmental non-governmental organizations (ENGOs) registered in a country.

The data on registered national ENGOs comes from the archives of the International Union for Conservationof Nature (IUCN) for the time period 1973-2006 from 181 countries. While the IUCN covers most countries, it is an umbrella organization where membership is not mandatory and ENGOs do not have to register. As a result, some ENGOs that have not registered with the IUCN may have been omitted. Therefore the variable becomes a proxy for the political leverage of ENGOs.

2.1.15 ENVIPOLCON

Dataset by: Holzinger, Knill, Sommerer ENVIPOLCON is the acronym of "Environmental governance in Europe: the impact of international institutions and trade on policy convergence". The project was carried out between 2003 and 2006 by the University of Konstanz, University of Hamburg, Germany, Free University of Berlin, University of Salzburg, and Radboud University Nijmegen. The project was supported by the EU, RTD programme "Improving the human research potential and the socioeconomic knowledge base", contract no. HPSE-CT-2002-00103. This compilation only includes data on policy instrument adoption from ENVIPOLCON. Each of the instrument variables is coded with scores ranging from 1= obligatory standard to 10 = voluntary

instrument. 0 = no instrument because no policy was in place yet. For the variable on the promotion of renewable energy (e.g. ener_i7) the additional instrument "legal obligation to purchase that electricity" was coded as = 11. Other variables from ENVIPOLCON are included into the extension of the dataset - ENVIPOLCONCHANGE, which is also a part of this compilation. Link to the original source: `https://www.polver.uni-konstanz.de/holzinger/research/researchprojects/enviromental-policy-convergence-in-europe-envipolcon/`

2.1.15.1 Policy instruments for quality of bathing water (epc_bath)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_bath

Original tag: epc_bath

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Description:

Policy instruments on quality of bathing water. The variable measures the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:
0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'
2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'
10 = 'Voluntary instrument'.

2.1.15.2 Policy instruments for exhaust emissions from cars (epc_car)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_car

Original tag: epc_car

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Description:

Policy instruments on exhaust emissions from cars. The variable measures the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:
0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'
2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'
10 = 'Voluntary instrument'.

2.1.15.3 Policy instruments for reduction of CO2 emissions from heavy industry (epc_co2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_co2

Original tag: epc_co2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Description:

Policy instruments on reduction of CO2 emissions from heavy industry. The variable measures the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:
0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'
2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'
10 = 'Voluntary instrument'.

2.1.15.4 Policy instruments for hazardous substances in detergents (epc_dete)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_dete

Original tag: epc_dete

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Description:

Policy instruments on hazardous substances in detergents. The variable measures the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:
0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'
2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'
10 = 'Voluntary instrument'.

2.1.15.5 Policy instruments for energy efficiency of refrigerators (epc_enef)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_enef

Original tag: epc_enef

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Description:

Policy instruments on energy efficiency of refrigerators. The variable measures the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:
0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'

2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'
10 = 'Voluntary instrument'.

2.1.15.6 Policy instruments for electricity from renewable sources (epc_ener)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_ener

Original tag: epc_ener

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Description:

Policy instruments on electricity production from renewable sources. The variable measures the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:
0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'
2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'
10 = 'Voluntary instrument'
11 = 'Extra instrument for energy'.

2.1.15.7 Policy instruments for forest protection policy (epc_fors)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_fors

Original tag: epc_fors

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Description:

Policy instruments on forest protection. The variable measures the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:
0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'
2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'
10 = 'Voluntary instrument'.

2.1.15.8 Policy instruments for lead emissions from vehicles (epc_lead)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_lead

Original tag: epc_lead

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Description:

Policy instruments on lead emissions from vehicles. The variable measure the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:
0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'
2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'
10 = 'Voluntary instrument'.

2.1.15.9 Policy instruments for noise emissions from lorries (epc_nois)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_nois

Original tag: epc_nois

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Description:

Policy instruments on noise emission from lorries. The variable measures the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:
0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'
2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'
10 = 'Voluntary instrument'.

2.1.15.10 Policy instruments to promote refillable beverage containers (epc_pawa)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_pawa

Original tag: epc_pawa

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Description:

Policy instruments to promote refillable beverage containers. The variable measures the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:

0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'
2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'
10 = 'Voluntary instrument'.

2.1.15.11 Policy instruments for contaminated sites (epc_soil)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_soil

Original tag: epc_soil

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Description:

Policy instruments on contaminated sites. The variable measures the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:
0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'
2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'
10 = 'Voluntary instrument'.

2.1.15.12 Policy instruments for water protection related to industrial discharges (epc_watp)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_watp

Original tag: epc_watp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Description:

Policy instruments on industrial discharges into water bodies. The variable measures the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:
0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'
2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'

10 = 'Voluntary instrument'.

2.1.16 ENVIPOLCONCHANGE

Dataset by: Holzinger, Knill, Sommerer The Dataset "ENVIPOLCONCHANGE (Environmental Policy Change). A dataset on environmental regulations in 24 OECD countries from 1970 to 2005" has been collected by the ENVIPOLCON group at the University of Konstanz (Stephan Heichel, Katharina Holzinger, Christoph Knill, Thomas Sommerer) in 2009. Data collection was funded by the German Research Foundation DFG. Link to the original source: `https://www.polver.uni-konstanz.de/holzinger/research/researchprojects/policy-wandel-in-der-umweltpolitik-der-einfluss-von-nationalen-vetospielernund-transnationalem-p der-datensatz-environmental-policy-chance-envipolchange/`

2.1.16.1 Change in eco audit policy (epcc_audi_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_audi_ch2

Original tag: epcc_audi_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for eco-audit in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.2 Eco audit policy introduction (epcc_audi_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_audi_in2

Original tag: epcc_audi_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for eco-audit. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.3 Change in coliforms in bathing water policy (epcc_bath_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_bath_ch2

Original tag: epcc_bath_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for the quality of bathing water in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.4 Coliforms in bathing water policy introduction (epcc_bath_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_bath_in2

Original tag: epcc_bath_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for quality of bathing water. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.5 Passenger car emissions CO regulatory level (epcc_car_co)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_car_co

Original tag: epcc_car_co

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

A limit value for CO emissions in g/km, adjusted.

2.1.16.6 Passenger car emissions HC regulatory level (epcc_car_hc)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_car_hc

Original tag: epcc_car_hc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

A limit value for HC emissions in g/km, adjusted.

2.1.16.7 Passenger car emissions NOx regulatory level (epcc_car_nox)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_car_nox

Original tag: epcc_car_nox

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

A limit value for NOx emissions in g/km, adjusted.

2.1.16.8 Change in passenger car emissions policy (epcc_care_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_care_ch2

Original tag: epcc_care_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for exhaust emissions from cars in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.9 Passenger car emissions policy introduction (epcc_care_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_care_in2

Original tag: epcc_care_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for exhaust emissions from cars. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.10 Sum of downward changes in all 17 standards (epcc_cd_dwsum)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_cd_dwsum

Original tag: epcc_cd_dwsum

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:
Sum of downward changes in all 17 variables that measure standards/regulatory levels in the recorded year. Higher score, on average, corresponds to a decrease in policy standards.

2.1.16.11 Sum of upward changes in all 17 standards (epcc_cd_upsum)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_cd_upsum

Original tag: epcc_cd_upsum

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:
Sum of all upward changes in the 17 variables that measure standards/regulatory levels included in this dataset in the recorded year. Higher score corresponds to, on average, increased policy standards.

2.1.16.12 Cumulative sum of all policy-in-place items (epcc_ch_kum)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_ch_kum

Original tag: epcc_ch_kum

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:
Cumulative sum of all Policy-in-Place variables. Higher score corresponds to a higher number of policies in place.

2.1.16.13 Sum of all changes in policy (epcc_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_ch2

Original tag: epcc_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:
Sum of all changes in policies, including introductions, in the recorded year.

2.1.16.14 Change in contaminated sites policy (epcc_cont_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_cont_ch2

Original tag: epcc_cont_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:
The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for contaminated sites in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.15 Contaminated sites policy introduction (epcc_cont_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_cont_in2

Original tag: epcc_cont_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:
The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for contaminated sites. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.16 Change in recycling of construction waste policy (epcc_cowa_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_cowa_ch2

Original tag: epcc_cowa_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for recycling construction waste in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.17 Recycling of construction waste policy introduction (epcc_cowa_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_cowa_in2

Original tag: epcc_cowa_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for recycling of construction waste. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.18 Change in detergents regulation policy (epcc_dete_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_dete_ch2

Original tag: epcc_dete_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for hazardous substances in detergents in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.19 Detergents regulation policy introduction (epcc_dete_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_dete_in2

Original tag: epcc_dete_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for hazardous substances in detergents. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.20 Change in ecolabel policy (epcc_ecol_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_ecol_ch2

Original tag: epcc_ecol_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for eco-labelling in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.21 Ecolabel policy introduction (epcc_ecol_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_ecol_in2

Original tag: epcc_ecol_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for eco-labeling. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.22 Change in environmental impact assessment (epcc_eias_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_eias_ch2

Original tag: epcc_eias_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for environmental impact assessment in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.23 Environmental impact assessment introduction (epcc_eias_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_eias_in2

Original tag: epcc_eias_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for environmental impact assessment. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.24 Change in energy efficiency of refrigerators policy (epcc_enef_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_enef_ch2

Original tag: epcc_enef_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for the energy efficiency of refrigerators in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.25 Energy efficiency of refrigerators policy introduction (epcc_enef_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_enef_in2

Original tag: epcc_enef_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for energy efficiency of refrigerators. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.26 Change in glass recycling target in regulation (epcc_glas_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_glas_ch2

Original tag: epcc_glas_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for glass reuse/recycling target in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.27 Glass recycling target in regulation introduction (epcc_glas_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_glas_in2

Original tag: epcc_glas_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for glass reuse/recycling target. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.28 Glass recycling target in regulations, percent (epcc_glas2_s)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_glas2_s

Original tag: epcc_glas2_s

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

Glass reuse/recycling target in percent of total waste generated.

2.1.16.29 Sum of first policy introductions (epcc_intro_kum)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_intro_kum

Original tag: epcc_intro_kum

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

Sum of all variables measuring the first introduction of a policy. Higher number corresponds to a higher number of policies being adopted in the recorded year.

2.1.16.30 Change in landfill target in regulations (epcc_land_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_land_ch2

Original tag: epcc_land_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for waste landfill target in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.31 Landfill target in regulations introduction (epcc_lanr_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_lanr_in2

Original tag: epcc_lanr_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for waste landfill target. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.32 Large combustion plants regulatory level DUST (epcc_lcp_dust)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_lcp_dust

Original tag: epcc_lcp_dust

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

A limit value for dust from large combustion plants in mg/m3.

2.1.16.33 Large combustion plants regulatory level NOX (epcc_lcp_nox)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_lcp_nox

Original tag: epcc_lcp_nox

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

A limit value for NOx emissions from large combustion plants in mg/m3.

2.1.16.34 Large combustion plants regulatory level SO2 (epcc_lcp_so2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_lcp_so2

Original tag: epcc_lcp_so2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

A limit value for SO2 emissions from large combustion plants in mg/m3.

2.1.16.35 Change in large combustion plants policy (epcc_lcpt_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_lcpt_ch2

Original tag: epcc_lcpt_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for airborne emissions from large combustion plants in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.36 Large combustion plants policy introduction (epcc_lcpt_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_lcpt_in2

Original tag: epcc_lcpt_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for airborne emissions from large combustion plants. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.37 Change lead content in petrol policy (epcc_lead_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_lead_ch2

Original tag: epcc_lead_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for lead emissions from vehicles in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.38 Lead content in petrol policy introduction (epcc_lead_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_lead_in2

Original tag: epcc_lead_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for lead emissions from vehicles. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.39 Lead content in petrol regulatory level (epcc_lead_s)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_lead_s

Original tag: epcc_lead_s

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

A limit value for lead content in petrol in g/l.

2.1.16.40 Change in motorway noise emissions policy (epcc_moto_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_moto_ch2

Original tag: epcc_moto_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for noise level around motorways in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.41 Motorway noise emissions policy introduction (epcc_moto_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_moto_in2

Original tag: epcc_moto_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for noise level around motorways. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.42 Motorway noise emissions regulatory level (epcc_moto_s)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_moto_s

Original tag: epcc_moto_s

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

Motorway noise emissions standard in decibel (dB (A)).

2.1.16.43 Change in noise emissions from lorries policy (epcc_nois_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_nois_ch2

Original tag: epcc_nois_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for noise emissions from lorries in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.44 Noise emissions from lorries policy introduction (epcc_nois_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_nois_in2

Original tag: epcc_nois_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for noise emissions from lorries. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.45 Noise emissions from lorries regulatory level (epcc_nois_s)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_nois_s

Original tag: epcc_nois_s

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

Noise emissions standard from lorries in decibel (dB(a)).

2.1.16.46 Change in packaging waste recycling target (epcc_pact_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_pact_ch2

Original tag: epcc_pact_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for waste packaging target in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.47 Packaging waste recycling target introduction (epcc_pact_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_pact_in2

Original tag: epcc_pact_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for waste packaging target. This is

a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.48 Change in paper recycling target in regulation (epcc_pape_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_pape_ch2

Original tag: epcc_pape_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for waste paper reuse/recycling target in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.49 Paper recycling target in regulation introduction (epcc_pape_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_pape_in2

Original tag: epcc_pape_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for waste paper reuse/recycling target. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.50 Paper recycling target in regulations, percent (epcc_pape2_s)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_pape2_s

Original tag: epcc_pape2_s

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

Waste paper reuse/recycling target in percent of waste generated.

2.1.16.51 Change in soil policy (epcc_soil_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_soil_ch2

Original tag: epcc_soil_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the soil policy in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.52 Soil policy introduction (epcc_soil_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_soil_in2

Original tag: epcc_soil_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the soil policy. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.53 Change in sulphur content gas oil policy (epcc_sulp_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_sulp_ch2

Original tag: epcc_sulp_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for sulphur content in gas oil in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.54 Sulphur content gas oil policy introduction (epcc_sulp_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_sulp_in2

Original tag: epcc_sulp_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for sulphur content in gas oil. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.55 Sulphur content in gas oil regulatory level (epcc_sulp_s)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_sulp_s

Original tag: epcc_sulp_s

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

A limit value for sulphur content in gas oil, as percent per weight.

2.1.16.56 Change in National environmental policy/Sustainable development plan (epcc_susp_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_susp_ch2

Original tag: epcc_susp_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for the national environmental policy or sustainable development plan in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.57 National environmental policy/Sustainable development plan introduction (epcc_susp_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_susp_in2

Original tag: epcc_susp_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable expresses the first introduction of the policy for the national environmental policy or sustainable development plan. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.58 Water protection - BOD in industrial discharges (epcc_wabo_s)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_wabo_s

Original tag: epcc_wabo_s

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

A limit value for biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) in industrial discharges in mg/l.

2.1.16.59 Water protection - Copper in industrial discharges (epcc_waco_s)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_waco_s

Original tag: epcc_waco_s

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

A limit value for Copper in industrial discharges in mg/l.

2.1.16.60 Water protection - Chromium in industrial discharges (epcc_wacr_s)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_wacr_s

Original tag: epcc_wacr_s

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

A limit value for Chromium in industrial discharges in mg/l.

2.1.16.61 Change in efficient use of water in industry policy (epcc_waef_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_waef_ch2

Original tag: epcc_waef_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for efficient use of the water industry in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.62 Efficient use of water in industry policy introduction (epcc_waef_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_waef_in2

Original tag: epcc_waef_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for efficient use of the water industry. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.63 Water protection - Lead in industrial discharges (epcc_wale_s)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_wale_s

Original tag: epcc_wale_s

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:
A limit value for Lead in industrial discharges in mg/l.

2.1.16.64 Change in water protection policy - industrial discharges (epcc_wapr_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_wapr_ch2

Original tag: epcc_wapr_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:
The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for water protection in industrial discharges in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.65 Water protection - industrial discharges introduction (epcc_wapr_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_wapr_in2

Original tag: epcc_wapr_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:
The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for water protection in industrial discharges. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

2.1.16.66 Water protection - Zinc in industrial discharges (epcc_wazi_s)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_wazi_s

Original tag: epcc_wazi_s

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Description:
A limit value for Zinc in industrial discharges in mg/l.

2.1.17 Environmental Performance Index Data 2020

Dataset by: Environmental Performance Index The Environmental Performance Index provides a ranking that shines light on how each country manages environmental issues. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks how well countries perform on high-priority environmental issues in two broad policy areas: protection of human health from environmental harm and protection of ecosystems. Within these two policy objectives the EPI scores country performance in 11 issue areas comprised of 32 indicators. Indicators in the EPI measure how close countries are to meeting internationally established targets or, in the absence of agreed-upon targets, how they compare to the range of observed countries. Note: In many cases the EPI variables lack actual observations and rely on imputation. Please refer to the original documentation on more information about this. Also, some values (usually the value 0) are very unlikely, please use your judgement whether to treat these as the value 0 or as "Data missing". The values on the EPI, Policy Objectives, and Issue Categories are not comparable over time, therefore, this compilation only includes data on these variables from the latest release. The raw data on the 32 indicators, however, are comparable over time and, therefore, time-series are included. Link to the original source: `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-downloads`

2.1.17.1 Agriculture Issue Category (epi_agr)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_agr

Original tag: epi_agr

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Agriculture Issue Category consists of the Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index, which measures the Euclidean distance from an ideal point with optimal nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) and crop yield. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.1.17.2 Air Quality Issue Category (epi_air)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_air

Original tag: epi_air

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Air Quality Issue Category consists of three indicators:

1) Household air pollution (HAP), measured with the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to the health risk posed by the incomplete combustion of solid fuels. It is log-transformed and given 40percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Ambient particulate matter pollution, measured as the PM2.5 exposure using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to fine air particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5). It is log-transformed and given 55percent weight in the aggregation.

3) Ozone exposure, measured by the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to ground-level ozone pollution. It is log-transformed and given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.1.17.3 Pollution Emissions Issue Category (epi_ape)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_ape

Original tag: epi_ape

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

Pollution Emissions Issue Category consists of 2 indicators:

1) The SO2 growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in SO2 over the years 2005-2014. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. First, the EPI team calculates Spearman's correlation coefficient between SO2 emissions and GDP over a ten-year period. Second, they regress logged SO2 emissions over ten years to find a slope. Third, they calculate an unadjusted average annual growth rate in SO2 emissions. Fourth, they adjust the negative growth rates by a factor of 1 - the correlation coefficient.

2) The NOX growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in NOX over the years 2005-2014. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. First, the EPI team calculates Spearman's correlation coefficient between NOX emissions and GDP over a ten-year period. Second, they regress logged NOX emissions over ten years to find a slope. Third, they calculate an unadjusted average annual growth

rate in NOX emissions. Fourth, they adjust the negative growth rates by a factor of 1 - the correlation coefficient.

Both indicators are given equal weight in the aggregation. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.1.17.4 Black carbon growth rate (epi_bca)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_bca

Original tag: epi_bca

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

The black carbon growth rate, which makes up 5percent of the Climate Change Issue Category, is calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in black carbon over the years 2005-2014. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation.

Original source: Community Emissions Data Systems.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.5 Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category (epi_bdh)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_bdh

Original tag: epi_bdh

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category consists of 7 indicators:

1) The terrestrial biome protection (national weights) indicator. It is calculated by first taking proportions of the area of each of a country's biome types that are covered by protected areas and then constructing a weighted sum of the protection percentages for all biomes within that country. The protection percentages are weighted according to the prevalence of each biome type within that country. This indicator evaluates a country's efforts to achieve 17percent protection for all biomes within its borders, as per Aichi Target 11. It is given 20percent weight in the aggregation.

2) The terrestrial biome protection (global weights) indicator, where protection percentages are weighted according to the global prevalence of each biome type. This indicator evaluates a country's contribution toward the global 17percent protection goal. It is given 20percent weight in the aggregation.

3) The marine protected areas indicator, measured as a percentage of a country's total exclusive economic zone (EEZ) designated as marine protected areas (MPAs). Because each country may have multiple EEZs, the summed area of MPAs is divided by the summed EEZ. It is given 20percent weight in the aggregation.

4) The Protected Areas Representativeness Index (PARI), which measures ecological representativeness as the proportion of biologically scaled environmental diversity included in a country's terrestrial protected areas. The measure relies on remote sensing, biodiversity informatics, and global modeling of fine-scaled variation in biodiversity composition for plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate species. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

5) Species Habitat Index (SHI) estimates potential population losses, as well as regional and global extinction risks of individual species, using habitat loss as a proxy. The SHI indicator measures the proportion of suitable habitat within a country that remains intact for each species in

that country relative to a baseline set in the year 2001. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

6) Species Protection Index (SPI) evaluates the species-level ecological representativeness of each country's protected area network. The SPI metric uses remote sensing data, global biodiversity informatics, and integrative models to map suitable habitat for over 30,000 terrestrial vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species at high resolutions. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

7) The Biodiversity Habitat Index (BHI), which estimates the effects of habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation on the expected retention of terrestrial biodiversity. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.1.17.6 Biodiversity habitat index (epi_bhv)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_bhv

Original tag: epi_bhv

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

> Biodiversity Habitat Index (BHI) estimates the effects of habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation on the expected retention of terrestrial biodiversity.

Original source: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.7 Climate Change Issue Category (epi_cch)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_cch

Original tag: epi_cch

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

> Climate Change Issue Category consists of 8 indicators:

1) The CO2 growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw carbon dioxide emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 55percent weight in the aggregation.

2) The CH4 growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw methane emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 15percent weight in the aggregation.

3) The F-gas growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw fluorinated gas emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

4) The N2O growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw nitrous oxide emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 5percent weight in the

aggregation.

5) The black carbon growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in black carbon over the years 2005-2014. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

6) Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita in the year 2017. First, the EPI team calculates total greenhouse gas emissions, applying Global Warming Potentials to convert all units to Gg of CO2-equivalents. Second, they calculate GHG emissions per capita (GHP) as the GHG emissions divided by population (POP). It is log-transformed and given 2.5percent weight in the aggregation.

7) CO2 emissions from land cover change, calculated over the years 2001-2015. First, the EPI team regresses logged CO2 emissions from land cover change (LULC) over 15 years to find a slope. Then, they calculate an unadjusted average annual growth rate in these CO2 emissions. It is given 2.5percent weight in the aggregation.

8) The greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity growth rate indicator, which serves as a signal of countries' progress in decoupling emissions from economic growth. The EPI team calculates an annual average growth rate in GHG emissions per unit of GDP over the years 2008-2017. This indicator highlights the need for action on climate change mitigation in countries at all income levels. It is given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.1.17.8 CO2 growth rate (epi_cda)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_cda

Original tag: epi_cda

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

> The CO2 (carbon dioxide) growth rate, which makes up 55percent of the Climate Change Issue Category, is calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw carbon dioxide emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation.

Original source: Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.9 CH4 growth rate (epi_cha)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_cha

Original tag: epi_cha

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

> The CH4 (methane) growth rate, which makes up 15percent of the Climate Change Issue Category, is calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw methane emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation.

Original source: Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.10 Ecosystem Services Issue Category (epi_ecs)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_ecs

Original tag: epi_ecs

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Ecosystem Services Issue Category consists of 3 indicators:

1) Tree cover loss, measured as a five-year moving average of the percentage of forest lost from the extent of forest cover in the reference year 2000. They define a forest as any land area with over 30percent canopy cover. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 9.70E-07, and given 90percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Grassland loss, measured as a five-year moving average of percentage of gross losses in grassland areas compared to the 1992 reference year. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 4.45E-06, and given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

3) Wetland loss, measured as a five-year moving average of percentage of gross losses in wetland areas compared to the 1992 reference year. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 2.47E-06, and given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.1.17.11 Environmental Health Policy Objective (epi_eh)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_eh

Original tag: epi_eh

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

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 consists of 4 issue categories: Air Quality (50percent), Sanitation and Drinking Water (40percent), Heavy Metals (5percent), and Waste Management (5percent). The policy objective varies from 0 to 100.

2.1.17.12 Environmental Performance Index (epi_epi)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_epi

Original tag: epi_epi

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

The 2020 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) scores 180 countries on 32 performance indicators across 11 issue categories related to environmental health and ecosystem vitality. The 2020 EPI is 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 11 issue categories: Air Quality, Sanitation and 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 2 policy objectives, Environmental Health and Ecosystem Vitality, and then finally consolidated into the overall EPI. To allow for meaningful comparisons, before aggregation 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.

Note: The EPI scores are not comparable over time, therefore, this dataset only includes the EPI scores from the latest release.

2.1.17.13 Ecosystem Vitality Policy Objective (epi_ev)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_ev

Original tag: epi_ev

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

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 consists of 7 issue categories: Biodiversity and Habitat (25percent), Ecosystem Services (10percent), Fisheries (10percent), Climate Change (40percent), Pollution Emissions (5percent), Agriculture (5percent), and Water Resources (5percent). The policy objective varies from 0 to 100.

2.1.17.14 Fish caught by trawling (epi_fct)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_fct

Original tag: epi_fct

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

Fish caught by trawling measures the percentage of a country's fish caught by bottom or pelagic trawling, where a fishing net is pulled through the water behind a boat. This practice is indiscriminate and wasteful and can severely damage marine ecosystems. The variable is log-transformed according to the formula ln(x+), where = 8.40E-08.

Original source: Sea Around Us.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.15 F-gas growth rate (epi_fga)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_fga

Original tag: epi_fga

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

The F-gas growth rate, which makes up 10percent of the Climate Change Issue Category, is calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw fluorinated gas emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation.

Original source: Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.16 Fisheries Issue Category (epi_fsh)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_fsh

Original tag: epi_fsh

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Fisheries Issue Category consists of 3 indicators:

1) Fish stock status, measured as the percentage of a country's total catch that comes from overexploited or collapsed stocks, considering all fish stocks within a country's EEZs. Because continued and increased stock exploitation leads to smaller catches, this indicator sheds light on the impact of a country's fishing practices. The metric is calculated as an average percentage weighted by catch and summed across classes of concern. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 1.13E-05, and given 35percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Marine Trophic Index (MTI), which measures the health of a country's fishing stock based on expected catch and changes over time. The MTI describes the degree to which a country is depleting species at higher trophic levels and "fishing down the food web." It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 9.51E-07, and given 35percent weight in the aggregation.

3) Fish caught by trawling, measured as the percentage of a country's fish caught by bottom or pelagic trawling, where a fishing net is pulled through the water behind a boat. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 8.40E-08, and given 30percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.1.17.17 Fish stock status (epi_fss)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_fss

Original tag: epi_fss

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

Fish stock status measures the percentage of a country's total catch that comes from overexploited or collapsed stocks, considering all fish stocks within a country's EEZs. Because continued and increased stock exploitation leads to smaller catches, this indicator sheds light on the impact of a country's fishing practices. The variable is log-transformed according to the formula ln(x+), where = 1.13E-05.

Original source: Sea Around Us.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.18 GHG emissions per capita (epi_ghp)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_ghp

Original tag: epi_ghp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

EPI calculates greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita for each country in the year 2017. The variable is log-transformed. The unit of measurement is gigagrams (Gg) of CO2-equivalent per person.

Original source: Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.19 GHG intensity trend (epi_gib)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_gib

Original tag: epi_gib

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

The greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity growth rate indicator serves as a signal of countries' progress in decoupling emissions from economic growth. EPI calculates an annual average growth rate in GHG emissions per unit of GDP over the years 2008-2017. This indicator highlights the need for action on climate change mitigation in countries at all income levels.

Original source: Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.20 Grassland loss (epi_grl)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_grl

Original tag: epi_grl

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

Grassland loss is measured using a five-year moving average of percentage of gross losses in grassland areas compared to the 1992 reference year. The variable is log-transformed according to the formula ln(x+), where = 4.45E-06.

Original source: European Space Agency.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.21 Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category (epi_h2o)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_h2o

Original tag: epi_h2o

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category consists of two indicators:

1) Unsafe sanitation, measured 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. It is log-transformed and given 40percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Unsafe drinking water, measured 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. It is log-transformed and given 60percent weight in the aggregation.

Both indicators are measured using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.1.17.22 Household solid fuels (epi_had)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_had

Original tag: epi_had

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

EPI measures household solid fuels using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to household air pollution (HAP) from the use of household solid fuels. The variable is log-transformed.

Original source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.23 Heavy Metals Issue Category (epi_hmt)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_hmt

Original tag: epi_hmt

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Heavy Metals Issue Category consists of the indicator Lead Exposure, which measures the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to this risk. It is log-transformed. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.1.17.24 CO2 from land cover (epi_lcb)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_lcb

Original tag: epi_lcb

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

This indicator measures CO2 emissions from land cover change and is calculated over the years 2001-2015. The unit of measurement is proportion.

Original source: Mullion Group.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.25 Marine protected areas (epi_mpa)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_mpa

Original tag: epi_mpa

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

Marine protected areas indicator is measured as the percentage of a country's total exclusive economic zone (EEZ) designated as marine protected areas (MPAs). MPAs represent a critical tool for protecting marine ecosystems from unsustainable fishing practices, pollution, and human disturbance. Because each country may have multiple EEZs, the summed area of MPAs is divided by the summed EEZ.

Original source: World Database on Protected Areas.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.26 Controlled solid waste (epi_msw)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_msw

Original tag: epi_msw

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

Controlled solid waste refers to the proportion of household and commercial waste generated in a country that is collected and treated in a manner that controls environmental risks. This metric counts waste as "controlled" if it is treated through recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, incineration, or disposed of in a sanitary landfill.

Original source: Wiedinmyer et al. 2014 & Kaza et al. 2018.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.27 Marine trophic index (epi_mti)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_mti

Original tag: epi_mti

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

Marine Trophic Index (MTI) measures the health of a country's fishing stock based on expected catch and changes over time. The MTI measures the degree to which a country is depleting species at higher trophic levels and "fishing down the food web." The variable is log-transformed according to the formula ln(x+), where = 9.51E-07.

Original source: Sea Around Us.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.28 N2O growth rate (epi_noa)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_noa

Original tag: epi_noa

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

The N2O growth rate, which makes up 5percent of the Climate Change issue category, is calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw nitrous oxide emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation.

Original source: Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.29 NOx growth rate (epi_nxa)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_nxa

Original tag: epi_nxa

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

The NOX growth rate is calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in NOX over the years 2005-2014. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation.

Original source: Community Emissions Data Systems.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.30 Ozone exposure (epi_ozd)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_ozd

Original tag: epi_ozd

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

EPI measures ozone exposure using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to ground-level ozone pollution. The variable is log-transformed.

Original source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.31 Protected areas representativeness index (epi_par)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_par

Original tag: epi_par

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

The PARI indicator measures ecological representativeness as the proportion of biologically scaled environmental diversity included in a country's terrestrial protected areas. The measure relies on remote sensing, biodiversity informatics, and global modeling of fine-scaled variation in biodiversity composition for plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate species.

Original source: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.32 Lead exposure (epi_pbd)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_pbd

Original tag: epi_pbd

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

EPI measures lead exposure using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to lead contamination in the environment. The variable is log-transformed.

Original source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.33 PM2.5 exposure (epi_pmd)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_pmd

Original tag: epi_pmd

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

Ambient particulate matter pollution measured with the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to fine air particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5). The variable is log-transformed.

Original source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation Transformation.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.34 SO2 growth rate (epi_sda)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_sda

Original tag: epi_sda

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

The SO2 growth rate is calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in SO2 over the years 2005-2014. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation.

Original source: Community Emissions Data Systems.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.35 Species habitat index (epi_shi)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_shi

Original tag: epi_shi

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

Species Habitat Index (SHI) estimates potential population losses, as well as regional and global extinction risks of individual species, using habitat loss as a proxy. The SHI indicator measures the proportion of suitable habitat within a country that remains intact for each species in that country relative to a baseline set in the year 2001.

Original source: Map of Life.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.36 Sustainable nitrogen management index (epi_snm)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_snm

Original tag: epi_snm

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

The Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (SNMI) seeks to balance efficient application of nitrogen fertilizer with maximum crop yields as a measure of the environmental performance of agricultural production. The 2020 EPI uses the SNMI as a proxy for agricultural drivers of environmental damage.

Original source: UMCES.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.37 Species protection index (epi_spi)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_spi

Original tag: epi_spi

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

> Species Protection Index (SPI) evaluates the species-level ecological representativeness of each country's protected area network. The SPI metric uses remote sensing data, global biodiversity informatics, and integrative models to map suitable habitat for over 30,000 terrestrial vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species at high resolutions. The unit of measurement is percentage.

Original source: Map of Life.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.38 Terrestrial biome protection (Global weights) (epi_tbg)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_tbg

Original tag: epi_tbg

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

> EPI derives the terrestrial biome protection indicators by first calculating the proportions of the area of each of a country's biome types that are covered by protected areas and then constructing a weighted sum of the protection percentages for all biomes within that country. For the terrestrial biome protection (global weights) indicator, protection percentages are weighted according to the global prevalence of each biome type. This indicator evaluates a country's contribution toward the global 17percent protection goal.

Original source: World Database on Protected Areas.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.39 Terrestrial biome protection (National weights) (epi_tbn)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_tbn

Original tag: epi_tbn

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

> EPI derives the terrestrial biome protection indicators by first calculating the proportions of the area of each of a country's biome types that are covered by protected areas and then constructing a weighted sum of the protection percentages for all biomes within that country. For the terrestrial biome protection (national weights) indicator, protection percentages are weighted according to the prevalence of each biome type within that country. This indicator evaluates a country's efforts to achieve 17percent protection for all biomes within its borders, as per Aichi Target 11.

Original source: World Database on Protected Areas.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.40 Tree cover loss (epi_tcl)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_tcl

Original tag: epi_tcl

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

EPI quantifies tree cover loss by constructing a five-year moving average of the percentage of forest lost from the extent of forest cover in the reference year 2000. A forest is defined as any land area with over 30percent canopy cover. The variable is log-transformed.

Original source: Global Forest Watch.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.41 Unsafe sanitation (epi_usd)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_usd

Original tag: epi_usd

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

EPI measures unsafe sanitation using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to their exposure to inadequate sanitation facilities. The variable is log-transformed.

Original source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.42 Unsafe drinking water (epi_uwd)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_uwd

Original tag: epi_uwd

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

EPI measures unsafe drinking water using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to unsafe drinking water. The variable is log-transformed.

Original source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.43 Waste Management Issue Category (epi_wmg)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_wmg

Original tag: epi_wmg

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Waste Management Issue Category consists of the indicator Controlled Solid Waste, which refers to the proportion of household and commercial waste generated in a country that is collected and treated in a manner that controls environmental risks. This metric counts waste

as 'controlled' if it is treated through recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, incineration, or disposed of in a sanitary landfill. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.1.17.44 Water Resources Issue Category (epi_wrs)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_wrs

Original tag: epi_wrs

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Water Resources Issue Category consists of the indicator Wastewater Treatment, which measures the percentage of wastewater that undergoes at least primary treatment, normalized by the proportion of the population connected to a municipal wastewater collection system. It is calculated through a straightforward product of wastewater treatment level and sewerage connection rate. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.1.17.45 Wetland loss (epi_wtl)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_wtl

Original tag: epi_wtl

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

Wetland loss is quantified using a five-year moving average of percentage of gross losses in wetland areas compared to the 1992 reference year. The variable is log-transformed according to the formula ln(x+), where = 2.47E-06.

Original source: European Space Agency.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.17.46 Wastewater treatment (epi_wwt)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_wwt

Original tag: epi_wwt

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Description:

The percentage of wastewater that undergoes at least primary treatment in each country, normalized by the proportion of the population connected to a municipal wastewater collection system.

Original source: UNSD, OECD, Eurostat, etc.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

2.1.18 European Social Survey - Wave 1-9

Dataset by: European Social Survey The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically-driven multi-country survey, which has been administered in over 30 countries to date. Its three aims are: first - to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe's changing institutions; second - to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond; and third - to develop a series of European social indicators, including attitudinal indicators. This dataset includes two types of variables: 1) percentage of respondents choosing a particular response option, and 2) average

response per country, weighted using design weights (dweight), as recommended by the ESS. Link to the original source: `http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/data/round-index.html`

2.1.18.1 Climate policy support: bans (mean) (ess_banhhap_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_banhhap_m

Original tag: ess_banhhap_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Description:

Average reply to D30-32: 'To what extent are you in favour or against the following policies in [country] to reduce climate change? A law banning the sale of the least energy-efficient household appliances'. (1) Strongly in favor, (2) Somewhat in favor, (3) Neither in favor nor against, (4) Somewhat against, (5) Strongly against. Answers (7) Refusal and (8) Don't know are deleted. A higher score means that there is a higher aversion towards the proposed ban in the general population. A lower score means that there is a higher support towards the ban in the general population.

2.1.18.2 Belief that climate change is natural (percent) (ess_ccnthum_p)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_ccnthum_p

Original tag: ess_ccnthum_p

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Description:

Percent of replies '(1) Entirely by natural processes' and '(2) Mainly by natural processes' to D22: 'Do you think that climate change is caused by natural processes, human activity, or both?'. (1) Entirely by natural processes, (2) Mainly by natural processes, (3) About equally by natural processes and human activity, (4) Mainly by human activity, (5) Entirely by human activity, (55) I don't think climate change is happening, (77) Refusal, (88) Don't know. A higher score means that there are more people who believe that climate change is happening due to natural rather than human-induced causes. A lower score means that there are fewer people who believe that these are natural processes that are behind climate change.

2.1.18.3 Personal responsibility to reduce climate change (mean) (ess_ccrdprs_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_ccrdprs_m

Original tag: ess_ccrdprs_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data

(2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Description:

Average reply to D23: 'To what extent do you feel a personal responsibility to try to reduce climate change?'. (00) Not at all - (10) A great deal. Answers (77) Refusal and (88) Don't know are deleted. The higher the score the more people feel personal responsibility for reducing climate change. The lower the score the fewer people feel personal responsibility for reducing climate change.

2.1.18.4 Climate change denial (percent) (ess_clmchng_p)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_clmchng_p

Original tag: ess_clmchng_p

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Description:

Percent of replies '(3) Probably not changing' and '(4) Definitely not changing' to D19: 'You may have heard the idea that the world's climate is changing due to increases in temperature over the past 100 years. What is your personal opinion on this? Do you think the world's climate is changing?'. (1) Definitely changing, (2) Probably changing, (3) Probably not changing, (4) Definitely not changing, (7) Refusal, (8) Don't know. A higher score means that more people believe that the climate is not changing. A lower score means that more people believe that the climate is changing.

2.1.18.5 Thinking about climate change (mean) (ess_clmthgt_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_clmthgt_m

Original tag: ess_clmthgt_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Description:

Average reply to D20 and D21: 'How much have you thought about climate change before today?'. (1) Not at all, (2) Very little, (3) Some, (4) A lot, (5) A great deal. Answers (7) Refusal and (8) Don't know are deleted.

D20 was only asked to those who replied '(4) Definitely not changing' to question D19 'Do you

think climate is changing?'. D21 is the same question but was asked to everyone else. In this dataset, we combined the replies for D20 and D21 before taking an average. A higher score means that a larger part of the population thought about climate change prior to the survey. A lower score means that a smaller part of the population thought about climate change prior to the survey.

2.1.18.6 Belief in climate action: governments (mean) (ess_gvsrdcc_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_gvsrdcc_m

Original tag: ess_gvsrdcc_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Description:

Average reply to D28: 'And how likely do you think it is that governments in enough countries will take action that reduces climate change?'. (00) Not likely at all - (10) Extremely likely. Answers (77) Refusal and (88) Don't know are deleted. A higher score means that larger parts of the population believe that enough governments will take action towards climate change. A lower score means that fewer people believe that enough governments will take action towards climate change.

2.1.18.7 Important to care for the environment (mean) (ess_impenv_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_impenv_m

Original tag: ess_impenv_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Description:

Average reply to CARD 76: 'Now I will briefly describe some people. Please listen to each description and tell me how much each person is or is not like you. Use this card for your answer;

She/he strongly believes that people should care for nature. Looking after the environment is important to her/him'.

(1) Very much like me
(2) Like me
(3) Somewhat like me
(4) A little like me
(5) Not like me
(6) Not like me at all

Answers 'Don't know' are deleted. A higher score means that fewer people think that it is important

to care about nature/environment. A lower score means that more people think that it is important to care about nature/environment.

2.1.18.8 Climate policy support: taxes (mean) (ess_inctxff_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_inctxff_m

Original tag: ess_inctxff_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Description:

Average reply to D30-32: 'To what extent are you in favour or against the following policies in [country] to reduce climate change? Increasing taxes on fossil fuels, such as oil, gas and coal'.(1) Strongly in favor, (2) Somewhat in favor, (3) Neither in favor nor against, (4) Somewhat against, (5) Strongly against. Answers (7) Refusal and (8) Don't know are deleted. A higher score means that the aversion towards a fossil fuel tax is higher in the population. A lower score means that there is more support towards a fossil fuel tax in the population.

2.1.18.9 Belief in climate action: individuals (mean) (ess_lklmten_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_lklmten_m

Original tag: ess_lklmten_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Description:

Average reply to D27: 'How likely do you think it is that large numbers of people will actually limit their energy use to try to reduce climate change?'. (00) Not likely at all - (10) Extremely likely. Answers (77) Refusal and (88) Don't know are deleted. A higher score means that more people believe that a large number of people are likely to limit energy consumption to reduce climate change. A lower score means that fewer people believe that a large number of people are likely to reduce energy consumption to reduce climate change.

2.1.18.10 Climate policy support: subsidies (mean) (ess_sbsrnen_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_sbsrnen_m

Original tag: ess_sbsrnen_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7:

European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Description:

Average reply to D30-32: 'To what extent are you in favour or against the following policies in [country] to reduce climate change? Using public money to subsidise renewable energy such as wind and solar power'. (1) Strongly in favor, (2) Somewhat in favor, (3) Neither in favor nor against, (4) Somewhat against, (5) Strongly against. Answers (7) Refusal and (8) Don't know are deleted. A higher score means that there is more aversion in the population towards government subsidies towards renewable energy. A lower score means that there is more support for renewable energy subsidies.

2.1.18.11 Worry about climate change (mean) (ess_wrclmch_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_wrclmch_m

Original tag: ess_wrclmch_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Description:

Average reply to D24: 'How worried are you about climate change?'. (1) Not at all worried, (2) Not very worried, (3) Somewhat worried, (4) Very worried, (5) Extremely worried. Answers (7) Refusal and (8) Don't know are deleted. A higher score means that there is a higher degree of worry in the population about climate change. A lower score means that there is less worry in the population about climate change.

2.1.19 Environmental Land Use Data

Dataset by: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO) The FAOSTAT Land Use domain contains data on 47 categories of land use, irrigation and agricultural practices, relevant to monitor agriculture, forestry, and fisheries activities at national, regional and global level. Data are available by country and year, with global coverage and annual updates. Note from original QoG codebook: Micronesia has been dropped due to duplicate cases. Link to the original source: `http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#home`

2.1.19.1 Agricultural land (percent of Land area) (fao_luagr)

Long tag: qog_ei_fao_luagr

Original tag: fao_luagr

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Agricultural land as a share of total land area.

2.1.19.2 Arable land (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrara)

Long tag: qog_ei_fao_luagrara

Original tag: fao_luagrara

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)
Description:
Arable land as a share of total agricultural land.

2.1.19.3 Cropland (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrcrop)

Long tag: qog_ei_fao_luagrcrop
Original tag: fao_luagrcrop
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)
Description:
Cropland as a share of total agricultural land.

2.1.19.4 Agriculture area actually irrigated (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirrac)

Long tag: qog_ei_fao_luagrirrac
Original tag: fao_luagrirrac
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)
Description:
Agriculture area actually irrigated as a share of total agricultural land.

2.1.19.5 Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirreq)

Long tag: qog_ei_fao_luagrirreq
Original tag: fao_luagrirreq
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)
Description:
Land area equipped for irrigation as a share of total agricultural land.

2.1.19.6 Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Cropland) (fao_luagrirreqcrop)

Long tag: qog_ei_fao_luagrirreqcrop
Original tag: fao_luagrirreqcrop
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)
Description:
Land area equipped for irrigation as a share of total cropland.

2.1.19.7 Agriculture area under organic agric. (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrorg)

Long tag: qog_ei_fao_luagrorg
Original tag: fao_luagrorg
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)
Description:
Agriculture area under organic agriculture as a share of total agricultural land.

2.1.19.8 Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrpas)

Long tag: qog_ei_fao_luagrpas
Original tag: fao_luagrpas
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)
Description:
Land under perm meadows and pastures as a share of total agricultural land.

2.1.19.9 Land under permanent crops (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrpcrop)

Long tag: qog_ei_fao_luagrpcrop
Original tag: fao_luagrpcrop
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)
Description:
Land under permanent crops as a share of total agricultural land.

2.1.19.10 Cropland (percent of Land area) (fao_lucrop)

Long tag: qog_ei_fao_lucrop
Original tag: fao_lucrop
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)
Description:
Cropland as a share of total land area.

2.1.19.11 Forest land (percent of Land area) (fao_luforest)

Long tag: qog_ei_fao_luforest
Original tag: fao_luforest
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)
Description:
Forest land as a share of total land area.

2.1.19.12 Planted forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforplant)

Long tag: qog_ei_fao_luforplant
Original tag: fao_luforplant
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)
Description:
Planted forest as a share of total forest area.

2.1.19.13 Other naturally regenerated forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforreg)

Long tag: qog_ei_fao_luforreg
Original tag: fao_luforreg
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)
Description:
Other naturally regenerated forest as a share of total forest area.

2.1.19.14 Land under perm meadows and pastures (percent of Land area) (fao_lupas)

Long tag: qog_ei_fao_lupas

Original tag: fao_lupas

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Land under perm meadows and pastures as a share of total land area.

2.1.20 Green Growth

Dataset by: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development The OECD Green Growth database contains selected indicators for monitoring progress towards green growth to support policy making and inform the public at large. The database synthesises data and indicators across a wide range of domains including a range of OECD databases as well as external data sources. The database covers OECD member and accession countries, key partners (including Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa) and other selected non-OECD countries. The indicators have been selected according to well-specified criteria and embedded in a conceptual framework, which is structured around four groups to capture the main features of green growth: (1) Environmental and resource productivity: indicate whether economic growth is becoming greener with more efficient use of natural capital and to capture aspects of production which are rarely quantified in economic models and accounting frameworks; (2) The natural asset base: indicate the risks to growth from a declining natural asset base; (3) Environmental dimension of quality of life: indicate how environmental conditions affect the quality of life and wellbeing of people; (4) Economic opportunities and policy responses: indicate the effectiveness of policies in delivering green growth and describe the societal responses needed to secure business and employment opportunities. Link to the original source: `https://stats.oecd.org/`

2.1.20.1 Population connected to public sewerage, percent total population (gg_asew_pop)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_asew_pop

Original tag: gg_asew_pop

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The percentage of the total population with access to public sewerage.

2.1.20.2 Population connected to sewerage with primary treatment, percent total population (gg_asewp)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_asewp

Original tag: gg_asewp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The percentage of the total population with access to public sewerage that includes a primary treatment process.

Warning: this variable has some negative values, which falls outside the expected range for percentage variables. Check the original dataset for explanations or updates.

2.1.20.3 Population connected to sewerage with secondary treatment, percent total population (gg_asews)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_asews

Original tag: gg_asews

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The percentage of the total population with access to public sewerage that includes a secondary treatment process.

2.1.20.4 Population connected to sewerage with tertiary treatment, percent total population (gg_asewt)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_asewt

Original tag: gg_asewt

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The percentage of the total population with access to public sewerage that includes a tertiary treatment process.

2.1.20.5 Built up area per capita (gg_buapc)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_buapc

Original tag: gg_buapc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The number of square meters of built-up area per inhabitant (m2/person).

2.1.20.6 Built up area, percent total land (gg_buapt)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_buapt

Original tag: gg_buapt

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The built up area expressed as a percentage of total land area.

2.1.20.7 Energy intensity, TPES per capita (gg_ei)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_ei

Original tag: gg_ei

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The energy intensity calculated as TPES (Total Primary Energy Supply) per capita (toe/person).

2.1.20.8 Environmentally related government R and D budget, percent total government R and D (gg_envrd_gbaord)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_envrd_gbaord

Original tag: gg_envrd_gbaord

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

Environmentally related government R&D budget measures government budget appropriations or outlays for environmentally related research and development (R&D). It is expressed as a percentage of total government R&D expenditure.

2.1.20.9 Environmentally related R and D expenditure, percent GDP (gg_envrd_gdp)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_envrd_gdp

Original tag: gg_envrd_gdp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The environmentally related research and development (R&D) expenditure, expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP).

2.1.20.10 Environmentally related ODA, percent total ODA (gg_eoda)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_eoda

Original tag: gg_eoda

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The environmentally related Official Development Assistance (ODA) expressed as a percentage of total ODA.

2.1.20.11 Energy public RD and D budget, percent GDP (gg_erdgdp)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_erdgdp

Original tag: gg_erdgdp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The public budget for energy related research, development, and demonstration as a percentage of national gross domestic product (GDP).

2.1.20.12 Development of environment-related technologies, percent all technologies (gg_etp)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_etp

Original tag: gg_etp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The number of environment-related inventions expressed as a percentage of all domestic inventions (in all technologies).

Indicators of technology development are constructed by measuring inventive activity using patent data across a wide range of environment-related technological domains (ENV-TECH, see link below), including environmental management, water-related adaptation, and climate change mitigation technologies. The counts used here include only higher-value inventions (with patent family size = 2).

2.1.20.13 Development of environment-related technologies, percent inventions worldwide (gg_etpw)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_etpw

Original tag: gg_etpw

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The number of environment-related inventions expressed as a percentage of environment-related inventions worldwide.

Indicators of technology development are constructed by measuring inventive activity using patent data across a wide range of environment-related technological domains (ENV-TECH), including environmental management, water-related adaptation, and climate change mitigation technologies. The counts used here include only higher-value inventions (with patent family size = 2, meaning inventions filed in two or more jurisdictions).

2.1.20.14 Fossil fuel public RD and D budget (excluding CCS), percent total energy public RD and D (gg_ffrd)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_ffrd

Original tag: gg_ffrd

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The public budget directed at research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) related to fossil fuels, including oil, gas, and coal and excluding RD&D related to CO2 capture and storage (CCS), expressed as a percentage of total energy RD&D public budgets (directed at all forms of energy).

2.1.20.15 Forest resource stocks (gg_frs)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_frs

Original tag: gg_frs

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The growing stock of standing trees expressed in million cubic meters (m3).

2.1.20.16 Forests under sustainable management certification FSC, percent total forest area (gg_fsmc)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_fsmc

Original tag: gg_fsmc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The share of forest area with a long-term management plan under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification expressed as a percentage of the total forest area.

2.1.20.17 Intensity of use of forest resources (gg_iufr)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_iufr

Original tag: gg_iufr

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The intensity of use of forest resources measured as the ratio of actual fellings over annual productive capacity (i.e. gross increment).

2.1.20.18 Mortality from exposure to ambient ozone (gg_mao)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_mao

Original tag: gg_mao

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)
Description:
The mortality from exposure to ambient ozone expressed in deaths per million inhabitants.

2.1.20.19 Mortality from exposure to lead (gg_ml)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_ml
Original tag: gg_ml
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)
Description:
The mortality from exposure to lead expressed in deaths per million inhabitants.

2.1.20.20 Mortality from exposure to ambient PM2.5 (gg_mpm)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_mpm
Original tag: gg_mpm
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)
Description:
The mortality from exposure to ambient PM2.5 expressed in deaths per million inhabitants.

2.1.20.21 Mortality from exposure to residential radon (gg_mr)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_mr
Original tag: gg_mr
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)
Description:
The mortality from exposure to residential radon expressed in deaths per million inhabitants.

2.1.20.22 Municipal waste generated, kg per capita (gg_mwgpc)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_mwgpc
Original tag: gg_mwgpc
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)
Description:
The waste collected by or on behalf of municipalities expressed in kilograms (kg) per person.

2.1.20.23 Municipal waste incinerated, percent treated waste (gg_mwipt)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_mwipt
Original tag: gg_mwipt
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)
Description:
The municipal waste incinerated expressed as a percentage of all waste treated.

2.1.20.24 Municipal waste disposed to landfills, percent treated waste (gg_mwlpt)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_mwlpt
Original tag: gg_mwlpt
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:
The municipal waste disposed to landfills expressed as a percentage of all waste treated.

2.1.20.25 Municipal waste recycled or composted, percent treated waste (gg_mwrpt)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_mwrpt
Original tag: gg_mwrpt
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)
Description:
The municipal waste recycled or composted expressed as a percentage of all waste treated.

2.1.20.26 ODA - all sectors - climate change mitigation, percent total ODA (gg_oda_ccm)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_oda_ccm
Original tag: gg_oda_ccm
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)
Description:
The Official Development Assistance (ODA) targeting climate change mitigation expressed as a percentage of total ODA.

2.1.20.27 Percentage of population exposed to more than 10 g/m3 of PM2.5 (gg_pm25ex10p)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_pm25ex10p
Original tag: gg_pm25ex10p
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)
Description:
The percentage of population exposed to a fine particulate matter (PM2.5) concentration greater than 10 micrograms (g) per cubic meter (m3).

The World Health Organization (WHO) provides air quality guidelines based on scientific evidence and expert advice. 10 g/m3 is the air quality guideline (AQG): These are the lowest levels at which total, cardiopulmonary and lung cancer mortality have been shown to increase with more than 95percent confidence in response to long-term exposure to PM2.5.

2.1.20.28 Percentage of population exposed to more than 35 g/m3 of PM2.5 (gg_pm25ex35p)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_pm25ex35p
Original tag: gg_pm25ex35p
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)
Description:
The percentage of population exposed to a fine particulate matter (PM2.5) concentration greater than 35 micrograms (g) per cubic meter (m3).

The World Health Organization (WHO) provides air quality guidelines based on scientific evidence and expert advice. 35 g/m3 is interim target-1: These levels are associated with about a 15percent higher long-term mortality risk relative to the Air Quality Guideline (AQG) level, which is 10 g/m3.

2.1.20.29 Mean population exposure to PM2.5 (gg_pm25exm)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_pm25exm

Original tag: gg_pm25exm

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The average mirogram concentration of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) per cubic meter exposed to the population. This environmental and health hazard is measured by population-weighted concentration estimates (See OECD dataset 'Exposure to PM2.5 in countries and regions').

2.1.20.30 Petrol tax, USD per litre (gg_pt)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_pt

Original tag: gg_pt

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The tax rates per litre of petrol expressed at constant 2015 US dollars using purchasing power parity (PPP). The tax rates are calculated as the arithmetic average of the household excise tax for the unleaded premium 95, unleaded premium 98, and unleaded regular petrol, and are deflated using the Consumer Price Index.

2.1.20.31 Renewable energy supply, percent TPES (gg_re_tpes)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_re_tpes

Original tag: gg_re_tpes

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

Renewable energy supply is defined as the contribution of renewables to the total primary energy supply (TPES).

2.1.20.32 Renewable electricity, percent total electricity generation (gg_reperegen)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_reperegen

Original tag: gg_reperegen

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The percentage of the national electrical supply generated from renewable sources.

2.1.20.33 Renewable energy public RD and D budget, percent total energy public RD and D (gg_rerd_erd)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_rerd_erd

Original tag: gg_rerd_erd

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The percentage of all public energy related research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) that is directed towards renewable energy.

2.1.20.34 Threatened bird species, percent total known species (gg_tbs)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_tbs

Original tag: gg_tbs

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The number of threatened bird species expressed as a percentage of total known species within a country.

2.1.20.35 Threatened mammal species, percent total known species (gg_tms)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_tms

Original tag: gg_tms

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The number of threatened mammal species expressed as a percentage of total known species within a country.

2.1.20.36 Threatened vascular plant species, percent total known species (gg_tps)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_tps

Original tag: gg_tps

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The number of threatened vascular plant species expressed as a percentage of total known species within a country.

2.1.20.37 Water stress, total freshwater abstraction as percent total available renewable resources (gg_wsa)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_wsa

Original tag: gg_wsa

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The total freshwater abstraction as a percentage of available renewable sources, as a proxy for water stress (scarcity). Abstraction refers to any process of water removal, extraction, or diversion for human use. A higher percentage indicates greater water stress.

2.1.20.38 Water stress, total freshwater abstraction as percent total internal renewable resources (gg_wsi)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_wsi

Original tag: gg_wsi

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*)

Description:

The total freshwater abstraction as a percentage of available internal renewable sources, as a proxy for water stress. Internal resources refer only to river flows and groundwater from rainfall within the country. Abstraction refers to any process of water removal, extraction, or diversion for human use. A higher percentage, therefore, indicates greater water stress.

2.1.21 International Environmental Agreements Database Project

Dataset by: International Environmental Agreements Database Project International Environmental Agreements (IEA) include efforts to regulate human interactions with the environment that involve legally binding commitments ("agreements") among governments

("international") that have environmental protection as a primary objective ("environmental").The IEAs include: - instruments designated as convention, treaty, agreement, accord, or their non-English equivalents, and protocols and amendments to such instruments; - instruments, regardless of designation, establishing intergovernmental commissions; - instruments, regardless of designation, identified as binding by reliable sources (e.g., by a secretariat, UNEP, or published legal analysis); or - instruments, regardless of designation, whose texts fit accepted terminologies of legally-binding agreements. Intergovernmental "soft laws," such as action plans, agreed measures, codes of conduct, declarations, resolutions, and similar policies that are not binding are excluded. European Union (EU) directives are also excluded due to their unique status. Link to the original source: `https://iea.uoregon.edu/`

2.1.21.1 Number of IEAs entered into force for the first time (iead_eif1)

Long tag: qog_ei_iead_eif1

Original tag: iead_eif1

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Mitchell (2020)

Description:

The number of international environmental agreements, amendments, and protocols that entered into force for the first time (before any withdrawals), in the recorded year.

2.1.21.2 Number of IEAs entered into force for the second time (iead_eif2)

Long tag: qog_ei_iead_eif2

Original tag: iead_eif2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Mitchell (2020)

Description:

The number of international environmental agreements, amendments, and protocols that entered into force after the first withdrawal, in the recorded year.

2.1.21.3 Number of IEAs entered into force for the third time (iead_eif3)

Long tag: qog_ei_iead_eif3

Original tag: iead_eif3

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Mitchell (2020)

Description:

The number of international environmental agreements, amendments, and protocols that entered into force after the second withdrawal, in the recorded year.

2.1.21.4 Number of IEAs in force, counting terminated IEAs (iead_inforce)

Long tag: qog_ei_iead_inforce

Original tag: iead_inforce

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Mitchell (2020)

Description:

The number of international environmental agreements, amendments, and protocols in force, including international environmental agreements that have been terminated.

2.1.21.5 Number of IEAs in force, not counting terminated IEAs (iead_inforce_noterm)

Long tag: qog_ei_iead_inforce_noterm

Original tag: iead_inforce_noterm

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Mitchell (2020)

Description:

The number of international environmental agreements, amendments, and protocols in force, not counting terminated international environmental agreements.

2.1.21.6 Number of IEAs ratified per year (iead_rat)

Long tag: qog_ei_iead_rat

Original tag: iead_rat

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Mitchell (2020)

Description:

The number of international environmental agreements, amendments, and protocols ratified in the recorded year.

The users are encouraged to use 'entry into force' instead of signatures and ratifications.

2.1.21.7 Number of IEAs signed per year (iead_sig)

Long tag: qog_ei_iead_sig

Original tag: iead_sig

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Mitchell (2020)

Description:

The number of international environmental agreements, amendments, and protocols signed in the recorded year.

The data on signatures are incomplete. Signatures are fewer than ratifications or entry into force because secretariats, e.g., the UN Treaty Series, often do not keep track of signatures. The users are encouraged to use 'entry into force' instead of signatures and ratifications.

2.1.21.8 Number of terminated IEAs per year (iead_term)

Long tag: qog_ei_iead_term

Original tag: iead_term

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Mitchell (2020)

Description:

The number of international environmental agreements, amendments, and protocols terminated in the recorded year.

2.1.21.9 Number of first withdrawals from IEAs per year (iead_withdraw1)

Long tag: qog_ei_iead_withdraw1

Original tag: iead_withdraw1

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Mitchell (2020)

Description:

The number of first-time withdrawals from international environmental agreements, amendments, and protocols in the recorded year.

2.1.21.10 Number of second withdrawals from IEAs per year (iead_withdraw2)

Long tag: qog_ei_iead_withdraw2

Original tag: iead_withdraw2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Mitchell (2020)

Description:

The number of second-time withdrawals from international environmental agreements, amendments, and protocols in the recorded year.

2.1.22 The International Social Survey Programme. Environment Module

Dataset by: International Social Survey Programme The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) is an annual program of cross-national survey collaboration, covering a wide range of topics important for social science research. Since 1985 the ISSP provides international data sets, enabling cross-cultural and cross-temporal research. "Environment" is one of the eleven ISSP topic modules. Central themes are attitudes towards environment-related issues, such as environmental protection, respondents' behavior, and respondents' preferences regarding governmental measures on environmental protection. This dataset includes two types of variables: 1) percentage of respondents choosing a particular response option, and 2) average response per country, unweighted, primarily because weights are unavailable for some countries. Correlation between weighted and unweighted means for countries that do provide weights is above .95 for most of the included variables and does not go below .89. Link to the original source: `https://www.gesis.org/en/issp/modules`

2.1.22.1 Worry about environment vs jobs (mean) (issp_10am)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_10am

Original tag: issp_10am

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Average reply to the question: 'How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? We worry too much about the future of the environment and not enough about prices and jobs today'. (1) Agree strongly, (2) Agree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Disagree, (5) Disagree strongly. Replies (8) Can't choose are deleted.

In Environment III (2010) - question 10a.
In Environment II (2000) - question 4a.
In Environment I (1993) - question 5a.

A higher score means that smaller parts of the population think that there is too much worry about the environment. A lower score means that larger parts of the population think that there is too much worry about the environment and too little worry about prices and jobs.

2.1.22.2 Unwillingness to pay higher prices (percent) (issp_12ap)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_12ap

Original tag: issp_12ap

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Percent of replies 'fairly unwilling' and 'very unwilling' to 12a: 'How willing would you be to pay much higher prices in order to protect the environment?'. Original replies include: (1) Very willing, (2) Fairly willing, (3) Neither willing nor unwilling, (4) Fairly unwilling, (5) Very unwilling, (8) Can't choose.

In Environment III (2010) - question 12a.
In Environment II (2000) - question 7a.
In Environment I (1993) - question 8a.

A higher score means that fewer people are willing to pay higher prices for environmental protection.

A lower score means that more people are willing to pay higher prices for environmental protection.

2.1.22.3 Unwillingness to pay higher taxes (percent) (issp_12bp)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_12bp

Original tag: issp_12bp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Percent of replies 'fairly unwilling' and 'very unwilling' to 12b: 'And how willing would you be to pay much higher taxes in order to protect the environment?'. Original replies include: (1) Very willing, (2) Fairly willing, (3) Neither willing nor unwilling, (4) Fairly unwilling, (5) Very unwilling, (8) Can't choose.

In Environment III (2010) - question 12b.
In Environment II (2000) - question 7b.
In Environment I (1993) - question 8b.

A higher score means that fewer people are willing to pay more taxes for environmental protection. A lower score means that more people are willing to pay higher taxes for environmental protection.

2.1.22.4 Unwillingness to cut in standard of living (percent) (issp_12cp)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_12cp

Original tag: issp_12cp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Percent of replies 'fairly unwilling' and 'very unwilling' to 12c: 'And how willing would you be to accept cuts in your standard of living in order to protect the environment?'. Original replies include: (1) Very willing, (2) Fairly willing, (3) Neither willing nor unwilling, (4) Fairly unwilling, (5) Very unwilling, (8) Can't choose.

In Environment III (2010) - question 12c.
In Environment II (2000) - question 7c.
In Environment I (1993) - question 8c.

A higher score means that fewer people are willing to accept cuts in the standard of living for environmental protection. A lower score means that more people are willing to accept cuts in the standard of living for environmental protection.

2.1.22.5 Individual action is insufficient (mean) (issp_13am)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_13am

Original tag: issp_13am

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Average reply to 13a: 'How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? It is just too difficult for someone like me to do much about the environment'. (1) Agree strongly, (2) Agree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Disagree, (5) Disagree strongly. Replies (8) Can't choose are deleted.

In Environment III (2010) - question 13a.
In Environment II (2000) - question 8a.
In Environment I (1993) - question 9a.

A higher score means that fewer people believe that it is too difficult to do something about the environment as an individual. A lower score means that more people believe that it is too difficult to do something about the environment as an individual.

2.1.22.6 Environmental behavior (mean) (issp_13bm)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_13bm

Original tag: issp_13bm

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Average reply to 13b: 'How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? I do what is right for the environment, even when it costs more money or takes more time'. (1) Agree strongly, (2) Agree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Disagree, (5) Disagree strongly. Replies (8) Can't choose are deleted.

In Environment III (2010) - question 13b.
In Environment II (2000) - question 8b.
In Environment I (1993) - question 9b.

A higher score means that fewer people are willing to spend more money/time to do what is best for the environment. A lower score means that more people are willing to spend more money/time to do what is right for the environment.

2.1.22.7 Claims about environmental threats are exaggerated (mean) (issp_13em)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_13em

Original tag: issp_13em

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Average reply to 13e: 'How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? Many of the claims about environmental threats are exaggerated'. (1) Agree strongly, (2) Agree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Disagree, (5) Disagree strongly. Answers (8) Can't choose are deleted.

In Environment III (2010) - question 13e.
In Environment II (2000) - question 8e.
In Environment I (1993) - question not part of the survey.

A higher score means that fewer people think that environmental treats are exaggerated. A lower score means that more people think that environmental threats are exaggerated.

2.1.22.8 Perceived vulnerability to environmental problems (mean) (issp_13gm)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_13gm

Original tag: issp_13gm

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Average reply to 13g: 'How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? Environmental problems have a direct effect on my everyday life'. (1) Agree strongly, (2) Agree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Disagree, (5) Disagree strongly. Replies (8) Can't choose are deleted.

In Environment III (2010) - question 13g.
In Environment II (2000) - question not part of the survey.
In Environment I (1993) - question not part of the survey.

A higher score means that fewer people think that environmental problems affect everyday life. A lower score means that more people think that environmental problems affect everyday life.

2.1.22.9 Support for government action to make people comply (percent) (issp_15ap)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_15ap

Original tag: issp_15ap

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

> Percent of replies for 15a: 'If you had to choose, which one of the following would be closest to your views? (2) Government should pass laws to make ordinary people protect the environment, even if it interferes with people's rights to make their own decisions'. Other replies include (1) Government should let ordinary people decide for themselves how to protect the environment, even if it means they don't always do the right thing, and (8) Can't choose.

In Environment III (2010) - question 15a.
In Environment II (2000) - question 13a.
In Environment I (1993) - question 18a.

The higher the score the higher the belief that the government should pass laws to make people protect the environment. The lower the score the lower the belief that the government should pass laws to make people protect the environment.

2.1.22.10 Priority of future energy sources - fossil fuels (percent) (issp_18p)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_18p

Original tag: issp_18p

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

> Percent of replies (1) Coal, oil and natural gas to 18: 'To which of the following should [COUNTRY] give priority in order to meet its future energy needs?'. Other replies include: (2) Nuclear power, (3) Solar, wind or water power, (4) Fuels made from crop, (5) None of them.

In Environment III (2010) - question 18.
In Environment II (2000) - question not part of the survey.
In Environment I (1993) - question not part of survey.

The higher the score the higher the percentage of people that prefers fossil fuels over other sources. The lower the score the lower the percentage of people that prefers fossil fuels over other sources.

2.1.22.11 Attitudes on international environmental agreements (mean) (issp_19am)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_19am

Original tag: issp_19am

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Average reply to 19a: 'How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements? For environmental problems, there should be international agreements that [COUNTRY] and other countries should be made to follow'. (1) Agree strongly, (2) Agree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Disagree, (5) Disagree strongly. Replies (8) Can't choose are deleted.

In Environment III (2010) - question 19a.
In Environment II (2000) - question 16a.
In Environment I (1993) - question not part of the survey.

A higher score means that there is less support in the population for international agreements. A lower score means that there is more support in the population towards international agreements.

2.1.22.12 Attitudes towards global environmental justice (mean) (issp_19bm)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_19bm

Original tag: issp_19bm

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Average reply to 19b: 'How much do you agree or disagree with each of these statements? Poorer countries should be expected to make less effort than richer countries to protect the environment'. (1) Agree strongly, (2) Agree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Disagree, (5) Disagree strongly. Replies (8) Can't choose are deleted.

In Environment III (2010) - question 19b.
In Environment II (2000) - question 16b.
In Environment I (1993) - question not part of the survey.

A higher score means that fewer people think that poorer countries should do less than rich countries to protect the environment. A lower score means that more people think that poorer countries should do less than rich countries to protect the environment.

2.1.22.13 Environment is most or next most important issue (percent) (issp_1ap)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_1ap

Original tag: issp_1ap

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Percent replying 'The environment' to 1a: 'Which of these issues is the most important for [COUNTRY] today?' plus percent replying 'The environment' to 1b: 'Which of these issues is the next most important for [COUNTRY] today?'. The issues in the list include: (1) Health care, (2) Education, (3) Crime, (4) The environment, (5) Immigration, (6) The economy, (7) Terrorism, (8) Poverty, (9) None of these, (98) Can't choose.

In Environment III (2010) - questions 1a and 1b.
In Environment II (2000) - question not part of the survey.
In Environment I (1993) - question not part of the survey.

The higher the score the higher the percentage of the population that prioritizes the environment as the most or second most important issue. The lower the score the smaller the percentage of the population that prioritizes the environment as the most or second most important issue.

2.1.22.14 Reported extent of recycling (mean) (issp_20am)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_20am

Original tag: issp_20am

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Average reply to 20a: 'How often do you make a special effort to sort glass or tins or plastic or newspapers and so on for recycling?'. (1) Always, (2) Often, (3) Sometimes, (4) Never. Responses (8) Recycling not available where I live are deleted.

In Environment III (2010) - question 20a.
In Environment II (2000) - question 19a.
In Environment I (1993) - question 19a.

A higher score means that fewer people make an effort to recycle correctly. A lower score means that more people make an effort to recycle correctly.

2.1.22.15 Recycling not available (percent) (issp_20ap)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_20ap

Original tag: issp_20ap

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Percent of replies (8) Recycling not available where I live to 20a: 'How often do you make a special effort to sort glass or tins or plastic or newspapers and so on for recycling?'.

In Environment III (2010) - answer not included.
In Environment II (2000) - question 19a.
In Environment I (1993) - question 19a.

A higher score means that more people have access to recycling facilities. A lower score means that fewer people have access to recycling facilities.

2.1.22.16 Reducing energy use for the environment (mean) (issp_20dm)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_20dm

Original tag: issp_20dm

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Average reply to 20d: 'How often do you reduce the energy or fuel you use at home for environmental reasons?'. (1) Always, (2) Often, (3) Sometimes, (4) Never.

In Environment III (2010) - question 20d.
In Environment II (2000) - question not part of the survey.
In Environment I (1993) - question not part of the survey.

A higher score means that fewer people make a special effort to reduce energy consumption for environmental reasons. A lower score means that more people make a special effort to reduce energy consumption for environmental reasons.

2.1.22.17 Membership in environmental groups (percent) (issp_21p)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_21p

Original tag: issp_21p

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Percent of 'yes'-replies to 21: 'Are you a member of any group whose main aim is to preserve or protect the environment?'.

In Environment III (2010) - question 21.
In Environment II (2000) - question 20.
In Environment I (1993) - question 20.

A higher score means that more people are members of environmental groups. A lower score means that fewer people are members of environmental groups.

2.1.22.18 Signed petitions about environmental issues (percent) (issp_22ap)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_22ap

Original tag: issp_22ap

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Percent of 'yes'-replies to 22a: 'In the last five years, have you signed a petition about an environmental issue?'.

In Environment III (2010) - question 22a.
In Environment II (2000) - question 21a.
In Environment I (1993) - question 21a.

A higher score means that more people signed petitions for environmental issues in the 2 years prior to the survey. A lower score means that fewer people signed petitions for environmental issues in the 2 years prior to the survey.

2.1.22.19 Given money to an environmental group (percent) (issp_22bp)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_22bp

Original tag: issp_22bp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Percent of 'yes'-replies to 22b: 'In the last five years, have you given money to an environmental group (including NGOs and lobby groups)?'.

In Environment III (2010) - question 22b.
In Environment II (2000) - question 21b.
In Environment I (1993) - question 21b.

A higher score means that more people gave money to environmental groups in the 5 years prior to the survey. A lower score means that fewer people gave money to environmental groups in the 5 years prior to the survey.

2.1.22.20 Taken part in a protest/demonstration about environmental issues (percent) (issp_22cp)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_22cp

Original tag: issp_22cp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Percent of 'yes'-replies to 22c: 'In the last five years, have you taken part in a protest or demonstration about an environmental issue?'.

In Environment III (2010) - question 22c.
In Environment II (2000) - question 21c.
In Environment I (1993) - question 21c.

A higher score means that more people participated in environmental protests in the 5 years prior to the survey. A lower score means that fewer people participated in environmental protests in the 5 years prior to the survey.

2.1.22.21 Environmental concern (mean) (issp_6m)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_6m

Original tag: issp_6m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Average reply to the question: 'Generally speaking, how concerned are you about environmental issues?'. (1) Not at all concerned - (5) Very concerned. Replies (8) Can't choose are deleted.

In Environment III (2010) - question 6.
In Environment II (2000) - question not part of the survey.
In Environment I (1993) - question not part of the survey.

A higher score means that more people are concerned about environmental issues. A lower score means that fewer people are concerned about environmental issues.

2.1.22.22 Knowledge about causes of environmental problems (mean) (issp_8am)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_8am

Original tag: issp_8am

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Average reply to 8a: 'How much do you feel you know about the causes of these sorts of environmental problems?'. (1) Know nothing at all - (5) Know a great deal. Replies (8) Can't choose are deleted. 'These sorts of environmental problems' refer to (1) Air pollution, (2) Chemicals and pesticides, (3) Water shortage, (4) Water pollution, (5) Nuclear waste, (6) Domestic waste disposal, (7) Climate change, (8) Genetically modified foods, (9) Using up our natural resources.

In Environment III (2010) - question 8a.
In Environment II (2000) - question not part of the survey.
In Environment I (1993) - question not part of the survey.

A higher score means that more people feel that they know about the causes of environmental problems. A lower score means that fewer people feel that they know about the causes of environmental problems.

2.1.22.23 Knowledge about solutions to environmental problems (mean) (issp_8bm)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_8bm

Original tag: issp_8bm

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Average reply to 8b: 'And how much do you feel you know about solutions to these sorts of environmental problems?'. (1) Know nothing at all - (5) Know a great deal. Replies (8) Can't choose are deleted.

In Environment III (2010) - question 8b.
In Environment II (2000) - question not part of the survey.
In Environment I (1993) - question not part of the survey.

A higher score means that more people feel that they know about the solutions to environmental problems. A lower score means that fewer people feel that they know about the solutions to environmental problems.

2.1.22.24 Belief in science (mean) (issp_9am)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_9am

Original tag: issp_9am

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Description:

Average reply to 9a: 'How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? We believe too often in science, and not enough in feelings and faith'. (1) Agree strongly, (2) Agree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Disagree, (5) Disagree strongly. Replies (8) Can't choose are deleted.

In Environment III (2010) - question 9a.
In Environment II (2000) - question 3a.
In Environment I (1993) - question 4a.

A higher score means that there are fewer people who think that we believe in science too often and not enough in feelings and faith. A lower score means that there are more people who think that we believe in science too often and not enough in feelings and faith.

2.1.23 Natural Resource Management Index Data

Dataset by: Natural Resource Management Index The Natural Resource Protection and Child Health Indicators, 2019 Release, is produced in support of the U.S. Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) as selection criteria for funding eligibility. The Natural Resource Protection Indicator (NRPI) and Child Health Indicator (CHI) are based on proximity-to-target scores ranging from 0 to 100 (at target). The NRPI covers 234 countries and is calculated based on the weighted average percentage of biomes under protected status. The CHI is a composite index for 195 countries derived from the average of three proximity-to-target scores for access to at least basic water and sanitation, along with child mortality. The 2019 release includes a consistent time series of NRPI scores for 2015 to 2019 and CHI scores for 2010 to 2018. Link to the original source: `http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/nrmi`

2.1.23.1 Natural Resource Protection Indicator (nrmi_nrpi)

Long tag: qog_ei_nrmi_nrpi

Original tag: nrmi_nrpi

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Center for International Earth Science Information Network CIESIN (2019)

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.

2.1.24 Policy Instruments for the Environment

Dataset by: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Policy Instruments for the Environment (PINE) is originally developed by OECD in co-operation with the European Environment Agency (EEA). The database contains detailed qualitative and quantitative information on environmentally related taxes, fees and charges, tradable permits, deposit-refund systems, environmentally motivated subsidies, and voluntary approaches used for environmental policy. The dataset covers OECD member countries, accession countries and selected non-OECD countries since the year 1994, and it has been cross-validated and complemented with Revenue statistics from the OECD Tax statistics database and official national sources. Link to the original source: `http://oe.cd/pine`

2.1.24.1 Climate change related tax revenue (percent of GDP) (oecd_cctr_gdp)

Long tag: qog_ei_oecd_cctr_gdp

Original tag: oecd_cctr_gdp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*d*)

Description:

No entry

2.1.24.2 Climate change related tax revenue (percent of total tax revenue) (oecd_cctr_tot)

Long tag: qog_ei_oecd_cctr_tot

Original tag: oecd_cctr_tot

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*d*)

Description:

No entry

2.1.24.3 Environmentally related tax revenue (percent of GDP) (oecd_etr_gdp)

Long tag: qog_ei_oecd_etr_gdp

Original tag: oecd_etr_gdp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*d*)

Description:

No entry

2.1.24.4 Environmentally related tax revenue (percent total tax revenue) (oecd_etr_tot)

Long tag: qog_ei_oecd_etr_tot

Original tag: oecd_etr_tot

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*d*)

Description:

No entry

2.1.25 oecd_multi

Missing codebook section entry

2.1.25.1 Environmentally adjusted multifactor productivity growth (oecd_eampg)

Long tag: qog_ei_oecd_eampg

Original tag: oecd_eampg

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*b*)

Description:

No entry

2.1.25.2 Pollution adjusted GDP growth (oecd_polagdpg)

Long tag: qog_ei_oecd_polagdpg

Original tag: oecd_polagdpg

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*b*)

Description:

No entry

2.1.26 Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (EPEA)

Dataset by: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development The Environmental Protection Expenditure Account (EPEA) is a monetary description of environmental protection activities in accordance with the System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) central framework. It is coherent with the European System of Accounts (ESA 2010) which applies to national accounts and related satellite accounts. Link to the original source: `https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-GQ-17-004`

2.1.26.1 Environmental Protection Expenditure Accounts (oecd_epea)

Long tag: qog_ei_oecd_epea

Original tag: oecd_epea

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*a*)

Description:

No entry

2.1.27 Environmental Policy Stringency Index

Dataset by: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development The OECD Environmental Policy Stringency Index (EPS) is a country-specific and internationally comparable measure of the stringency of environmental policy. Link to the original source: `https://www.oecd.org/economy/growth/Do-environmental-policiesmatter-for-productivity-growth.htm`

2.1.27.1 Environmental Policy Stringency Index (oecd_eps)

Long tag: qog_ei_oecd_eps

Original tag: oecd_eps

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Botta & Kozluk (2014)

Description:

No entry

2.1.28 Exposure to PM2.5 in Countries and Regions

Dataset by: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development The underlying PM2.5 concentration estimates are taken from the Global Burden of Disease (GBD) 2019 project. They are derived by integrating satellite observations, chemical transport models, and measurements from ground monitoring station networks. The concentration estimates are population-weighted using gridded population datasets from the Joint Research Center Global Human Settlement project. These are produced by distributing census-derived population estimates from the Gridded Population of the World, version 4 from the NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center according to the density and distribution of built-up areas. For political and administrative boundaries, OECD (2020) territorial grid units are used where available, for the remaining countries, the FAO (2015) Global Administrative Unit Layers (GAUL 2014) are used (see below for details). The OECD (2020) Functional Urban Area definition is used for cities. The accuracy of these exposure estimates varies considerably by location. Accuracy is poorer in areas with few monitoring stations and in areas with very high concentrations such as Africa, the Middle-East and South Asia. Accuracy is generally good in regions with dense monitoring station networks (such as most advanced economies). See Shaddick et al. (2018) for further details. See Green Growth dataset for further measures of PM exposure. Link to the original source: `https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/environment/data/oecd-environmentstatistics_env-data-en`

2.1.28.1 Percentage of population exposed to more than 15 micrograms per cubic meter (oecd_pm25ex15p)

Long tag: qog_ei_oecd_pm25ex15p

Original tag: oecd_pm25ex15p

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Description:

No entry

2.1.28.2 Percentage of population exposed to more than 15 micrograms per cubic meter (oecd_pm25ex25p)

Long tag: qog_ei_oecd_pm25ex25p

Original tag: oecd_pm25ex25p

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Description:

No entry

2.1.29 The Ocean Health Index Data

Dataset by: The Ocean Health Index The Ocean Health Index is a valuable tool for the ongoing assessment of ocean health. By providing a means to advance comprehensive ocean policy and compare future progress, the Index can inform decisions about how to use or protect marine ecosystems. The Index is a collaborative effort, made possible through contributions from more than 65 scientists/ocean experts and partnerships between organizations including the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, Sea Around Us, Conservation International, National Geographic, and the New England Aquarium. The Index assesses the ocean based on 10 widely-held public goals for a healthy ocean. They are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Sense of Place, Coastal Livelihoods Economies, Tourism Recreation, Clean Waters, Biodiversity. Link to the original source: `http://www.oceanhealthindex.org`

2.1.29.1 Fisheries management effectiveness and opportunity (ohi_aoacc)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_aoacc

Original tag: ohi_aoacc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Fisheries management effectiveness and opportunity. The effectiveness of fisheries management in all countries with coastal areas is assessed by using a combination of surveys, empirical data, and enquiries to fisheries experts. They evaluated six aspects of each management regime: Scientific Robustness, Policy Transparency, Implementation Capacity, Subsidies, Fishing Effort, and Foreign Fishing, scoring each category from 0 to 100.

For more details on the variable construction, see the original source:

Mora, C., Myers, R.A., Coll, M., Libralato, S., Pitcher, T.J., Sumaila, R.U., Worm, B. (2009). Management Effectiveness of the World's Marine Fisheries. PLoS Biol, 7(6), e1000131.

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.2 Ocean acidification (ohi_caacid)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_caacid

Original tag: ohi_caacid

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Ocean acidification. The Ocean acidification layer models the difference in global distribution changes in the aragonite saturation state (arag) between pre-industrial (~1870) and modern times (2000-2009) as a proxy for ocean acidification due to human influences.

For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Feely, R., Doney, S. & Cooley, S. (2009) Ocean acidification: present conditions and future changes in a high-CO2 world. Oceanography 22:36-47.

and

J. Afflerbach et al. (2015). https://github.com/OHI-Science/ohiprep/tree/master/globalprep/Pressures_OceanAcidification/v2015

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original sources.

2.1.29.3 Coastal human population as a proxy for trend in trash (ohi_chp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_chp

Original tag: ohi_chp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Coastal human population as a proxy for trend in trash. For more details on the variable construction, see the original source:

CIESIN & CIAT (Center for International Earth Science Information Network / Columbia University, & Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical) (2005). Gridded Population of the World, Version 3 (GPWv3): Population Density Grid, Future Estimates. Palisades, NY. [NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC)].

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.4 Sea level rise (ohi_csslr)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_csslr

Original tag: ohi_csslr

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Sea level rise. For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Nicholls R. J. and Cazenave A. (2010). Sea-level rise and its impact on coastal zones. Science 328: 1517-1520.

and

AVISO Satellite Altimetry Data.

and

J. Afflerbach et al. (2015). (https://github.com/OHI-Science/ohiprep/tree/master/globalprep/Pressures_SeaLevelRise/v2015)

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original sources.

2.1.29.5 Sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (ohi_csst)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_csst

Original tag: ohi_csst

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies. SST of the ocean is indicated by measurements taken at depths that range from 1 millimeter to 20 meters. This measurement does not indicate absolute temperature at a location, but instead determines the number of positive temperature deviations (anomalies) that exceed the natural range of variation for a given location, i.e. the frequency with which a location experiences unnaturally warm temperature.

For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

AVHRR Pathfinder Version 5.0 SST data.

and

Casey, K. S., Brandon, T. B., Cornillon, P., and Evans, R. (2010). The past, present and future of the AVHRR Pathfinder SST Program, Oceanography from Space: Revisited, eds. V. Barale, J.F.R. Gower, and L. Alberotanza, Springer.

and

J. Afflerbach et al. (2015). (https://github.com/OHI-Science/ohiprep/tree/master/globalprep/Pressures_SST)

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.6 UV radiation (ohi_cuv)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_cuv

Original tag: ohi_cuv

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

UV radiation. Ultraviolet radiation (UVR) is the portion of solar radiation with wavelengths of 200-400 nanometers (nm). UV Radiation was measured as the number of times in each 1-degree cell that the monthly average exceeded the climatological mean +1 standard deviation. These values were summed across the 12 months to provide a single value, ranging from 0-19.

For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Goddard Earth Sciences Data and Information Services Center (GES DISC).

and

J. Afflerbach et al. (2015). (https://github.com/OHI-Science/ohiprep/tree/master/globalprep/Pressures_UV)

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original sources.

2.1.29.7 High bycatch caused by artisanal fishing (ohi_fah)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_fah

Original tag: ohi_fah

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

High bycatch caused by artisanal fishing. For more details on the variable construction, see the original source:

Reefs at Risk Revisited (http://www.wri.org/publication/reefs-at-risk-revisited).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.8 High bycatch caused by commercial fishing (ohi_fchb)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_fchb

Original tag: ohi_fchb

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

High bycatch caused by commercial fishing. For more details on the variable construction, see the original source:

Halpern, B. S. et al. (2008) A global map of human impact on marine ecosystems. Science, 3199(5865): 948-952.

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.9 Low bycatch caused by commercial fishing (ohi_fclb)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_fclb

Original tag: ohi_fclb

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Low bycatch caused by commercial fishing. For more details on the variable construction, see the original source:

Halpern, B. S. et al. (2008) A global map of human impact on marine ecosystems. Science, 3199(5865): 948-952.

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.10 CBD survey: habitat (ohi_hab)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_hab

Original tag: ohi_hab

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

CBD survey: habitat. A resilience measure based on questions 153(a,b,c,e,g) and 158(a,b,c,f,g,h) from The Convention on Biological Diversity country questionnaire (Third National Report to the CBD, from 2005).

Question 153: Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following:
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas;
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas;
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives;
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas;
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices?

Question 158: Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country:
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted;
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders;
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place;
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities;
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses;
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment?

For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD (http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/default.shtml).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.11 CBD survey: coastal habitat (ohi_habcom)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_habcom

Original tag: ohi_habcom

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

CBD survey: coastal habitat. For more details on the variable construction, see the original

sources:

Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD (http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/default.shtml).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.12 CBD survey: ocean habitat (ohi_habeez)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_habeez

Original tag: ohi_habeez

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

CBD survey: ocean habitat. For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD (http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/default.shtml).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.13 Coastal population density as a proxy for intertidal habitat destruction (ohi_hdinter)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_hdinter

Original tag: ohi_hdinter

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Coastal population density as a proxy for intertidal habitat destruction. For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

CIESIN & CIAT (Center for International Earth Science Information Network /Columbia University & Centro Internacional de Agricultura Tropical) (2005). Gridded Population of the World, Version 3 (GPWv3): Population Density Grid, Future Estimates. Palisades, NY.

and

NASA Socioeconomic Data and Applications Center (SEDAC)

and

Halpern, B. S. et. al. (2008) A global map of human impact on marine ecosystems. Science, 3199(5865): 948-952.

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original sources.

2.1.29.14 Bycatch by artisanal fishing - hard bottom habitat destruction (ohi_hshb)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_hshb

Original tag: ohi_hshb

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

High bycatch artisanal fishing practices as a proxy for subtidal hard bottom habitat

destruction. For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Reefs at Risk Revisited (http://www.wri.org/publication/reefs-at-risk-revisited).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.15 Demersal destructive fishing - soft bottom habitat destruction (ohi_hssb)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_hssb

Original tag: ohi_hssb

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Demersal destructive commercial fishing practices relative to soft-bottom habitat area as a proxy for soft bottom habitat destruction. For more details on the variable construction, see the original source:

Sea Around Us Project (http://www.seaaroundus.org/)

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.16 Coastal protected areas inland 1km (ohi_lpai)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_lpai

Original tag: ohi_lpai

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Coastal protected areas inland 1km. For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

United Nations - World Conservation Monitoring Centre's World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) through [Protected Planet (http://www.protectedplanet.net)].

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.17 Coastal marine protected areas offshore 3km (ohi_lpao)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_lpao

Original tag: ohi_lpao

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Coastal marine protected areas offshore 3km. For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

United Nations - World Conservation Monitoring Centre's World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) through [Protected Planet (http://www.protectedplanet.net)].

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.18 CBD Survey: Mariculture (ohi_maricul)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_maricul

Original tag: ohi_maricul

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

CBD Survey: Mariculture. A resilience measure based on questions 158(d) and 159(a-l) from The Convention on Biological Diversity country questionnaire (Third National Report to the CBD, from 2005).

Question 158: Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country:
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development?

Question 159: Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity?
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments;
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management;
c) development of effective methods for effluent and waste control;
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level;
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature;
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch;
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture;
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids;
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity;
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques;
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize bycatch;
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques.

For more details on the variable construction, see the original source:

Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD (http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/default.shtml)-

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.19 Areas of observed blast (dynamite) fishing (ohi_npblast)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_npblast

Original tag: ohi_npblast

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Areas of observed blast (dynamite) fishing. For more details on the variable construction, see the original source:

Reefs at Risk Revisited (http://www.wri.org/publication/reefs-at-risk-revisited)

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.20 Areas of observed poison fishing (ohi_npcyan)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_npcyan

Original tag: ohi_npcyan

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Areas of observed poison fishing. For more details on the variable construction, see the original source:

Reefs at Risk Revisited (http://www.wri.org/publication/reefs-at-risk-revisited)

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.21 The Ocean Health Index (ohi_ohi)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_ohi

Original tag: ohi_ohi

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024), Halpern et al. (2012)

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
amp; Economies, Tourism
amp; Recreation, Sense of Place, Clean Waters, Biodiversity. The index varies from 0 to 100.

2.1.29.22 Coastal chemical pollution within 3 nm offshore (ohi_pc3)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_pc3

Original tag: ohi_pc3

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Coastal chemical pollution within 3 nautical miles (nm) offshore. For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Halpern, B. S. et al. (2015). Spatial and temporal changes in cumulative human impacts on the world's ocean. Nature Communications 6(7615).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original sources.

and

FAO's statistical database FAOSTAT (http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/R/*/E).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original sources.

2.1.29.23 Chemical pollution (ohi_pchem)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_pchem

Original tag: ohi_pchem

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:
Chemical pollution is measured as the average of land-based organic pollution, land-based inorganic pollution, and ocean-based pollution from commercial shipping and port as proxies.

For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Halpern, B. S. et al. (2015). Spatial and temporal changes in cumulative human impacts on the world's ocean. Nature Communications 6(7615).

and

FAO's statistical database FAOSTAT (http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/R/*/E).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.24 Coastal fertilizer pollution (ohi_pn3)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_pn3

Original tag: ohi_pn3

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:
Coastal fertilizer pollution as a proxy for nutrient pollution within 3 nautical miles (nm) offshore. For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Halpern, B. S. et al. (2015). Spatial and temporal changes in cumulative human impacts on the world's ocean. Nature Communications 6(7615).

and

FAO's statistical database FAOSTAT (http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/R/*/E).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original sources.

2.1.29.25 Fertilizer pollution as a proxy for nutrient pollution (ohi_pnutrient)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_pnutrient

Original tag: ohi_pnutrient

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:
Fertilizer pollution as a proxy for nutrient pollution. For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Halpern, B. S. et al. (2015). Spatial and temporal changes in cumulative human impacts on the world's ocean. Nature Communications 6(7615).

and

FAO's statistical database FAOSTAT (http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/R/*/E).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.26 Trash pollution (ohi_ptrash)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_ptrash

Original tag: ohi_ptrash

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Trash pollution. Estimated by the tons of litter per km of beach collected during beach cleanups organized by the Ocean Conservancy's Trash Free Seas Alliance in 96 countries and locations.

For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Eriksen M., Lebreton, L. C. M., Carson, H. S., Thiel, M., Moore, C. J. and Borerro, J. C. (2014). Plastic pollution in the world's oceans: more than 5 trillion plastic pieces weighing over 250,000 tons afloat at sea. PLoS ONE 9:e111913.

and

J. Afflerbach et al. (2015). [Methods](https://github.com/OHI Science/ohiprep/tree/master/globalprep/CW_pressure_trash)

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original sources.

2.1.29.27 Alien Species (ohi_saali)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_saali

Original tag: ohi_saali

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Alien species are non-indigenous organisms introduced into an ecosystem that is not their native habitat either by accident or intentionally. Measured by total counts of all invasive species according to data from the Global Invasive Species Database (GIRD).

For more details on the variable construction, see the original source:

Molnar, J. L., Gamboa, R. L., Revenga C., Spalding, M. (2008). Assessing the global threat of invasive species to marine biodiversity. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment 6(485).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.28 Percent direct employment in tourism (ohi_tjpt)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_tjpt

Original tag: ohi_tjpt

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Percent direct employment in tourism. For more details on the variable construction, see the original source:

World Travel and Tourism Council, WTTC (http://www.wttc.org/research/economic-data-search-tool/)

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.29 CBD Survey: Tourism (ohi_tour)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_tour

Original tag: ohi_tour

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

CBD Survey: Tourism. A resilience measure based on questions 79, 80, and 82 from The Convention on Biological Diversity country questionnaire (Third National Report to the CBD, from 2005).

Question 79: Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?
a) No;
b) No, but mechanisms are under development;
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below);
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review.

Question 80: Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts?
a) No;
b) No, but programmes are under development;
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below).

Question 82: Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management?
a) No;
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered;
c) Yes, some programmes are in place;
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place.

For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD (http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/default.shtml)

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.30 Sustainability index (ohi_trsust)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_trsust

Original tag: ohi_trsust

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

Sustainability index. For more details on the variable construction, see the original source:

World Economic Forum (http://www.weforum.org/issues/global-competitiveness)

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.29.31 CBD Survey: Water (ohi_water)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_water

Original tag: ohi_water

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Description:

CBD Survey: water. A resilience measure based on question 153(d,f) from The Convention on Biological Diversity country questionnaire (Third National Report to the CBD, from 2005).

Question 153(d,f): Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following:
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment;
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment?

For more details on the variable construction, see the original source:

Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD (http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/default.shtml)

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

2.1.30 Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014

Dataset by: Michael L Ross Global dataset of oil and natural gas production, prices, exports, and net exports. These data are based on the best available information about the volume and value of oil and natural gas production in all countries from 1932 to 2014. The volume figures are from the documents listed in the original source; to calculate the total value of production, the author multiplies the volume by the world price for oil or gas. Since these are world prices for a single (benchmark) type of oil/gas, they only approximate the actual price - which varies by country according to the quality, the terms of contracts, the timing of the transactions, and other factors. These figures do not tell how much revenues were collected by governments or companies - only the approximate volume and value of production. Data on oil production from 1946 to 1969, and gas production from 1955 (when it first was reported) to 1969, are from the US Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, for various years. Link to the original source: `https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y`

2.1.30.1 Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year (ross_gas_exp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_gas_exp

Original tag: ross_gas_exp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)

Description:

Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year.

2.1.30.2 Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_gas_netexp

Original tag: ross_gas_netexp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)

Description:

Net gas exports value, measured in constant 2000 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

2.1.30.3 Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexpc)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_gas_netexpc

Original tag: ross_gas_netexpc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Net gas exports value per capita, measured in constant 2000 dollars

2.1.30.4 Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe (ross_gas_price)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_gas_price
Original tag: ross_gas_price
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe.

2.1.30.5 Gas production, million barrels oil equiv. (ross_gas_prod)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_gas_prod
Original tag: ross_gas_prod
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Gas production measured in million barrels of oil equivalent.

2.1.30.6 Gas production value in 2000 dollars (ross_gas_value_2000)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_gas_value_2000
Original tag: ross_gas_value_2000
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Gas production value in 2000 dollars.

2.1.30.7 Gas production value in 2014 dollars (ross_gas_value_2014)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_gas_value_2014
Original tag: ross_gas_value_2014
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Gas production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

2.1.30.8 Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day (ross_oil_exp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_oil_exp
Original tag: ross_oil_exp
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day.

2.1.30.9 Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollars (ross_oil_netexp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_oil_netexp
Original tag: ross_oil_netexp
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)

Description:
Net oil exports value measured in constant 2000 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

2.1.30.10 Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars (ross_oil_netexpc)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_oil_netexpc
Original tag: ross_oil_netexpc
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Net oil exports value per capita measured in constant 2000 dollars.

2.1.30.11 Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl (ross_oil_price)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_oil_price
Original tag: ross_oil_price
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/brl.

2.1.30.12 Oil production in metric tons (ross_oil_prod)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_oil_prod
Original tag: ross_oil_prod
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Oil production in metric tons.

2.1.30.13 Oil production value in 2000 dollars (ross_oil_value_2000)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_oil_value_2000
Original tag: ross_oil_value_2000
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Oil production value in 2000 dollars.

2.1.30.14 Oil production value in 2014 dollars (ross_oil_value_2014)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_oil_value_2014
Original tag: ross_oil_value_2014
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Oil production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

2.1.31 Sustainable Governance Indicators

Dataset by: Bertelsmann Stiftung The Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI) is a platform built on a cross-national survey of governance that identifies reform needs in 41 EU and OECD countries. SGI explores how governments target sustainable development and advocate for more sustainable governance built on three pillars: 1) Policy Performance; 2) Democracy; and 3) Governance. Link to the original source: `https://www.sgi-network.org/2020/`

2.1.31.1 Environmental Policy Performance Index (sgi_en)

Long tag: qog_ei_sgi_en

Original tag: sgi_en

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

The index consists of two parts: Environment Index and Global Environmental Protection Index, weighted equally. The variable varies between 0 and 10.

2.1.31.2 Environmental Policy Performance - Environment (sgi_enen)

Long tag: qog_ei_sgi_enen

Original tag: sgi_enen

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

The Environment index consists of the 'Environmental Policy' indicator (50percent), based on expert assessments of environmental policy effectiveness, and nine indicators related to observable environmental performance, including Energy Productivity (5,56percent), Greenhouse Gas Emissions (5,56percent), Particulate Matter (5,56percent), Biocapacity (5,56percent), Waste Generation (5,56percent), Material Recycling (5,56percent), Biodiversity (5,56percent), Renewable Energy (5,56percent), and Material footprint (5,56percent). The index varies from 0 to 10.

2.1.31.3 Environmental Policy Performance - Global Environmental Protection (sgi_enge)

Long tag: qog_ei_sgi_enge

Original tag: sgi_enge

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

The Global Environmental Protection index consists of 'Global Environmental Policy Indicator' (50percent), based on expert assessments of countries' participation in global environmental protection regimes, the rate of participation in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (25percent), and Kyoto Participation and Achievements indicator, measuring to what extent the Kyoto emission reduction targets were met (25percent). The index varies from 0 to 10.

2.1.31.4 Environmental policy effectiveness (sgi_epe)

Long tag: qog_ei_sgi_epe

Original tag: sgi_epe

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Description:

The indicator measures how effectively a national environmental policy protects and preserves the sustainability of natural resources and the quality of the environment.

Effective environmental policies will help promote and incentivize goal-driven technological progress and environmentally friendly behavior and ensure sufficient resources are allocated for implementation. In assessing the effectiveness of environmental policies, the experts were invited to draw on the following guiding questions:

1. Are environmental policy goals ambitious (i.e., do they target more than improvements to efficiency)?

2. Are environmental policies implemented with tangible impact?

3. Are environmental concerns integrated effectively across relevant policy sectors (i.e., energy, housing, transport, manufacturing industry, research and innovation, tourism, fisheries, agriculture)?

As environmental performance may be issue-specific, the experts were invited to provide a short paragraph for each of the four key targets of protection: resource use (land, water, materials, energy), environmental pollution (water, air, soil), climate and biodiversity protection.'

The indicator is based on expert answers to these questions and varies from 0 to 10, where 0-1 is 'Environmental concerns have been largely abandoned' and 9-10 is 'Environmental policy goals are ambitious and effectively implemented as well as monitored within and across most relevant policy sectors that account for the largest share of resource use and emissions'.

2.1.31.5 Participation in global environmental regimes (sgi_ger)

Long tag: qog_ei_sgi_ger

Original tag: sgi_ger

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Description:

The indicator measures the extent to which governments actively contribute to the design and advancement of global environmental protection regimes.

Protecting the climate and preserving natural resources worldwide depends on effective collective action carried out on a global level. Examples of active contribution include demonstrating initiative and responsibility, acting as an agenda-setter within international frameworks, and/or achieving an alignment of purpose among conflicting interests in international negotiations.

The experts were invited to provide a paragraph addressing the following three aspects:

1. Which issues are treated as global common goods rather than domestic environmental problems (e.g., chemical pollution, biodiversity conservation, forest protection, climate protection, etc.)?

2. Which of these global issues or goals does the government address, and has it formulated and implemented action plans targeting these goals?

3. Are countries targeting the preservation of global common goods by contributing funds either through international facilities or official development assistance?'

The indicator is based on the expert answers to these questions and varies from 0 to 10, where 1-2 is 'The government does not contribute to international efforts to strengthen global environmental protection regimes,' and 9-10 is 'The government actively contributes to international efforts to design and advance global environmental protection regimes. In most cases, it demonstrates commitment to existing regimes, contributes to their being advanced and has introduced appropriate reforms'.

2.1.32 Stock of Climate Laws and Policies

Dataset by: Eskander and Fankhauser Data on the stock of climate change mitigation laws and policies used in the paper: Eskander, S.M. and Fankhauser, S., 2020. Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from national climate legislation. Nature Climate Change, 10(8), pp.750-756. Mitigation laws and policies refer to a legislative or executive disposition focused on curbing a country's greenhouse gases emissions in one sector or more. Measures can be directly related to emissions reductions, such as laws establishing a national carbon budget or cap and trade system, or indirectly related, such as laws or policies establishing relevant institutions or providing additional funding for

research and development into low carbon technologies. Laws and policies addressing forests and land use are included as long as they explicitly support climate change mitigation through activities that reduce emissions and increase carbon removals. General forest management and conservation laws are not included, even if they may have implicit consequences for climate change mitigation. Link to the original source: `https://github.com/smsu1979/Eskander-Fankhauser-NCC-2020-`

2.1.32.1 Stock of executive orders/policies on mitigation for the past 3 years (slaws_mit_ex_l3)

Long tag: qog_ei_slaws_mit_ex_l3

Original tag: slaws_mit_ex_l3

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Eskander & Fankhauser (2020)

Description:

Number of policies addressing climate mitigation that were enacted by the national executive branch for the previous 3 years, rolling. These include presidential decrees, executive orders, or department regulations.

2.1.32.2 Stock of older executive orders/policies on mitigation (slaws_mit_ex_lt)

Long tag: qog_ei_slaws_mit_ex_lt

Original tag: slaws_mit_ex_lt

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Eskander & Fankhauser (2020)

Description:

Number of policies addressing climate mitigation that were enacted by the national executive branch until three years back, rolling. These policies include presidential decrees, executive orders, or department regulations.

2.1.32.3 Stock of mitigation laws and policies for the past 3 years (slaws_mit_l3)

Long tag: qog_ei_slaws_mit_l3

Original tag: slaws_mit_l3

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Eskander & Fankhauser (2020)

Description:

Number of laws and policies addressing climate mitigation that were adopted by the national government in the previous 3 years, rolling.

2.1.32.4 Stock of legislative mitigation laws for the past 3 years (slaws_mit_leg_l3)

Long tag: qog_ei_slaws_mit_leg_l3

Original tag: slaws_mit_leg_l3

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Eskander & Fankhauser (2020)

Description:

Number of laws addressing climate mitigation that were passed by the national legislature in the previous three years, rolling. Laws are passed by the parliament, congress, or equivalent legislative authority.

2.1.32.5 Stock of older legislative mitigation laws (slaws_mit_leg_lt)

Long tag: qog_ei_slaws_mit_leg_lt

Original tag: slaws_mit_leg_lt

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Eskander & Fankhauser (2020)

Description:

Total number of laws addressing climate mitigation that were passed by the national legislature until three years back, rolling. Laws are passed by the parliament, congress, or equivalent legislative authority.

2.1.32.6 Stock of older mitigation laws and policies (slaws_mit_lt)

Long tag: qog_ei_slaws_mit_lt

Original tag: slaws_mit_lt

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Eskander & Fankhauser (2020)

Description:

Total number of laws and policies addressing climate mitigation that were adopted by the national government until three years back, rolling.

2.1.33 V-Party Dataset

Dataset by: Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project V-Party provides expert-coded assessments of party organization and identity for most parties in most countries over 1970-2019. Using V-Dem methodology (Coppedge et al., 2020), in January 2020, 665 experts rated the policy positions and organizational capacity of political parties across elections in a given country. Specifically, as a general rule, experts coded data for all parties that reached more than 5Link to the original source: `https://www.v-dem.net/en/data/data/v-party-dataset/`

2.1.33.1 Environmental parties: share of seats (vparty_envseat)

Long tag: qog_ei_vparty_envseat

Original tag: vparty_envseat

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Lindberg et al. (2022)

Description:

The variable measures the share of seats in the lower chamber taken by the parties, for which environmental protection is relevant to gain and keep voters, as agreed on by at least half of the coders in the V-Party dataset.

The original variable from V-Party dataset - v2pasalie - measures the share of coders who answered '12: Environmental protection' to the multiple-choice question 'Which of the following issues are most relevant for the party's effort to gain and keep voters?'. We only keep parties that score 0.5 or higher on variable v2pasalie_12 and then calculate their share of seats in a given country-year using v2paseatshare variable - Seat share the party gained in the election to the lower chamber.

2.1.33.2 Environmental parties: share of votes (vparty_envvote)

Long tag: qog_ei_vparty_envvote

Original tag: vparty_envvote

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Lindberg et al. (2022)

Description:

The variable measures the share of votes to the lower chamber received by the parties, for which environmental protection is relevant to gain and keep voters, as agreed on by at least half of the coders in the V-Party dataset.

The original variable from V-Party dataset - v2pasalie - reports the share of coders who answered '12: Environmental protection' to the multiple-choice question 'Which of the following issues are most relevant for the party's effort to gain and keep voters?'. We only keep parties that score 0.5 or higher on variable v2pasalie_12 and then calculate their share of votes in a given country-year using v2pavote variable - Vote share the party gained in the election to the lower chamber.

2.1.34 World Development Indicators

Dataset by: The World Bank Group The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources. This is an adaptation of an original work by The World Bank. Views and opinions expressed in the adaptation are the sole responsibility of the author or authors of the adaptation and are not endorsed by The World Bank. Link to the original source: `http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-developmentindicators`

2.1.34.1 Agricultural irrigated land (percent of total agricultural land) (wdi_agrland)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_agrland

Original tag: wdi_agrland

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.1.34.2 Arable land (percent of land area) (wdi_araland)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_araland

Original tag: wdi_araland

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.1.34.3 Land area (sq. km) (wdi_area)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_area

Original tag: wdi_area

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.1.34.4 Land area where elevation is below 5 meters (percent of total land area) (wdi_areabelow)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_areabelow

Original tag: wdi_areabelow

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:
Land area below 5m is the percentage of total land where the elevation is 5 meters or less.

2.1.34.5 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_co2

Original tag: wdi_co2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:
Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions stem 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.

2.1.34.6 Forest area (percent of land area) (wdi_forest)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_forest

Original tag: wdi_forest

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.1.34.7 Fossil fuel energy consumption (percent of total) (wdi_fossil)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_fossil

Original tag: wdi_fossil

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:
Fossil fuel energy consumption as a percentage of total energy consumption. Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

2.1.34.8 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_idpdis

Original tag: wdi_idpdis

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.1.34.9 Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability (wdi_piesr)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_piesr

Original tag: wdi_piesr

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability measures the extent to which environmental policies foster the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution. The indicator ranges from 1 (low) to 6 (high).

2.1.34.10 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) (wdi_precip)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_precip

Original tag: wdi_precip

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the country in millimeters (mm). Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a solid.

2.1.34.11 Terrestrial protected areas (percent of total land area) (wdi_tpa)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_tpa

Original tag: wdi_tpa

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine areas, unclassified areas, littoral (intertidal) areas, and sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded. World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) where the compilation and management is carried out by United Nations Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in collaboration with governments, non-governmental organizations, academia, and industry. The data are available online through the Protected Planet website (https://www.protectedplanet.net/).

2.1.35 World Values Survey

Dataset by: World Values Survey The World Values Survey is a global network of social scientists studying changing values and their impact on social and political life, led by an international team of scholars, with the WVS association and secretariat headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden. The European Values Study started in 1981 when a thousand citizens in the European Member States of that time were interviewed using standardized questionnaires. Every nine years, the survey is repeated in a variable number of countries. The fourth wave in 2008 covers no less than 47 European countries/regions, from Iceland to Georgia and from Portugal to Norway. EVS is cooperating with WVS for the data collection in Europe and both datasets can be integrated. The variables are country averages calculated using the population weight provided by WVS/EVS. Link to the original source: `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/`

2.1.35.1 Active memberships in environmental organizations (percent) (wvs_ameop)

Long tag: qog_ei_wvs_ameop

Original tag: wvs_ameop

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Percent of respondents mentioning they are active members in an environmental organization in the question: 'Now I am going to read out a list of voluntary organizations; for each one, could you tell me whether you are a member, an active member, an inactive member, or not a member of that type of organization?'. A higher score means that more people are active members of environmental organizations. A lower score means that fewer people are active members of environmental organizations.

2.1.35.2 Confidence in environmental organizations (mean) (wvs_ceom)

Long tag: qog_ei_wvs_ceom

Original tag: wvs_ceom

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Average reply to the question: 'I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: is it a great deal of confidence, quite a lot of confidence, not very much confidence, or none at all? - Environmental organizations':

1) A great deal;
2) Quite a lot;
3) Not very much;
4) None at all.

Answers 'Don't know' and 'No answer' are deleted. The higher the score, the lower the confidence in environmental organizations.

2.1.35.3 Donations to ecological organizations (percent) (wvs_deop)

Long tag: qog_ei_wvs_deop

Original tag: wvs_deop

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Percent of 'yes'-replies to the question: 'During the past two years, have you given money to an ecological organization?'. A higher score means that more people have donated money to environmental organizations. A lower score means that fewer people have donated money to environmental organizations.

2.1.35.4 Protecting environment vs economic growth (percent) (wvs_epmip)

Long tag: qog_ei_wvs_epmip

Original tag: wvs_epmip

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Percent of replies mentioning 'Protecting the environment should be given priority' to the question: 'Here are two statements people sometimes make when discussing the environment and economic growth. Which of them comes closer to your own point of view?

A. Protecting the environment should be given priority, even if it causes slower economic growth and some loss of jobs

B. Economic growth and creating jobs should be the top priority, even if the environment suffers to some extent'.

A higher score means that more people prioritize the environment over economic growth and jobs. A lower score means that more people prioritize economic growth and jobs over the environment.

2.1.35.5 Environment is the most serious problem (percent) (wvs_epmpp)

Long tag: qog_ei_wvs_epmpp

Original tag: wvs_epmpp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Percent of replies mentioning 'Environmental pollution' to the question: 'I'm going to read out some problems. Please indicate which of the following problems you consider the most serious one for the world as a whole?'. A higher score means that more people prioritize the environment over other serious world problems. A lower score means that fewer people prioritize the environment over other serious world problems.

2.1.35.6 Inactive memberships in environmental organizations (percent) (wvs_imeop)

Long tag: qog_ei_wvs_imeop

Original tag: wvs_imeop

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Percent of respondents mentioning they are inactive members in an environmental organization in the question: 'Now I am going to read out a list of voluntary organizations; for each one, could you tell me whether you are a member, an active member, an inactive member, or not a member of that type of organization?'. A higher score means that there are more inactive members in environmental organizations among the general population. A lower score implies that there are fewer inactive members in environmental organizations among the general population.

2.1.35.7 Participation in environmental protests (percent) (wvs_pedp)

Long tag: qog_ei_wvs_pedp

Original tag: wvs_pedp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Percent of 'yes'-replies to the question: 'During the past two years, have you participated in a demonstration for some environmental cause?'. A higher score means that there are more people who have participated in environmental protests. A lower score means that there are fewer people who have participated in environmental protests.

2.1.35.8 Important to look after the environment (mean) (wvs_ploem)

Long tag: qog_ei_wvs_ploem

Original tag: wvs_ploem

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Average reply to the question: 'Now I will briefly describe some people. Using this card, would you please indicate for each description whether that person is very much like you, like you, somewhat like you, not like you, or not at all like you? - Looking after the environment is important to this person; to care for nature and save life resources':

1) Very much like me;
2) Like me;
3) Somewhat like me;
4) A little like me;
5) Not like me;
6) Not at all like me.

Answers 'Don't know' and 'No answer' are deleted. A higher score means that fewer people believe that it is important to look after the environment. A lower score means that more people believe that it is important to look after the environment.

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

Dataset tag: qog_eqi_agg21

Output Unit: QoG NUTS2 Region, i.e., data is collected per NUTS2 region. That means there is one row for each region in the dataset. The unit is expressed through the column region_code but can also be expressed through the column name.

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.

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_eqi_21.pdf`

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 NUTS code of region (region_code)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_region_code

Original tag: region_code

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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.

2.2.1.2 Name of region (name)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_name

Original tag: name

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:
Name of the region in English.

2.2.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:
Year of observation. If you are using data from previous waves (2010, 2013 and 2017), please also check quot;Suggestion Citation for Previous Wavesquot;.

2.2.1.4 EQI region code (eqiregionn2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_eqiregionn2

Original tag: EQIregionN2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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`

2.2.1.5 NUTS Level (nuts_level)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_nuts_level

Original tag: nuts_level

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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

2.2.1.6 NUTS0 abbreviation code (nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_nuts0

Original tag: nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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.

2.2.1.7 NUTS1 abbreviation code (nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_nuts1

Original tag: nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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.

2.2.1.8 NUTS2 abbreviation code (nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_nuts2

Original tag: nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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.

2.2.1.9 Name of the country (cname)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_cname

Original tag: cname

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.2.2 Regional Level Variables

EQI variables for the regional level.

2.2.2.1 Nuts 2 Level (eqi21_n2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_eqi21_n2

Original tag: eqi21_n2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

No codebook entry

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_eqi21_n2_lowme

Original tag: eqi21_n2_lowME

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

Lower boundary of margin of error for EQI score.

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_eqi21_n2_highme

Original tag: eqi21_n2_highME

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

Upper boundary of margin of error for EQI score.

2.2.2.4 Quality pillar (qualityp21_n2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_qualityp21_n2

Original tag: qualityp21_n2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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'.

2.2.2.5 Impartiality pillar (impartialityp21_n2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_impartialityp21_n2

Original tag: impartialityp21_n2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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'.

2.2.2.6 Corruption pillar (corruptionp21_n2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_agg21_corruptionp21_n2

Original tag: corruptionp21_n2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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.

2.3 QoG European Quality of Government Index CATI - Country Level (2010, 2013, 2017, 2021 2024)

Dataset tag: qog_eqi_cati_long

Output Unit: QoG Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per country and year. That means there is one row for each combination of country and year in the dataset. This unit is identified using the cname column and the year column.

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: Nicholas Charron, Victor Lapuente and Monika Bauhr (2024). "The Geography of Quality of Government in Europe. Subnational variations in the 2024 European Quality of Government Index and Comparisons with Previous Rounds". QoG Working Paper Series 2024:2. Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg. ISSN: 1653-8919.

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_eqi_24.pdf`

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`

2.3.1 Identification Variables

These variables identify the observations in the dataset.

2.3.1.1 Name of the country (cname)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_cname

Original tag: cname

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.3.1.2 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.3.1.3 Country Code (ccode)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_ccode

Original tag: ccode

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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)

2.3.1.4 3-letter Country Code (ccodealp)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_ccodealp

Original tag: ccodealp

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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.

2.3.1.5 Country Code COW (ccodecow)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_ccodecow

Original tag: ccodecow

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Country code from the Correlates of War.

2.3.1.6 Country Code World Bank (ccodewb)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_ccodewb

Original tag: ccodewb

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Country code from the World Bank.

2.3.2 Country Level Variables

EQI variables for the country level.

2.3.2.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.3.2.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.3.2.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.3.2.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_lawimpart1

Original tag: lawimpart1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.3.2.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

On a scale from 1 to 4, where 1 means *Agree*, 2 means *Rather agree*, 3 means *Rather disagree* and 4 means *Disagree*

2.3.2.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

On a scale from 1 to 4, where 1 means *Agree*, 2 means *Rather agree*, 3 means *Rather disagree* and 4 means *Disagree*

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_lawimpart2

Original tag: lawimpart2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

On a scale from 1 to 4, where 1 means *Agree*, 2 means *Rather agree*, 3 means *Rather disagree* and 4 means *Disagree*

2.3.2.9 Corruption is prevalent in my areaÕs local public school system. (edcorr)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_edcorr

Original tag: edcorr

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_helcorr

Original tag: helcorr

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_lawcorr

Original tag: lawcorr

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.3.2.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.3.2.13 Corruption in my area is used to get access to special unfair priv- ileges and wealth. (greed_cor)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_greed_cor

Original tag: greed_cor

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.3.2.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.3.2.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.3.2.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.3.2.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.3.2.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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 ÕyesÕ to any of the
4 services above (Ed_pay, Hel_pay, Law_pay, Other_pay) is coded as Õ1Õ, and Õ0Õ if otherwise.

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_ed_ask

Original tag: ed_ask

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

On a scale from 1 to 4, where 1 means *Agree*, 2 means *Rather agree*, 3 means *Rather disagree* and 4 means *Disagree*

2.3.2.20 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? (hel_ask)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_hel_ask

Original tag: hel_ask

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.3.2.21 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 police authorities? (law_ask)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_law_ask

Original tag: law_ask

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.3.2.22 Inthelast12months, haveyouoranyoneinyourfamilybeenasked 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.3.2.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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 ÕyesÕ to any of the
4 services above (Ed_ask, Hel_ask, Law_ask, Other_ask) is coded as Õ1Õ, and Õ0Õ if otherwise.

2.3.2.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:
On a scale from 1 to 4, where 1 means *Agree*, 2 means *Rather agree*, 3 means *Rather disagree* and 4 means *Disagree*

2.3.2.25 On a 1 to 10 scale, with Ô1Õ being Ôno confidence at allÕ, and Ô10Õ being Ôcomplete confidenceÕ to do the right thing, how much confidence do you personally have in (COUNTRYÕs) parliament? (parl_conf)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_parl_conf

Original tag: parl_conf

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_vote_buy_ask

Original tag: vote_buy_ask

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:
Give an informal gift or bribe at any public agency in the last 12 months

2.3.2.27 Missing in original codebook (edimpart2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_edimpart2

Original tag: edimpart2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:
All citizens are treated equally in the public education system in my
area.
Agree 1
Rather agree 2
Rather disagree 3

Disagree 4

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

Dataset tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013

Output Unit: QoG EQI Respondent ID 2010-13, i.e., data is collected per respondent in this survey round. That means each row in the dataset can be identified by the respondent ID, using the resp_id column (after removing six rows with missing respondent ids as suggested by QoG)

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.

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 (2013) (id)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_id

Original tag: id

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.1.2 Respondent ID (2010 and 2013) (resp_id)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_resp_id

Original tag: resp_id

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.1.4 Country of respondents (country)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_country

Original tag: country

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.4.1.5 NUTS abbreviation Code (nuts)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_nuts

Original tag: nuts

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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.

2.4.1.6 Name of NUTS Region (nuts_name)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_nuts_name

Original tag: nuts_name

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_nuts_c

Original tag: nuts_c

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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.

2.4.1.8 Language of interview (language)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_language

Original tag: language

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.4.1.9 Type of interview (typetel)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_typetel

Original tag: typetel

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:
whether mobile or landline was used in the interview.
1. Landline
2. Mobil Phone

2.4.2 Survey Questions

Survey Question included in the QoG EQI Survey

2.4.2.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q4

Original tag: q4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q9

Original tag: q9

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q12

Original tag: q12

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q13

Original tag: q13

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q14

Original tag: q14

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_q15

Original tag: q15

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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?.*

2.4.2.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.4.2.24 q21a - Which statement comes closer to your own views? quot;In business most people can succeed if they are willing to work hardquot; (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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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*.

2.4.2.25 q21b - Which statement comes closer to your own views? quot;In the public sector most people can succeed if they are willing to work hardquot; (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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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*.

2.4.2.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.4.2.27 q23 - In politics, people sometimes talk of quot;leftquot; and quot;rightquot;. 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.4.2.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.4.2.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.2.31 service_exp (service_exp)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_service_exp

Original tag: Service_Exp

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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)

2.4.3 Demographic Variables

Variables in this section provide demographic information about the respondent.

2.4.3.1 d1 - Gender of respondent (d1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_d1

Original tag: d1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

(1) Male
(2) Female

2.4.3.2 d2 - Education of respondent (d2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_d2

Original tag: d2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.4.3.3 d3 - Age of respondent (d3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_d3

Original tag: d3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

quot;Don't know/refusedquot; is coded as 999.

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_rd3

Original tag: rd3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.3.5 d4 - Household income (d4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_d4

Original tag: d4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

Total household net income per month, after taxes. Stated in Euros (€). quot;Don't know/Refusedquot; is coded as 99.

2.4.3.6 rd4 - recoded d4 in local currency (rd4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_rd4

Original tag: rd4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

Total household net income per month, after taxes. Stated in local currency. quot;Don't know/Refusedquot; is coded as 999.

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_recoded4

Original tag: recoded4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

(1) Low
(2) Medium

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

2.4.3.8 d5 - Occupation by sector (d5)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_d5

Original tag: d5

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.4.3.9 d5bis - Occupation (d5bis)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_d5bis

Original tag: d5bis

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.4.3.10 d6 - Population (d6)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_d6

Original tag: d6

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.4.3.11 gender (gender)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_gender

Original tag: gender

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

Gender of respondent
(0) Male
(1) Female

2.4.3.12 edu3 (edu3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_edu3

Original tag: Edu3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.4.3.13 age4 (age4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_age4

Original tag: Age4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.3.14 income3 (income3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_income3

Original tag: Income3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

Categorical income, country specific
(1) Low
(2) Medium
(3) High
(99) Don't know/Refused

2.4.3.15 population (population)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_population

Original tag: Population

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.4.3.16 unemployed (unemployed)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_unemployed

Original tag: unemployed

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.4 Weights

NA

2.4.4.1 dweight (dweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_dweight

Original tag: Dweight

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.4.2 psweight (psweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_psweight

Original tag: PSweight

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.4.4.3 pweight (pweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_1013_pweight

Original tag: Pweight

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

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

Dataset tag: qog_eqi_ind_17

Output Unit: QoG EQI Respondent ID 2017, i.e., data is collected per respondent in this survey round. That means each row in the dataset can be identified by a respondent ID using the idfinal column.

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`

2.5.1 Identification Variables

These variables identify the observations in the dataset.

2.5.1.1 Respondent ID (idfinal)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_idfinal

Original tag: IDFinal

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

Description:

A unique respondent id number for the 2017 survey

2.5.1.2 Type of Telephone Interview (typetel)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_typetel

Original tag: TYPETEL

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

Description:

Whether mobile or landline was used in the interview

2.5.1.3 Country (country)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_country

Original tag: COUNTRY

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

Description:
The country of the respondent

2.5.1.4 Language (language)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_language
Original tag: LANGUAGE
Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)
Description:
The language in which the interview was conducted

2.5.1.5 NUTS 2 (d7_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d7_nuts2
Original tag: D7_NUTS2
Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)
Description:
The NUTS 2 abbreviation code of the respondent's residence

2.5.1.6 NUTS 1 (d7_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d7_nuts1
Original tag: D7_NUTS1
Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)
Description:
The NUTS 1 abbreviation code of the respondent's residence

2.5.2 Demographic Variables

Variables in this section provide demographic information about the respondent.

2.5.2.1 Gender (d1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d1
Original tag: D1
Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)
Description:
Gender of respondent

2.5.2.2 Age (d3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d3
Original tag: D3
Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)
Description:
Age of respondent

2.5.2.3 Age Recoded (rd3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_rd3
Original tag: RD3
Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)
Description:
Age of respondent (recoded categories) – 1=18-29,
2=30-49,
3=50-64,

4=65+,
99= Don't know/Refused

2.5.2.4 Educational Level (d2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d2

Original tag: D2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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)

2.5.2.5 Household Income (d4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d4

Original tag: D4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

Description:

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

2.5.2.6 Household Income Local Cuurency (d4b)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d4b

Original tag: D4B

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

Description:

Recoded d4 in local currency

2.5.2.7 Household Income Recoded (recoded4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_recoded4

Original tag: RECODED4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

Description:

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

2.5.2.8 Public Sector Organization (d5a)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d5a

Original tag: D5A

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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)

2.5.2.9 Public Sector Organization if D5A = 1 (d5b)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d5b

Original tag: D5B

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

2.5.2.10 Population (d6)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_d6

Original tag: D6

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

Description:

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

2.5.3 Survey Questions

Survey Question included in the QoG EQI Survey

2.5.3.1 Q1: Public School Enrollment or Employment (q1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q1

Original tag: Q1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q2

Original tag: Q2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q3

Original tag: Q3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

2.5.3.4 Q4: Quality of Public Education (q4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q4

Original tag: Q4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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)

2.5.3.5 Q5: Quality of Public Health Care (q5)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q5

Original tag: Q5

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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)

2.5.3.6 Q6: Quality of Police Force (q6)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q6

Original tag: Q6

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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)

2.5.3.7 Q7: Advantages in Education (q7)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q7

Original tag: Q7

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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')

2.5.3.8 Q8: Advantages in Public Health Care (q8)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q8

Original tag: Q8

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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')

2.5.3.9 Q9: Advantages by Police Forces (q9)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q9

Original tag: Q9

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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')

2.5.3.10 Q10: Equal Treatment in Education System (q10)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q10

Original tag: Q10

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q11

Original tag: Q11

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

2.5.3.12 Q12: Equal Treatment by Police Forces (q12)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q12

Original tag: Q12

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q13

Original tag: Q13

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q14

Original tag: Q14

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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')

2.5.3.15 Q15: Corruption Prevalance among Police Forces (q15)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q15

Original tag: Q15

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q16_1

Original tag: Q16_1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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')

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q16_2

Original tag: Q16_2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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')

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q17_1

Original tag: Q17_1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q17_2

Original tag: Q17_2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q17_3

Original tag: Q17_3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q17_4

Original tag: Q17_4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q18_1

Original tag: Q18_1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q18_2

Original tag: Q18_2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q18_3

Original tag: Q18_3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q18_4

Original tag: Q18_4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

2.5.3.26 Q19: Corruption: Elections (q19)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q19

Original tag: Q19

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

Description:

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

2.5.3.27 Q20: Equal Treatment by Tax Authorities (q20)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q20

Original tag: Q20

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

Description:

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

2.5.3.28 Q21: News Sources (q21)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q21

Original tag: Q21

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

Description:

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

$$[Randomizeorder^{\smile} Singlechoice^{\smile} Readout] \tag{1}$$

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..)

2.5.3.29 Q22.1. Trust Others (q22_1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q22_1

Original tag: Q22_1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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?

2.5.3.30 Q22.2. Trust National Parliament (q22_2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q22_2

Original tag: Q22_2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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?

2.5.3.31 Q22.3. Trust European Union (q22_3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q22_3

Original tag: Q22_3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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?

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q22_4

Original tag: Q22_4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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?

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q23_1

Original tag: Q23_1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q23_2

Original tag: Q23_2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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.

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q23_3

Original tag: Q23_3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

2.5.3.36 Q23.4. Migration (q23_4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q23_4

Original tag: Q23_4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

2.5.3.37 Q23.5. Strong Leader (q23_5)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q23_5

Original tag: Q23_5

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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.

2.5.3.38 Q24. State of Economy (q24)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q24

Original tag: Q24

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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)

2.5.3.39 Q25. Political Party Preference (q25)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q25

Original tag: Q25

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q26a1

Original tag: Q26A1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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?

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q26a2

Original tag: Q26A2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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?

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q26a3

Original tag: Q26A3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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?

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q26a4

Original tag: Q26A4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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?

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q26b_1

Original tag: Q26B_1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q26b_2

Original tag: Q26B_2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q26b_3

Original tag: Q26B_3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_q26b_4

Original tag: Q26B_4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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

2.5.4 Weights

NA

2.5.4.1 Individual Weights (iweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_iweight

Original tag: Iweight

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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.

2.5.4.2 Design Weights (dweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_dweight

Original tag: Dweight

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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.

2.5.4.3 Population Weights (pweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_pweight

Original tag: Pweight

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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.

2.5.4.4 Post Stratification Weight (psweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_17_psweight

Original tag: PSweight

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019)

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.

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

Dataset tag: qog_eqi_ind_21

Output Unit: QoG EQI Respondent ID 2021, i.e., data is collected per respondent in this survey round. That means each row in the dataset can be identified by a respondent ID using the resp_id column.

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.

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_eqi_21.pdf`

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`

2.6.1 Identification Variables

These variables identify the observations in the dataset.

2.6.1.1 Respondent ID (resp_id)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_resp_id

Original tag: resp_id

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

Respondent ID Number

2.6.1.2 Type of interview (typeinterview)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_typeinterview

Original tag: typeinterview

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.1.3 Type of Interview, detailed (typetel)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_typetel

Original tag: typetel

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

Whether mobile or landline was used in the interview.

1. Landline
2. Mobile Phone
3. Online

2.6.1.4 Country of respondents (country)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_country

Original tag: country

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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

2.6.1.5 Language of interview (language)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_language

Original tag: language

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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

2.6.1.6 EQI regional code (eqiregion)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_eqiregion

Original tag: EQIregion

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

Regional identifier at the level of EQI data.

2.6.1.7 NUTS3 abbreviation Code (nuts3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_nuts3

Original tag: NUTS3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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.

2.6.1.8 NUTS2 abbreviation Code (nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_nuts2

Original tag: NUTS2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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.

2.6.1.9 NUTS1 abbreviation code (nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_nuts1

Original tag: NUTS1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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.

2.6.1.10 Postcode (postcode)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_postcode

Original tag: postcode

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:
Postcode of district that interviewee resides.

2.6.2 Demographic Variables

Variables in this section provide demographic information about the respondent.

2.6.2.1 Gender of respondent (d1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_d1

Original tag: d1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:
(1) Male
(2) Female

2.6.2.2 Age of respondent (recoded categories) (d2quotas)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_d2quotas

Original tag: d2quotas

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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

2.6.2.3 Education of respondent (d3recode)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_d3recode

Original tag: d3recode

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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

2.6.2.4 Household income (d4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_d4

Original tag: d4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_recoded4

Original tag: recoded4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

Country-specific, categorical recode of household income, in local currencies. quot;Don't know/Refusedquot; is coded as 999.

2.6.2.6 Occupation by sector (d5a)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_d5a

Original tag: d5a

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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

2.6.2.7 Occupation (IF d5a=1) (d5b)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_d5b

Original tag: d5b

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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

2.6.2.8 Were you born in (COUNTRY) (d6)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_d6

Original tag: d6

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

About how many people live in the place the interview was conducted?

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

2.6.2.9 Population (d7)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_d7

Original tag: d7

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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

2.6.3 Survey Questions

Survey Question included in the QoG EQI Survey

2.6.3.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q4

Original tag: q4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q6

Original tag: q6

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q9

Original tag: q9

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q10

Original tag: q10

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

(1) Agree
(2) Rather Agree

(3) Rather Disagree
(4) Disagree

2.6.3.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q12

Original tag: q12

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q13

Original tag: q13

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q14

Original tag: q14

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q15

Original tag: q15

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q16

Original tag: q16

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means *No confidence* and 10 means *Complete confidence*.

2.6.3.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means *No confidence* and 10 means *Complete confidence*.

2.6.3.31 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.32 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

n a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means quot;Not at allquot; and 10 means quot;Very attachedquot;.

2.6.3.33 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

n a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means quot;Not at allquot; and 10 means quot;Very attachedquot;.

2.6.3.34 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.35 Governments should control prices and wages. (q26)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q26

Original tag: q26

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.36 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_q28

Original tag: q28

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:

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

2.6.3.38 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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

2.6.3.39 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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

2.6.3.40 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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

2.6.3.41 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

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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

2.6.3.42 Length of survey (length)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_length

Original tag: length

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

Description:
Length of survey in seconds, only for online survey.

2.6.4 Weights

NA

2.6.4.1 The design weight (dweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_dweight

Original tag: Dweight

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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.

2.6.4.2 The population weight (country) (pweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_pweight

Original tag: Pweight

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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.

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_psweight_a

Original tag: PSweight_a

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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.

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_psweight_o

Original tag: PSweight_o

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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.

2.6.4.5 Partisanship weight (party_w)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_party_w

Original tag: Party_W

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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.

2.6.4.6 Partisanship weight, truncated (party_w_truc)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_21_party_w_truc

Original tag: Party_W_truc

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2021)

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.

2.7 QoG European Quality of Government Index Individual Level (2024)

Dataset tag: qog_eqi_ind_24

Output Unit: QoG EQI Respondent ID 2024, i.e., data is collected per respondent in this survey round. That means each row in the dataset can be identified by a respondent ID using the idfinal column.

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: Nicholas Charron, Victor Lapuente and Monika Bauhr (2024). "The Geography of Quality of Government in Europe. Subnational variations in the 2024 European Quality of Government Index and Comparisons with Previous Rounds". QoG Working Paper Series 2024:2. Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg. ISSN: 1653-8919.

Link to original codebook:
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_eqi_24.pdf`

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`

2.7.1 Identifier Variables

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.7.1.1 Respondent ID (resp_id)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_resp_id
Original tag: resp_id
Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)
Description:
Respondent ID Number

2.7.1.2 Type of interview (typeinterview)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_typeinterview

Original tag: typeinterview

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.7.1.3 Type of Interview, detailed (typetel)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_typetel

Original tag: typetel

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.7.1.4 Country of respondents (country)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_country

Original tag: country

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.7.1.5 Language of interview (language)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_language

Original tag: language

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

The language in which the interview was conducted, numeric.

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

2.7.1.6 EQI regional code (eqiregion)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_eqiregion

Original tag: eqiregion

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Regional identifier at the level of EQI data.

2.7.1.7 NUTS3 abbreviation Code (nuts3_code)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_nuts3_code

Original tag: NUTS3_code

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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.

2.7.1.8 NUTS2 abbreviation Code (nuts2_code)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_nuts2_code

Original tag: NUTS2_code

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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.

2.7.1.9 NUTS1 abbreviation code (nuts1_code)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_nuts1_code

Original tag: NUTS1_code

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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.

2.7.1.10 Postcode (postcode)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_postcode

Original tag: postcode

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Postcode of district that interviewee resides.

2.7.1.11 NUTS1 abbreviation code (nuts1_name)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_nuts1_name

Original tag: NUTS1_name

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Name of NUTS1 region that the respondent resides

2.7.1.12 NUTS2 abbreviation Code (nuts2_name)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_nuts2_name

Original tag: NUTS2_name

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Name of NUTS2 region that the respondent resides

2.7.1.13 NUTS3 abbreviation Code (nuts3_name)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_nuts3_name

Original tag: NUTS3_name

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Name of NUTS3 region that the respondent resides

2.7.2 Demographic Variables

Variables in this section provide demographic information about the respondent.

2.7.2.1 Gender of respondent (d1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_d1

Original tag: d1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:
(1) Male
(2) Female

2.7.2.2 Age of respondent (recoded categories) (d2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_d2

Original tag: d2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.2.3 Education of respondent (d3recode)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_d3recode

Original tag: d3recode

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.2.4 Household income (d4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_d4

Original tag: d4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_recoded4

Original tag: recoded4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.2.6 Occupation detailed (d5b)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_d5b

Original tag: d5b

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.2.7 Population (d9)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_d9

Original tag: d9

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.2.8 Occupation by sector (d5a)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_d5a

Original tag: d5a

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.2.9 Education of respondent (d3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_d3

Original tag: d3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.2.10 Practice of religion (d6)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_d6

Original tag: d6

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Apart from special occasions such as weddings and funerals, which of the following best describes how often do you attend religious services nowadays?
1. At least once a week
2. At least once a month
3. Only on special holy days
4. Hardly ever/never
99. Don't know / Refused

2.7.2.11 Usage of social media (d7)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_d7

Original tag: d7

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

On average, how many hours do you usually spend on social media platforms including Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, TikTok, YouTube, and others in one day?
1. None
2. 1-2 hours
3. 3-4 hours
4. 5-6 hours
5. 7 or more hours
99. Don't know / Refused

2.7.2.12 Country where the respondant was born (d8)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_d8

Original tag: d8

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Were you born in (COUNTRY)?
1. Yes
2. No
99. Don't know/Refused

2.7.2.13 Dummy variable for changed wording post-election Polish respondent (poland_elec)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_poland_elec

Original tag: Poland_elec

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Did the wording of Q20 change after Poland's election? (only Polish respondents)
0. No
1. Yes

2.7.3 Survey Questions

Survey Question included in the QoG PERCEIVE Survey

2.7.3.1 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_24_q1

Original tag: q1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.7.3.2 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_24_q2

Original tag: q2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.7.3.3 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_24_q3

Original tag: q3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q4

Original tag: q4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q5

Original tag: q5

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q6

Original tag: q6

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q7

Original tag: q7

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q8

Original tag: q8

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q15

Original tag: q15

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q16

Original tag: q16

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.7.3.11 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_24_q17_1

Original tag: q17_1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q17_2

Original tag: q17_2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.7.3.13 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_24_q18_1

Original tag: q18_1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.3.14 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_24_q18_2

Original tag: q18_2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.3.15 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_24_q18_3

Original tag: q18_3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.3.16 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_5)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q18_5

Original tag: q18_5

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.3.17 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_24_q19_1

Original tag: q19_1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.3.18 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_24_q19_2

Original tag: q19_2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.3.19 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_24_q19_3

Original tag: q19_3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.3.20 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_5)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q19_5

Original tag: q19_5

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.3.21 Changing topics a bit, how would you judge the current state of the economy in the area where you live? (q21)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q21

Original tag: q21

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.3.22 What political party would you vote for if the national parliamentary election were today? (q22)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q22

Original tag: q22

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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'.

2.7.3.23 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? (q23_1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q23_1

Original tag: q23_1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.3.24 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? (q23_2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q23_2

Original tag: q23_2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.3.25 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)? (q24_1)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q24_1

Original tag: q24_1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.3.26 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)? (q24_2)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q24_2

Original tag: q24_2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q27

Original tag: q27

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q28

Original tag: q28

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.7.3.29 Length of survey (length)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_length

Original tag: length

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:
Length of survey in seconds, only for online survey.

2.7.3.30 Discrimination against women is no longer a problem in [COUNTRY] (q26)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q26

Original tag: q26

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q9

Original tag: q9

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q10

Original tag: q10

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q11

Original tag: q11

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q12

Original tag: q12

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q13

Original tag: q13

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

(1) Agree

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

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q14

Original tag: q14

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.7.3.37 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? (q24_3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q24_3

Original tag: q24_3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.7.3.38 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_24_q25

Original tag: q25

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.7.3.39 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 utilities (e.g., electric, water, trash collection, etc.)? (q18_4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q18_4

Original tag: q18_4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.7.3.40 n the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe inutilities (such as electric, water, trash collection, etc.)? (q19_4)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q19_4

Original tag: q19_4

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.7.3.41 From what you remember, in the run-up to the last parliamentary election on (insert country-specific month/year - see adjusted question for Poland, Slovakia, and

Luxembourg), did anyone offer you or anyone in your family a gift, money, or personal favor in return for your vote in the election? (q20)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q20

Original tag: q20

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.7.3.42 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 the European Union? (q23_3)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q23_3

Original tag: q23_3

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

On a scale from 1 to 10, where 1 means *No confidence* and 10 means *Complete confidence*.

2.7.3.43 Advancing women's and girls' rights has gone too far, because it threatens men's and boys' opportunities (q29)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_q29

Original tag: q29

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.7.4 Weights

2.7.4.1 The population weight (country) (pweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_pweight

Original tag: pweight

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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.

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_psweight_a

Original tag: psweight_a

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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.

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_psweight_o

Original tag: psweight_o

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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.

2.7.4.4 Partisanship weight (party_w)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_party_w

Original tag: party_w

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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.

2.7.4.5 Partisanship weight, truncated (party_w_truc)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_party_w_truc

Original tag: party_w_truc

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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.

2.7.4.6 The design weight (dweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_dweight

Original tag: dweight

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

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.

2.7.5 Identification Variables

This section includes ID variables such as country names, codes, and years.

2.7.5.1 Missing in original codebook (enddate)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_enddate

Original tag: enddate

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Missing in original codebook

2.7.5.2 Missing in original codebook (ps_dweight)

Long tag: qog_eqi_ind_24_ps_dweight

Original tag: ps_dweight

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Description:
Missing in original codebook

2.8 QoG European Quality of Government Index Regional Level (2010, 2013, 2017, 2021 2024)

Dataset tag: qog_eqi_long

Output Unit: QoG NUTS Region-Year, i.e., data is collected per European NUTS region and year. This means that every row in the dataset can be identified through a combination of region and year. The unit can be expressed using the columns region_code and year. The unit can also be expressed through a combination of the columns nuts0, nuts1, nuts2 and year or name and year.

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: Nicholas Charron, Victor Lapuente and Monika Bauhr (2024). "The Geography of Quality of Government in Europe. Subnational variations in the 2024 European Quality of Government Index and Comparisons with Previous Rounds". QoG Working Paper Series 2024:2. Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg. ISSN: 1653-8919.

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_eqi_24.pdf`

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`

2.8.1 Identification Variables

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

2.8.1.1 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.8.1.2 EQI region code (eqiregion)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_eqiregion

Original tag: eqiregion

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

EQI region code. See appendix of this document for each regionÕs code.

2.8.1.3 NUTS Level (nuts_level)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_nuts_level

Original tag: nuts_level

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

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

2.8.1.4 NUTS0 region name (nuts0_code)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_nuts0_code

Original tag: nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

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 NUTS1 region name (nuts1_code)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_nuts1_code

Original tag: nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Name of NUTS1 level region to which the observation belongs.

2.8.1.6 NUTS2 region name (nuts2_code)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_nuts2_code

Original tag: nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Name of NUTS2 level region to which the observation belongs.

2.8.1.7 Name of the country (cname)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_cname

Original tag: cname

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.8.1.8 NUTS code of region (region_code)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_region_code

Original tag: region_code

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

NUTS code of region

2.8.1.9 Name of region (name)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_name

Original tag: name

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Name of region

2.8.1.10 NUTS 0 region name (nuts0_name)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_nuts0_name

Original tag: nuts0_name

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

NUTS0 abbreviation code

2.8.1.11 NUTS1 region name (nuts1_name)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_nuts1_name

Original tag: nuts1_name

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

NUTS1 abbreviation code

2.8.1.12 NUTS2 region name (nuts2_name)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_nuts2_name

Original tag: nuts2_name

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

NUTS2 abbreviation code

2.8.2 Regional Level Variables

This section includes QoG EQI regional-level variables.

2.8.2.1 European Quality Index (EQI) (eqi)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_eqi

Original tag: eqi

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

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: Ôcontrol of corruptionÕ, Ôgovernment
effectivenessÕ, Ôrule of lawÕ and Ôvoice and accountabilityÕ 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 countryÕs 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
countryÕs 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 pillarsÕ score for each of the countries included in the 2017 regional survey, weighting each regionÕs 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 regionÕs 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:
EQIregionX in countryY= W GIcountryY + (RqogregionX in countryY_ CRqogcountryY)
where ÔEQIÕ is the final score from each region or country in each pillar Đcorruption, impartiality and
quality - of the EQI. ÔWGIÕ is the World BankÕs national average for each country for each pillar, while
ÔRqogÕ is each regionÕs score from the regional survey and ÔCRqogÕ 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 Ô0Õ with a standard deviation of Ô1Õ. The three pillar
scores are then aggregated using equal weighting.

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_eqi_low_me

Original tag: eqi_low_me

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Lower boundary of margin of error for EQI score.

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

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_eqi_high_me

Original tag: eqi_high_me

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Upper boundary of margin of error for EQI score.

2.8.2.4 Quality pillar (qualityp)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_qualityp

Original tag: qualityp

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.8.2.5 Impartiality pillar (impartialityp)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_impartialityp

Original tag: impartialityp

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.8.2.6 Corruption pillar (corruptionp)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_corruptionp

Original tag: corruptionp

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized. We aggregate the individual scores
(Ôsurvey questionÕ) to the corresponding regional level, so that each of question assessing corruption
in the provision of public services is now a regional ÔindicatorÕ. 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 ÔexperienceÕ and Ôperceptions. 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.

2.8.2.7 Corruption experience sub-pillar (corruption_subexp)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_corruption_subexp

Original tag: corruption_subexp

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.8.2.8 Corruption perception sub-pillar (corruption_subper)

Long tag: qog_eqi_long_corruption_subper

Original tag: corruption_subper

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014), Charron et al. (2024)

Description:

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

2.9 QoG EU Regional Dataset Long Data

Dataset tag: qog_eureg_long

Output Unit: QoG NUTS Region-Year, i.e., data is collected per European NUTS region and year. This means that every row in the dataset can be identified through a combination of region and year. The unit can be expressed using the columns region_code and year. The unit can also be expressed through a combination of the columns nuts0, nuts1 nuts2 and year.

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

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_eureg_nov20.pdf`

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_long_region_code

Original tag: region_code

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

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.

2.9.1.2 Name of the region (region_name)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_region_name

Original tag: region_name

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Description:

Name of the region in the language of the country.

2.9.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Description:

Year of observation

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_level

Original tag: level

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

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.

2.9.1.5 Code of NUTS0 level region (nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_nuts0

Original tag: nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

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.

2.9.1.6 Code of NUTS1 level region (nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_nuts1

Original tag: nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

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.

2.9.1.7 Code of NUTS2 level region (nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_nuts2

Original tag: nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

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.

2.9.1.8 Country name (cname)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_cname

Original tag: cname

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Description:

Name of the country in English

2.9.1.9 Country Number (country_nr)

Long tag: complab_spin_scip_country_nr

Original tag: country_nr

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Description:

Added country identifier to synchonize Complab Country variables. Contains ISO numeric

code.

2.9.1.10 Country (country_code)

Long tag: complab_spin_scip_country_code

Original tag: country_code

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Description:

Added country identifier to synchonize Complab Country variables. Contains three-letter ISO code.

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)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_cri_contr

Original tag: cri_contr

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_cri_cvalue

Original tag: cri_cvalue

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_cri_singleb

Original tag: cri_singleb

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with only one bid in total.

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_cri_nocall

Original tag: cri_nocall

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'no published call for tender' red flag. A contract is considered to have 'no call for tender' red flag if two conditions are met: i) The sum of prior information notices and contract notices equals 0 and ii) The 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, and LT.

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_cri_nonopen

Original tag: cri_nonopen

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'non-open procedure' red flag. Whether a 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.

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_cri_taxhav

Original tag: cri_taxhav

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'tax haven' red flag. A contract has a '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 a tax haven.

2.9.2.7 EQI Index Score (eqi_score)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_score

Original tag: eqi_score

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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 quot;European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebookquot;.

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_zquality

Original tag: eqi_zquality

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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'.

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_zimpartiality

Original tag: eqi_zimpartiality

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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'.

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_zcorruption

Original tag: eqi_zcorruption

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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.

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_zcorruptper

Original tag: eqi_zcorruptper

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_zcorruptexp

Original tag: eqi_zcorruptexp

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eqi_norm_eqi

Original tag: eqi_norm_eqi

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.9.2.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.9.2.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.9.2.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.9.2.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.9.2.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_cri_bur

Original tag: eu_cri_bur

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 intentional homicide (eu_cri_inthom)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_cri_inthom

Original tag: eu_cri_inthom

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.3.3 Reported number of cases of robbery (eu_cri_rob)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_cri_rob

Original tag: eu_cri_rob

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.3.4 Proportion of live births outside marriage (eu_agemoth)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_agemoth

Original tag: eu_agemoth

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.3.5 Total fertility rate (eu_agemoth1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_agemoth1

Original tag: eu_agemoth1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.3.6 Mean age of women at childbirth (eu_nmarpct)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_nmarpct

Original tag: eu_nmarpct

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

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

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_totferrt

Original tag: eu_totferrt

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_totalf

Original tag: eu_death_totalf

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_totalm

Original tag: eu_death_totalm

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.3.10 Number of deaths, total all ages (eu_death_totalt)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_totalt

Original tag: eu_death_totalt

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.3.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.3.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y1t

Original tag: eu_death_y1t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.3.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.3.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y20t

Original tag: eu_death_y20t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.3.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.3.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y50t

Original tag: eu_death_y50t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.3.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.3.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y70t

Original tag: eu_death_y70t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.3.23 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_d2jan_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_d2jan_f

Original tag: eu_d2jan_f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.3.24 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_d2jan_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_d2jan_m

Original tag: eu_d2jan_m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.3.25 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_d2jan_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_d2jan_t

Original tag: eu_d2jan_t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.3.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_d3area_t

Original tag: eu_d3area_t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_per_km2

Original tag: eu_per_km2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.3.29 Fertility rate, total (eu_frate_total)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_frate_total

Original tag: eu_frate_total

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.3.30 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_frate_y15

Original tag: eu_frate_y15

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.3.31 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_frate_y30

Original tag: eu_frate_y30

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.3.32 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_frate_y35

Original tag: eu_frate_y35

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.3.33 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.3.34 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.3.35 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_cnmigratrt

Original tag: eu_cnmigratrt

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.3.37 Crude rate of total population change (eu_growrt)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_growrt

Original tag: eu_growrt

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.3.38 Crude rate of natural change of population (eu_natgrowrt)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_natgrowrt

Original tag: eu_natgrowrt

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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, Male (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.4.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.4.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.4.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.4.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.4.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.4.31 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_epred12

Original tag: eu_epred12

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.4.33 Participation rate in Tertiary education (eu_epred58)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_epred58

Original tag: eu_epred58

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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').

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_epry2564f

Original tag: eu_epry2564f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_epry2564m

Original tag: eu_epry2564m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

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

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_epry2564t

Original tag: eu_epry2564t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_env_wasdsp_i

Original tag: eu_env_wasdsp_i

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 generated in thousand tonnes (eu_env_wasgen)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_env_wasgen

Original tag: eu_env_wasgen

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.5.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.5.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.5.5 Number of cooling degree days (eu_eng_cdd)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_eng_cdd

Original tag: eu_eng_cdd

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.5.6 Number of heating degree days (eu_eng_hdd)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_eng_hdd

Original tag: eu_eng_hdd

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_cs_f

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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, male (eu_hea_cs_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_cs_m

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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, total (eu_hea_cs_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_cs_t

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 HIV, female (eu_hea_hiv_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_hiv_f

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 HIV, male (eu_hea_hiv_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_hiv_m

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 HIV, total (eu_hea_hiv_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_hiv_t

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 infectious and parasitic diseases, female (eu_hea_ipd_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ipd_f

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 infectious and parasitic diseases, male (eu_hea_ipd_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ipd_m

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 infectious and parasitic diseases, total (eu_hea_ipd_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ipd_t

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 malignant neoplasms, female (eu_hea_np_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_np_f

Original tag: eu_hea_np_f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 malignant neoplasms, male (eu_hea_np_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_np_m

Original tag: eu_hea_np_m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 malignant neoplasms, total (eu_hea_np_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_np_t

Original tag: eu_hea_np_t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 nervous system diseases, female (eu_hea_ns_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ns_f

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 nervous system diseases, male (eu_hea_ns_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ns_m

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 nervous system diseases, total (eu_hea_ns_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ns_t

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (eu_hea_pr_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_pr_f

Original tag: eu_hea_pr_f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 self-harm, female (eu_hea_sh_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_sh_f

Original tag: eu_hea_sh_f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 self-harm, male (eu_hea_sh_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_sh_m

Original tag: eu_hea_sh_m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 self-harm, total (eu_hea_sh_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_sh_t

Original tag: eu_hea_sh_t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 drug dependence, female (eu_hea_tox_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_tox_f

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 drug dependence, male (eu_hea_tox_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_tox_m

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 drug dependence, total (eu_hea_tox_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_tox_t

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.6.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli

(2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.6.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.6.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.6.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.6.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.6.29 Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_dent)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_dent

Original tag: eu_hea_dent

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.6.30 Medical doctors per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_mdoc)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_mdoc

Original tag: eu_hea_mdoc

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.6.31 Nurses and midwives per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_nurs)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_nurs

Original tag: eu_hea_nurs

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.6.32 Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_pharm)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_pharm

Original tag: eu_hea_pharm

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.6.33 Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_phys)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_phys

Original tag: eu_hea_phys

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_ab_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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, male (eu_emtk_ab_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_ab_m

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.31 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.32 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.33 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.34 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.35 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.36 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.37 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.38 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.39 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.40 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.41 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.42 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.43 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.44 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.45 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.46 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.47 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.48 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.49 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.50 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.51 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.7.52 Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_bes)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rdexp_bes

Original tag: eu_rdexp_bes

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.7.53 Government sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_gov)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rdexp_gov

Original tag: eu_rdexp_gov

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli

(2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.7.54 Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_hes)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rdexp_hes

Original tag: eu_rdexp_hes

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.7.55 Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_pnp)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rdexp_pnp

Original tag: eu_rdexp_pnp

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.7.56 All sectors intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_total)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rdexp_total

Original tag: eu_rdexp_total

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.7.57 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 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).

2.9.7.58 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 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).

2.9.7.59 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.7.60 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.7.61 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.7.62 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.7.63 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.7.64 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.7.65 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.7.66 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_povrisk_pc

Original tag: eu_povrisk_pc

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.8.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.8.4 Severe material deprivation rate by NUTS regions, percentage (eu_matdep_pc)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_matdep_pc

Original tag: eu_matdep_pc

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Percentage of total population living in conditions of severe material deprivation by NUTS 2 regions. The collection quot;material deprivationquot; 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.

2.9.8.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_igs_b3_12

Original tag: eu_igs_b3_12

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.3 Online purchases: travel and holiday accommodation, percentage (eu_igs_bhols)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_igs_bhols

Original tag: eu_igs_bhols

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.4 Last online purchase: in the 12 months, percentage (eu_igs_blt12)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_igs_blt12

Original tag: eu_igs_blt12

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.7 Percentage of households with broadband internet access (eu_is_bacc)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_is_bacc

Original tag: eu_is_bacc

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.11 Percentage of households with internet access (eu_is_iacc)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_is_iacc

Original tag: eu_is_iacc

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.14 Frequency of internet access: daily (eu_iu_iday)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_iday

Original tag: eu_iu_iday

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli

(2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.15 Last internet use: in the last 12 months (eu_iu_ilt12)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_ilt12

Original tag: eu_iu_ilt12

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.16 Last internet use: in last 3 months (eu_iu_iu3)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_iu3

Original tag: eu_iu_iu3

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.17 Internet use: Internet banking (eu_iu_iubk)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_iubk

Original tag: eu_iu_iubk

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.18 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_iu_iucpp)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_iucpp

Original tag: eu_iu_iucpp

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.20 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_iu_iusell)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_iusell

Original tag: eu_iu_iusell

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.21 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_iu_iusnet)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_iusnet

Original tag: eu_iu_iusnet

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.9.22 Internet use: never (eu_iu_iux)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_iu_iux

Original tag: eu_iu_iux

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ft_f

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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, male, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ft_m

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.7 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_emp_1524f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_1524f

Original tag: eu_emp_1524f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.8 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_emp_1524m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_1524m

Original tag: eu_emp_1524m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.9 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_emp_1524t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_1524t

Original tag: eu_emp_1524t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.10 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_emp_2064f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_2064f

Original tag: eu_emp_2064f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.11 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_emp_2064m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_2064m

Original tag: eu_emp_2064m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.12 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_emp_2064t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_2064t

Original tag: eu_emp_2064t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.13 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, female (eu_emp_2534f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_2534f

Original tag: eu_emp_2534f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.14 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, male (eu_emp_2534m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_2534m

Original tag: eu_emp_2534m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.15 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, total (eu_emp_2534t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_2534t

Original tag: eu_emp_2534t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.16 Employment rate for +25 years, Female (eu_emp_ge25f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ge25f

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.17 Employment rate for +25 years, Male (eu_emp_ge25m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ge25m

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.18 Employment rate for +25 years, Total (eu_emp_ge25t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ge25t

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.19 Employment rate for +65 years, Female (eu_emp_ge65f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ge65f

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.20 Employment rate for +65 years, Male (eu_emp_ge65m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ge65m

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.21 Employment rate for +65 years, Total (eu_emp_ge65t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ge65t

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.22 Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing, in thousands (eu_emp_a)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_a

Original tag: eu_emp_a

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.23 Employment in industry (except construction), in thousands (eu_emp_be)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_be

Original tag: eu_emp_be

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.24 Employment in construction, in thousands (eu_emp_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_f

Original tag: eu_emp_f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.26 Employment in information and communication, in thousands (eu_emp_j)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_j

Original tag: eu_emp_j

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.27 Employment in financial and insurance activities, in thousands (eu_emp_k)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_k

Original tag: eu_emp_k

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.28 Employment in real estate activities, in thousands (eu_emp_l)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_l

Original tag: eu_emp_l

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.31 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, in thousands (eu_emp_ru)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ru

Original tag: eu_emp_ru

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.32 Employment in all NACE activities, in thousands (eu_emp_total)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_total

Original tag: eu_emp_total

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.10.33 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.34 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.35 Long-term unemployment in thousands (eu_ltu_ths)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_ltu_ths

Original tag: eu_ltu_ths

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.36 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_unemp_1524f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_1524f

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.37 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, male (eu_unemp_1524m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_1524m

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli

(2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.38 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, total (eu_unemp_1524t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_1524t

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.39 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, female (eu_unemp_1574f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_1574f

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.40 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, male (eu_unemp_1574m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_1574m

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.41 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, total (eu_unemp_1574t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_1574t

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.42 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_unemp_2064f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_2064f

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.43 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, male (eu_unemp_2064m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_2064m

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.44 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, total (eu_unemp_2064t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_2064t

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.45 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, female (eu_unemp_ge15f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_ge15f

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.46 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, male (eu_unemp_ge15m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_ge15m

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.47 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, total (eu_unemp_ge15t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_ge15t

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.48 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, female (eu_unemp_ge25f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_ge25f

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25f

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.49 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, male (eu_unemp_ge25m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_ge25m

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25m

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.9.10.50 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, total (eu_unemp_ge25t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_ge25t

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25t

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_b5n_eur_hab

Original tag: eu_b5n_eur_hab

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 million euro (eu_b5n_mio_eur)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_b5n_mio_eur

Original tag: eu_b5n_mio_eur

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.11.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.11.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.11.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.11.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.11.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.11.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.11.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.11.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.11.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.11.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.11.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.11.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.11.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.11.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.11.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_tour_nstour_bedpl

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour_bedpl

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.12.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.9.12.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.9.12.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.9.12.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.9.12.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.9.12.8 Number of nights spent at tourist accommodations (eu_tour_nstour)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_tour_nstour

Original tag: eu_tour_nstour

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rac_inj

Original tag: eu_rac_inj

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_kil)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rac_kil

Original tag: eu_rac_kil

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.15 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_cnl)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_troad_cnl

Original tag: eu_troad_cnl

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Navigable canal – waterway built primarily for navigation.

2.9.13.16 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_mway)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_troad_mway

Original tag: eu_troad_mway

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.17 Motorways, in kilometers (eu_troad_rd_oth)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_troad_rd_oth

Original tag: eu_troad_rd_oth

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Other roads, in kilometers.

2.9.13.18 Other roads, in kilometers (eu_troad_riv)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_troad_riv

Original tag: eu_troad_riv

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Navigable river – natural waterway open for navigation, irrespective of whether it has been improved for that purpose.

2.9.13.19 Navigable rivers, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_troad_rl

Original tag: eu_troad_rl

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.20 Total railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_elc)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_troad_rl_elc

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_elc

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Electrified railway lines in kilometers.

2.9.13.21 Electrified railway lines, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_tge2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_troad_rl_tge2

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_tge2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Railway lines with double and more tracks in kilometers.

2.9.13.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;Passenger carquot; includes micro cars (needing no permit to be driven), taxis and passenger hire cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats.

2.9.13.24 Total number of passenger cars (eu_vs_lor)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_vs_lor

Original tag: eu_vs_lor

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Total number of lorries. Lorry / truck is rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

2.9.13.25 Total number of lorries (eu_vs_moto)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_vs_moto

Original tag: eu_vs_moto

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.26 Total number of motorcycles (eu_vs_spe)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_vs_spe

Original tag: eu_vs_spe

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Total number of all vehicles except trailers and motorcycles.

2.9.13.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.29 Total number of road tractors (eu_vs_trl_strl)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_vs_trl_strl

Original tag: eu_vs_trl_strl

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.9.13.30 Total number of trailers and semi-trailers (eu_vs_utl)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_vs_utl

Original tag: eu_vs_utl

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Total number of total utility vehicles.

2.10 QoG EU Regional Dataset Wide Data (NUTS 1)

Dataset tag: qog_eureg_wide1

Output Unit: QoG NUTS Region-Year, i.e., data is collected per European NUTS region and year. This means that every row in the dataset can be identified through a combination of region and year. The unit can be expressed using the columns region_code and year. The unit can also be expressed through a combination of the columns nuts0, nuts1 and year.

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

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_eureg_nov20.pdf`

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`

2.10.1 Identification

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.10.1.1 NUTS code of region (region_code)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_region_code

Original tag: region_code

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

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.

2.10.1.2 Name of the region (region_name)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_region_name

Original tag: region_name

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Description:
Name of the region in the language of the country.

2.10.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Description:
Year of observation

2.10.1.4 Code of NUTS0 level region (nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_nuts0

Original tag: nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

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.

2.10.1.5 Code of NUTS1 level region (nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_nuts1

Original tag: nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

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.

2.10.1.6 The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) level (nuts_level)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_nuts_level

Original tag: nuts_level

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

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

2.10.2 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).

2.10.2.1 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR (cri_contr_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_cri_contr_nuts0

Original tag: cri_contr_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

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

2.10.2.2 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR (cri_contr_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_cri_contr_nuts1

Original tag: cri_contr_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

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

2.10.2.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

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

2.10.2.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

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

2.10.2.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with only one bid in total.

2.10.2.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with only one bid in total.

2.10.2.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'no published call for tender' red flag. A contract is considered to have 'no call for tender' red flag if two conditions are met: i) The sum of prior information notices and contract notices equals 0 and ii) The 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, and LT.

2.10.2.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'no published call for tender' red flag. A contract is considered to have 'no call for tender' red flag if two conditions are met: i) The sum of prior information notices and contract notices equals 0 and ii) The 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, and LT.

2.10.2.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'non-open procedure' red flag. Whether a 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.

2.10.2.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'non-open procedure' red flag. Whether a 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.

2.10.2.11 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_cri_taxhav_nuts0

Original tag: cri_taxhav_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'tax haven' red flag. A contract has a '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 a tax haven.

2.10.2.12 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_cri_taxhav_nuts1

Original tag: cri_taxhav_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'tax haven' red flag. A contract has a '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 a tax haven.

2.10.2.13 EQI Index Score (eqi_score_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_score_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_score_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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 quot;European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebookquot;.

2.10.2.14 EQI Index Score (eqi_score_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_score_nuts1

Original tag: eqi_score_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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 quot;European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebookquot;.

2.10.2.15 Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zquality_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_zquality_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_zquality_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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'.

2.10.2.16 Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zquality_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_zquality_nuts1

Original tag: eqi_zquality_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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'.

2.10.2.17 Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zimpartiality_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_zimpartiality_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_zimpartiality_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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'.

2.10.2.18 Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zimpartiality_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_zimpartiality_nuts1

Original tag: eqi_zimpartiality_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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'.

2.10.2.19 Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zcorruption_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_zcorruption_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_zcorruption_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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.

2.10.2.20 Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zcorruption_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eqi_zcorruption_nuts1

Original tag: eqi_zcorruption_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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.

2.10.2.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.10.2.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.10.2.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.10.2.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.10.2.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.10.2.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.10.2.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.10.2.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.10.2.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.10.2.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.10.2.31 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.10.2.32 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.10.3 Demographics

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

2.10.3.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.7 Proportion of live births outside marriage (eu_agemoth_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_agemoth_nuts0

Original tag: eu_agemoth_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.8 Total fertility rate (eu_agemoth1_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_agemoth1_nuts0

Original tag: eu_agemoth1_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.9 Mean age of women at childbirth (eu_nmarpct_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_nmarpct_nuts0

Original tag: eu_nmarpct_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

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

2.10.3.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.26 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_d2jan_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_d2jan_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_d2jan_f_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.27 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_d2jan_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_d2jan_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_d2jan_f_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.28 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_d2jan_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_d2jan_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_d2jan_m_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.29 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_d2jan_m_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_d2jan_m_nuts1

Original tag: eu_d2jan_m_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.30 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_d2jan_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_d2jan_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_d2jan_t_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.31 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_d2jan_t_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_d2jan_t_nuts1

Original tag: eu_d2jan_t_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.32 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.33 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.34 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.35 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.36 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.37 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.38 Fertility rate, total (eu_frate_total_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_frate_total_nuts0

Original tag: eu_frate_total_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.39 Fertility rate, total (eu_frate_total_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_frate_total_nuts1

Original tag: eu_frate_total_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.40 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_frate_y15_nuts0

Original tag: eu_frate_y15_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.41 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_frate_y15_nuts1

Original tag: eu_frate_y15_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.42 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_frate_y30_nuts0

Original tag: eu_frate_y30_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.43 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_frate_y30_nuts1

Original tag: eu_frate_y30_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.44 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_frate_y35_nuts0

Original tag: eu_frate_y35_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.45 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_frate_y35_nuts1

Original tag: eu_frate_y35_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.46 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.47 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.48 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.49 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.50 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.51 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.3.52 Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment (eu_cnmigratrt_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_cnmigratrt_nuts1

Original tag: eu_cnmigratrt_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.53 Crude rate of total population change (eu_growrt_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_growrt_nuts1

Original tag: eu_growrt_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.3.54 Crude rate of natural change of population (eu_natgrowrt_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_natgrowrt_nuts1

Original tag: eu_natgrowrt_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4 Education

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

2.10.4.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.4.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.4.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.4.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.4.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.4.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.4.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.4.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.4.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.4.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.4.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.4.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.4.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.31 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.32 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.33 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.34 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.35 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.36 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.37 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.38 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.39 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.40 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.41 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.42 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.43 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.44 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.45 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.46 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.47 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.48 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.49 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.50 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.51 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.52 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.53 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.54 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.55 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.56 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.57 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.58 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.59 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.60 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.61 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.62 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.63 Participation rate in Primary and lower secondary education (eu_epred12_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_epred12_nuts0

Original tag: eu_epred12_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.4.64 Participation rate in Primary and lower secondary education (eu_epred12_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_epred12_nuts1

Original tag: eu_epred12_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.4.65 Participation rate in Tertiary education (eu_epred58_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_epred58_nuts0

Original tag: eu_epred58_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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').

2.10.4.66 Participation rate in Tertiary education (eu_epred58_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_epred58_nuts1

Original tag: eu_epred58_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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').

2.10.4.67 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.68 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.69 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli

(2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.70 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.71 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.4.72 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.5 Environment

This category includes indicators related to temperature and municipal waste.

2.10.5.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.5.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.5.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.5.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.5.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.5.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.5.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.5.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.5.9 Number of cooling degree days (eu_eng_cdd_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_eng_cdd_nuts0

Original tag: eu_eng_cdd_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.5.10 Number of cooling degree days (eu_eng_cdd_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_eng_cdd_nuts1

Original tag: eu_eng_cdd_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.5.11 Number of heating degree days (eu_eng_hdd_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_eng_hdd_nuts0

Original tag: eu_eng_hdd_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.5.12 Number of heating degree days (eu_eng_hdd_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_eng_hdd_nuts1

Original tag: eu_eng_hdd_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.6 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.

2.10.6.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.31 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.32 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.33 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.34 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.35 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.36 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.37 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.38 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.39 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.40 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.41 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.42 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.43 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.44 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.10.6.45 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.6.46 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.6.47 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.6.48 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.6.49 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.6.50 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.6.51 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.6.52 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.6.53 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.6.54 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.6.55 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.6.56 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.6.57 Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_dent_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_dent_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_dent_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.6.58 Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_dent_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_dent_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_dent_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.6.59 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.6.60 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.6.61 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.6.62 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.6.63 Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_pharm_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_pharm_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_pharm_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.6.64 Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_pharm_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_pharm_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_pharm_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.6.65 Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_phys_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_phys_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_phys_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.6.66 Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_phys_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_hea_phys_nuts1

Original tag: eu_hea_phys_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7 Science and Technology

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

2.10.7.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.31 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.32 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.33 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.34 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.35 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.36 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.37 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.38 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.39 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.40 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.41 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.42 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.43 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.44 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.45 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.46 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.47 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.48 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.49 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.50 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.51 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.52 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.53 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.54 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.55 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.56 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.57 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.58 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.59 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.60 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.61 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.62 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.63 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.64 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.65 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.66 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.67 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.68 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.69 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.70 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.71 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.72 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.73 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.74 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.75 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.76 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.77 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.78 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.79 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.80 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.81 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.82 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.83 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.84 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.85 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.86 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.87 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.88 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.89 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.90 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.91 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.92 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.93 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.94 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.95 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.96 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.97 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.98 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.99 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.100 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.101 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.102 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.7.103 Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_bes_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_bes_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_bes_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.104 Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_bes_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_bes_nuts1

Original tag: eu_rdexp_bes_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.105 Government sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_gov_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_gov_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_gov_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.106 Government sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_gov_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_gov_nuts1

Original tag: eu_rdexp_gov_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.107 Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_hes_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_hes_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_hes_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.108 Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_hes_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_hes_nuts1

Original tag: eu_rdexp_hes_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.109 Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.110 Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts1

Original tag: eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.111 All sectors intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_total_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_total_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_total_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.112 All sectors intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_total_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_rdexp_total_nuts1

Original tag: eu_rdexp_total_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.113 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.114 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.115 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.116 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 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).

2.10.7.117 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.118 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.119 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.120 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.121 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.122 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.123 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.124 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 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).

2.10.7.125 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.126 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.127 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.128 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.129 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.130 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.131 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.7.132 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.8 Poverty and Social Exclusion

This category describes the share of the population living in or at risk of poverty.

2.10.8.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.8.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.8.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.8.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.8.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.8.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Percentage of total population living in conditions of severe material deprivation by NUTS 2 regions. The collection quot;material deprivationquot; 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.

2.10.8.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Percentage of total population living in conditions of severe material deprivation by NUTS 2 regions. The collection quot;material deprivationquot; 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.

2.10.8.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.8.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9 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.

2.10.9.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli

(2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.27 Frequency of internet access: daily (eu_iu_iday_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iday_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iday_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.28 Frequency of internet access: daily (eu_iu_iday_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iday_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_iday_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.31 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.32 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.33 Internet use: Internet banking (eu_iu_iubk_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iubk_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iubk_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.34 Internet use: Internet banking (eu_iu_iubk_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iubk_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_iubk_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.35 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.36 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.37 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.38 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.39 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.40 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.41 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.42 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.43 Internet use: never (eu_iu_iux_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iux_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iux_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.9.44 Internet use: never (eu_iu_iux_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_iu_iux_nuts1

Original tag: eu_iu_iux_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10 Labour Market Statistics

This category includes variables about employment and unemployment rates, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

2.10.10.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.31 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.32 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.33 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.34 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.35 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.36 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.37 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.38 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.39 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.40 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.41 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.42 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.43 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.44 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.45 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.46 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.47 Employment in construction, in thousands (eu_emp_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_f_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.48 Employment in construction, in thousands (eu_emp_f_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_emp_f_nuts1

Original tag: eu_emp_f_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.49 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.50 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.51 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.52 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.53 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.54 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.55 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.56 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.57 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.58 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.59 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.60 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.61 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.62 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.63 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.64 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.10.65 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.66 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.67 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.68 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.69 Long-term unemployment in thousands (eu_ltu_ths_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_ltu_ths_nuts0

Original tag: eu_ltu_ths_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.70 Long-term unemployment in thousands (eu_ltu_ths_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_ltu_ths_nuts1

Original tag: eu_ltu_ths_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.71 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.72 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.73 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.74 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.75 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.76 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.77 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.78 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.79 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.80 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.81 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.82 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.83 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.84 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.85 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.86 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.87 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.88 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.89 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.90 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.91 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.92 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.93 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.94 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.95 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.96 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.97 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.98 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.99 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.10.100 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.10.11 Economy

This category provides information on household incomes and GDP.

2.10.11.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.11.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.12 Tourism

This category includes information about avaliable hotel beds as well as the number of days spent in tourist accomodation.

2.10.12.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.12.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.12.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.12.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.12.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.10.12.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.10.12.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.10.12.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.10.12.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.10.12.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.10.12.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.10.12.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.10.12.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.10.12.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.10.12.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.10.12.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli

(2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.10.13 Transport

This category provides information on the means of transportation used as well as available vehicles and the road infrastructure.

2.10.13.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.29 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_cnl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_cnl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_cnl_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Navigable canal – waterway built primarily for navigation.

2.10.13.30 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_cnl_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_cnl_nuts1

Original tag: eu_troad_cnl_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Navigable canal – waterway built primarily for navigation.

2.10.13.31 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_mway_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_mway_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_mway_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.32 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_mway_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_mway_nuts1

Original tag: eu_troad_mway_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.33 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Other roads, in kilometers.

2.10.13.34 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Other roads, in kilometers.

2.10.13.35 Other roads, in kilometers (eu_troad_riv_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_riv_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_riv_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Navigable river – natural waterway open for navigation, irrespective of whether it has been improved for that purpose.

2.10.13.36 Other roads, in kilometers (eu_troad_riv_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_riv_nuts1

Original tag: eu_troad_riv_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Navigable river – natural waterway open for navigation, irrespective of whether it has been improved for that purpose.

2.10.13.37 Navigable rivers, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_rl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.38 Navigable rivers, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_troad_rl_nuts1

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.39 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Electrified railway lines in kilometers.

2.10.13.40 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Electrified railway lines in kilometers.

2.10.13.41 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Railway lines with double and more tracks in kilometers.

2.10.13.42 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Railway lines with double and more tracks in kilometers.

2.10.13.43 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.44 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.45 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;Passenger carquot; includes micro cars (needing no permit to be driven), taxis and passenger hire cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats.

2.10.13.46 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;Passenger carquot; includes micro cars (needing no permit to be driven), taxis and passenger hire cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats.

2.10.13.47 Total number of passenger cars (eu_vs_lor_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_lor_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_lor_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Total number of lorries. Lorry / truck is rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

2.10.13.48 Total number of passenger cars (eu_vs_lor_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_lor_nuts1

Original tag: eu_vs_lor_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Total number of lorries. Lorry / truck is rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

2.10.13.49 Total number of lorries (eu_vs_moto_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_moto_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_moto_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.50 Total number of lorries (eu_vs_moto_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_moto_nuts1

Original tag: eu_vs_moto_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.51 Total number of motorcycles (eu_vs_spe_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_spe_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_spe_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.52 Total number of motorcycles (eu_vs_spe_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide1_eu_vs_spe_nuts1

Original tag: eu_vs_spe_nuts1

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.53 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Total number of all vehicles except trailers and motorcycles.

2.10.13.54 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Total number of all vehicles except trailers and motorcycles.

2.10.13.55 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.56 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.57 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.58 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.10.13.59 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Total number of total utility vehicles.

2.10.13.60 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Total number of total utility vehicles.

2.11 QoG EU Regional Dataset Wide Data (NUTS 2)

Dataset tag: qog_eureg_wide2

Output Unit: QoG NUTS Region-Year, i.e., data is collected per European NUTS region and year. This means that every row in the dataset can be identified through a combination of region and year. The unit can be expressed using the columns region_code and year. The unit can also be expressed through a combination of the columns nuts0, nuts2 and year.

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

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_eureg_nov20.pdf`

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`

2.11.1 Identification

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.11.1.1 NUTS code of region (region_code)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_region_code

Original tag: region_code

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

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.

2.11.1.2 Name of the region (region_name)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_region_name

Original tag: region_name

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Description:

Name of the region in English.

2.11.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_year

Original tag: year

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Description:

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

2.11.1.4 Code of NUTS0 level region (nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_nuts0

Original tag: nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

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.

2.11.1.5 Code of NUTS2 level region (nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_nuts2

Original tag: nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

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.

2.11.1.6 The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) level (nuts_level)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_nuts_level

Original tag: nuts_level

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

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

2.11.2 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).

2.11.2.1 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR (cri_contr_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_cri_contr_nuts0

Original tag: cri_contr_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

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

2.11.2.2 Number of awarded contracts above 130,000 EUR (cri_contr_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_cri_contr_nuts2

Original tag: cri_contr_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

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

2.11.2.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

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

2.11.2.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

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

2.11.2.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with only one bid in total.

2.11.2.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with only one bid in total.

2.11.2.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'no published call for tender' red flag. A contract is considered to have 'no call for tender' red flag if two conditions are met: i) The sum of prior information notices and contract notices equals 0 and ii) The 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, and LT.

2.11.2.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'no published call for tender' red flag. A contract is considered to have 'no call for tender' red flag if two conditions are met: i) The sum of prior information notices and contract notices equals 0 and ii) The 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, and LT.

2.11.2.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'non-open procedure' red flag. Whether a 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.

2.11.2.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'non-open procedure' red flag. Whether a 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.

2.11.2.11 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_cri_taxhav_nuts0

Original tag: cri_taxhav_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'tax haven' red flag. A contract has a '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 a tax haven.

2.11.2.12 Share of contracts with tax haven red flag (cri_taxhav_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_cri_taxhav_nuts2

Original tag: cri_taxhav_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'tax haven' red flag. A contract has a '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 a tax haven.

2.11.2.13 EQI Index Score (eqi_score_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_score_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_score_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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 quot;European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebookquot;.

2.11.2.14 EQI Index Score (eqi_score_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_score_nuts2

Original tag: eqi_score_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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 quot;European Quality of Government Index 2017 Codebookquot;.

2.11.2.15 Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zquality_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_zquality_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_zquality_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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'.

2.11.2.16 Quality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zquality_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_zquality_nuts2

Original tag: eqi_zquality_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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'.

2.11.2.17 Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zimpartiality_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_zimpartiality_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_zimpartiality_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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'.

2.11.2.18 Impartiality pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zimpartiality_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_zimpartiality_nuts2

Original tag: eqi_zimpartiality_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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'.

2.11.2.19 Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zcorruption_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_zcorruption_nuts0

Original tag: eqi_zcorruption_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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.

2.11.2.20 Corruption pillar, country centered and z-score standardized (eqi_zcorruption_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eqi_zcorruption_nuts2

Original tag: eqi_zcorruption_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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.

2.11.2.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.11.2.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

Description:

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

2.11.2.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.11.2.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.11.2.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.11.2.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.11.2.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.11.2.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.11.2.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.11.2.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.11.2.31 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.11.2.32 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: Charron et al. (2019), Charron et al. (2014)

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

2.11.3 Demographics

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

2.11.3.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.7 Proportion of live births outside marriage (eu_agemoth_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_agemoth_nuts0

Original tag: eu_agemoth_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.8 Total fertility rate (eu_agemoth1_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_agemoth1_nuts0

Original tag: eu_agemoth1_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.9 Mean age of women at childbirth (eu_nmarpct_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_nmarpct_nuts0

Original tag: eu_nmarpct_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

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

2.11.3.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.26 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_d2jan_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_d2jan_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_d2jan_f_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.27 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_d2jan_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_d2jan_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_d2jan_f_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.28 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_d2jan_m_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_d2jan_m_nuts0

Original tag: eu_d2jan_m_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.29 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_d2jan_m_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_d2jan_m_nuts2

Original tag: eu_d2jan_m_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.30 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_d2jan_t_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_d2jan_t_nuts0

Original tag: eu_d2jan_t_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.31 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_d2jan_t_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_d2jan_t_nuts2

Original tag: eu_d2jan_t_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.32 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.33 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.34 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.35 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.36 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.37 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.38 Fertility rate, total (eu_frate_total_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_frate_total_nuts0

Original tag: eu_frate_total_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.39 Fertility rate, total (eu_frate_total_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_frate_total_nuts2

Original tag: eu_frate_total_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.40 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_frate_y15_nuts0

Original tag: eu_frate_y15_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.41 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_frate_y15_nuts2

Original tag: eu_frate_y15_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.42 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_frate_y30_nuts0

Original tag: eu_frate_y30_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.43 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_frate_y30_nuts2

Original tag: eu_frate_y30_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.44 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_frate_y35_nuts0

Original tag: eu_frate_y35_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.45 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_frate_y35_nuts2

Original tag: eu_frate_y35_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.46 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.47 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.48 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.49 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.50 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.51 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.3.52 Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment (eu_cnmigratrt_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_cnmigratrt_nuts2

Original tag: eu_cnmigratrt_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.53 Crude rate of total population change (eu_growrt_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_growrt_nuts2

Original tag: eu_growrt_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.3.54 Crude rate of natural change of population (eu_natgrowrt_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_natgrowrt_nuts2

Original tag: eu_natgrowrt_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4 Education

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

2.11.4.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.4.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.4.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.4.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.4.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.4.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.4.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.4.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.4.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.4.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.4.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.4.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.4.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.31 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.32 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.33 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.34 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.35 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.36 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.37 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.38 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.39 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.40 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.41 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.42 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli

(2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.43 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.44 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.45 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.46 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.47 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.48 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.49 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.50 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.51 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.52 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.53 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.54 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.55 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.56 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.57 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.58 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.59 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.60 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.61 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.62 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.63 Participation rate in Primary and lower secondary education (eu_epred12_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_epred12_nuts0

Original tag: eu_epred12_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.4.64 Participation rate in Primary and lower secondary education (eu_epred12_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_epred12_nuts2

Original tag: eu_epred12_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.4.65 Participation rate in Tertiary education (eu_epred58_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_epred58_nuts0

Original tag: eu_epred58_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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').

2.11.4.66 Participation rate in Tertiary education (eu_epred58_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_epred58_nuts2

Original tag: eu_epred58_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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').

2.11.4.67 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.68 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.69 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.70 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.71 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.4.72 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.5 Environment

This category includes indicators related to temperature and municipal waste.

2.11.5.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.5.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.5.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.5.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.5.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.5.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.5.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.5.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.5.9 Number of cooling degree days (eu_eng_cdd_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_eng_cdd_nuts0

Original tag: eu_eng_cdd_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.5.10 Number of cooling degree days (eu_eng_cdd_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_eng_cdd_nuts2

Original tag: eu_eng_cdd_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.5.11 Number of heating degree days (eu_eng_hdd_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_eng_hdd_nuts0

Original tag: eu_eng_hdd_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.5.12 Number of heating degree days (eu_eng_hdd_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_eng_hdd_nuts2

Original tag: eu_eng_hdd_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.6 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.

2.11.6.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.31 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.32 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.33 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.34 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.35 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.36 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.37 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.38 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.39 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.40 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.41 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.42 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.43 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.44 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;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 injuryquot;. 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.

2.11.6.45 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.6.46 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.6.47 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.6.48 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.6.49 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.6.50 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.6.51 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.6.52 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.6.53 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.6.54 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.6.55 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.6.56 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.6.57 Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_dent_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_dent_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_dent_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.6.58 Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_dent_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_dent_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_dent_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.6.59 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.6.60 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.6.61 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.6.62 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.6.63 Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_pharm_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_pharm_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_pharm_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.6.64 Pharmacists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_pharm_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_pharm_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_pharm_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.6.65 Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_phys_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_phys_nuts0

Original tag: eu_hea_phys_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.6.66 Physiotherapists per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_hea_phys_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_hea_phys_nuts2

Original tag: eu_hea_phys_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7 Science and Technology

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

2.11.7.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.31 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.32 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.33 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.34 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.35 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.36 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.37 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.38 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.39 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.40 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.41 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.42 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.43 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.44 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.45 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.46 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.47 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.48 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.49 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.50 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.51 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.52 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.53 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.54 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.55 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.56 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.57 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.58 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.59 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.60 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.61 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.62 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.63 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.64 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.65 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.66 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.67 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.68 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.69 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.70 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.71 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.72 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.73 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.74 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.75 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.76 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.77 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.78 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.79 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.80 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.81 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.82 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.83 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.84 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.85 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.86 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.87 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.88 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.89 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.90 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.91 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.92 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.93 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.94 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.95 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.96 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.97 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.98 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.99 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.100 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.101 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.102 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.7.103 Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_bes_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_bes_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_bes_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.104 Business enterprise sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_bes_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_bes_nuts2

Original tag: eu_rdexp_bes_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.105 Government sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_gov_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_gov_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_gov_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.106 Government sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_gov_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_gov_nuts2

Original tag: eu_rdexp_gov_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.107 Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_hes_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_hes_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_hes_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.108 Higher education sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_hes_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_hes_nuts2

Original tag: eu_rdexp_hes_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.109 Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.110 Private non-profit sector intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts2

Original tag: eu_rdexp_pnp_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.111 All sectors intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_total_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_total_nuts0

Original tag: eu_rdexp_total_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.112 All sectors intramural expenditure in R and D, euro per inhabitant (eu_rdexp_total_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_rdexp_total_nuts2

Original tag: eu_rdexp_total_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.113 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 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).

2.11.7.114 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 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).

2.11.7.115 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 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).

2.11.7.116 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 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).

2.11.7.117 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.118 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.119 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.120 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.121 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.122 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.123 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.124 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.125 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.126 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.127 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.128 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.129 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.130 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.131 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.7.132 Total R and 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.8 Poverty and Social Exclusion

This category describes the share of the population living in or at risk of poverty.

2.11.8.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.8.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.8.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.8.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.8.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.8.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.8.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Percentage of total population living in conditions of severe material deprivation by NUTS 2 regions. The collection quot;material deprivationquot; 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.

2.11.8.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Percentage of total population living in conditions of severe material deprivation by NUTS 2 regions. The collection quot;material deprivationquot; 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.

2.11.8.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.8.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9 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.

2.11.9.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli

(2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli

(2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.27 Frequency of internet access: daily (eu_iu_iday_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iday_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iday_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.28 Frequency of internet access: daily (eu_iu_iday_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iday_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_iday_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.31 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.32 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.33 Internet use: Internet banking (eu_iu_iubk_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iubk_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iubk_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli

(2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.34 Internet use: Internet banking (eu_iu_iubk_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iubk_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_iubk_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.35 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.36 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.37 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.38 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.39 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.40 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.41 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.42 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.43 Internet use: never (eu_iu_iux_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iux_nuts0

Original tag: eu_iu_iux_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.9.44 Internet use: never (eu_iu_iux_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_iu_iux_nuts2

Original tag: eu_iu_iux_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli

(2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10 Labour Market Statistics

This category includes variables about employment and unemployment rates, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

2.11.10.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.30 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.31 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.32 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.33 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.34 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.35 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.36 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.37 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.38 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.39 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.40 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.41 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.42 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.43 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.44 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.45 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.46 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.47 Employment in construction, in thousands (eu_emp_f_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_f_nuts0

Original tag: eu_emp_f_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.48 Employment in construction, in thousands (eu_emp_f_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_emp_f_nuts2

Original tag: eu_emp_f_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.49 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.50 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.51 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.52 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.53 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.54 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.55 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.56 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.57 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.58 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.59 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.60 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.61 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.62 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.63 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.64 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.10.65 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.66 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.67 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.68 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.69 Long-term unemployment in thousands (eu_ltu_ths_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_ltu_ths_nuts0

Original tag: eu_ltu_ths_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.70 Long-term unemployment in thousands (eu_ltu_ths_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_ltu_ths_nuts2

Original tag: eu_ltu_ths_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.71 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.72 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.73 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.74 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.75 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.76 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.77 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.78 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.79 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.80 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.81 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.82 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.83 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.84 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.85 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.86 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.87 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.88 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.89 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.90 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.91 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.92 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.93 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.94 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.95 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.96 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.97 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.98 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.99 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.10.100 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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).

2.11.11 Economy

This category provides information on household incomes and GDP.

2.11.11.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.11.29 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli

(2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.12 Tourism

This category includes information about avaliable hotel beds as well as the number of days spent in tourist accomodation.

2.11.12.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.12.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.12.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.12.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.12.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.11.12.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.11.12.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.11.12.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.11.12.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.11.12.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.11.12.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.11.12.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.11.12.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.11.12.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.11.12.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.11.12.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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 .

2.11.13 Transport

This category provides information on the means of transportation used as well as available vehicles and the road infrastructure.

2.11.13.1 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.2 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.3 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.4 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.5 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.6 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.7 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.8 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.9 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.10 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.11 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.12 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.13 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.14 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.15 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.16 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.17 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.18 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.19 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.20 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.21 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.22 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.23 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.24 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.25 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.26 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.27 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.28 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.29 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_cnl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_cnl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_cnl_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Navigable canal – waterway built primarily for navigation.

2.11.13.30 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_cnl_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_cnl_nuts2

Original tag: eu_troad_cnl_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Navigable canal – waterway built primarily for navigation.

2.11.13.31 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_mway_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_mway_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_mway_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.32 Navigable canals, in kilometers (eu_troad_mway_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_mway_nuts2

Original tag: eu_troad_mway_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.33 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Other roads, in kilometers.

2.11.13.34 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Other roads, in kilometers.

2.11.13.35 Other roads, in kilometers (eu_troad_riv_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_riv_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_riv_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Navigable river – natural waterway open for navigation, irrespective of whether it has been improved for that purpose.

2.11.13.36 Other roads, in kilometers (eu_troad_riv_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_riv_nuts2

Original tag: eu_troad_riv_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Navigable river – natural waterway open for navigation, irrespective of whether it has been improved for that purpose.

2.11.13.37 Navigable rivers, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_rl_nuts0

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.38 Navigable rivers, in kilometers (eu_troad_rl_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_troad_rl_nuts2

Original tag: eu_troad_rl_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.39 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Electrified railway lines in kilometers.

2.11.13.40 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Electrified railway lines in kilometers.

2.11.13.41 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Railway lines with double and more tracks in kilometers.

2.11.13.42 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Railway lines with double and more tracks in kilometers.

2.11.13.43 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.44 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.45 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;Passenger carquot; includes micro cars (needing no permit to be driven), taxis and passenger hire cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats.

2.11.13.46 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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. quot;Passenger carquot; includes micro cars (needing no permit to be driven), taxis and passenger hire cars, provided that they have fewer than ten seats.

2.11.13.47 Total number of passenger cars (eu_vs_lor_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_lor_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_lor_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Total number of lorries. Lorry / truck is rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

2.11.13.48 Total number of passenger cars (eu_vs_lor_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_lor_nuts2

Original tag: eu_vs_lor_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Total number of lorries. Lorry / truck is rigid road motor vehicle designed, exclusively or primarily, to carry goods.

2.11.13.49 Total number of lorries (eu_vs_moto_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_moto_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_moto_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.50 Total number of lorries (eu_vs_moto_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_moto_nuts2

Original tag: eu_vs_moto_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.51 Total number of motorcycles (eu_vs_spe_nuts0)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_spe_nuts0

Original tag: eu_vs_spe_nuts0

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.52 Total number of motorcycles (eu_vs_spe_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_eureg_wide2_eu_vs_spe_nuts2

Original tag: eu_vs_spe_nuts2

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.53 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Total number of all vehicles except trailers and motorcycles.

2.11.13.54 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Total number of all vehicles except trailers and motorcycles.

2.11.13.55 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.56 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.57 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.58 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

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.

2.11.13.59 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Total number of total utility vehicles.

2.11.13.60 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

Dataset citation: Charron, Dahlberg, Sundström, Holmberg, Rothstein, Alvarado Pachon & Dalli (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Total number of total utility vehicles.

2.12 QoG Expert Survey 2020

Dataset tag: qog_exp

Output Unit: QoG Country i.e., data is collected per country. That means there is one row for each country in the dataset. This unit is identified using the cname column.

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

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_exp_20.pdf`

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`

2.12.1 Identification Variables

This section includes ID variables such as country names, codes, and years.

2.12.1.1 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_exp_year
Original tag: year
Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)
Description:
Year for which the answers are submitted.

2.12.1.2 Country Name (cname)

Long tag: qog_exp_cname
Original tag: cname
Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)
Description:
The name of the country.

2.12.1.3 ISO-3166-1 Country Code (ccode)

Long tag: qog_exp_ccode

Original tag: ccode

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Numeric country code based on the ISO-3166-1.

2.12.1.4 Correlates of War Country Code (ccodecow)

Long tag: qog_exp_ccodecow

Original tag: ccodecow

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Country code from the Correlates of War.

2.12.1.5 World Bank Country Code (ccodewb)

Long tag: qog_exp_ccodewb

Original tag: ccodewb

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Country code from the World Bank.

2.12.1.6 ISO-3166-1 alpha3 Country Code (ccodealp)

Long tag: qog_exp_ccodealp

Original tag: ccodealp

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

A three-letter country code based on the ISO-3166-1 alpha3 standard.

2.12.1.7 OECD Member (oecd)

Long tag: qog_exp_oecd

Original tag: oecd

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Is the country a member of the OECD?
(0) No
(1) Yes

2.12.1.8 EU27 Member (eu27)

Long tag: qog_exp_eu27

Original tag: eu27

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Is the country a member of the EU?
(0) No
(1) Yes

2.12.1.9 Region (region)

Long tag: qog_exp_region

Original tag: region

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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)

2.12.2 Expert Survey Variables

This section includes the variables from the QoG Expert Survey 2020

2.12.2.1 Professionalism Index (proff_pca)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff_pca

Original tag: proff_pca

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.12.2.2 Patronage (proff1)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff1

Original tag: proff1

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.12.2.3 Patronage, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (proff1_lowci)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff1_lowci

Original tag: proff1_lowCI

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Patronage.

2.12.2.4 Patronage, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (proff1_upci)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff1_upci

Original tag: proff1_upCI

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Patronage.

2.12.2.5 Merit (proff2)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff2

Original tag: proff2

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.12.2.6 Merit, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (proff2_lowci)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff2_lowci

Original tag: proff2_lowCI

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Merit.

2.12.2.7 Merit, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (proff2_upci)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff2_upci

Original tag: proff2_upCI

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Merit.

2.12.2.8 Tenure (proff3)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff3

Original tag: proff3

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.12.2.9 Tenure, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (proff3_lowci)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff3_lowci

Original tag: proff3_lowCI

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Tenure.

2.12.2.10 Tenure, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (proff3_upci)

Long tag: qog_exp_proff3_upci

Original tag: proff3_upCI

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Tenure.

2.12.2.11 Closedness Index (close_pca)

Long tag: qog_exp_close_pca

Original tag: close_pca

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.12.2.12 Entry at the lowest level only (close1)

Long tag: qog_exp_close1

Original tag: close1

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.12.2.13 Entry via examination (close2)

Long tag: qog_exp_close2

Original tag: close2

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.12.2.14 Special Laws (close3)

Long tag: qog_exp_close3

Original tag: close3

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.12.2.15 Political Interference (impar1)

Long tag: qog_exp_impar1

Original tag: impar1

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.12.2.16 Political Interference, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (impar1_lowci)

Long tag: qog_exp_impar1_lowci

Original tag: impar1_lowCI

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Political Interference.

2.12.2.17 Political Interference, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (impar1_upci)

Long tag: qog_exp_impar1_upci

Original tag: impar1_upCI

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Political Interference.

2.12.2.18 Impartiality (impar2)

Long tag: qog_exp_impar2

Original tag: impar2

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.12.2.19 Impartiality, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (impar2_lowci)

Long tag: qog_exp_impar2_lowci

Original tag: impar2_lowCI

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Impartiality.

2.12.2.20 Impartiality, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (impar2_upci)

Long tag: qog_exp_impar2_upci

Original tag: impar2_upCI

Dataset citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Impartiality.

2.13 QoG OECD Dataset Cross-Section

Dataset tag: qog_oecd_cs

Output Unit: QoG Country i.e., data is collected per country. That means there is one row for each country in the dataset. This unit is identified using the cname column.

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 2021 is included. Data from 2021 is prioritized; however, if no data is available for a country for 2021, data for 2022 is included. If no data exists for 2022, data for 2020 is included, and so on up to a maximum of +/- 3 years.

Comments:The Demscore infrastructure only includes those variables from the OECD Cross Sectional dataset that are NOT also included in the time series dataset. This is to avoid redundancy of the data. You can download all variables from the time series dataset in the QoG Country Output Unit in Demscore if you want to conduct cross-sectional analysis.

Dataset citation: Teorell, Jan, Staffan Kumlin, Aksel Sundström, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon, Victor Saidi Phiri, Chuwei Chen, and Zhen Liu. 2026. The Quality of Government OECD Dataset, version Jan26. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government.
https://doi.org/10.18157/qogoecdjan26

QoG Data is part of and funded by DEMSCORE, national research infrastructure grant 2021-00162 from the Swedish Research Council.

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_oecd_jan26.pdf`

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`

2.13.1 Identification Variables

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.13.1.1 Country Code (ccode)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccode

Original tag: ccode

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Country Code ISO

2.13.1.2 Country Name (cname)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cname

Original tag: cname

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Country Name

2.13.1.3 Country Code QoG (ccode_qog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccode_qog

Original tag: ccode_qog

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Country Code QoG

2.13.1.4 Country Name QoG (cname_qog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_cname_qog

Original tag: cname_qog

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Country Name QoG

2.13.1.5 3-letter Country Code (ccodealp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccodealp

Original tag: ccodealp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Country Code alp

2.13.1.6 Country Code COW (ccodecow)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ccodecow

Original tag: ccodecow

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Country Code Correlates of War

2.13.1.7 Version of the Dataset (version)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_version

Original tag: version

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Version

2.13.2 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.

2.13.2.1 Agriculture (0-100) (epi_agr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_agr

Original tag: epi_agr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Agriculture Issue Category consists of the Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index, which measures the Euclidean distance from an ideal point with optimal nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) and crop yield. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.13.2.2 Air Quality Issue Category (epi_air)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_air

Original tag: epi_air

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Air Quality Issue Category consists of three indicators:

1) Household air pollution (HAP), measured with the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to the health risk posed by the incomplete combustion of solid fuels. It is log-transformed and given 40percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Ambient particulate matter pollution, measured as the PM2.5 exposure using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to fine air particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5). It is log-transformed and given 55percent weight in the aggregation.

3) Ozone exposure, measured by the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to ground-level ozone pollution. It is log-transformed and given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.13.2.3 Biodiversity and Habitat (0-100) (epi_bdh)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_bdh

Original tag: epi_bdh

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category consists of 7 indicators:

1) The terrestrial biome protection (national weights) indicator. It is calculated by first taking proportions of the area of each of a country's biome types that are covered by protected areas and then constructing a weighted sum of the protection percentages for all biomes within that country. The protection percentages are weighted according to the prevalence of each biome type within that country. This indicator evaluates a country's efforts to achieve 17percent protection for all biomes within its borders, as per Aichi Target 11. It is given 20percent weight in the aggregation.

2) The terrestrial biome protection (global weights) indicator, where protection percentages are weighted according to the global prevalence of each biome type. This indicator evaluates a country's contribution toward the global 17percent protection goal. It is given 20percent weight in the aggregation.

3) The marine protected areas indicator, measured as a percentage of a country's total exclusive economic zone (EEZ) designated as marine protected areas (MPAs). Because each country may have multiple EEZs, the summed area of MPAs is divided by the summed EEZ. It is given 20percent weight in the aggregation.

4) The Protected Areas Representativeness Index (PARI), which measures ecological representativeness as the proportion of biologically scaled environmental diversity included in a country's terrestrial protected areas. The measure relies on remote sensing, biodiversity informatics, and global modeling of fine-scaled variation in biodiversity composition for plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate species. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

5) Species Habitat Index (SHI) estimates potential population losses, as well as regional and global extinction risks of individual species, using habitat loss as a proxy. The SHI indicator measures the proportion of suitable habitat within a country that remains intact for each species in that country relative to a baseline set in the year 2001. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

6) Species Protection Index (SPI) evaluates the species-level ecological representativeness of each country's protected area network. The SPI metric uses remote sensing data, global biodiversity informatics, and integrative models to map suitable habitat for over 30,000 terrestrial vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species at high resolutions. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

7) The Biodiversity Habitat Index (BHI), which estimates the effects of habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation on the expected retention of terrestrial biodiversity. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.13.2.4 Climate Change (0-100) (epi_cch)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_cch

Original tag: epi_cch

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Climate Change Issue Category consists of 8 indicators:

1) The CO2 growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw carbon dioxide emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 55percent weight in the aggregation.

2) The CH4 growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw methane emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 15percent weight in the aggregation.

3) The F-gas growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw fluorinated gas emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

4) The N2O growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw nitrous oxide emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

5) The black carbon growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in black carbon over the years 2005-2014. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

6) Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita in the year 2017. First, the EPI team calculates total greenhouse gas emissions, applying Global Warming Potentials to convert all units to Gg of CO2-equivalents. Second, they calculate GHG emissions per capita (GHP) as the GHG emissions divided by population (POP). It is log-transformed and given 2.5percent weight in the aggregation.

7) CO2 emissions from land cover change, calculated over the years 2001-2015. First, the EPI team regresses logged CO2 emissions from land cover change (LULC) over 15 years to find a slope. Then, they calculate an unadjusted average annual growth rate in these CO2 emissions. It is given 2.5percent weight in the aggregation.

8) The greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity growth rate indicator, which serves as a signal of countries' progress in decoupling emissions from economic growth. The EPI team calculates an annual average growth rate in GHG emissions per unit of GDP over the years 2008-2017. This indicator highlights the need for action on climate change mitigation in countries at all income levels. It is given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.13.2.5 Ecosystem Services (0-100) (epi_ecs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_ecs

Original tag: epi_ecs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Ecosystem Services Issue Category consists of 3 indicators:

1) Tree cover loss, measured as a five-year moving average of the percentage of forest lost from the extent of forest cover in the reference year 2000. They define a forest as any land area with over 30percent canopy cover. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 9.70E-07, and given 90percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Grassland loss, measured as a five-year moving average of percentage of gross losses in grassland areas compared to the 1992 reference year. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 4.45E-06, and given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

3) Wetland loss, measured as a five-year moving average of percentage of gross losses in wetland areas compared to the 1992 reference year. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 2.47E-06, and given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.13.2.6 Environmental Performance Index (0-100) (epi_epi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_epi

Original tag: epi_epi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

> The 2020 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) scores 180 countries on 32 performance indicators across 11 issue categories related to environmental health and ecosystem vitality. The 2020 EPI is 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 11 issue categories: Air Quality, Sanitation and 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 2 policy objectives, Environmental Health and Ecosystem Vitality, and then finally consolidated into the overall EPI. To allow for meaningful comparisons, before aggregation 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.

Note: The EPI scores are not comparable over time, therefore, this dataset only includes the EPI scores from the latest release.

2.13.2.7 Ecosystem Vitality (0-100) (epi_ev)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_ev

Original tag: epi_ev

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

> 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 consists of 7 issue categories: Biodiversity and Habitat (25percent), Ecosystem Services (10percent), Fisheries (10percent), Climate Change (40percent), Pollution Emissions (5percent), Agriculture (5percent), and Water Resources (5percent). The policy objective varies from 0 to 100.

2.13.2.8 Fisheries Issue Category (epi_fsh)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_fsh

Original tag: epi_fsh

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Fisheries Issue Category consists of 3 indicators:

1) Fish stock status, measured as the percentage of a country's total catch that comes from overexploited or collapsed stocks, considering all fish stocks within a country's EEZs. Because continued and increased stock exploitation leads to smaller catches, this indicator sheds light on the impact of a country's fishing practices. The metric is calculated as an average percentage weighted by catch and summed across classes of concern. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 1.13E-05, and given 35percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Marine Trophic Index (MTI), which measures the health of a country's fishing stock based on expected catch and changes over time. The MTI describes the degree to which a country is depleting species at higher trophic levels and "fishing down the food web." It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 9.51E-07, and given 35percent weight in the aggregation.

3) Fish caught by trawling, measured as the percentage of a country's fish caught by bottom or pelagic trawling, where a fishing net is pulled through the water behind a boat. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 8.40E-08, and given 30percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.13.2.9 Sanitation and Drinking Water (0-100) (epi_h2o)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_h2o

Original tag: epi_h2o

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category consists of two indicators:

1) Unsafe sanitation, measured 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. It is log-transformed and given 40percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Unsafe drinking water, measured 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. It is log-transformed and given 60percent weight in the aggregation.

Both indicators are measured using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.13.2.10 Heavy Metals (0-100) (epi_hmt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_hmt

Original tag: epi_hmt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Heavy Metals Issue Category consists of the indicator Lead Exposure, which measures the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to this risk. It is log-transformed. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.13.2.11 Waste Management (0-100) (epi_wmg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_wmg

Original tag: epi_wmg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Waste Management Issue Category consists of the indicator Controlled Solid Waste, which refers to the proportion of household and commercial waste generated in a country that is collected and treated in a manner that controls environmental risks. This metric counts waste as 'controlled' if it is treated through recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, incineration, or disposed of in a sanitary landfill. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.13.2.12 Water Resources (0-100) (epi_wrs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_wrs

Original tag: epi_wrs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Water Resources Issue Category consists of the indicator Wastewater Treatment, which measures the percentage of wastewater that undergoes at least primary treatment, normalized by the proportion of the population connected to a municipal wastewater collection system. It is calculated through a straightforward product of wastewater treatment level and sewerage connection rate. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.13.2.13 Percentage of desert in 2012 (nunn_desert)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nunn_desert

Original tag: nunn_desert

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.2.14 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Average distance the 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.

2.13.2.15 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Within 100 km of ice-free coast. On the basis of the same data used to calculate the average

distance to the 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.

2.13.2.16 Ruggedness (Terrain Ruggedness Index, 100 m) in 2012 (nunn_rugged)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nunn_rugged

Original tag: nunn_rugged

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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 prey 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 betNunn and Pugaen 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 Nunn and Pugaigh 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 Nunn and Puga 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.

2.13.2.17 Percentage of tropical climate in 2012 (nunn_tropical)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_nunn_tropical

Original tag: nunn_tropical

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.2.18 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Overall (sgi_en)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_en

Original tag: sgi_en

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The index consists of two parts: Environment Index and Global Environmental Protection Index, weighted equally. The variable varies between 0 and 10.

2.13.2.19 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Environment (sgi_enen)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_enen

Original tag: sgi_enen

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The Environment index consists of the 'Environmental Policy' indicator (50percent), based on expert assessments of environmental policy effectiveness, and nine indicators related to observable environmental performance, including Energy Productivity (5,56percent), Greenhouse Gas Emissions (5,56percent), Particulate Matter (5,56percent), Biocapacity (5,56percent), Waste Generation (5,56percent), Material Recycling (5,56percent), Biodiversity (5,56percent), Renewable Energy (5,56percent), and Material footprint (5,56percent). The index varies from 0 to 10.

2.13.2.20 Sustainable Policies: Environmental Policies - Global Environmental Protection (sgi_enge)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_enge

Original tag: sgi_enge

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The Global Environmental Protection index consists of 'Global Environmental Policy Indicator' (50percent), based on expert assessments of countries' participation in global environmental protection regimes, the rate of participation in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (25percent), and Kyoto Participation and Achievements indicator, measuring to what extent the Kyoto emission reduction targets were met (25percent). The index varies from 0 to 10.

2.13.2.21 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_idpdis

Original tag: wdi_idpdis

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.2.22 Confidence: The Environmental Protection Movement (wvs_confenv)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confenv

Original tag: wvs_confenv

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The mean average reply to the question below:

'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

'

2.13.3 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.

2.13.3.1 Environmental Health (0-100) (epi_eh)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_epi_eh

Original tag: epi_eh

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

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 consists of 4 issue categories: Air Quality (50percent), Sanitation and Drinking Water (40percent), Heavy Metals (5percent), and Waste Management (5percent). The policy objective varies from 0 to 100.

2.13.3.2 Number of COVID-19 cases reported (jht_ccc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_jht_ccc

Original tag: jht_ccc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

This is the number of reported cases of COVID-19 during the year 2020.

2.13.3.3 Number of COVID-19 deaths reported (jht_ccd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_jht_ccd

Original tag: jht_ccd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

This is the number of reported deaths due to COVID-19 during the year 2020.

2.13.3.4 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (sgi_sohe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_sohe

Original tag: sgi_sohe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (Health Policy, Spending on Health Programs, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Perceived Health Status).

2.13.3.5 Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (percent) (wdi_foodins)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_foodins

Original tag: wdi_foodins

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.3.6 Smoking prevalence, females (percent of adults) (wdi_smokf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_smokf

Original tag: wdi_smokf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.3.7 Smoking prevalence, males (percent of adults) (wdi_smokm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_smokm

Original tag: wdi_smokm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.3.8 Homicide rate per 100,000 people (wef_hom)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_hom

Original tag: wef_hom

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Homicide rate. Number of homicide cases per 100,000 people.

Original sources: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

2.13.3.9 Healthy Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_halef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_halef

Original tag: who_halef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Female

2.13.3.10 Healthy Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_halem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_halem

Original tag: who_halem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Male

2.13.3.11 Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_halet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_halet

Original tag: who_halet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Total

2.13.3.12 Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_lef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_lef

Original tag: who_lef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.3.13 Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_lem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_lem

Original tag: who_lem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.3.14 Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_let)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_let

Original tag: who_let

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.3.15 Feeling of happiness (wvs_hap)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_hap

Original tag: wvs_hap

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.3.16 State of health (subjective) (wvs_subh)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_subh

Original tag: wvs_subh

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.3.17 Estimated road traffic death rate (100,000 population) (who_roadtrd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_who_roadtrd

Original tag: who_roadtrd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Estimated road tra_c death rate (per 100 000 population)
Type of variable: Continuous

2.13.3.18 Proportion of diabetes-related deaths in people under 60 y (percent) (idf_death)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_idf_death

Original tag: idf_death

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Proportion of total deaths due to diabetes before the age of 60 years, expressed as a percentage.

2.13.3.19 Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (percent) in adults (idf_ifg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_idf_ifg

Original tag: idf_ifg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: International Diabetes Federation (2021)

Description:

Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (IFG) (percent) among individuals aged 20–79.

2.13.3.20 Proportion of people with undiagnosed diabetes (percent) (idf_undia)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_idf_undia

Original tag: idf_undia

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: International Diabetes Federation (2021)

Description:

Proportion of individuals aged 20–79 with undiagnosed diabetes, expressed as a percentage.

2.13.4 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.

2.13.4.1 Women ambassadors received to all postings (main and side accreditations) (gendip_afr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_afr

Original tag: gendip_afr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Women diplomats received to all postings as a share of all the postings received.

2.13.4.2 Women ambassadors received as share of all postings (gendip_afrp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_afrp

Original tag: gendip_afrp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Women diplomats received to all postings as a share of all the postings received.

2.13.4.3 Women ambassadors sent to all postings (main and side accreditations) (gendip_afs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_afs

Original tag: gendip_afs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The number of female diplomats sent to main postings and side accreditations.

2.13.4.4 Women ambassadors sent as share of all postings (gendip_afsp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_afsp

Original tag: gendip_afsp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Women diplomats sent to all postings as a share of all the postings sent.

2.13.4.5 Ambassadors received to main postings (gendip_mar)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_mar

Original tag: gendip_mar

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The number of diplomats received to main postings.

2.13.4.6 Ambassadors sent to main postings (gendip_mas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_mas

Original tag: gendip_mas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The number of diplomats sent to main postings.

2.13.4.7 Women ambassadors received to main postings (gendip_mfr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_mfr

Original tag: gendip_mfr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The number of female diplomats received to main postings.

2.13.4.8 Women ambassadors received to main postings as share of main postings received (gendip_mfrp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_mfrp

Original tag: gendip_mfrp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Women diplomats received to main postings as a share of all the main postings received.

2.13.4.9 Women ambassadors sent to main postings (gendip_mfs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_mfs

Original tag: gendip_mfs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The number of female diplomats sent to main postings.

2.13.4.10 Women ambassadors sent to main postings as share of main postings sent (gendip_mfsp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_mfsp

Original tag: gendip_mfsp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Women diplomats sent to main postings as a share of all the main postings sent.

2.13.4.11 Ambassadors received to side accreditations (gendip_nar)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_nar

Original tag: gendip_nar

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The number of diplomats received to side accreditations.

2.13.4.12 Ambassadors sent to side accreditations (gendip_nas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_nas

Original tag: gendip_nas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The number of female sent to side accreditations.

2.13.4.13 Women ambassadors received to side accreditations (gendip_nfr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_nfr

Original tag: gendip_nfr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The number of female diplomats received to side accreditations.

2.13.4.14 Women ambassadors received to side accreditations as share of side acc. received (gendip_nfrp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_nfrp

Original tag: gendip_nfrp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Women diplomats received to side accreditations as a share of all the side accreditations received.

2.13.4.15 Women ambassadors sent to side accreditations (gendip_nfs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_nfs

Original tag: gendip_nfs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The number of female diplomats sent to side accreditations.

2.13.4.16 Women ambassadors sent to side accreditations as share of side acc. sent (gendip_nfsp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_nfsp

Original tag: gendip_nfsp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Women diplomats sent to side accreditations as a share of all the side accreditations sent.

2.13.4.17 Ambassadors received to all postings (main and side accreditations) (gendip_rec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_rec

Original tag: gendip_rec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The number of diplomats received to main postings and side accreditations.

2.13.4.18 Ambassadors sent to all postings (main and side accreditations) (gendip_send)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gendip_send

Original tag: gendip_send

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The number of diplomats sent to main postings and side accreditations.

2.13.4.19 Men make better political leaders than women do (wvs_menpol)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_menpol

Original tag: wvs_menpol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

For each of the following statements I read out, can you tell me how much you agree with each.

'Men make better political leaders than women do.'

Do you agree strongly, agree, disagree, or disagree strongly?

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree

2.13.5 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.

2.13.5.1 Electoral System Family (ideaesd_esf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ideaesd_esf

Original tag: ideaesd_esf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.5.2 Electoral System for the National Legislature (ideaesd_esnl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ideaesd_esnl

Original tag: ideaesd_esnl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.5.3 Electoral System for the President (ideaesd_esp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ideaesd_esp

Original tag: ideaesd_esp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.5.4 Legislative Size (Directly Elected) (ideaesd_lsde)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ideaesd_lsde

Original tag: ideaesd_lsde

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Legislative size, directly elected. Total number of directly elected representatives, excluding those appointed or indirectly elected.

2.13.5.5 Legislative Size (Voting Members) (ideaesd_lsvm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ideaesd_lsvm

Original tag: ideaesd_lsvm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Legislative size, voting members. Total number of directly elected representatives, including those appointed or indirectly elected.

2.13.5.6 Number of Tiers (ideaesd_tiers)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_ideaesd_tiers

Original tag: ideaesd_tiers

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.5.7 Electoral Integrity Rating (pei_eir)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pei_eir

Original tag: pei_eir

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Overall how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?

2.13.5.8 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index (pei_peii)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pei_peii

Original tag: pei_peii

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.5.9 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type (pei_peit)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_pei_peit

Original tag: pei_peit

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Classification of the PEI Index on five categories.

1. Very Low
2. Low
3. Moderate
4. High

5. Very High

2.13.5.10 Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (sgi_qdep)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_qdep

Original tag: sgi_qdep

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, Popular Decision-making).

2.13.5.11 Confidence: The Political Parties (wvs_confpp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confpp

Original tag: wvs_confpp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.5.12 Age Representation Index (30 or under) (yri_agi30)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_agi30

Original tag: yri_agi30

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 30 or under relative to the percent of citizens aged 30 or under in the population.

2.13.5.13 Age Representation Index (35 or under) (yri_agi35)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_agi35

Original tag: yri_agi35

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 35 or under relative to the percent of citizens aged 35 or under in the population.

2.13.5.14 Age Representation Index (40 or under) (yri_agi40)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_agi40

Original tag: yri_agi40

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 40 or under relative to the percent of citizens aged 40 or under in the population.

2.13.5.15 Age Representation Index (41 to 60) (yri_agi4160)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_agi4160

Original tag: yri_agi4160

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 41 to 60 relative to the percent of citizens aged 41 to 60 in the population.

2.13.5.16 Age Representation Index (61 or over) (yri_agi61)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_agi61

Original tag: yri_agi61

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 61 or over relative to the percent of citizens aged 61 or over in the population.

2.13.5.17 Female Representation in Parliament (under 30 years) (yri_fem30)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_fem30

Original tag: yri_fem30

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The percentage of female MPs aged 30 or under of all female MPs.

2.13.5.18 Female Representation in Parliament (under 35 years) (yri_fem35)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_fem35

Original tag: yri_fem35

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The percentage of female MPs aged 35 or under of all female MPs.

2.13.5.19 Female Representation in Parliament (under 40 years) (yri_fem40)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_fem40

Original tag: yri_fem40

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The percentage of female MPs aged 40 or under of all female MPs.

2.13.5.20 Female Representation in Parliament (41 to 60 years) (yri_fem4160)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_fem4160

Original tag: yri_fem4160

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The percentage of female MPs aged 41 to 60 of all female MPs.

2.13.5.21 Female Representation in Parliament (over 61 years) (yri_fem61)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_fem61

Original tag: yri_fem61

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The percentage of female MPs aged 61 or over of all female MPs.

2.13.5.22 Mean age of MPs (yri_meanage)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_meanage

Original tag: yri_meanage

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The mean age of MPs in the respective country.

2.13.5.23 Median age of MPs (yri_medianage)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_medianage

Original tag: yri_medianage

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The median age of MPs in the respective country.

2.13.5.24 Percent MPs aged 30 or under (yri_mp30)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_mp30

Original tag: yri_mp30

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 30 or under.

2.13.5.25 Percent MPs aged 35 or under (yri_mp35)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_mp35

Original tag: yri_mp35

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 35 or under.

2.13.5.26 Percent MPs aged 40 or under (yri_mp40)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_mp40

Original tag: yri_mp40

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The percentage of female MPs aged 40 or under of all female MPs.

2.13.5.27 Percent MPs aged 41 to 60 (yri_mp4160)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_mp4160

Original tag: yri_mp4160

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 41 to 60.

2.13.5.28 Percent MPs aged 61 or over (yri_mp61)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_yri_mp61

Original tag: yri_mp61

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 61 or over.

2.13.6 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).

2.13.6.1 General government revenues per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovexpend_t1a

Original tag: oecd_gengovexpend_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

General government revenues per capita in thousand US dollars, current prices and PPPs

2.13.6.2 General government expenditures per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_oecd_gengovexpend_t1b

Original tag: oecd_gengovexpend_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

General government expenditures per capita in thousand US dollars, current prices and PPPs

2.13.6.3 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Overall (sgi_ec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_ec

Original tag: sgi_ec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies (Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, Global Financial System).

2.13.6.4 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (sgi_ecbg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_ecbg

Original tag: sgi_ecbg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (Budgetary Policy, Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Debt Interest Ratio, Budget Consolidation).

2.13.6.5 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (sgi_ecec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_ecec

Original tag: sgi_ecec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (Economic Policy, GDP per Capita, Inflation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Real Interest Rate, Potential Output Growth Rate).

2.13.6.6 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (sgi_ecgf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_ecgf

Original tag: sgi_ecgf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (Stabilizing Global Financial System, Tier 1 Capital Ratio, Banks' Nonperforming Loans).

2.13.6.7 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Markets (sgi_eclm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_eclm

Original tag: sgi_eclm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Market (Labor Market Policy, Unemployment, Long-term Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Low-skilled Unemployment, Employment, Low Pay Incidence).

2.13.6.8 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Research, Innovation and Infrastructur (sgi_ecri)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_ecri

Original tag: sgi_ecri

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Research, Innovation and Infrastructure (Research and Innovation Policy, Public R
amp;D Spending, Non-public R&D Spending, Total Researchers, Intellectual Property Licenses, PCT Patent Applications).

2.13.6.9 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (sgi_ectx)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_ectx

Original tag: sgi_ectx

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (Tax Policy, Tax System Complexity, Structural Balance, Marginal Tax Burden for Businesses, Redistribution Effect).

2.13.6.10 Debt dynamics (wef_ddyn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_ddyn

Original tag: wef_ddyn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Debt dynamics (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is best). The index measures 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

2.13.6.11 Gross domestic product (billions, PPP) (wef_gdpp2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_gdpp2

Original tag: wef_gdpp2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Gross domestic product (GDP) valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars (constant 2011 prices).

Original sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

2.13.6.12 Inflation (wef_infl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_infl

Original tag: wef_infl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Inflation, as the annual percent change in the consumer price index (year average). Original sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF).

2.13.6.13 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers (wef_pntb)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_pntb

Original tag: wef_pntb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Prevalence of non-tariff barriers (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.6.14 Pay and productivity (wef_pp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_pp

Original tag: wef_pp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Pay and productivity (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.6.15 Scientific publications. H Index (wef_sp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_sp

Original tag: wef_sp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.6.16 Global Tax Expenditures Transparency Index (gteti_gteti)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_gteti_gteti

Original tag: gteti_gteti

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Comparative assessment of tax expenditure (TE) reporting. The index is created by comparing five dimensions: public availability, institutional framework, methodology and scope, descriptive TE data and TE assessments.

The values range from 0 to 100.

2.13.7 Political System

This category includes variables describing the rules of the political system (presidential or parliamentary system), the chief executive (years in office), regime type, stability (age of present regime),

and checks and balances as well as aspects of federalism.

2.13.7.1 Entry at the lowest level only (qs20_close1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_close1

Original tag: qs20_close1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.13.7.2 Entry via examination (qs20_close2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_close2

Original tag: qs20_close2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.13.7.3 Special Laws (qs20_close3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_close3

Original tag: qs20_close3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.13.7.4 Closedness Index (qs20_close_pca)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_close_pca

Original tag: qs20_close_pca

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.13.7.5 Political Interference (qs20_impar1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_impar1

Original tag: qs20_impar1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.13.7.6 Political Interference, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_impar1_lowci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_impar1_lowci

Original tag: qs20_impar1_lowci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Political Interference.

2.13.7.7 Political Interference, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_impar1_upci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_impar1_upci

Original tag: qs20_impar1_upci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Political Interference.

2.13.7.8 Impartiality (qs20_impar2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_impar2

Original tag: qs20_impar2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.13.7.9 Impartiality, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_impar2_lowci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_impar2_lowci

Original tag: qs20_impar2_lowci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Impartiality.

2.13.7.10 Impartiality, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_impar2_upci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_impar2_upci

Original tag: qs20_impar2_upci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Impartiality.

2.13.7.11 Patronage (qs20_proff1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff1

Original tag: qs20_proff1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.13.7.12 Patronage, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff1_lowci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff1_lowci

Original tag: qs20_proff1_lowci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Patronage.

2.13.7.13 Patronage, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff1_upci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff1_upci

Original tag: qs20_proff1_upci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Patronage.

2.13.7.14 Merit (qs20_proff2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff2

Original tag: qs20_proff2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.7.15 Merit, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff2_lowci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff2_lowci

Original tag: qs20_proff2_lowci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Merit.

2.13.7.16 Merit, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff2_upci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff2_upci

Original tag: qs20_proff2_upci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Merit.

2.13.7.17 Tenure (qs20_proff3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff3

Original tag: qs20_proff3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.7.18 Tenure, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff3_lowci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff3_lowci

Original tag: qs20_proff3_lowci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Tenure.

2.13.7.19 Tenure, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff3_upci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff3_upci

Original tag: qs20_proff3_upci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Tenure.

2.13.7.20 Professionalism Index (qs20_proff_pca)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_qs20_proff_pca

Original tag: qs20_proff_pca

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.7.21 Good Governance (sgi_go)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_go

Original tag: sgi_go

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.7.22 Good Governance: Executive Accountability (sgi_goea)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_goea

Original tag: sgi_goea

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Good Governance: Executive Accountability (Citizens, Legislature, Intermediary Organizations).

2.13.7.23 Good Governance: Executive Capacity (sgi_goec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_goec

Original tag: sgi_goec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Good Governance: Executive Capacity (Steering Capability, Policy Implementation, Institutional Learning)

2.13.7.24 Robust Democracy (sgi_qd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_qd

Original tag: sgi_qd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.7.25 Robust Democracy: Access to Information (sgi_qdai)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_qdai

Original tag: sgi_qdai

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Robust Democracy: Access to Information (Media Freedom, Media Pluralism, Access to Government Information).

2.13.7.26 Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (sgi_qdcr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_qdcr

Original tag: sgi_qdcr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (Civil Rights, Political Liberties, Non-discrimination).

2.13.7.27 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law (sgi_qdrl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_qdrl

Original tag: sgi_qdrl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Robust Democracy: Rule of Law (Legal Certainty, Judicial Review, Appointment of Justices, Corruption Prevention).

2.13.7.28 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention (sgi_qdrlc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_qdrlc

Original tag: sgi_qdrlc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.7.29 Confidence: The Civil Services (wvs_confcs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confcs

Original tag: wvs_confcs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.7.30 Confidence: The Government (wvs_confgov)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confgov

Original tag: wvs_confgov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.7.31 Confidence: Parliament (wvs_confpar)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confpar

Original tag: wvs_confpar

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.7.32 Confidence: The United Nations (wvs_confun)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confun

Original tag: wvs_confun

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.7.33 Importance of democracy (wvs_demimp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_demimp

Original tag: wvs_demimp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

How important is it for you to live in a country that is governed democratically?

1. Not at all important

10. Absolutely important

2.13.7.34 Democraticness in own country (wvs_democ)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_democ

Original tag: wvs_democ

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

How democratically is this country being governed today?

1. Not at all democratic

10. Completely democratic

2.13.7.35 Important in life: Politics (wvs_imppol)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_imppol

Original tag: wvs_imppol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.7.36 Interest in politics (wvs_polint)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_polint

Original tag: wvs_polint

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.7.37 Political system: Having a democratic political system (wvs_psdem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_psdem

Original tag: wvs_psdem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.7.38 Political system: Having experts make decisions (wvs_psexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_psexp

Original tag: wvs_psexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.7.39 Political system: Having a strong leader (wvs_pssl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_pssl

Original tag: wvs_pssl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.8 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.

2.13.8.1 Press Freedom Index: Economic Context Component (rsf_eci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_rsf_eci

Original tag: rsf_eci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Economic context component of Press Freedom Index. Questions asked for the economic context component aim to evaluate:

- economic constraints linked to governmental policies (including the difficulty of creating a news media outlet, favouritism in the allocation of state subsidies, and corruption);
- economic constraints linked to non-state actors (advertisers and commercial partners);
- economic constraints linked to media owners seeking to promote or defend their business interests.

A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

2.13.8.2 Press Freedom Index: Legal Context Component (rsf_lci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_rsf_lci

Original tag: rsf_lci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Legal context component of Press Freedom Index. Questions asked for the legal context component concern the legislative and regulatory environment for journalists, in particular:

- the degree to which journalists and media are free to work without censorship or judicial sanctions, or excessive restrictions on their freedom of expression;
- the ability to access information without discrimination between journalists, and the ability to protect sources;
- the presence or absence of impunity for those responsible for acts of violence against journalists.

A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

2.13.8.3 Press Freedom Index: Political Context Component (rsf_pci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_rsf_pci

Original tag: rsf_pci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Political context component of Press Freedom Index. Questions asked for political context component aim to evaluate:

- the degree of support and respect for media autonomy vis-à-vis political pressure from the state or from other political actors;
- the level of acceptance of a variety of journalistic approaches satisfying professional standards, including politically aligned approaches and independent approaches;
- the degree of support for the media in their role of holding politicians and government to account in the public interest.

A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

2.13.8.4 Press Freedom Index (rsf_pfi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_rsf_pfi

Original tag: rsf_pfi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Press Freedom Index, using the methodology of the 2022 report. 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: Higher scores indicate that country has more press freedom.

2.13.8.5 Press Freedom Index (methodology for 2013-2021) (rsf_pfi1321)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_rsf_pfi1321

Original tag: rsf_pfi1321

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Press Freedom Index, calculated with the methodology used in RSF 2013-2021 reports. 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: Higher scores indicate that country has more press freedom.

2.13.8.6 Press Freedom Index: Sociocultural Context Component (rsf_sci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_rsf_sci

Original tag: rsf_sci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sociocultural context component of Press Freedom Index. Questions asked for sociocultural context component aim to evaluate:

- social constraints resulting from denigration and attacks on the press based on such issues as gender, class, ethnicity and religion;
- cultural constraints, including pressure on journalists to not question certain bastions of power or influence or not cover certain issues because it would run counter to the prevailing culture in the country or territory.

A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

2.13.8.7 Press Freedom Index: Safety Component (rsf_si)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_rsf_si

Original tag: rsf_si

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The questions asked for this component concern journalists' safety. For this purpose, press freedom is defined as the ability to identify, gather and disseminate news and information in accordance with journalistic methods and ethics, without unnecessary risk of:

- bodily harm (including murder, violence, arrest, detention and abduction);

- psychological or emotional distress that could result from intimidation, coercion, harassment, surveillance, doxing (publication of personal information with malicious intent), degrading or hateful speech, smears and other threats targeting journalists or their loved-ones;

- professional harm resulting from, for example, the loss of one's job, the confiscation or professional equipment, or the ransacking of installations.

A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

2.13.8.8 Confidence: The Press (wvs_confpr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confpr

Original tag: wvs_confpr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.9 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).

2.13.9.1 Sustainable Policies (sgi_pp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_pp

Original tag: sgi_pp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

This pillar of the SGI examines each country's 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.

2.13.9.2 Incidence of corruption (wef_cor)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_cor

Original tag: wef_cor

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Incidence of corruption (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is 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 of corruption in the public sector. The scale ranges from 0 [highly corrupt] to 100 [very clean]. Original sources: Transparency International

2.13.10 Welfare

This category includes indicators on government expenditure related to social welfare (pension, sick- ness coverage and accidents coverage).

2.13.10.1 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Overall (sgi_so)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_so

Original tag: sgi_so

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies (Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, Global Inequalities).

2.13.10.2 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (sgi_sofa)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_sofa

Original tag: sgi_sofa

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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).

2.13.10.3 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities (sgi_sogi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_sogi

Original tag: sgi_sogi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Inequalities (Global Social Policy, Official Development Assistance (ODA)).

2.13.10.4 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration Policy (sgi_soin)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_soin

Original tag: sgi_soin

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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).

2.13.10.5 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (sgi_sope)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_sope

Original tag: sgi_sope

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, Senior Citizen Poverty).

2.13.10.6 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (sgi_sosi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_sosi

Original tag: sgi_sosi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (Social Inclusion Policy, Poverty Rate, NEET Rate, Gini Coefficient, Gender Equality in Parliaments, Life Satisfaction).

2.13.10.7 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions (sgi_sosl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_sosl

Original tag: sgi_sosl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living (Internal Security Policy, Homicides, Thefts, Confidence in Police).

2.13.11 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).

2.13.11.1 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (sgi_soed)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_sgi_soed

Original tag: sgi_soed

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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).

2.13.11.2 Digital skills among active population (wef_dsap)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_dsap

Original tag: wef_dsap

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Digital skills among active population. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is the 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]

Please note that International Labour Organization (ILO) defines active population as population including employed and unemployed persons.

Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.13.11.3 School life expectancy (wef_lse)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_lse

Original tag: wef_lse

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

School life expectancy. Years. The 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)

2.13.11.4 Quality of vocational training (wef_qvt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_qvt

Original tag: wef_qvt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Quality of vocational training. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is the 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

2.13.11.5 Skillset of secondary-education graduates (wef_shg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_shg

Original tag: wef_shg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The skillset of secondary-education graduates. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.11.6 Skillset of university graduates (wef_sug)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_sug

Original tag: wef_sug

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The skillset of university graduates. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is the best). Response to the survey question "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

2.13.11.7 University-industry collaboration in R and D (wef_uic)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_uic

Original tag: wef_uic

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

University-industry collaboration in R
amp;D. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is the best). In your country, to what extent do businesses and universities collaborate on research and development (R
amp;D)? [1 = do not collaborate at all; 7 = collaborate extensively].

Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.13.12 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).

2.13.12.1 Societal Violence Scale Index 1-5 (svs_ind)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_svs_ind

Original tag: svs_ind

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.12.2 Terrorism incidence (wef_ti)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_ti

Original tag: wef_ti

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Terrorism incidence (scaled from 1 (very high) to 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)

2.13.12.3 Willingness to fight for country (wvs_fight)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_fight

Original tag: wvs_fight

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.13 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.

2.13.13.1 Completeness of birth registration (percent) (wdi_birthreg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wdi_birthreg

Original tag: wdi_birthreg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.13.2 E-Participation Index (wef_epi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_epi

Original tag: wef_epi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

E-Participation Index (scale 0 to 1, while 1 is 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)

2.13.13.3 Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe (wvs_jabribe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_jabribe

Original tag: wvs_jabribe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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
10. Always justifiable

2.13.13.4 Justifiable: cheating on taxes (wvs_jacot)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_jacot

Original tag: wvs_jacot

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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
10. Always justifiable

2.13.13.5 Post-Materialist index 4-item (wvs_pmi4)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_pmi4

Original tag: wvs_pmi4

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Post-Materialist index 4-item. 0=Materialist, 5=Post materialist.

2.13.13.6 Satisfaction with your life (wvs_satlif)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_satlif

Original tag: wvs_satlif

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?

1. Completely dissatisfied
10. Completely satisfied

2.13.13.7 Most people can be trusted (wvs_trust)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_trust

Original tag: wvs_trust

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.14 Labour Market

This category includes variables about employment, unemployment and union density rate, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

2.13.14.1 Active labour market policies (wef_alp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_alp

Original tag: wef_alp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Active labour policies. 1-7 (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.14.2 Ease of finding skilled employees (wef_efs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_efs

Original tag: wef_efs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Ease of finding skilled employees (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.14.3 Ease of hiring foreign labour (wef_hfl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_hfl

Original tag: wef_hfl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Ease of hiring foreign labour (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.14.4 Hiring and firing practices (wef_hfp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_hfp

Original tag: wef_hfp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Hiring and firing practices (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.14.5 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (wef_ler)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_ler

Original tag: wef_ler

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Cooperation in labour-employer relations. In your country, how do you characterize Labour-employer relations? [1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.13.14.6 Flexibility of wage determination (wef_wbp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_wbp

Original tag: wef_wbp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Flexibility of wage determination (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.14.7 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers (wef_wlf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_wlf

Original tag: wef_wlf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.14.8 Confidence: Labour Unions (wvs_conflu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_conflu

Original tag: wvs_conflu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.14.9 Work is a duty towards society (wvs_wduty)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_wduty

Original tag: wvs_wduty

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Work is a duty towards society.

1. Strongly disagree

2. Disagree

3. Agree

4. Strongly agree

2.13.14.10 People who don't work turn lazy (wvs_wlazy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_wlazy

Original tag: wvs_wlazy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

People who don't work turn lazy.

1. Strongly disagree

2. Disagree

3. Agree

4. Strongly agree

2.13.15 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.

2.13.15.1 Strength of auditing and reporting standards (wef_audit)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_audit

Original tag: wef_audit

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Strength of auditing and reporting standards. 1-7 (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.15.2 Burden of government regulation (wef_bgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_bgr

Original tag: wef_bgr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Burden of government regulation (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.15.3 Credit gap (wef_cg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_cg

Original tag: wef_cg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Credit gap in percentage points. It is the difference between the most recent domestic credit to the private sector, as a percentage of GDP, and its 20-year trend.

Original sources: The World Bank Group; World Economic Forum

2.13.15.4 Innovation capability. 0-100 (best) (wef_ci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_ci

Original tag: wef_ci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Innovation capability (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is best).

Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

2.13.15.5 Global Competitiveness Index 4.0. 0-100 (best) (wef_gci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_gci

Original tag: wef_gci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is 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

2.13.15.6 Growth of innovative companies (wef_gic)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_gic

Original tag: wef_gic

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Growth of innovative companies (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.15.7 Intellectual property protection (wef_ipr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_ipr

Original tag: wef_ipr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Intellectual property protection (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.15.8 Extent of market dominance (wef_md)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_md

Original tag: wef_md

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The extent of market dominance (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.15.9 Property rights. 1-7 (best) (wef_pr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_pr

Original tag: wef_pr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Property rights (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.15.10 Financing of SMEs (wef_smec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_smec

Original tag: wef_smec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Financing of SMEs (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, to what extent can small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access the financing 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

2.13.15.11 Venture capital availability (wef_vca)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_vca

Original tag: wef_vca

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Venture capital availability (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.16 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).

2.13.16.1 Efficiency of air transport services (wef_eair)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_eair

Original tag: wef_eair

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Efficiency of air transport services. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is the 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

2.13.16.2 Electricity. 0-100 (best) (wef_elec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_elec

Original tag: wef_elec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Electricity (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is 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.

2.13.16.3 Percentage of population with access to electricity (wef_elr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_elr

Original tag: wef_elr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.13.16.4 Efficiency of seaport services (wef_eport)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_eport

Original tag: wef_eport

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Efficiency of seaport services (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.16.5 Efficiency of train services (wef_erail)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_erail

Original tag: wef_erail

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Efficiency of train services (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.16.6 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions (wef_fis)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_fis

Original tag: wef_fis

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions. Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 people.

Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

2.13.16.7 Internet users (wef_iu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_iu

Original tag: wef_iu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the Internet. Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

2.13.16.8 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions (wef_mobile)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_mobile

Original tag: wef_mobile

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions. Number of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 people.

Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

2.13.16.9 Transport infrastructure. 0-100 (best) (wef_qoi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_qoi

Original tag: wef_qoi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Transport infrastructure (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is 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

2.13.16.10 Quality of road infrastructure (wef_qroad)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_qroad

Original tag: wef_qroad

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Quality of roads (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, how is the quality (extensiveness and condition) of road infrastructure [1 = extremely poor-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely good-among the best in the world]. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.13.16.11 Water. 0-100 (best) (wef_wi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_wi

Original tag: wef_wi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Water infrastructure (scale 0 to 100, while 100 is best).

Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

2.13.17 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.

2.13.17.1 Judicial independence (wef_ji)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_ji

Original tag: wef_ji

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Judicial independence (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.17.2 Organized crime (wef_oc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_oc

Original tag: wef_oc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Organized crime (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.17.3 Reliability of police services (wef_rps)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_rps

Original tag: wef_rps

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Reliability of police services (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.13.17.4 Workers' rights (wef_wr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wef_wr

Original tag: wef_wr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Workers' rights (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is 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

2.13.17.5 Absence of Corruption (wjp_abs_cor)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_abs_cor

Original tag: wjp_abs_cor

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Absence of Corruption, Factor 2 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures the absence of

corruption in government. The factor considers three forms of corruption: bribery, improper influence by public or private interests, and misappropriation of public funds or other resources. These three forms of corruption are examined with respect to government officers in the executive branch, the judiciary, the military, police, and the legislature.

2.13.17.6 ADRs are Accessible, Impartial, and Effective (wjp_adr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_adr

Original tag: wjp_adr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial, and effective. The variable measures if the ADRs are affordable, efficient, enforceable, and free of corruption.

2.13.17.7 Civil Justice (wjp_civ_just)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_civ_just

Original tag: wjp_civ_just

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Civil Justice, Factor 7 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures whether ordinary people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system. It measures whether civil justice systems are accessible and affordable as well as free of discrimination, corruption, and improper influence by public officials. It examines whether court proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delays and whether decisions are enforced effectively. It also measures the accessibility, impartiality, and effectiveness of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

2.13.17.8 Civil Justice is Free of Corruption (wjp_cj_cor)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_cj_cor

Original tag: wjp_cj_cor

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Civil justice is free of corruption measures whether the civil justice system is free of bribery and improper influence by private interests.

2.13.17.9 Civil Justice is not Subject to Unreasonable Delays (wjp_cj_delay)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_cj_delay

Original tag: wjp_cj_delay

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delays measures whether civil justice proceedings are conducted and judgments are produced in a timely manner without unreasonable delay.

2.13.17.10 Civil Justice is Free of Discrimination (wjp_cj_discr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_cj_discr

Original tag: wjp_cj_discr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Civil justice is free of discrimination measures whether the civil justice system discriminates in practice based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

2.13.17.11 Civil Justice is Effectively Enforced (wjp_cj_ef_enf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_cj_ef_enf

Original tag: wjp_cj_ef_enf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Civil justice is effectively enforced measures the effectiveness and timeliness of the enforcement of civil justice decisions and judgments in practice.

2.13.17.12 Civil Justice is Free of Improper Government Influence (wjp_cj_fr_govin)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_cj_fr_govin

Original tag: wjp_cj_fr_govin

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Civil justice is free of improper government influence measures whether the civil justice system is free of improper government or political influence.

2.13.17.13 Criminal Justice (wjp_crim_jus)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_crim_jus

Original tag: wjp_crim_jus

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Criminal Justice, Factor 8 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, evaluates a country's criminal justice system. An effective criminal justice system is a key aspect of the rule of law, as it constitutes the conventional mechanism to redress grievances and bring action against individuals for offenses against society. An assessment of the delivery of criminal justice should take into consideration the entire system, including the police, lawyers, prosecutors, judges, and prison officers.

2.13.17.14 Criminal System is Free of Corruption (wjp_crsys_cor)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_crsys_cor

Original tag: wjp_crsys_cor

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

This variable measures whether the police, prosecutors, and judges are free of bribery and improper influence from criminal organizations.

2.13.17.15 Criminal System is Impartial (wjp_crsys_discr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_crsys_discr

Original tag: wjp_crsys_discr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

This variable measures whether the police and criminal judges are impartial and whether they discriminate in practice based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

2.13.17.16 Criminal System is Free of Improper Government Influence (wjp_crsys_govinfl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_crsys_govinfl

Original tag: wjp_crsys_govinfl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Criminal system is free of improper government influence measures whether the criminal justice system is independent from government or political influence.

2.13.17.17 Executive Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain (wjp_exec_br)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_exec_br

Original tag: wjp_exec_br

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain variable measures the prevalence of bribery, informal payments, and other inducements in the delivery of public services and the enforcement of regulations. It also measures whether government procurement and public works contracts are awarded through an open and competitive bidding process, and whether government officials at various levels of the executive branch refrain from embezzling public funds.

2.13.17.18 Fundamental Rights (wjp_fund_right)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_fund_right

Original tag: wjp_fund_right

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Fundamental Rights, Factor 4 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, recognizes that a system of positive law that fails to respect core human rights established under international law is at best "rule by law," and does not deserve to be called a rule of law system. Since there are many other indices that address human rights, and because it would be impossible for the Index to assess adherence to the full range of rights, this factor focuses on a relatively modest menu of rights that are firmly established under the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and are most closely related to rule of law concerns.

2.13.17.19 Government Officials Sanctioned for Misconduct (wjp_gov_of_mis)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_gov_of_mis

Original tag: wjp_gov_of_mis

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
The variable measures whether government officials in the executive, legislature, judiciary, and police are investigated, prosecuted, and punished for official misconduct and other violations.

2.13.17.20 Constraints on Government Powers (wjp_gov_pow)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_gov_pow

Original tag: wjp_gov_pow

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Constraints on Government Powers, Factor 1 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures the extent to which those who govern are bound by law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited and held accountable under the law. It also includes non-governmental checks on the government's power, such as a free and independent press.

2.13.17.21 Government Powers Limited by Auditing and Review (wjp_gov_pow_aud)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_gov_pow_aud

Original tag: wjp_gov_pow_aud

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Government powers limited by auditing and review measures whether comptrollers or auditors, as well as national human rights ombudsman agencies, have sufficient independence and the ability to exercise effective checks on and oversight of the government.

2.13.17.22 Government Powers Limited by the Judiciary (wjp_gov_pow_jud)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_gov_pow_jud

Original tag: wjp_gov_pow_jud

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Government powers limited by the judiciary measures whether the judiciary has the independence and the ability in practice to exercise effective checks on the government.

2.13.17.23 Government Powers Limited by the Legislature (wjp_gov_pow_leg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_gov_pow_leg

Original tag: wjp_gov_pow_leg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Government powers limited by the legislature measure whether legislative bodies have the ability in practice to exercise effective checks on and oversight of the government.

2.13.17.24 Government Powers is Subject to Non-Gov. Checks (wjp_gov_pow_ngov)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_gov_pow_ngov

Original tag: wjp_gov_pow_ngov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

This variable measures whether an independent media, civil society organizations, political parties, and individuals are free to report and comment on government policies without fear of retaliation.

2.13.17.25 Judicial Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain (wjp_jud_br)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_jud_br

Original tag: wjp_jud_br

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain measures whether judges and judicial officials refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform duties or expedite processes, and whether the judiciary and judicial rulings are free of improper influence by the government, private interests, and criminal organizations.

2.13.17.26 Legislative branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain (wjp_leg_br)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_leg_br

Original tag: wjp_leg_br

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Legislative branch do not use public office for private gain measures whether members of the legislature refrain from soliciting or accepting bribes or other inducements in exchange for political favors or favorable votes on legislation.

2.13.17.27 Open Government (wjp_op_gov)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_op_gov

Original tag: wjp_op_gov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Open Government, Factor 3 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures the openness of government defined by the extent to which a government shares information, empowers people with tools to hold the government accountable, and fosters citizen participation in public policy deliberations. This factor measures whether basic laws and information on legal rights are publicized and evaluates the quality of information published by the government.

2.13.17.28 Order and Security (wjp_ord_secur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_ord_secur

Original tag: wjp_ord_secur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Order and Security, Factor 5 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures how well a society ensures the security of persons and property. Security is one of the defining aspects of any rule of law society and is a fundamental function of the state. It is also a precondition for the realization of the rights and freedoms that the rule of law seeks to advance.

2.13.17.29 WJP Rule of Law Index: Overall Score (wjp_overall)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_overall

Original tag: wjp_overall

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The WJP Rule of Law Index calculates scores and rankings for eight factors and 44 sub-factors. The Index team constructed the final scores using a five-step process. They codified the questionnaire items as numeric values; produced raw country scores by aggregating the responses from several individuals(experts and/or the general public); normalized the raw scores; aggregated the normalized scores into sub-factors and factors using simple averages; and produced the normalized scores, which are rounded to two decimal points, and the final rankings.

2.13.17.30 Police and the Military do not use Public Office for Private Gain (wjp_pol_mil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_pol_mil

Original tag: wjp_pol_mil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain measures whether police officers and criminal investigators refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform basic police services or to investigate crimes, and whether government officials in the police and the military are free of improper influence by private interests or criminal organizations.

2.13.17.31 Access and Afford Civil Justice (wjp_ppl_civ_jus)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_ppl_civ_jus

Original tag: wjp_ppl_civ_jus

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

People can access and afford civil justice measures the accessibility and affordability of civil courts, including whether people are aware of available remedies; can access and afford legal

advice and representation; and can access the court system without incurring unreasonable fees, encountering unreasonable procedural hurdles, or experiencing physical or linguistic barriers.

2.13.17.32 Effective Regulatory Enforcement (wjp_regul_enforc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_regul_enforc

Original tag: wjp_regul_enforc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Regulatory Enforcement, Factor 6 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures the extent to which regulations are fairly and effectively implemented and enforced. Regulations, both legal and administrative, structure behaviors within and outside of the government. This factor does not assess which activities a government chooses to regulate, nor does it consider how much regulation of a particular activity is appropriate. Rather, it examines how regulations are implemented and enforced.

2.13.17.33 Transition of Power is Subject to the Law (wjp_trans_pow)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wjp_trans_pow

Original tag: wjp_trans_pow

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The variable measures whether government officials are elected or appointed in accordance with the rules and procedures set forth in the constitution. Where elections take place, it also measures the integrity of the electoral process, including access to the ballot, the absence of intimidation, and public scrutiny of election results.

2.13.17.34 Confidence: Justice System/Courts (wvs_confjs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confjs

Original tag: wvs_confjs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.17.35 Confidence: The Police (wvs_confpol)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confpol

Original tag: wvs_confpol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.18 Conflict

This category includes variables that relate to conflict.

2.13.18.1 Confidence: Armed Forces (wvs_confaf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confaf

Original tag: wvs_confaf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.18.2 Political system: Having the army rule (wvs_psarmy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_psarmy

Original tag: wvs_psarmy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.19 Religion

This category includes variables regarding numbers of followers of specific religions and the status of religion in the constitution.

2.13.19.1 Confidence: Churches (wvs_confch)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_confch

Original tag: wvs_confch

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.19.2 Believe in God (wvs_godbel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_godbel

Original tag: wvs_godbel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Do you believe in God?

0. No
1. Yes

2.13.19.3 How important is God in your life (wvs_godimp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_godimp

Original tag: wvs_godimp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
How important is God in your life?

1. Not at all important
10. Very important

2.13.19.4 Important in life: Religion (wvs_imprel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wvs_imprel

Original tag: wvs_imprel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.13.20 Migration

This category includes indicators related to migratory phenomena such as immigration rates, level of education, brain drain, and refugee population.

2.13.20.1 Projected Net Migration Rate in 2030 (per 1,000 population) (wpp_netmig_2030)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wpp_netmig_2030

Original tag: wpp_netmig_2030

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
The projected net number of migrants (immigrants minus emigrants) per 1,000 individuals in the
population in 2030, under the medium fertility variant.
Type of variable: Continuous

2.13.20.2 Projected Net Migration Rate in 2050 (per 1,000 population) (wpp_netmig_2050)

Long tag: qog_oecd_cs_wpp_netmig_2050

Original tag: wpp_netmig_2050

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
The projected net number of migrants (immigrants minus emigrants) per 1,000 individuals in the

population in 2050, under the medium fertility variant.
Type of variable: Continuous

2.14 QoG OECD Dataset Time-Series

Dataset tag: qog_oecd_ts

Output Unit: QoG Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per country and year. That means there is one row for each combination of country and year in the dataset. This unit is identified using the cname column and the year column.

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 2024 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, Victor Saidi Phiri, Chuwei Chen, and Zhen Liu. 2026. The Quality of Government OECD Dataset, version Jan26. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government.
https://doi.org/10.18157/qogoecdjan26

QoG Data is part of and funded by DEMSCORE, national research infrastructure grant 2021-00162 from the Swedish Research Council.

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_oecd_jan26.pdf`

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`

2.14.1 Identification Variables

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.14.1.1 Country Code (ccode)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccode
Original tag: ccode
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Country Code ISO

2.14.1.2 Country Name (cname)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cname
Original tag: cname
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Country Name

2.14.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_year
Original tag: year
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Year

2.14.1.4 Country Code QoG (ccode_qog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccode_qog
Original tag: ccode_qog
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Country Code QoG

2.14.1.5 Country Name QoG (cname_qog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cname_qog
Original tag: cname_qog
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Country Name QoG

2.14.1.6 3-letter Country Code (ccodealp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccodealp
Original tag: ccodealp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Country Code alp

2.14.1.7 Country Code COW (ccodecow)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccodecow
Original tag: ccodecow
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Country Code Correlates of War

2.14.1.8 Version of the Dataset (version)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_version
Original tag: version
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Version

2.14.1.9 Country Name and Year (cname_year)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cname_year

Original tag: cname_year

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Country Name and Year

2.14.1.10 3-letter Country Code and Year (ccodealp_year)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccodealp_year

Original tag: ccodealp_year

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Country Code alp and Year

2.14.2 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).

2.14.2.1 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Number of Recipients to whom Commitments were provided, not including International Organizations

2.14.2.2 Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_cpsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aid_cpsc

Original tag: aid_cpsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients, not including International Organizations

2.14.2.3 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Tierney et al. (2011)

Description:

Number of Donors from whom Commitments were recieved, not including International Organizations

2.14.2.4 Number of Int. Org. from whom Commitments were recieved (aid_crnio)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aid_crnio

Original tag: aid_crnio

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Number of International Organizations from whom Commitments were recieved

2.14.2.5 Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_crsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aid_crsc

Original tag: aid_crsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Tierney et al. (2011)

Description:

Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors, not including International Organizations

2.14.2.6 Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org. (aid_crsio)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aid_crsio

Original tag: aid_crsio

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The sum of Commitments received from International Organizations.

2.14.2.7 Central Bank Independence unweighted index (cbi_cbiu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_cbiu

Original tag: cbi_cbiu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

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.

2.14.2.8 Central Bank Independence weighted index (cbi_cbiw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_cbiw

Original tag: cbi_cbiw

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

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.

2.14.2.9 Component 4: Limitations on lending to the government (cbi_cll)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_cll

Original tag: cbi_cll

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

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).

2.14.2.10 Year of law creating the central bank (cbi_create)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_create

Original tag: cbi_create

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

Description:

1 indicates the year of the law creating the central bank, 0 otherwise.

2.14.2.11 Year of a reform that decreased central bank independence (cbi_dec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_dec

Original tag: cbi_dec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

Description:

1 indicates the year of a reform that decreased CBI, according to the CBI weighted index, 0 otherwise

2.14.2.12 Effect of the central bank reform on the weighted index (cbi_dir)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_dir

Original tag: cbi_dir

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

Description:

Effect of the central bank reform on the CBI weighted index: 0 indicates no changes in the level of CBI , 1 indicates the presence of a central bank reform that increased CBI.

2.14.2.13 Year of a reform that increased central bank independence (cbi_inc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_inc

Original tag: cbi_inc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

Description:

1 indicates the year of a reform that increased CBI, according to the CBI weighted index, 0 otherwise.

2.14.2.14 Year of a reform that affects the central bank independence (cbi_ref)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_ref

Original tag: cbi_ref

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

Description:

1 indicates the year of a reform that affects CBI, 0 otherwise.

2.14.2.15 Whether the central bank is a regional organization (cbi_reg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_reg

Original tag: cbi_reg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

Description:

Indicates whether the central bank is a regional organization (1), or a national central bank (0).

2.14.2.16 Central Bank's governor and central bank board (cbie_board)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_board

Original tag: cbie_board

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Governor and central bank board.

Average of the following components: Who appoints the governor, Term of office of the governor, Reappointment option for the governor, Dismissal of governor, Governor allowed to hold another office in government, Qualification requirements for governor, Who appoints the board members, Term of office of board members, Reappointment option for board members, Dismissal of board members, Board members allowed to hold another office in government, Qualification requirements for board members, Staggering term of office for board members, Government representatives in the board.

The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.14.2.17 Central Bank's governor and central bank board reform (cbie_boardref)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_boardref

Original tag: cbie_boardref

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Governor and central bank board index has changed between year t and t-1.

2.14.2.18 Index of central bank independence (Jácome and Vázquez, 2008) (cbie_cwne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_cwne

Original tag: cbie_cwne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Jácome and Vázquez (2008) Index of central bank independence. The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.14.2.19 Central Bank's Financial independence (cbie_finances)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_finances

Original tag: cbie_finances

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Financial independence.

Average of the following components: Payment of the initial capital of the central bank, Authorized capital of the central bank, Central bank financial autonomy, Arrangements for automatic recapitalization, Transfers of money from the treasury, Central bank approves its annual budget, Central bank adopt its annual balance sheet, Auditing agency, Allocation of net profits, Allocation of profits to a general reserve fund, Partial payments of dividends before the end of the fiscal year, Unrealized profits included in the calculation of distributable profits.

The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.14.2.20 Central Bank's Financial independence reform (cbie_financesref)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_financesref

Original tag: cbie_financesref

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Financial independence index has changed between year t and t-1.

2.14.2.21 Index of central bank independence (Grilli et al., 1991) (cbie_gmt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_gmt

Original tag: cbie_gmt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Grilli et al. (1991) index of central bank independence. The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.14.2.22 Central Bank Independence Extended Index (cbie_index)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_index

Original tag: cbie_index

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Average of the scores across these six dimensions of the index, i.e. the raw average of the four components:

(1) governor and central bank board,

(2) monetary policy and conflict resolution,

(3) objectives,

(4) limitations on lending to the government,

(5) financial independence and

(6) reporting and disclosure.

The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

This extended index incorporates the characteristics of both the GMT and CWN indices and, includes new criteria that capture good practices in central bank financial independence and reporting and disclosure.

This index is in a scale from 0 to 1 where 1 indicates more central bank independence.

For more details about the construction of this index, please visit https://academic.oup.com/economicpolicy/article/37/112/641/6516019

2.14.2.23 Central Bank Independence Extended index reform (cbie_indexref)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_indexref

Original tag: cbie_indexref

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE index has changed between year t and t-1.

2.14.2.24 Central Bank's Limitations on lending to the government (cbie_lending)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_lending

Original tag: cbie_lending

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Limitations on lending to the government.

Average of the following components: Direct credit: not automatic, Direct credit: market for lending, Who decides financing conditions to government, Beneficiaries of central bank lending, Direct credit: type of limit, Direct credit: maturity of loans, Direct credit: interest rates, Prohibition from buying government securities in primary market.

The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.14.2.25 Central Bank's Limitations on lending to the government reform (cbie_lendingref)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_lendingref

Original tag: cbie_lendingref

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Limitations on lending to the government index has changed between year t and t-1.

2.14.2.26 Index of central bank independence (Cukierman et al., 1992) (cbie_lvau)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_lvau

Original tag: cbie_lvau

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Cukierman et al. (1992) Unweighted Index of central bank independence. The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.14.2.27 Central Bank's Objectives (cbie_obj)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_obj

Original tag: cbie_obj

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Objectives. Provides information on the central bank's statutory goals.

The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.14.2.28 Central Bank's Objectives reform (cbie_objref)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_objref

Original tag: cbie_objref

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Objectives index has changed between year t and t-1.

2.14.2.29 Central Bank's Monetary policy and conflicts resolution (cbie_policy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_policy

Original tag: cbie_policy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Monetary policy and conflicts resolution. Average of the following components: Who formulates monetary policy, Central bank responsible to fix key policy rates, Banking sector supervision, Central bank role in government's budget and/or debt, Final authority in monetary policy.

The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.14.2.30 Central Bank's Monetary policy and conflicts resolution reform (cbie_policyref)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_policyref

Original tag: cbie_policyref

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Monetary policy and conflicts resolution index has changed between year t and t-1.

2.14.2.31 Central Bank's Reporting and disclosure (cbie_report)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_report

Original tag: cbie_report

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Financial independence. Average of the following components: Central bank reporting, Central bank financial statements.

The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.14.2.32 Central Bank's Reporting and disclosure reform (cbie_reportref)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbie_reportref

Original tag: cbie_reportref

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Financial independence index has changed between year t and t-1.

2.14.2.33 Reference in Constitution to Capitalism (ccp_market)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_market
Original tag: ccp_market
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)
Description:
Does the constitution refer to the 'free market', 'capitalism', or an analogous term?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

2.14.2.34 Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution (ccp_taxes)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_taxes
Original tag: ccp_taxes
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)
Description:
Does the constitution refer to the duty to pay taxes?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

2.14.2.35 Economic Globalization (dr_eg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_dr_eg
Original tag: dr_eg
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Dreher (2006)
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.

2.14.2.36 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (current) (fi_sog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_sog
Original tag: fi_sog
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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).

2.14.2.37 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.14.2.38 Expenditure on defense (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_def)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_def

Original tag: gfs_def

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total expenditure on defense, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.14.2.39 Expenditure on economic affairs (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_ecaf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_ecaf

Original tag: gfs_ecaf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total expenditure on economic affairs, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.14.2.40 Expenditure on education (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_educ)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_educ

Original tag: gfs_educ

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total expenditure on education, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.14.2.41 Expenditure on environment protection (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_envr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_envr

Original tag: gfs_envr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total expenditure on environment protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.14.2.42 Expenditure on general public services (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_gps)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_gps

Original tag: gfs_gps

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total expenditure on general public services, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.14.2.43 Expenditure on housing and community amenities (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_hca)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_hca

Original tag: gfs_hca

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total expenditure on housing and community amenities, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.14.2.44 Expenditure on health (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_heal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_heal

Original tag: gfs_heal

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total expenditure on health, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.14.2.45 Expenditure on public order and safety (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_pos)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_pos

Original tag: gfs_pos

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total expenditure on public order and safety, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.14.2.46 Expenditure on recreation, culture and religion (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_rcr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_rcr

Original tag: gfs_rcr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total expenditure on recreation, culture and religion, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.14.2.47 Expenditure on social protection (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_sp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gfs_sp

Original tag: gfs_sp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total expenditure on social protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.14.2.48 GDP per Capita (Current Prices) (gle_cgdpc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gle_cgdpc

Original tag: gle_cgdpc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gleditsch (2002)

Description:

GDP per capita (Current prices).

2.14.2.49 Total Export (gle_exp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gle_exp

Original tag: gle_exp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gleditsch (2002)

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.

2.14.2.50 Real GDP (2005) (gle_gdp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gle_gdp

Original tag: gle_gdp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gleditsch (2002)

Description:

Real GDP (2005). This is Gleditsch's estimate of GDP per Capita in US dollars at current year international prices.

2.14.2.51 Total Import (gle_imp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gle_imp

Original tag: gle_imp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gleditsch (2002)

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.

2.14.2.52 Real GDP per Capita (2005) (gle_rgdpc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gle_rgdpc

Original tag: gle_rgdpc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gleditsch (2002)

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.

2.14.2.53 Total Trade (gle_trade)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gle_trade

Original tag: gle_trade

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gleditsch (2002)

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.

2.14.2.54 Economic Complexity Index (SITC product classification) (gpcr_eci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gpcr_eci

Original tag: gpcr_eci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

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.

2.14.2.55 Forecasted annualized rate of growth for following decade (gpcr_growth)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gpcr_growth

Original tag: gpcr_growth

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

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.

2.14.2.56 Revenue Forgone (percent of GDP) (gted_rfgdp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gted_rfgdp

Original tag: gted_rfgdp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Redonda et al. (2024)

Description:

Total revenue forgone by country per year as a percentage of the gross domestic product. Revenue forgone shows the amount of revenue a country forgoes or loses by granting tax deductions, exemptions, etc.

The data has been aggregated for QoG Data to the year level. The percentage of revenue forgone of GDP is the sum of all types of tax expenditures in a given year, by country. In the original dataset, the data is presented by provision ID, which means that for each type of tax expenditure there is a separate revenue forgone value.

2.14.2.57 Revenue Forgone (percent of Tax Revenue) (gted_rftax)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gted_rftax

Original tag: gted_rftax

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Redonda et al. (2024)

Description:

Total revenue forgone by country per year as a percentage of total tax revenue. Revenue forgone shows the amount of revenue a country forgoes or loses by granting tax deductions, exemptions, etc.

The data has been aggregated for QoG Data to the year level. The percentage of revenue forgone of total tax is the sum of all types of tax expenditures in a given year, by country. In the original dataset, the data is presented by provision ID, which means that for each type of tax expenditure there is a separate revenue forgone value.

2.14.2.58 Revenue Forgone (in USD) (gted_rfusd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gted_rfusd

Original tag: gted_rfusd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Redonda et al. (2024)

Description:

Total revenue forgone by country per year, converted from the local currency to US Dollars. Revenue forgone shows the amount of revenue a country forgoes or loses by granting tax deductions, exemptions, etc.

The data has been aggregated for QoG Data to the year level. The amount of revenue forgone in USD is the sum of all types of tax expenditures in a given year, by country. In the original dataset, the data is presented by provision ID, which means that for each type of tax expenditure there is a separate revenue forgone value.

2.14.2.59 Share Direct Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxdir1800)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtr_centaxdir1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir1800

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.14.2.60 Share Direct Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxdir1850)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtr_centaxdir1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir1850

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.14.2.61 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1800 (gtr_centaxgdp1800)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtr_centaxgdp1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp1800

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

Description:

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1800.

2.14.2.62 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1850 (gtr_centaxgdp1850)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtr_centaxgdp1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp1850

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

Description:

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1850.

2.14.2.63 Share Indirect Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxind1800)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtr_centaxind1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxind1800

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.14.2.64 Share Indirect Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxind1850)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtr_centaxind1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxind1850

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.14.2.65 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1800 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1800)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtr_centaxtot1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxtot1800

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.14.2.66 Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes (iaep_eccdt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_eccdt

Original tag: iaep_eccdt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:

Can an executive change domestic taxes (excluding import/export tariffs) without legislative approval?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.2.67 Grants (ictd_grants)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_grants

Original tag: ictd_grants

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total grants received by the government.

2.14.2.68 Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue (ictd_nontax)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_nontax

Original tag: ictd_nontax

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

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.

2.14.2.69 Revenue (excluding social contributions) (ictd_revexsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_revexsc

Original tag: ictd_revexsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total government revenue, excluding social contributions.

Social contributions are contributions toward a specific area of public spending. Some countries do not report on this type of contributions.

2.14.2.70 Revenue (including social contributions) (ictd_revinsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_revinsc

Original tag: ictd_revinsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total government revenue including taxes, non-tax revenue, grants and social contributions.

Social contributions are contributions toward a specific area of public spending. Some countries do not report on this type of contributions.

2.14.2.71 Total Resource Revenue (ictd_revres)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_revres

Original tag: ictd_revres

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.2.72 Social Contributions (ictd_soccon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_soccon

Original tag: ictd_soccon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total social contributions.

2.14.2.73 Taxes on Corporations and Other Enterprises (ictd_taxcorp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxcorp

Original tag: ictd_taxcorp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total income and profit taxes on corporations, including taxes on resource firms.

2.14.2.74 Taxes (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxexsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxexsc

Original tag: ictd_taxexsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total tax revenue, excluding social contributions.

2.14.2.75 Taxes on Goods and Services (ictd_taxgs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxgs

Original tag: ictd_taxgs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total taxes on goods and services, which includes (but it is not necessarily always equal to) sales taxes and excise taxes.

2.14.2.76 Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains (ictd_taxinc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxinc

Original tag: ictd_taxinc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

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.

2.14.2.77 Taxes on Individuals (ictd_taxind)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxind

Original tag: ictd_taxind

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total income, capital gains and profit taxes on individuals. This figure is always exclusive of resource revenues in available sources.

2.14.2.78 Indirect Taxes (ictd_taxindirect)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxindirect

Original tag: ictd_taxindirect

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

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.

2.14.2.79 Taxes (including social contributions) (ictd_taxinsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxinsc

Original tag: ictd_taxinsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total tax revenue, including social contributions.

2.14.2.80 Non-resource Tax (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxnresexsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxnresexsc

Original tag: ictd_taxnresexsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

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.

2.14.2.81 Non-Resource Tax (including social contributions) (ictd_taxnresinsc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxnresinsc

Original tag: ictd_taxnresinsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total non-resource tax revenue, including social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes including social contributions" minus "resource taxes".

2.14.2.82 Other Taxes (ictd_taxother)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxother

Original tag: ictd_taxother

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total other taxes. These refer to the taxes that have not been considered by other specific categories in the dataset.

2.14.2.83 Taxes on Payroll and Workforce (ictd_taxpaywf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxpaywf

Original tag: ictd_taxpaywf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.2.84 Taxes on Property (ictd_taxprop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxprop

Original tag: ictd_taxprop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total taxes on property.

2.14.2.85 Resource Taxes (ictd_taxres)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxres

Original tag: ictd_taxres

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Component of reported tax revenue that is from natural resource sources, most often corporate taxation of resource firms.

2.14.2.86 Taxes on International Trade and Transactions (ictd_taxtrade)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ictd_taxtrade

Original tag: ictd_taxtrade

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

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.

2.14.2.87 DGE Model-based Informal Output (ied_dge)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ied_dge

Original tag: ied_dge

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Elgin et al. (2021)

Description:

Dynamic General Equilibrium (DGE) model-based estimates of informal output.

2.14.2.88 MIMIC Model-based Informal Output (ied_mimic)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ied_mimic

Original tag: ied_mimic

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Elgin et al. (2021)

Description:

Multiple Indicators Multiple Causes (MIMIC) model-based estimates of informal output.

2.14.2.89 Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages) (kun_ecoabs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_ecoabs

Original tag: kun_ecoabs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)

Description:

Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages).

2.14.2.90 Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_ecorel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_ecorel

Original tag: kun_ecorel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)

Description:

Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores).

2.14.2.91 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqreco_all)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_wiqreco_all

Original tag: kun_wiqreco_all

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)

Description:

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

2.14.2.92 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqreco_full)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_wiqreco_full

Original tag: kun_wiqreco_full

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

2.14.2.93 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5) (lis_atk05)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_atk05

Original tag: lis_atk05

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Atkinson Index is a welfare-based measure of inequality, representing the percentage of total income that a given society would have to sacrifice in order to have (more) equally distributed incomes (more equal shares of income between its citizens). This measure depends on the degree of society aversion to inequality, where a higher value entails greater social utility or willingness by individuals to accept smaller incomes in exchange for a more equal distribution.

In the calculation of this variable, the aversion parameter (epsilon) is set to 0.5.

2.14.2.94 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1) (lis_atk1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_atk1

Original tag: lis_atk1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Atkinson Index is a welfare-based measure of inequality, representing the percentage of total income that a given society would have to sacrifice in order to have (more) equally distributed incomes (more equal shares of income between its citizens). This measure depends on the degree of society aversion to inequality, where a higher value entails greater social utility or willingness by individuals to accept smaller incomes in exchange for a more equal distribution.

In the calculation of this variable, the aversion parameter (epsilon) is set to 1.0.

2.14.2.95 Gini Coefficient (lis_gini)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_gini

Original tag: lis_gini

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Gini Index measures the extent to which the distribution of the specified aggregate among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and the hypothetical line of absolute equality. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality and 1, perfect inequality.

2.14.2.96 Percentile Ratio (80/20) (lis_pr8020)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_pr8020

Original tag: lis_pr8020

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The 80/20 Percentile Ratio represents the income of individuals at the 80th percentile compared to one of individuals at the 20th percentile, based on disposable income.

2.14.2.97 Percentile Ratio (90/10) (lis_pr9010)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_pr9010

Original tag: lis_pr9010

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The 90/10 Percentile Ratio represents the income of individuals at the 90th percentile compared to one of individuals at the 10th percentile, based on disposable income.

2.14.2.98 Percentile Ratio (90/50) (lis_pr9050)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_pr9050

Original tag: lis_pr9050

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The 90/50 Percentile Ratio represents the income of individuals at the 90th percentile compared to one of individuals at the 50th percentile, based on disposable income.

2.14.2.99 Real GDP per Capita (mad_gdppc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_mad_gdppc

Original tag: mad_gdppc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bolt & van Zanden (2020), Bolt & van Zanden (2024)

Description:

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars, multiple benchmarks.

2.14.2.100 Current account balance (oecd_bop_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_bop_t1

Original tag: oecd_bop_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Current account balance as a percentage of GDP

2.14.2.101 Real GDP growth (oecd_evogdp_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evogdp_t1

Original tag: oecd_evogdp_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Annual real GDP growth in percentage

2.14.2.102 Real value added: agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry (oecd_evova_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1a

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Real value added in agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry, annual growth in percentage

2.14.2.103 Real value added: industry including energy (oecd_evova_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1b

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Real value added in industry including energy, annual growth in percentage

2.14.2.104 Real value added: construction (oecd_evova_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1c

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Real value added in construction, annual growth in percentage

2.14.2.105 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Real value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services activities, annual growth in percentage

2.14.2.106 Real value added: Information and communication (oecd_evova_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1e

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1e

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Real value added in Information and communication, annual growth in percentage

2.14.2.107 Real value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_evova_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1f

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Real value added in financial and insurance activities, annual growth in percentage

2.14.2.108 Real value added: real estate activities (oecd_evova_t1g)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1g

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1g

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Real value added in real estate activities, annual growth in percentage

2.14.2.109 Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_evova_t1h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1h

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1h

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities, annual growth in percentage

2.14.2.110 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities, annual growth in percentage

2.14.2.111 Real value added in other services activities (oecd_evova_t1j)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evova_t1j

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1j

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Real value added in other services activities, annual growth in percentage

2.14.2.112 Total FDI Index (oecd_fdindex_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1a

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total FDI Index

2.14.2.113 Primary sector (oecd_fdindex_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1b

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

FDI Index for Primary sector

2.14.2.114 Manufacturing (oecd_fdindex_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1c

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

FDI Index for Manufacturing sector

2.14.2.115 Electricity (oecd_fdindex_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1d

Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1d

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

FDI Index for Electricity sector

2.14.2.116 Distribution (oecd_fdindex_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1e
Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1e
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
FDI Index for Distribution sector

2.14.2.117 Transport (oecd_fdindex_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1f
Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
FDI Index for Transport sector

2.14.2.118 Media (oecd_fdindex_t1g)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1g
Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1g
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
FDI Index for Media sector

2.14.2.119 Communications (oecd_fdindex_t1h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1h
Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1h
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
FDI Index for Communications sector

2.14.2.120 Financial services (oecd_fdindex_t1i)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1i
Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1i
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
FDI Index for Financial services sector

2.14.2.121 Business services (oecd_fdindex_t1j)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1j
Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1j
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
FDI Index for Business services sector

2.14.2.122 Structure of central gov. expenditures, general public serv. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1a
Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1a
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, share of general public services

2.14.2.123 Structure of central gov. expenditures, defence (oecd_gengovdistri_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1b

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Structure of central government expenditures, share of defence

2.14.2.124 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Structure of central government expenditures, share of public order and safety

2.14.2.125 Structure of central gov. expenditures, economic affairs (oecd_gengovdistri_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1d

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1d

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Structure of central government expenditures, share of economic affairs

2.14.2.126 Structure of central gov. expenditures, environmental protect. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1e

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1e

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Structure of central government expenditures, share of environmental protection

2.14.2.127 Structure of central gov. expenditures, housing and community (oecd_gengovdistri_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1f

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Structure of central government expenditures, share of housing and community amenities

2.14.2.128 Structure of central gov. expenditures, health (oecd_gengovdistri_t1g)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1g

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1g

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Structure of central government expenditures, share of health

2.14.2.129 Structure of central gov. expenditures, recreation, culture and religion (oecd_gengovdistri_t1h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1h

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1h

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Structure of central government expenditures, share of recreation, culture and religion

2.14.2.130 Structure of central gov. expenditures, education (oecd_gengovdistri_t1i)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1i

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1i

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Structure of central government expenditures, share of education

2.14.2.131 Structure of central gov. expenditures, social protection (oecd_gengovdistri_t1j)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1j

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1j

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Structure of central government expenditures, share of social protection

2.14.2.132 Production costs for general gov. compensation of employees (oecd_gengovprod_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovprod_t1a

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Production costs for general government, compensation of employees as a percentage of GDP

2.14.2.133 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Production costs for general government, costs of goods and services used and financed by general government as a percentage of GDP

2.14.2.134 Production costs for general gov. Other production costs (oecd_gengovprod_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovprod_t1c

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Production costs for general government, other production costs as a percentage of GDP

2.14.2.135 Production costs for general gov. total (oecd_gengovprod_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gengovprod_t1d

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1d

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Production costs for general government, total as a percentage of GDP

2.14.2.136 Gross domestic expenditure on R and D (oecd_gerd_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_gerd_t1

Original tag: oecd_gerd_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Gross domestic expenditure on R
amp;D, million US dollars, 2005 constant prices and PPPs

2.14.2.137 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excluding unfunded pension liabilities) as a percentage of GDP

2.14.2.138 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (including unfunded pension liabilities) as a percentage of GDP

2.14.2.139 General government net lending (oecd_govdefct_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_govdefct_t1

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

General government net lending as a percentage of GDP

2.14.2.140 General government revenues (oecd_govdefct_t2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_govdefct_t2

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

General government revenues as a percentage of GDP

2.14.2.141 General government expenditures (oecd_govdefct_t3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_govdefct_t3

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

General government expenditures as a percentage of GDP

2.14.2.142 Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share (oecd_incinequal_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1d

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1d

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share

2.14.2.143 Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1e

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1e

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio

2.14.2.144 Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1f

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio

2.14.2.145 Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1g)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1g

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1g

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio

2.14.2.146 Real effective exchange rates (oecd_intlcomp_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_intlcomp_t1

Original tag: oecd_intlcomp_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Real effective exchange rates, index, 2010=100

2.14.2.147 Gross fixed capital formation (oecd_invrates_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_invrates_t1

Original tag: oecd_invrates_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Gross fixed capital formation, annual growth in percentage

2.14.2.148 Long-term interest rates (oecd_ltintrst_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_ltintrst_t1

Original tag: oecd_ltintrst_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Long-term interest rates

2.14.2.149 Gross national income per capita (oecd_natinccap_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_natinccap_t1

Original tag: oecd_natinccap_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Gross national income per capita in US dollars, current prices and PPPs

2.14.2.150 Triadic patent families (oecd_patents_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_patents_t1

Original tag: oecd_patents_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Number of triadic patent families

2.14.2.151 GDP per hour worked (oecd_prodincom_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_prodincom_g1

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

GDP per hour worked in US dollars, current prices and PPPs

2.14.2.152 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Levels of GDP per capita as a percentage gap with respect to US GDP per capita in 2011

2.14.2.153 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Levels of labour productivity as a percentage gap with respect to US GDP per hour worked in 2011

2.14.2.154 GDP per capita (oecd_sizegdp_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_sizegdp_t1

Original tag: oecd_sizegdp_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

GDP per capita, US dollars, current prices and PPPs

2.14.2.155 Trade balance of services (oecd_svctrade_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_svctrade_t1

Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Trade balance of services, US Dollar, billions

2.14.2.156 Imports of services (oecd_svctrade_t2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_svctrade_t2
Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t2
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Imports of services, US Dollar, billions

2.14.2.157 Exports of services (oecd_svctrade_t3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_svctrade_t3
Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t3
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Exports of services, US Dollar, billions

2.14.2.158 Total tax revenue (oecd_totaltax_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_totaltax_t1
Original tag: oecd_totaltax_t1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP

2.14.2.159 International imports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_tradegdp_t1a
Original tag: oecd_tradegdp_t1a
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
International imports in goods and services as a percentage of GDP

2.14.2.160 International exports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_tradegdp_t1b
Original tag: oecd_tradegdp_t1b
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
International exports in goods and services as a percentage of GDP

2.14.2.161 Value added: agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry (oecd_valaddac_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1a
Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1a
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Value added in agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry as a percentage of total value added

2.14.2.162 Value added: industry including energy (oecd_valaddac_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1b
Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1b
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Value added in industry including energy as a percentage of total value added

2.14.2.163 Value added: construction (oecd_valaddac_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1c

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Value added in construction as a percentage of total value added

2.14.2.164 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport and accommodation and food services activities as a percentage of total value added

2.14.2.165 Value added: Information and communication (oecd_valaddac_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1e

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1e

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Value added in Information and communication as a percentage of total value added

2.14.2.166 Value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_valaddac_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1f

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Value added in financial and insurance activities as a percentage of total value added

2.14.2.167 Value added: real estate activities (oecd_valaddac_t1g)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1g

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1g

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Value added in real estate activities as a percentage of total value added

2.14.2.168 Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_valaddac_t1h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1h

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1h

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities as a percentage of total value added

2.14.2.169 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities as a percentage of total value added

2.14.2.170 Value added in other services activities (oecd_valaddac_t1j)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1j

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1j

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Value added in other services activities as a percentage of total value added

2.14.2.171 Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017=1) (pwt_cs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_cs

Original tag: pwt_cs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017= 1). Millions of US$.

Capital services at constant national prices,

based on investment and prices of structures and equipment.

2.14.2.172 Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_csppp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_csppp

Original tag: pwt_csppp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Capital services using prices for structures

and equipment that are constant across

countries.

Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA = 1).

2.14.2.173 Share of government consumption at current PPPs (pwt_gc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_gc

Original tag: pwt_gc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Share of government consumption at current purchasing power parities (PPPs).

2.14.2.174 Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs (pwt_me)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_me

Original tag: pwt_me

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs.

2.14.2.175 Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs (pwt_mi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_mi

Original tag: pwt_mi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs.

2.14.2.176 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

2.14.2.177 Price level of the capital services, price level of USA=1 (pwt_plcs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_plcs

Original tag: pwt_plcs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Price level of the capital services, price level of USA=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

2.14.2.178 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

2.14.2.179 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

2.14.2.180 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:
Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

2.14.2.181 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:
Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

2.14.2.182 Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in million US$) (pwt_rgdp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_rgdp

Original tag: pwt_rgdp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:
Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in million US Dollars), obtained from national accounts data for each country.

2.14.2.183 Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs (pwt_rt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_rt

Original tag: pwt_rt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:
Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs.

2.14.2.184 Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs (pwt_sgcf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_sgcf

Original tag: pwt_sgcf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Share of gross capital formation at current Purchasing Power Parities.

2.14.2.185 Share of household consumption at current PPPs (pwt_shhc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_shhc

Original tag: pwt_shhc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Share of household consumption at current PPPs.

2.14.2.186 Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices (pwt_slcgdp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_slcgdp

Original tag: pwt_slcgdp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices.

2.14.2.187 TFP at constant national prices (2017=1) (pwt_tfp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_tfp

Original tag: pwt_tfp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) at constant national prices (2017=1).

TFP index, computed with Real GDP at constant national prices, capital services at constant national prices based on investment and prices of structures and equipment, labor input data, and the share of labour income in GDP.

This variable shows the growth of productivity over time in each country.

2.14.2.188 TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_tfpppp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_tfpppp

Original tag: pwt_tfpppp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1).

TFP level is computed with output-side real GDP, capital services, labor input data, and the share of labour income in GDP.

This variable shows the productivity level across countries in each year.

2.14.2.189 Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated) (pwt_xr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_xr

Original tag: pwt_xr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated).

2.14.2.190 Top 10percent income share (top_top10_income_share)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_top_top10_income_share

Original tag: top_top1_income_share

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Chancel et al. (2022), Alvaredo et al. (2024)

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.

2.14.2.191 Top 1percent income share (top_top1_income_share)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_top_top1_income_share

Original tag: top_top10_income_share

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Chancel et al. (2022), Alvaredo et al. (2024)

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.

2.14.2.192 Regulatory Quality, Estimate (wbgi_rqe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_rqe

Original tag: wbgi_rqe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

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.

2.14.2.193 Regulatory Quality, Number of Sources (wbgi_rqn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_rqn

Original tag: wbgi_rqn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.

2.14.2.194 Regulatory Quality, Standard Error (wbgi_rqs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_rqs

Original tag: wbgi_rqs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors.

2.14.2.195 Central government debt, total (percent of GDP) (wdi_debt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_debt

Original tag: wdi_debt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.2.196 Domestic general government health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_dgovhexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_dgovhexp

Original tag: wdi_dgovhexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.197 Domestic private health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_dprivhexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_dprivhexp

Original tag: wdi_dprivhexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.198 Exports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_export)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_export

Original tag: wdi_export

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.199 Foreign direct investment, net inflows (percent of GDP) (wdi_fdiin)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_fdiin

Original tag: wdi_fdiin

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.200 Foreign direct investment, net outflows (percent of GDP) (wdi_fdiout)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_fdiout

Original tag: wdi_fdiout

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.201 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpagr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdpagr

Original tag: wdi_gdpagr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.202 GDP per capita (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcon2015)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdpcapcon2015

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapcon2015

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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 2015 U.S. dollars.

2.14.2.203 GDP per capita (current US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdpcapcur

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.204 GDP per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpcapgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdpcapgr

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapgr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.205 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdpcappppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gdpcappppcon2017

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.2.206 GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdpcappppcur

Original tag: wdi_gdpcappppcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.207 GDP growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdpgr

Original tag: wdi_gdpgr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.208 Industry (including construction), value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpind)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdpind

Original tag: wdi_gdpind

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.209 GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdppppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gdppppcon2017

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.2.210 GDP, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gdppppcur

Original tag: wdi_gdppppcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.14.2.211 Gini index (wdi_gini)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gini

Original tag: wdi_gini

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.212 GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gniatlcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gniatlcur

Original tag: wdi_gniatlcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.213 GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicapatlcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnicapatlcur

Original tag: wdi_gnicapatlcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.214 GNI per capita (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_gnicapcon2015)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnicapcon2015

Original tag: wdi_gnicapcon2015

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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 2015 U.S. dollars.

2.14.2.215 GNI per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gnicapgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnicapgr

Original tag: wdi_gnicapgr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.216 GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnicappppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gnicappppcon2017

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.2.217 GNI per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnicappppcur

Original tag: wdi_gnicappppcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.218 GNI (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_gnicon2015)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnicon2015

Original tag: wdi_gnicon2015

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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 2015 prices, expressed in U.S. dollars.

2.14.2.219 GNI (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnicur

Original tag: wdi_gnicur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.220 GNI growth (annual percent) (wdi_gnigr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnigr

Original tag: wdi_gnigr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.2.221 GNI, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnipppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gnipppcon2017

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.2.222 GNI, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gnipppcur

Original tag: wdi_gnipppcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.14.2.223 Imports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_import)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_import

Original tag: wdi_import

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.224 Income share held by highest 10percent (wdi_incsh10h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_incsh10h

Original tag: wdi_incsh10h

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.225 Income share held by lowest 10percent (wdi_incsh10l)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_incsh10l

Original tag: wdi_incsh10l

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.226 Income share held by second 20percent (wdi_incsh202)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_incsh202

Original tag: wdi_incsh202

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.227 Income share held by third 20percent (wdi_incsh203)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_incsh203

Original tag: wdi_incsh203

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.228 Income share held by fourth 20percent (wdi_incsh204)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_incsh204

Original tag: wdi_incsh204

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.229 Income share held by highest 20percent (wdi_incsh20h)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_incsh20h

Original tag: wdi_incsh20h

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.230 Income share held by lowest 20percent (wdi_incsh20l)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_incsh20l

Original tag: wdi_incsh20l

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.231 Inflation, consumer prices (annual percent) (wdi_inflation)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_inflation

Original tag: wdi_inflation

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.232 Interest payments (percent of expense) (wdi_interexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_interexp

Original tag: wdi_interexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.233 Interest payments (percent of revenue) (wdi_interrev)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_interrev

Original tag: wdi_interrev

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.234 Oil rents (percent of GDP) (wdi_oilrent)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_oilrent

Original tag: wdi_oilrent

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Oil rents are the difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production.

2.14.2.235 Poverty gap at USD 3.65 a day (2017 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap365)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_povgap365

Original tag: wdi_povgap365

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Poverty gap at $3.65 a day (2017 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $3.65 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.

2.14.2.236 Services, value added (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_sva2015)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_sva2015

Original tag: wdi_sva2015

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 45-99. 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 4. Data are in constant 2015 prices, expressed in U.S. dollars.

2.14.2.237 Services, value added (annual percent growth) (wdi_svapg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_svapg

Original tag: wdi_svapg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.238 Services, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_svapgdp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_svapgdp

Original tag: wdi_svapgdp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.239 Tax revenue (percent of GDP) (wdi_taxrev)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_taxrev

Original tag: wdi_taxrev

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.2.240 Trade (percent of GDP) (wdi_trade)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_trade

Original tag: wdi_trade

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

2.14.2.241 Trade in services (percent of GDP) (wdi_tradeserv)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_tradeserv

Original tag: wdi_tradeserv

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Trade in services is the sum of service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.

2.14.2.242 World Trade Uncertainty Index (wui_wtui)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wui_wtui

Original tag: wui_wtui

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

World Trade Uncertainty Index (WTUI) is constructed by counting the number of times uncertainty (and its variants) is mentioned, in proximity to a word related to trade, in the EIU country report. Specifically, the authors looked at the following words: protectionism, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), tariff, trade, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and World Trade Organization (WTO).

Examples of texts referring to trade uncertainty include: "uncertainty over the renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement", and "market uncertainty over future trade policy will weigh on investor sentiment". As for the main index, they scale the index per thousand of words.

2.14.2.243 Share of foreign ownership weighed by share, excluding development banks. (banko_for1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_banko_for1

Original tag: banko_for1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of foreign ownership weighed by share, excluding development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.14.2.244 Share of foreign ownership weighed by share, including development banks. (banko_for1_db)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_banko_for1_db

Original tag: banko_for1_db

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of foreign ownership weighed by share, including development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 2

2.14.2.245 Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than a certain threshold, excluding development banks. (banko_for2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_banko_for2

Original tag: banko_for2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than a certain threshold, excluding development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.14.2.246 Share of foreign ownership (banko_for2_db)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_banko_for2_db

Original tag: banko_for2_db

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than a certain threshold

(likely 20percent or 50percent) including development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.14.2.247 Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than 50percent, excluding development banks. (banko_for3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_banko_for3

Original tag: banko_for3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than 50percent, excluding development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.14.2.248 Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than 50percent, including development banks. (banko_for3_db)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_banko_for3_db

Original tag: banko_for3_db

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than 50percent, including development banks.The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.14.2.249 Share of state ownership weighed by share, excluding development banks. (banko_soe1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_banko_soe1

Original tag: banko_soe1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of state ownership weighed by share, excluding development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.14.2.250 Share of state ownership weighed by share including development banks (banko_soe1_db)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_banko_soe1_db

Original tag: banko_soe1_db

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of state ownership weighed by share including development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.14.2.251 Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if state ownership is more than a certain threshold, excluding development banks. (banko_soe2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_banko_soe2

Original tag: banko_soe2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if state ownership is more than a certain threshold, excluding development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.14.2.252 Share of state ownership (banko_soe2_db)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_banko_soe2_db

Original tag: banko_soe2_db

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if state ownership is more than a certain threshold (likely 20percent or 50percent) including development banks.

2.14.2.253 Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if state ownership is more than 50percent, excluding development banks (banko_soe3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_banko_soe3

Original tag: banko_soe3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if state ownership is more than 50percent, excluding development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.14.2.254 Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than 50percent, including development banks. (banko_soe3_db)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_banko_soe3_db

Original tag: banko_soe3_db

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if state ownership is more than 50percent, including development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.14.3 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).

2.14.3.1 Member of an Alliance (atop_ally)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_atop_ally

Original tag: atop_ally

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)

Description:

Member of an Alliance

0. Not a member of an alliance

1. Member of an alliance

2.14.3.2 Consultancy Obligation (atop_consult)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_atop_consult

Original tag: atop_consult

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)

Description:

Consultancy Obligation

0. Has no Consultancy obligations

1. Has Consultancy obligations

2.14.3.3 Defensive Obligation (atop_defensive)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_atop_defensive
Original tag: atop_defensive
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)
Description:
Defensive Obligation

0. Has no defensive obligations

1. Has defensive obligations

2.14.3.4 Neutrality Obligation (atop_neutrality)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_atop_neutrality
Original tag: atop_neutrality
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)
Description:
Neutrality Obligation

0. Has no Neutrality obligations

1. Has Neutrality obligations

2.14.3.5 Non-Aggression Obligation (atop_nonagg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_atop_nonagg
Original tag: atop_nonagg
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)
Description:
Non-Agression Obligation

0. Has no Non-Agression obligations

1. Has Non-Agression obligations

2.14.3.6 Number of Alliances (atop_number)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_atop_number
Original tag: atop_number
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)
Description:
Number of Alliances

2.14.3.7 Offensive Obligation (atop_offensive)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_atop_offensive

Original tag: atop_offensive

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)

Description:

Offensive Obligation

0. Has no offensive obligations

1. Has offensive obligations

2.14.3.8 Commitment start (atop_transyr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_atop_transyr

Original tag: atop_transyr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)

Description:

Transition Year. 1 if any commitment starts or ends in the given year, indicating that some commitment is not in effect for the full year.

2.14.3.9 Global Militarization Index (bicc_gmi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bicc_gmi

Original tag: bicc_gmi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bayer, Markus and Rohleder, Paul (2022)

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

2.14.3.10 Heavy Weapons Index (bicc_hw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bicc_hw

Original tag: bicc_hw

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bayer, Markus and Rohleder, Paul (2022)

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.

2.14.3.11 Military Expenditure Index (bicc_milexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bicc_milexp

Original tag: bicc_milexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bayer, Markus and Rohleder, Paul (2022)

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.

2.14.3.12 Military Personnel Index (bicc_milper)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bicc_milper

Original tag: bicc_milper

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bayer, Markus and Rohleder, Paul (2022)

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.

2.14.3.13 Number of leader transitions in the year (chisols_totalldrtrans)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_totalldrtrans

Original tag: chisols_totalldrtrans

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

This variable codes the number of leader transitions in the year of reference. The authors rely on existing data by Goemans, Gleditsch, and Chiozza (2009) to determine leaders and

leadership changes. This database (Archigos v. 4.1 for the 5th version of this dataset) identifies the effective primary ruler and the dates the leader was in power for each independent state, as coded by Gleditsch and Ward (1999), between 1875 and 2014.

The authors code the leader transition as occurring on the day the new leader assumes power. Thus, if one leader departs from office in December and the new leader takes power in January, the leader who left office in December will continue to be listed as the first leader in January until the transition occurs.

2.14.3.14 Ongoing Conflict (gpi_conf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gpi_conf

Original tag: gpi_conf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace (2022)

Description:

Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict (scaled 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.

2.14.3.15 Militarisation (gpi_mil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gpi_mil

Original tag: gpi_mil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace (2022)

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.

2.14.3.16 Executive Power over Military Force (iaep_epmf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_epmf

Original tag: iaep_epmf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.14.3.17 Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts (ucdp_type4)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ucdp_type4

Original tag: ucdp_type4

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Davies et al. (2025), Pettersson (2024)

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.

2.14.3.18 Global Terrorism Index (gti_gti)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gti_gti

Original tag: voh_gti

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace (2023)

Description:

The Global Terrorism Index ranks 163 countries based on four indicators weighted over five years. A country's annual Global Terrorism Index score is based on a unique scoring system to account for the relative impact of incidents in the year.

The four factors counted in each country's yearly score are:

(1) total number of terrorist incidents in a given year

(2) total number of fatalities caused by terrorists in a given year

(3) total number of injuries caused by terrorists in a

given year

(4) total number of hostages caused by terrorists in a given year

Each of the factors is weighted between zero and three, and a five year weighted average is applied in a bid to reflect the latent psychological effect of terrorist acts over time.

2.14.3.19 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate (wbgi_pve)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_pve

Original tag: wbgi_pve

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

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.

2.14.3.20 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources (wbgi_pvn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_pvn

Original tag: wbgi_pvn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Number of Sources.

2.14.3.21 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error (wbgi_pvs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_pvs

Original tag: wbgi_pvs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Standard Errors.

2.14.3.22 Armed forces personnel (percent of total labor force) (wdi_afp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_afp

Original tag: wdi_afp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.3.23 Armed forces personnel, total (wdi_afpt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_afpt

Original tag: wdi_afpt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.3.24 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_armexp

Original tag: wdi_armexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.3.25 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armimp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_armimp

Original tag: wdi_armimp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.3.26 Military expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_expmil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expmil

Original tag: wdi_expmil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.14.3.27 Military expenditure (percent of general government expenditure) (wdi_expmilge)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expmilge

Original tag: wdi_expmilge

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.)

2.14.3.28 Number of people with military titles in cabinet ministers (wgov_minmil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_minmil

Original tag: wgov_minmil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

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.

2.14.3.29 Number of people with military titles in government positions (wgov_totmil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_totmil

Original tag: wgov_totmil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

The number of people in government positions with a military title. It should be noted that we 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 we therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

2.14.4 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).

2.14.4.1 The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bci_bci

Original tag: bci_bci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Standaert (2015)

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, we 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).

2.14.4.2 The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bcistd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bci_bcistd

Original tag: bci_bcistd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Standaert (2015)

Description:

The standard deviation of the Bayesian Corruption Index.

2.14.4.3 Corruption Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_cc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_cc

Original tag: ccp_cc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

97. Unable to determine

2.14.4.4 Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_civil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_civil

Original tag: ccp_civil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

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

2.14.4.5 State Fragility Index (cspf_sfi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cspf_sfi

Original tag: cspf_sfi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Marshall & Elzinga-Marshall (2017)

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).

2.14.4.6 E-Government Index (egov_egov)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_egov_egov

Original tag: egov_egov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2022)

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.

2.14.4.7 E-Participation Index (egov_epar)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_egov_epar

Original tag: egov_epar

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2022)

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.

2.14.4.8 Human Capital Index (egov_hci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_egov_hci

Original tag: egov_hci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2022)

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.

2.14.4.9 Functioning of Government (fh_fog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_fog

Original tag: fh_fog

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

Description:

Functioning of Government - The variable examines to 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).

2.14.4.10 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity) (ht_ipolity2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ht_ipolity2

Original tag: ht_ipolity2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Teorell & Wahman (2018)

Description:

Imputed average Polity [original variable revpol2]
amp; Freedom House [original variable fhadd] scores (scaled 0–10), where missing values have been imputed by regressing the fhpol index on the Freedom House scores [original variable

fhadd], which have better country coverage than Polity2 Countries with an ifhpol score larger than 7.0 are coded as democracies.

This variable replaces the variable previously called fh_ipolity2.

2.14.4.11 Information Capacity (icd_infcapirt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_icd_infcapirt

Original tag: icd_infcapirt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.4.12 ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government (icrg_qog)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_icrg_qog

Original tag: icrg_qog

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: The PRS Group et al. (2025)

Description:

The mean value of the ICRG variables 'Corruption', 'Law and Order' and 'Bureaucracy Quality', scaled from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government.

Corruption:

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:

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:

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 https://epub.prsgroup.com/products/icrg

2.14.4.13 Hanson and Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capacity)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lld_capacity

Original tag: lld_capacity

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Hanson & Sigman (2021)

Description:

Hanson
amp; 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.

2.14.4.14 Standard Deviation for Hanson and Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capstd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lld_capstd

Original tag: lld_capstd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Hanson & Sigman (2021)

Description:

Standard Deviation for Hanson
amp; Sigman´s State Capacity Estimate.

2.14.4.15 Basic Human Needs (SPI) (spi_bn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_spi_bn

Original tag: spi_bn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.4.16 Foundations of Wellbeing (SPI) (spi_fob)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_spi_fob

Original tag: spi_fob

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.4.17 Opportunity (SPI) (spi_opp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_spi_opp

Original tag: spi_opp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.4.18 Social Progress Index (spi_ospi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_spi_ospi

Original tag: spi_ospi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.4.19 Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_cpi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ti_cpi

Original tag: ti_cpi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2024)

Description:

Corruption Perceptions Index. Scale of 0-100 where 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 100 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.

2.14.4.20 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (ti_cpi_max)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ti_cpi_max

Original tag: ti_cpi_max

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2024)

Description:

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range. Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

2.14.4.21 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2024)

Description:

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range (Old methodology). Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

2.14.4.22 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (ti_cpi_min)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ti_cpi_min

Original tag: ti_cpi_min

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2024)

Description:

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range. Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

2.14.4.23 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2024)

Description:

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range (Old methodology). Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

2.14.4.24 Corruption Perceptions Index (old methodology) (ti_cpi_om)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ti_cpi_om

Original tag: ti_cpi_om

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2024)

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.

2.14.4.25 Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_se)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ti_se

Original tag: ti_se

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2024)

Description:

Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index.

2.14.4.26 Academic Freedom Index (vdem_academ)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_academ

Original tag: vdem_academ

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Description:

Academic Freedom Index

Question: To what extent is academic freedom respected?

Clarification: 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.

2.14.4.27 Political corruption index (vdem_corr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_corr

Original tag: vdem_corr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Description:

Political corruption index

Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt (0) to more corrupt (1) (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).

2.14.4.28 Election vote buying (vdem_elvotbuy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_elvotbuy

Original tag: vdem_elvotbuy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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.

Responses:

0: Yes. There was systematic, widespread, and almost nationwide vote/turnout buying by

almost all parties and candidates.

1: Yes, some. There were non-systematic but rather common vote-buying efforts, even if only

in some parts of the country or by one or a few parties.

2: Restricted. Money and/or personal gifts were distributed by parties or candidates but these

offerings were more about meeting an 'entry-ticket' expectation and less about actual vote

choice or turnout, even if a smaller number of individuals may also be persuaded.

3: Almost none. There was limited use of money and personal gifts, or these attempts were

limited to a few small areas of the country. In all, they probably affected less than a few

percent of voters.

4: None. There was no evidence of vote/turnout buying.

2.14.4.29 Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges (vdem_exbribe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_exbribe
Original tag: vdem_exbribe
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)
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?

Responses:

0: It is routine and expected.

1: It happens more often than not in dealings with the executive.

2: It happens but is unpredictable: those dealing with the executive find it hard to predict

when an inducement will be necessary.

3: It happens occasionally but is not expected.

4: It never, or hardly ever, happens.

2.14.4.30 Public sector corrupt exchanges (vdem_excrptps)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_excrptps

Original tag: vdem_excrptps

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Description:

Public sector corrupt exchanges

Question: How routinely do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response.

Responses:

0: Extremely common. Most public sector employees are systematically involved in petty but

corrupt exchanges almost all the time.

1: Common. Such petty but corrupt exchanges occur regularly involving a majority of public

employees.

2: Sometimes. About half or less than half of public sector employees engage in such exchanges

for petty gains at times.

3: Scattered. A small minority of public sector employees engage in petty corruption from

time to time.

4: No. Never, or hardly ever.

2.14.4.31 Executive corruption index (vdem_execorr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_execorr

Original tag: vdem_execorr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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 point estimates for this index have been reversed such that the directionality is opposite to the input variables. That is, lower scores indicate a normatively better situation (e.g. more democratic) and higher scores a normatively worse situation (e.g. less democratic). Note that this directionality is opposite of that of other V-Dem indices, which generally run from normatively worse to better.

Aggregation: VDem estimates the index by averaging two indicators: executive bribery and executive embezzlement.

2.14.4.32 Executive embezzlement and theft (vdem_exembez)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_exembez

Original tag: vdem_exembez

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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?

Responses:

0: Constantly. Members of the executive act as though all public resources were their personal

or family property.

1: Often. Members of the executive are responsible stewards of selected public resources but

treat the rest like personal property.

2: About half the time. Members of the executive are about as likely to be responsible stewards

of selected public resources as they are to treat them like personal property.

3: Occasionally. Members of the executive are responsible stewards of most public resources

but treat selected others like personal property.

4: Never, or hardly ever. Members of the executive are almost always responsible stewards of

public resources and keep them separate from personal or family property.

2.14.4.33 Public sector theft (vdem_exthftps)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_exthftps
Original tag: vdem_exthftps
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)
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 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.

Responses:

0: Constantly. Public sector employees act as though all public resources were their personal

or family property.

1: Often. Public sector employees are responsible stewards of selected public resources but

treat the rest like personal property.

2: About half the time. Public sector employees are about as likely to be responsible stewards

of selected public resources as they are to treat them like personal property.

3: Occasionally. Public sector employees are responsible stewards of most public resources but

treat selected others like personal property.

4: Never, or hardly ever. Public sector employees are almost always responsible stewards of

public resources and keep them separate from personal or family property.

2.14.4.34 Legislature corrupt activities (vdem_gcrrpt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_gcrrpt
Original tag: vdem_gcrrpt
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)
Description:

Legislature corrupt activities

Question: 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.

Responses:

0: Commonly. Most legislators probably engage in these activities.

1: Often. Many legislators probably engage in these activities.

2: Sometimes. Some legislators probably engage in these activities.

3: Very occasionally. There may be a few legislators who engage in these activities but the

vast majority do not.

4: Never, or hardly ever.

2.14.4.35 Public sector corruption index (vdem_pubcorr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_pubcorr
Original tag: vdem_pubcorr
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)
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 point estimates for this index have been reversed such that the directionality is

opposite to the input variables. That is, lower scores indicate a normatively better situation (e.g. more democratic) and higher scores a normatively worse situation (e.g. less democratic). Note that this directionality is opposite of that of other V-Dem indices, which generally run from normatively worse to better.

Aggregation: VDem estimates the index by averaging two indicators: public sector bribery and embezzlement.

2.14.4.36 Control of Corruption, Estimate (wbgi_cce)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_cce

Original tag: wbgi_cce

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

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'.

2.14.4.37 Control of Corruption, Number of Sources (wbgi_ccn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_ccn

Original tag: wbgi_ccn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Control of Corruption - Number of Sources.

2.14.4.38 Control of Corruption, Standard Error (wbgi_ccs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_ccs

Original tag: wbgi_ccs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.

2.14.4.39 Government Effectiveness, Estimate (wbgi_gee)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_gee

Original tag: wbgi_gee

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

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.

2.14.4.40 Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources (wbgi_gen)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_gen

Original tag: wbgi_gen

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources.

2.14.4.41 Government Effectiveness, Standard Error (wbgi_ges)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_ges

Original tag: wbgi_ges

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.

2.14.4.42 O'Reilly and Murphy Baseline State Capacity (sci_base)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_sci_base

Original tag: sci_base

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Comprehensive State Capacity is measured using the first principal component of the four measures: 'particularistic or public goods', 'rigorous and impartial public administration', 'rule of law', and 'state authority over territory'.

When calculating this variable, loadings derived from the principal component analysis of the most recent V-Dem data (v12) has been used.

2.14.4.43 O'Reilly and Murphy Comprehensive State Capacity Index (sci_comp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_sci_comp

Original tag: sci_comp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Comprehensive State Capacity is measured using the first principal component of the six measures: 'particularistic or public goods', 'rigorous and impartial public administration', 'educational equality', 'rule of law', 'state authority over territory' and 'state fiscal source of revenue'.

When calculating this variable, loadings derived from the principal component analysis of the most recent V-Dem data (v12) has been used.

2.14.4.44 O'Reilly and Murphy Fiscal State Capacity Index (sci_fisc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_sci_fisc

Original tag: sci_fisc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

O'Reilly
amp; Murphy's Fiscal State Capacity is measured using the first principal component of the five measures: 'particularistic or public goods', 'rigorous and impartial public administration', 'rule of law', 'state authority over territory' and 'state fiscal source of revenue'. This variable notes the slight conceptual ambiguity of 'educational equality' data included in the Comprehensive State Capacity variable, dropping them and re-running the principal component analysis.

When calculating this variable, loadings derived from the principal component analysis of the most recent V-Dem data (v12) has been used.

2.14.4.45 Coordination Capacity Sub-index (bgi_ccs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bgi_ccs

Original tag: bgi_ccs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Coordination capacity concerns the ability of state institutions to organize collective action. This includes elite cohesion in relation to shared policy goals, under which bureaucratic coordination is possible.

2.14.4.46 Democratic Accountability Index (bgi_dai)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bgi_dai

Original tag: bgi_dai

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Democratic accountability is the ability of a political system to allow citizens to hold government accountable. We distinguish between three types of accountability: institutional (horizontal), electoral (vertical), and societal (diagonal)

2.14.4.47 Delivery Capacity Sub-index (bgi_dcs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bgi_dcs

Original tag: bgi_dcs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Delivery capacity is the ability of government and public administration to deliver policies. In essence, this concerns conditions that enable 'street-level bureaucrats' to implement state goals on the ground.

2.14.4.48 Electoral Accountability Sub-index (bgi_eas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bgi_eas

Original tag: bgi_eas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Electoral (vertical) accountability refers the range of actions and mechanisms that citizens can use to hold governments accountable. This includes organization in political parties and participation in free and fair elections

2.14.4.49 Environmental Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_enpgs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bgi_enpgs

Original tag: bgi_enpgs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Environmental public goods are public goods that are only continually available if states are able to conserve ecosystems and make sustainable water systems and energy sources affordable.

2.14.4.50 Economic Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_epgs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bgi_epgs

Original tag: bgi_epgs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

We conceptualize economic public goods provision with [six] concepts:

1) food security (measured using a food vulnerability index);

2) productive knowledge (measured via an economic complexity index);

3) vulnerable employment;

4) employment;

5) (access to) healthcare;

6) inequality reduction.

2.14.4.51 Fiscal Capacity Sub-index (bgi_fcs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bgi_fcs

Original tag: bgi_fcs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Measures the state's ability to extract revenue (taxation) and manage its budget effectively. We operationalize fiscal capacity with variables relating to 4 concepts: 1) actual tax revenue (1 variable); 2) tax administration (3 variables); 3) central bank reserves (population-adjusted); and 4) the percent of government expenses required for interest payments.

2.14.4.52 Institutional Accountability Sub-index (bgi_ias)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bgi_ias

Original tag: bgi_ias

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Institutional (horizontal) accountability concerns the ability of state institutions to control the government by requesting information, questioning public officials and punishing wrong behavior. The relevant state institutions are the legislature, the judiciary, and more specific oversight agencies such as ombudsmen, prosecutor and comptroller generals

2.14.4.53 Public Goods Provision Index (bgi_pgpi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bgi_pgpi

Original tag: bgi_pgpi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Public goods are goods and services from which citizens of a state cannot be excluded... We distinguish between three types of public goods: social public goods, economic public goods and environmental public goods.

2.14.4.54 Societal Accountability Sub-index (bgi_sas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bgi_sas

Original tag: bgi_sas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Societal (diagonal) accountability captures the extent to which civil society organizations and the media are able to hold the government accountable. The assumption is that informal mechanisms such as street-level mobilization and investigative journalism can increase institutional and electoral accountability.

2.14.4.55 State Capacity Index (bgi_sci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bgi_sci

Original tag: bgi_sci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
State capacity is the ability of the state to mobilize resources, enforce laws, and administer calls for collective action.

2.14.4.56 Social Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_spgs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bgi_spgs

Original tag: bgi_spgs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Social public goods are public goods that enable the population to live a healthy life and to acquire a basic education.

2.14.5 Political System

This category includes variables describing the rules of the political system (presidential or parliamentary system), the chief executive (years in office), regime type, stability (age of present regime), and checks and balances as well as aspects of federalism.

2.14.5.1 Official Religion (biu_offrel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_biu_offrel

Original tag: biu_offrel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Fox et al. (2018)

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

2.14.5.2 Dichotomous democracy measure (bmr_dem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bmr_dem

Original tag: bmr_dem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Boix et al. (2022)

Description:
Dichotomous democracy measure.

2.14.5.3 Number of previous democratic breakdowns (bmr_dembr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bmr_dembr

Original tag: bmr_dembr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Boix et al. (2022)

Description:

Previous number of democratic breakdowns.

2.14.5.4 Consecutive years of current regime type (bmr_demdur)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bmr_demdur

Original tag: bmr_demdur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Boix et al. (2022)

Description:

Consecutive years of current regime type.

2.14.5.5 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Boix et al. (2022)

Description:

This variable adjusts the democracy index by also requiring that at least half of the adult women have the right to vote.

2.14.5.6 Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries) (bmr_demmis)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bmr_demmis

Original tag: bmr_demmis

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Boix et al. (2022)

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.

2.14.5.7 Democratic transition (bmr_demtran)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_bmr_demtran

Original tag: bmr_demtran

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Boix et al. (2022)

Description:

(-1) Democratic breakdown

(0) No change

(1) Democratic transition

2.14.5.8 No. of chambers in parliament (br_chpar)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_chpar

Original tag: br_chpar

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:
Total number of chambers in parliament.

2.14.5.9 Is the country a colony (br_col)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_col
Original tag: br_col
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)
Description:
Is the country a colony? (0: No 1: Yes)

2.14.5.10 Is the country's regime communist / socialist (br_com)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_com
Original tag: br_com
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)
Description:
Is the country's regime communist / socialist? (0: No 1: Yes)

2.14.5.11 Is the country in the Commonwealth (br_cw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_cw
Original tag: br_cw
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)
Description:
Is the country a member of the British Commonwealth? (0: No 1: Yes)

2.14.5.12 Is the country a democracy (br_dem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_dem
Original tag: br_dem
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)
Description:
Is the country democratic or not?

Following Cheibub, Gandhi, 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)

2.14.5.13 Typology of political institutions (br_elect)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_elect
Original tag: br_elect
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)
Description:
Alternative democracy indicator capturing degree of multi-party competition. (0: No elections 1: Single-party elections 2: Non-democratic multi-party elections 3: Democratic elections).

2.14.5.14 Is the country a monarchy (br_mon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_mon

Original tag: br_mon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Is the country a hereditary monarchy? (0: No 1: Yes)

2.14.5.15 New constitution implemented (br_newconst)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_newconst

Original tag: br_newconst

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Whether a new constitution was implemented (0: No 1: Yes)

2.14.5.16 Is the political system presidential (br_pres)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_pres

Original tag: br_pres

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Is the political system presidential? (0: No 1: Yes)

2.14.5.17 Did the main regime change (br_regch)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_regch

Original tag: br_regch

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

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).

2.14.5.18 Component 1: Chief executive officer (cbi_cceo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_cceo

Original tag: cbi_cceo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

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).

2.14.5.19 Component 2: Objectives (cbi_cobj)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_cobj

Original tag: cbi_cobj

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

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).

2.14.5.20 Component 3: Policy formulation (cbi_cpol)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cbi_cpol

Original tag: cbi_cpol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

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).

2.14.5.21 Reference in Constitution to Democracy (ccp_democ)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_democ

Original tag: ccp_democ

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution refer to 'democracy' or 'democratic'?

1. Yes

2. No

2.14.5.22 Legislative Initiative Allowed (ccp_initiat)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_initiat

Original tag: ccp_initiat

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Does the constitution provide for the ability of individuals to propose legislative initiatives?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

2.14.5.23 Reference in Constitution to Socialism (ccp_socialsm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_socialsm

Original tag: ccp_socialsm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution refer to 'socialism' or 'socialist'?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

2.14.5.24 Democracy (chga_demo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chga_demo

Original tag: chga_demo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Cheibub et al. (2010)

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

2.14.5.25 Regime Institutions (chga_hinst)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chga_hinst

Original tag: chga_hinst

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Cheibub et al. (2010)

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.

2.14.5.26 Whether the autocratic regime ended in the year (chisols_autend)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_autend

Original tag: chisols_autend

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 when a particular autocratic subregime ends either in a nondemocratic country-year (chisols_auttrans coded 1) or in the first democratic year following an autocratic subregime (chisols_regtrans coded 1), 0 if no autocratic subregime ends during a nondemocratic country-year, and -9 for not applicable for all democratic country years except for the first democratic year following an autocratic subregime.

(See section 6.4 of the data manual for more details:

http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf)

2.14.5.27 Whether the autocracy type of the state changed in the year (chisols_auttrans)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_auttrans

Original tag: chisols_auttrans

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 when there is a transition from one autocratic subregime to another (e.g. a change from military to personalist or military-single-party to military) in a non-democratic country-year, 0 if there is no transition among autocratic subregimes in a non-democratic country-year, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

(See section 6.4 of the data manual for more details:

http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf)

2.14.5.28 Whether the state was democratic in the year (chisols_dem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_dem

Original tag: chisols_dem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if the country is democratic, 0 if it is non-democratic, and -88 for transition years (i.e. years that Polity codes as transition years and that the authors have not been able to categorize as democratic or non-democratic according to their coding rules).

Coding rules are available at http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf

2.14.5.29 Whether the democracy type of the state changed in the year (chisols_demtrans)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_demtrans

Original tag: chisols_demtrans

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 when there is a transition from one democratic subregime to another (e.g. a

change from parliamentary to presidential) in a democratic country-year, 0 when there is no

transition among democratic subregimes in a democratic country-year, and -9 for not applicable

if the country-year is nondemocratic.

See the section 6.4 of the data manual available here:

http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf

2.14.5.30 Whether the state is a hybrid regime in the year (chisols_hybrid)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_hybrid

Original tag: chisols_hybrid

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by an autocratic hybrid regime (military-personalist, military-single-party, personalist-single-party, or military-personalist-single-party), 0 if it is a pure autocratic system, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.14.5.31 Whether the state is an indirect military regime in the year (chisols_indmil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_indmil

Original tag: chisols_indmil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by indirect military rule, 0 if it is not characterized by indirect military rule, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.14.5.32 Whether the state is a military regime in the year (chisols_mil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_mil

Original tag: chisols_mil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by a military, military-single-party, military-personalist, or military-personalist-single-party system, 0 if it is not pure military or a military hybrid, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.14.5.33 Whether the state is mixed in the year (chisols_mixed)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_mixed

Original tag: chisols_mixed

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a democratic country-year is characterized by a mixed presidential-parliamentary system, 0 if it is not mixed, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is not democratic.

2.14.5.34 Whether the state is a monarchy in the year (chisols_mon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_mon

Original tag: chisols_mon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by a monarchy, 0 if it is not monarchical, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.14.5.35 Whether the state was not independent in the year (chisols_nonindep)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_nonindep

Original tag: chisols_nonindep

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Dummy variable that is coded 1 if the country was not independent at any point during the year according to the Correlates of War state system membership data and 0 otherwise.

2.14.5.36 Whether the state is an oligarchy (chisols_olig)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_olig

Original tag: chisols_olig

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by oligarchy, 0 if it is not characterized by oligarchy, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.14.5.37 Whether the state is not one of the other Geddes et al types (chisols_other)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_other

Original tag: chisols_other

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if the non-democratic country-year does not meet the criteria for any of the autocratic subregime type categories, 0 if it is another type of autocratic regime, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.14.5.38 Whether the state is parliamentary in the year (chisols_parl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_parl

Original tag: chisols_parl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a democratic country-year is characterized by a parliamentary system, 0 if it is not parliamentary, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is not democratic.

2.14.5.39 Whether the state is a personalist regime in the year (chisols_per)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_per

Original tag: chisols_per

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized as a personalist, military-personalist, single-party-personalist, or military-personalist-single-party system, 0 if it is not pure personalist or a personalist hybrid, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.14.5.40 Whether the state was presidential in the year (chisols_pres)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_pres

Original tag: chisols_pres

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a democratic country-year is characterized by a presidential system, 0 if it is not presidential, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is not democratic.

2.14.5.41 Whether the regime type of the state changed in the year (chisols_regtrans)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_regtrans

Original tag: chisols_regtrans

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 when there is a regime transition from democracy to autocracy or a regime transition from autocracy to democracy and 0 otherwise. (See section 6.4 of the dataset manual for more details: http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf)

2.14.5.42 Number of SOLS changes in the year (chisols_solschange)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_solschange

Original tag: chisols_solschange

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

This variable codes the number of support of leadership changes in the year of reference.

This variable is equal to the count of SOLS changes during the country-year in which the new SOLS was in power for more than 30 days in a row. Coded 0 if there are no SOLS changes in the year that last more than 30 days in total. This count variable does not include minor SOLS changes nor SOLS changes that last less than 30 days.

The conceptual definition of change in the source of leader support, i.e., SOLS change, is: a case in which the subset of societal groups whose support allows a leader to retain and exercise power is different from the subset of societal groups whose support allowed the leader's predecessor to retain and exercise power. Operationally, this required the authors first to identify who the leader of a state is and when leadership transitions occur, and then to identify the groups necessary for a leader to retain and exercise power.

2.14.5.43 Whether the state is a single-party regime in the year (chisols_sp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_sp

Original tag: chisols_sp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by a single-party, military-single-party, single-party-personalist, or military-personalist-single-party system, 0 if it is not pure single-party or a single-party hybrid, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.14.5.44 Whether the state is characterized by warlordism in the year (chisols_warlord)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_chisols_warlord

Original tag: chisols_warlord

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a nondemocratic country-year is characterized by warlordism, 0 if it is not characterized by warlordism, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.14.5.45 Accountability Transparency (diat_ati)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_diat_ati

Original tag: diat_ati

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Williams (2015)

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.

2.14.5.46 Information Transparency (diat_iti)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_diat_iti

Original tag: diat_iti

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Williams (2015)

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.

2.14.5.47 Transparency Index (diat_ti)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_diat_ti

Original tag: diat_ti

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Williams (2015)

Description:

The Transparency Index is a combined index of the Information Transparency Index and the Accountability Transparency Index.

2.14.5.48 Index of Globalization (dr_ig)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_dr_ig

Original tag: dr_ig

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Dreher (2006)

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.

2.14.5.49 Political Globalization (dr_pg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_dr_pg

Original tag: dr_pg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Dreher (2006)

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 the membership of international organisations and international treaties.

2.14.5.50 Online Service Index (egov_osi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_egov_osi

Original tag: egov_osi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2022)

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.

2.14.5.51 Political Pluralism and Participation (fh_ppp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_ppp

Original tag: fh_ppp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

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).

2.14.5.52 Political Rights (fh_pr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_pr

Original tag: fh_pr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

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).

2.14.5.53 Freedom Status (fh_status)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_status

Original tag: fh_status

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

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'.

2.14.5.54 Parliamentarism (gtm_parl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtm_parl

Original tag: gtm_parl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gerring et al. (2005)

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

2.14.5.55 Unitarism (gtm_unit)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtm_unit

Original tag: gtm_unit

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gerring et al. (2005)

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).

2.14.5.56 Independent Sub-Federal Unit (h_f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_h_f

Original tag: h_f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation:

Description:

Dummy variable coded 1 if there are independent sub-federal units (states, provinces, regions etc.) that impose substantive constraints on national fiscal policy.

2.14.5.57 Legislative Chamber (h_l1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_h_l1

Original tag: h_l1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation:

Description:

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective legislative chamber (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst).

2.14.5.58 2nd Legislative Chamber (h_l2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_h_l2

Original tag: h_l2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation:

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.

2.14.5.59 Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_h_polcon3

Original tag: h_polcon3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation:

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.

2.14.5.60 Political Constraints Index V (h_polcon5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_h_polcon5

Original tag: h_polcon5

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation:

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.

2.14.5.61 Regime Type (ht_regtype)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ht_regtype

Original tag: ht_regtype

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Teorell & Wahman (2018)

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

2.14.5.62 Regime Type (simplified) (ht_regtype1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ht_regtype1

Original tag: ht_regtype1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Teorell & Wahman (2018)

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

2.14.5.63 Appointment of Executive (iaep_ae)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_ae

Original tag: iaep_ae

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.14.5.64 Appointment of Regional Representatives (iaep_arr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_arr

Original tag: iaep_arr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.14.5.65 Executive Can Dissolve Legislature (iaep_ecdl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_ecdl

Original tag: iaep_ecdl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:

According to the constitution, can an executive dissolve the legislature?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.5.66 Executive is Member of Legislature (iaep_eml)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_eml

Original tag: iaep_eml

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.14.5.67 Executive Veto Power (iaep_evp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_evp
Original tag: iaep_evp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:

Does an executive have constitutional veto power over laws passed by the legislature?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.5.68 Legislature Approves Budget (iaep_lap)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_lap
Original tag: iaep_lap
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:

Does an executive have to secure legislative approval for the budget?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.5.69 Legislature Can Remove Executive (iaep_lcre)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_lcre
Original tag: iaep_lcre
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:
According to the constitution, can the legislature remove an executive from office?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.5.70 Some other executive have the power to introduce legislation (iaep_lego)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_lego
Original tag: iaep_lego
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
Does some other executive have the power to introduce legislation in the legislature?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.5.71 Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties (iaep_lrit)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_lrit
Original tag: iaep_lrit
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
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)

2.14.5.72 Legislature Veto Power (iaep_lvp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_lvp

Original tag: iaep_lvp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.14.5.73 Some other executive have the power to use force abroad (iaep_milo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_milo

Original tag: iaep_milo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:

Is the power to use military force vested in some other executive?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.5.74 Official State Party (iaep_osp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_osp

Original tag: iaep_osp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:

Is there an official state party?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.5.75 Unitary or Federal State (iaep_ufs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_ufs

Original tag: iaep_ufs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.14.5.76 Bicameral System (jw_bicameral)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_bicameral

Original tag: jw_bicameral

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Equals 1 whenever a country has a bicameral legislature.

2.14.5.77 Single Party System (jw_oneparty)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_oneparty

Original tag: jw_oneparty

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Dummy variable, 1 if single-party system.

2.14.5.78 Cluster memberships based on means (kun_cluster)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_cluster

Original tag: kun_cluster

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)

Description:

Cluster membership based on means.

2.14.5.79 Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages) (kun_polabs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_polabs

Original tag: kun_polabs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)

Description:

Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages).

2.14.5.80 Political institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_polrel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_polrel

Original tag: kun_polrel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)

Description:

Political institutional quality (relative factor scores).

2.14.5.81 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqrpol_all)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_wiqrpol_all

Original tag: kun_wiqrpol_all

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)

Description:

Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

2.14.5.82 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqrpol_full)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_wiqrpol_full

Original tag: kun_wiqrpol_full

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

2.14.5.83 Regime Durability (p_durable)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_p_durable

Original tag: p_durable

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Marshall & Gurr (2020)

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.

2.14.5.84 Revised Combined Polity Score (p_polity2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_p_polity2

Original tag: p_polity2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Marshall & Gurr (2020)

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.

2.14.5.85 Index of Democratization (van_index)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_van_index

Original tag: van_index

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Vanhanen (2019)

Description:

The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.

2.14.5.86 Deliberative democracy index (vdem_delibdem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_delibdem

Original tag: vdem_delibdem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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.

2.14.5.87 Deliberative component index (vdem_dl_delib)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_dl_delib

Original tag: vdem_dl_delib

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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.

2.14.5.88 Electoral component index (vdem_edcomp_thick)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_edcomp_thick

Original tag: vdem_edcomp_thick

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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.

2.14.5.89 Egalitarian component index (vdem_egal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_egal

Original tag: vdem_egal

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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, equal access index and equal distribution of resources.

2.14.5.90 Egalitarian democracy index (vdem_egaldem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_egaldem

Original tag: vdem_egaldem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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; 3 groups and individuals enjoy equal access to power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

2.14.5.91 Liberal democracy index (vdem_libdem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_libdem

Original tag: vdem_libdem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Description:

Liberal democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal 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. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

2.14.5.92 Liberal component index (vdem_liberal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_liberal

Original tag: vdem_liberal

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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.

2.14.5.93 Participatory component index (vdem_partip)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_partip

Original tag: vdem_partip

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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, elected local government power or elected regional government power — whichever has a higher score — and direct popular vote.

2.14.5.94 Participatory democracy index (vdem_partipdem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_partipdem

Original tag: vdem_partipdem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Description:

Participatory democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy 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. To make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

2.14.5.95 Electoral democracy index (vdem_polyarchy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_polyarchy

Original tag: vdem_polyarchy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Description:

Electoral democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarification: 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 weighted average

of the indices measuring freedom of association thick, clean elections, freedom of expression, elected officials, and suffrage and, on the other, the five-way multiplicative 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 partial '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 subcomponents with the one exception of the non-electoral component.

2.14.5.96 Voice and Accountability, Estimate (wbgi_vae)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_vae

Original tag: wbgi_vae

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

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.

2.14.5.97 Voice and Accountability, Number of Sources (wbgi_van)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_van

Original tag: wbgi_van

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources.

2.14.5.98 Voice and Accountability, Standard Error (wbgi_vas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_vas

Original tag: wbgi_vas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.

2.14.5.99 World Uncertainty Index (wui_wui)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wui_wui

Original tag: wui_wui

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

World Uncertainty Index (WUI) was constructed for an unbalanced panel of 143 individual countries on a quarterly basis from 1952. This is the first attempt to construct a panel uncertainty index for a large set of developed and developing countries. The index reflects the frequencies of the word "uncertainty" (and its variants) in the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) country reports. To make the WUI comparable across countries, authors scale the raw counts by the total number of words in each report — the number of "uncertainty" words per thousand words.

2.14.5.100 Regimes of the world with ambiguous cases (vdem_regimeamb)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_regimeamb

Original tag: vdem_regimeamb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Answer to the question: 'How can the political regime overall be classified considering the competitiveness of access to power (polyarchy) as well as liberal principles?'

0. Closed autocracy: No multiparty elections for the chief executive or the legislature.

1. Closed autocracy upper bound: Same as closed autocracy, but the confidence intervals of the multiparty election indicators overlap the level of electoral autocracies.

2. Electoral autocracy lower bound: Same as electoral autocracy, but the confidence intervals

of one or both of the multiparty election indicators overlap the level of closed autocracies.

3. Electoral autocracy: De-jure multiparty elections for the chief executive and the legislature, but failing to achieve that elections are free and fair, or de-facto multiparty, or a minimum level of Dahl's institutional prerequisites of polyarchy as measured by V-Dem's Electoral Democracy Index.

4. Electoral autocracy upper bound: Same as electoral autocracy, but the upper bounds of

the confidence intervals of the indicators for free and fair and multiparty elections and the Electoral Democracy Index overlap the level of electoral democracies.

5. Electoral democracy lower bound: Same as electoral democracy, but the lower bounds of

the confidence intervals of the indicators for free and fair, or multiparty or the Electoral Democracy Index overlap the level of electoral autocracies.

6. Electoral democracy: Free and fair multiparty elections and a minimum level of Dahl's institutional prerequisites for polyarchy as measured by V- Dem's Electoral Democracy Index, but either access to justice, or transparent law enforcement, or liberal principles of respect for personal liberties, rule of law, and judicial as well as legislative constraints on the executive not satisfied as measured by V-Dem's Liberal Component Index.

7. Electoral democracy upper bound: Same as electoral democracy, but the confidence intervals of the indicators for access to justice, and transparent law enforcement, and the liberal component index overlap the level of liberal democracies.

8. Liberal democracy lower bound: Same as liberal democracy, but the confidence intervals of the indicators for access to justice, and transparent law enforcement, and the liberal component index reaches the level of electoral democracies.

9. Liberal democracy: De-facto free and fair multiparty elections and a minimum level of Dahl's institutional prerequisites for polyarchy as measured by V- Dem's Electoral

Democracy Index are guaranteed as well as access to justice, transparent law enforcement and the liberal principles of respect for personal liberties, rule of law, and judicial as well as legislative constraints on the executive satisfied as measured by V-Dem's Liberal Component Index.

2.14.6 Religion

This category includes variables regarding numbers of followers of specific religions and the status of religion in the constitution.

2.14.6.1 Religious Legislation (biu_relleg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_biu_relleg

Original tag: biu_relleg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Fox et al. (2018)

Description:

This variable refers to laws or government policies which legislate or otherwise support aspects of religion. This includes diverse laws and policies including the direct legislation of religious precepts, funding religion, religious monopolies on aspects of policy or law, and giving clergy and religious institution official powers or influence.

The variable ranges from 0-52. Higher scores indicate higher levels of religious legislation.

2.14.6.2 Freedom of Religion in Constitution (ccp_freerel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_freerel

Original tag: ccp_freerel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

2.14.6.3 Government Restrictions on Religious Practices (ciri_relfre)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_relfre

Original tag: ciri_relfre

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice their religious beliefs is subject to actual government restrictions. Citizens of whatever religious belief should be able to worship free from government interference. Additionally, citizens should be able to hold no religion at all.

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.

Members of the clergy should be able to advocate partisan political views freely, oppose government laws, support political candidates, and otherwise freely participate in politics without fear of government prosecution.

Some important questions to consider include: Does the government respect rights to religious expression, including the freedom to publish religious documents in foreign languages? Does religious belief affect membership in a ruling party or a career in government? Does the government prohibit promotion of one religion over another, or discriminate on the grounds of religion or belief? Does the government restrict the teaching or practice of any faith? Does the government discriminate against minority religious groups?

Scoring Scheme:

Government restrictions on religious practices are:

(0) Severe and Widespread

(1) Moderate

(2) Practically Absent

2.14.6.4 Religion Based Banning of Parties (iaep_rbbp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_rbbp

Original tag: iaep_rbbp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:

Does religious affiliation determine the banning of parties?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.6.5 Religion Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_religion2000)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_al_religion2000

Original tag: al_religion2000

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Religious Fractionalization in the year 2000. The variable reflects the 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 is the society.

2.14.7 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.

2.14.7.1 No. of coups (br_coup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_coup

Original tag: br_coup

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Total number of coups.

2.14.7.2 Whether an election was postponed (br_elecpost)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_elecpost

Original tag: br_elecpost

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Whether an election at the Parliament held that year was postponed from an earlier date (0: No, 1: Yes)

2.14.7.3 Whether an election was held during the year (br_elecyear)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_elecyear

Original tag: br_elecyear

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:
Whether an election at the Parliament was held that year (0: No, 1: Yes)

2.14.7.4 No. of failed coups (br_fcoup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_fcoup
Original tag: br_fcoup
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)
Description:
Number of failed coups.

2.14.7.5 Does the country have proportional voting (br_pvote)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_pvote
Original tag: br_pvote
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)
Description:
Is the electoral system characterized by including proportional representation? (0: No 1: Yes)

2.14.7.6 No. of successfull coups (br_scoup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_scoup
Original tag: br_scoup
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)
Description:
Number of successful coups.

2.14.7.7 Full suffrage (br_suff)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_br_suff
Original tag: br_suff
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)
Description:
Whether the electoral system attributes full suffrage (0: No 1: Yes)

2.14.7.8 Contestation (standardized version) (cam_contest)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cam_contest
Original tag: cam_contest
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Coppedge et al. (2008)
Description:
Contestation standardized to be comparable across years.

2.14.7.9 Inclusiveness (standardized version) (cam_inclusive)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cam_inclusive
Original tag: cam_inclusive
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Coppedge et al. (2008)
Description:
Inclusiveness standardized to be comparable across years.

2.14.7.10 Electoral Self-Determination (ciri_elecsd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_elecsd

Original tag: ciri_elecsd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

The right of citizens to freely determine their own political system and leadership is known as the right to self-determination. Enjoyment of this right means that citizens have both the legal right and the ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them through periodic, free, and fair elections held on the basis of universal adult suffrage. To what extent do citizens have freedom of political choice and have the legal right and ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them?

Scoring Scheme:

The right of citizens to change their government through free and fair elections is:

(0) Not respected (neither free nor fair elections)

(1) Limited (moderately free and fair elections)

(2) Generally respected (very free and fair elections)

2.14.7.11 Number of changes in government per year (cpds_chg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_chg

Original tag: cpds_chg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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).

2.14.7.12 Effective number of parties on the seats level (cpds_enps)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_enps

Original tag: cpds_enps

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Effective number of parties on the seats level according to the formula proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979).

2.14.7.13 Effective number of parties on the votes level (cpds_enpv)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_enpv

Original tag: cpds_enpv

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Effective number of parties on the votes level according to the formula proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979).

2.14.7.14 Electoral fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_frel

Original tag: cpds_frel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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).

2.14.7.15 Legislative fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frleg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_frleg

Original tag: cpds_frleg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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).

2.14.7.16 Cabinet composition (Schmidt index) (cpds_govlr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_govlr

Original tag: cpds_govlr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.7.17 Government support (seat share of all parties in government) (cpds_govsup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_govsup

Original tag: cpds_govsup

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Total government support: seat share of all parties in government. Weighted by the numbers of days in office in a given year.

2.14.7.18 Share of seats in parliament: agrarian (cpds_la)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_la

Original tag: cpds_la

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as agrarian.

2.14.7.19 Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance (cpds_lall)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lall

Original tag: cpds_lall

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as electoral alliance.

2.14.7.20 Share of seats in parliament: communist (cpds_lcom)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lcom

Original tag: cpds_lcom

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as communist.

2.14.7.21 Share of seats in parliament: conservative (cpds_lcon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lcon

Original tag: cpds_lcon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as conservative.

2.14.7.22 Share of seats in parliament: ethnic (cpds_le)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_le

Original tag: cpds_le

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as ethnic.

2.14.7.23 Share of seats in parliament: feminist (cpds_lfe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lfe

Original tag: cpds_lfe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as feminist.

2.14.7.24 Share of seats in parliament: green (cpds_lg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lg

Original tag: cpds_lg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as green.

2.14.7.25 Share of seats in parliament: liberal (cpds_ll)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_ll

Original tag: cpds_ll

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as liberal.

2.14.7.26 Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist (cpds_lls)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lls
Original tag: cpds_lls
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as left-socialist.

2.14.7.27 Share of seats in parliament: monarchist (cpds_lmo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lmo
Original tag: cpds_lmo
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as monarchist.

2.14.7.28 Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled (cpds_lnl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lnl
Original tag: cpds_lnl
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as non-labelled.

2.14.7.29 Share of seats in parliament: other (cpds_lo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lo
Original tag: cpds_lo
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as other.

2.14.7.30 Share of seats in parliament: protest (cpds_lp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lp
Original tag: cpds_lp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as protest.

2.14.7.31 Share of seats in parliament: post-communist (cpds_lpc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lpc
Original tag: cpds_lpc
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as post-communist.

2.14.7.32 Share of seats in parliament: pensioners (cpds_lpen)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lpen
Original tag: cpds_lpen
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as pensioners.

2.14.7.33 Share of seats in parliament: personalist (cpds_lper)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lper
Original tag: cpds_lper
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as personalist.

2.14.7.34 Share of seats in parliament: right (cpds_lr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lr
Original tag: cpds_lr
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as right.

2.14.7.35 Share of seats in parliament: regionalist (cpds_lreg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lreg
Original tag: cpds_lreg
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as regionalist.

2.14.7.36 Share of seats in parliament: religious (cpds_lrel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_lrel
Original tag: cpds_lrel
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as religious.

2.14.7.37 Share of seats in parliament: social democratic (cpds_ls)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_ls
Original tag: cpds_ls
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as social democratic.

2.14.7.38 Type of Government (cpds_tg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_tg
Original tag: cpds_tg
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Type of government based on the following classification:

1. Single-party majority government: One party takes all government seats and has a parliamentary majority.

2. Minimal winning coalition: All participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [gt;50.0percent].

3. Surplus coalition: Coalition governments that exceed the minimal-winning criterion [gt;50.0percent].

4. Single-party minority government: The party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [lt;50.0percent].

5. Multi-party minority government: The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [lt;50.0percent].

6. Caretaker government: Governments that should simply maintain the status quo.

7. Technocratic government: Led by a technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo.

2.14.7.39 Share of votes: agrarian (cpds_va)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_va

Original tag: cpds_va

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as agrarian.

2.14.7.40 Share of votes: electoral alliance (cpds_vall)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vall

Original tag: cpds_vall

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as electoral alliance.

2.14.7.41 Share of votes: communist (cpds_vcom)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vcom

Original tag: cpds_vcom

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as communist.

2.14.7.42 Share of votes: conservative (cpds_vcon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vcon

Original tag: cpds_vcon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as conservative.

2.14.7.43 Share of votes: ethnic (cpds_ve)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_ve
Original tag: cpds_ve
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as ethnic.

2.14.7.44 Share of votes: feminist (cpds_vfe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vfe
Original tag: cpds_vfe
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as feminist.

2.14.7.45 Share of votes: green (cpds_vg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vg
Original tag: cpds_vg
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as green.

2.14.7.46 Share of votes: liberal (cpds_vl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vl
Original tag: cpds_vl
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as liberal.

2.14.7.47 Share of votes: left-socialist (cpds_vls)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vls
Original tag: cpds_vls
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as left-socialist.

2.14.7.48 Share of votes: monarchist (cpds_vmo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vmo
Original tag: cpds_vmo
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as monarchist.

2.14.7.49 Share of votes: non-labelled (cpds_vnl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vnl
Original tag: cpds_vnl
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as non-labelled.

2.14.7.50 Share of votes: other (cpds_vo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vo

Original tag: cpds_vo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as other.

2.14.7.51 Share of votes: protest (cpds_vp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vp

Original tag: cpds_vp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as protest.

2.14.7.52 Share of votes: post-communist (cpds_vpcom)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vpcom

Original tag: cpds_vpcom

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as post-communist.

2.14.7.53 Share of votes: pensioners (cpds_vpen)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vpen

Original tag: cpds_vpen

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as pensioners.

2.14.7.54 Share of votes: personalist (cpds_vper)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vper

Original tag: cpds_vper

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as personalist.

2.14.7.55 Share of votes: right (cpds_vr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vr

Original tag: cpds_vr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as right.

2.14.7.56 Share of votes: regionalist (cpds_vreg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vreg

Original tag: cpds_vreg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as regionalist.

2.14.7.57 Share of votes: religious (cpds_vrel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vrel

Original tag: cpds_vrel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as religious.

2.14.7.58 Share of votes: social democratic (cpds_vs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vs

Original tag: cpds_vs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as social democratic.

2.14.7.59 Voter turnout in election (cpds_vt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cpds_vt

Original tag: cpds_vt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Voter turnout in election.

2.14.7.60 Electoral Volatility - Parties above 1percent (2nd election in year) (dev_altv2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_dev_altv2

Original tag: dev_altv2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Emanuele (2015)

Description:

Electoral volatility caused by vote switching between existing parties in a second election in the same year.

2.14.7.61 Electoral Volatility - Parties below 1percent (2nd election in year) (dev_othv2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_dev_othv2

Original tag: dev_othv2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Emanuele (2015)

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.

2.14.7.62 Electoral Volatility - Parties entering/exiting party system (2nd election in ye (dev_regv2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_dev_regv2

Original tag: dev_regv2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Emanuele (2015)

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.

2.14.7.63 Electoral Volatility - Total (2nd election in year) (dev_tv2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_dev_tv2

Original tag: dev_tv2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Emanuele (2015)

Description:

Total electoral volatility in the party system in a second election in the same year.

2.14.7.64 Electoral Process (fh_ep)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_ep

Original tag: fh_ep

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

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).

2.14.7.65 Average District Magnitude (gol_adm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_adm

Original tag: gol_adm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

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.

2.14.7.66 Districts (gol_dist)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_dist

Original tag: gol_dist

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in an electoral tier.

2.14.7.67 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (gol_enep)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_enep

Original tag: gol_enep

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

Effective number of electoral parties.

2.14.7.68 Effective Number of Electoral Parties 1 (gol_enep1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_enep1

Original tag: gol_enep1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

The effective number of electoral parties once the ”other” category has been ”corrected” by using the least component method of bounds.

2.14.7.69 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others) (gol_enepo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_enepo

Original tag: gol_enepo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

The percentage of the vote going to parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

2.14.7.70 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (gol_enpp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_enpp

Original tag: gol_enpp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.

2.14.7.71 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties, other corrected (gol_enpp1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_enpp1

Original tag: gol_enpp1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

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.

2.14.7.72 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others) (gol_enppo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_enppo

Original tag: gol_enppo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

The percentage of seats won by parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

2.14.7.73 Electoral System Type-3 classes (gol_est)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_est

Original tag: gol_est

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

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

2.14.7.74 Electoral System Type-12 classes (gol_est_spec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_est_spec

Original tag: gol_est_spec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

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)

2.14.7.75 Institution (gol_inst)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_inst

Original tag: gol_inst

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

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.

2.14.7.76 Multi-Tier Type (gol_mt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_mt

Original tag: gol_mt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

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.

2.14.7.77 Number of Seats (gol_nos)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_nos

Original tag: gol_nos

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

This indicates the total number of seats in the lower house of the national legislature.

2.14.7.78 Electoral Formula used in an Electoral Tier (gol_pr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_pr

Original tag: gol_pr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

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.

2.14.7.79 Presidential Election (gol_preel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_preel

Original tag: gol_preel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

This is a dichotomous variable that takes on the value 1 if the election is presidential and 0 if the election is legislative.

2.14.7.80 Upper Seats (gol_upseat)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_upseat

Original tag: gol_upseat

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

This indicates the number of legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

2.14.7.81 Upper Tier (gol_uptier)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gol_uptier

Original tag: gol_uptier

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

This indicates the percentage of all legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

2.14.7.82 Proportional Representation (gtm_pr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gtm_pr

Original tag: gtm_pr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gerring et al. (2005)

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 Mgt;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.

2.14.7.83 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower) (h_alignl1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_h_alignl1

Original tag: h_alignl1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation:

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.

2.14.7.84 Legislative Fractionalization (lower) (h_lflo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_h_lflo

Original tag: h_lflo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation:

Description:

Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the lower legislative chamber will be from different parties.

2.14.7.85 Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions) (ht_partsz)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ht_partsz

Original tag: ht_partsz

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Teorell & Wahman (2018)

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.

2.14.7.86 Banning of Anti-System Parties (iaep_basp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_basp

Original tag: iaep_basp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:

Does an anti-system platform determine the banning of parties?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.7.87 Banned Parties (iaep_bp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_bp

Original tag: iaep_bp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:

Are there banned parties?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.7.88 Some other executive have the power to call elections (iaep_callo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_callo
Original tag: iaep_callo
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
Does some other executive have the power to call elections?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.7.89 Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties (iaep_ebbp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_ebbp
Original tag: iaep_ebbp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
Does ethnic makeup determine the banning of parties?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.7.90 Election of the Executive (iaep_ee)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_ee

Original tag: iaep_ee

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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)

2.14.7.91 Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_enlc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_enlc

Original tag: iaep_enlc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.14.7.92 Electoral System (iaep_es)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_es

Original tag: iaep_es

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.14.7.93 Independence of Selection of Executive (iaep_ise)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_ise

Original tag: iaep_ise

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.14.7.94 National Elections for an Executive (iaep_nee)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_nee

Original tag: iaep_nee

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.14.7.95 National Elections for the Legislature (iaep_nel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_nel

Original tag: iaep_nel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.14.7.96 No Parties Allowed (iaep_npa)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_npa

Original tag: iaep_npa

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:
Are no parties allowed?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.7.97 National Referendums (iaep_nr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_nr
Original tag: iaep_nr
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
Does the country hold national elections on referendum items?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.7.98 Parties with More than 5 Percent (iaep_pm5p)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_pm5p
Original tag: iaep_pm5p
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
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)

2.14.7.99 Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_pnlc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_pnlc

Original tag: iaep_pnlc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.14.7.100 Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates (iaep_pselc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_pselc

Original tag: iaep_pselc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.14.7.101 Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates (iaep_pvelc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_pvelc

Original tag: iaep_pvelc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.14.7.102 Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_snlc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_snlc

Original tag: iaep_snlc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.14.7.103 Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_legvt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ideavt_legvt

Original tag: ideavt_legvt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2024*b*)

Description:

Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

2.14.7.104 Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_s)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ipu_l_s

Original tag: ipu_l_s

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union (2024)

Description:

Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses).

2.14.7.105 Party Control over Ballot (lower/only house) (jw_avgballot)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_avgballot

Original tag: jw_avgballot

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.14.7.106 Sharing of Votes among Candidates (lower/only house) (jw_avgpool)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_avgpool

Original tag: jw_avgpool

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.14.7.107 Candidate or Party-specific Voting (lower/only house) (jw_avgvote)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_avgvote

Original tag: jw_avgvote

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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.

2.14.7.108 Dominant or Populous Tier (jw_domr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_domr

Original tag: jw_domr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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 \
amp; 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.

2.14.7.109 Year of Election (lower/only house) (jw_election)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_election

Original tag: jw_election

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to lower house.

2.14.7.110 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates (lower/only house) (jw_indy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_indy

Original tag: jw_indy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.14.7.111 Number of Coded Legislators (lower/only house) (jw_legsize)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_legsize

Original tag: jw_legsize

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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.

2.14.7.112 Average District Magnitude (lower/only house) (jw_mdist)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_mdist

Original tag: jw_mdist

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.14.7.113 Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdballot)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_mmdballot

Original tag: jw_mmdballot

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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).

2.14.7.114 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdpool)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_mmdpool

Original tag: jw_mmdpool

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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).

2.14.7.115 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdvote)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_mmdvote

Original tag: jw_mmdvote

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.7.116 Runoff Elections (jw_multiround)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_multiround

Original tag: jw_multiround

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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.

2.14.7.117 Multi Tier (lower/only house) (jw_multitier)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_multitier

Original tag: jw_multitier

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Indicates whether there are two or more tiers to the legislature.

2.14.7.118 Personalistic Tier (jw_persr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_persr

Original tag: jw_persr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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 \
amp; 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.

2.14.7.119 Proportion Coded Legislators (lower/only house) (jw_propcoded)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_propcoded

Original tag: jw_propcoded

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Shows the proportion of total legislators (elected and non-elected) that are included in the database (i.e. those that are elected).

2.14.7.120 Seats from Multi-Member Districts (lower/only house) (jw_propmmd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_propmmd

Original tag: jw_propmmd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Proportion of seats from Multi-Member District (lower/only house).

2.14.7.121 Seats from a National District (lower/only house) (jw_propn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_propn

Original tag: jw_propn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

The proportion of legislators that are elected via a national tier.

2.14.7.122 Seats from Single-Member Districts (lower/only house) (jw_propsmd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_propsmd

Original tag: jw_propsmd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Proportion of seats from Single-Member Districts.

2.14.7.123 Rank Vote (lower/only house) (jw_rank)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_rank

Original tag: jw_rank

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.7.124 Tiervote (lower/only house) (jw_tiervote)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_jw_tiervote

Original tag: jw_tiervote

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Equals 1 when citizens are given a separate vote for deputies in each legislative tier.

2.14.7.125 First Multiparty Election (nelda_fme)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_fme

Original tag: nelda_fme

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

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.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

2.14.7.126 Media Bias before Election (nelda_mbbe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_mbbe

Original tag: nelda_mbbe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

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.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

3. Unclear

2.14.7.127 Was More Than One Party Legal (nelda_mtop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_mtop

Original tag: nelda_mtop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

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.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

3. Unclear

2.14.7.128 Number of Elections, Total (nelda_noe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_noe

Original tag: nelda_noe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

Description:

The number of elections during the year (counting legislative, executive and constituent assembly elections).

2.14.7.129 Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly (nelda_noea)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_noea

Original tag: nelda_noea

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

Description:

Number of constituent assembly elections during the year.

2.14.7.130 Number of Elections, Executive (nelda_noee)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_noee

Original tag: nelda_noee

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

Description:

Number of executive elections during the year.

2.14.7.131 Number of Elections, Legislative (nelda_noel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_noel

Original tag: nelda_noel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

Description:

Number of legislative elections during the year.

2.14.7.132 Was Opposition Allowed (nelda_oa)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_oa

Original tag: nelda_oa

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

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.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

3. Unclear

2.14.7.133 Riots and Protests after Election (nelda_rpae)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_rpae

Original tag: nelda_rpae

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

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.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

3. Unclear

2.14.7.134 Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election (nelda_vcdbe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nelda_vcdbe

Original tag: nelda_vcdbe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

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.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

3. Unclear

2.14.7.135 Competition (van_comp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_van_comp

Original tag: van_comp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Vanhanen (2019)

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.

2.14.7.136 Participation (van_part)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_van_part

Original tag: van_part

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Vanhanen (2019)

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.

2.14.7.137 Number of years the leader in office continuously (wgov_leadexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_leadexp

Original tag: wgov_leadexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

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.

2.14.7.138 Number of cabinet ministers (wgov_min)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_min

Original tag: wgov_min

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

Number of cabinet ministers. This number only include cabinet ministers.

2.14.7.139 Average age in cabinet ministers (wgov_minage)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_minage

Original tag: wgov_minage

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

Average age for cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min).

2.14.7.140 Average tenure for cabinet ministers (wgov_minten)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_minten

Original tag: wgov_minten

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

The average tenure for cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min).

2.14.7.141 Adjusted retention rate for cabinet ministers (wgov_mret)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_mret

Original tag: wgov_mret

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

The share of cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min), who were in office the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of wgov_min, so wgov_min stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

2.14.7.142 Total mumber of government positions (inc. unoccupied and multiple positions) (wgov_tot)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_tot

Original tag: wgov_tot

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

Number of entries for the country in the dataset. This number includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

2.14.7.143 Average age in government positions (wgov_totage)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_totage

Original tag: wgov_totage

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

Average age for people in government positions, who were counted for wgov_tot.

2.14.7.144 Average tenure for people in government positions (wgov_totten)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_totten

Original tag: wgov_totten

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

The average tenure for people in government positions, who were counted for wgov_tot.

2.14.7.145 Adjusted retention rate for people in government positions (wgov_tret)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_tret

Original tag: wgov_tret

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

The share of people in government positions, who were also in office in the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of wgov_tot, so n_total stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

2.14.8 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.

2.14.8.1 Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7) (cai_cai1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cai_cai1

Original tag: cai_cai1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.14.8.2 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1) (cai_cai2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cai_cai2

Original tag: cai_cai2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.14.8.3 Foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_foetal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cai_foetal

Original tag: cai_foetal

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.14.8.4 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.14.8.5 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.14.8.6 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.14.8.7 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.14.8.8 Abortion is available on request (cai_request)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cai_request

Original tag: cai_request

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.14.8.9 Social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_social)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_cai_social

Original tag: cai_social

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.14.8.10 Women's Economic Rights (ciri_wecon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_wecon

Original tag: ciri_wecon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

Women's economic rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights

include:

- Equal pay for equal work

- The right to free choice of gainful employment or profession 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, including the military and police force.

In measuring women's economic rights the authors are primarily interested in two things: 1) the extensiveness of laws pertaining to women's economic rights; 2) government practices towards women or how effectively the government enforces the laws.

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the economic equality of women:

(0) There are no economic rights for women under law and systematic discrimination based on sex may be built into the law. The government tolerates a high level of discrimination against

women.

(1) There are some economic rights for women under law; however, in practice, the government

does not enforce the laws effectively or enforcement of laws is weak. The government tolerates a

moderate level of discrimination against women.

(2) There are some economic rights for women under law. In practice, the government does enforce

these laws effectively. However, the government still tolerates a low level of discrimination against

women.

(3) All or nearly all of women's economic rights are guaranteed by law. In practice, the government

fully and vigorously enforces these laws. The government tolerates no or almost no discrimination

against women.

2.14.8.11 Women's Political Rights (ciri_wopol)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_wopol

Original tag: ciri_wopol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

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.

2.14.8.12 Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex (gggi_eas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gggi_eas

Original tag: gggi_eas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

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.

2.14.8.13 Overall Global Gender Gap Index (gggi_ggi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gggi_ggi

Original tag: gggi_ggi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

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.

2.14.8.14 Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex (gggi_hss)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gggi_hss

Original tag: gggi_hss

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

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.

2.14.8.15 Global Gender Gap Political Empowerment Subindex (gggi_pes)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gggi_pes

Original tag: gggi_pes

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

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.

2.14.8.16 Global Gender Gap Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex (gggi_pos)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gggi_pos

Original tag: gggi_pos

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

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).

2.14.8.17 Gender Inequality Index (gii_gii)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gii_gii

Original tag: gii_gii

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The GII is an inequality index (0 to 1 higher disparity). 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.

2.14.8.18 Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_sw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ipu_l_sw

Original tag: ipu_l_sw

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union (2024)

Description:

Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

2.14.8.19 Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_w)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ipu_l_w

Original tag: ipu_l_w

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union (2024)

Description:

Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

2.14.8.20 Adopted Gender Quota (qar_adqu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_qar_adqu

Original tag: qar_adqu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Description:

Dummy variable on whether the country has adopted a gender quota as part of its constitution or secondary law. Coded '1' beginning in the year a quota is introduced in the constitution or secondary law and in all subsequent years unless the quota is overturned or withdrawn. Coded for all years.

2.14.8.21 Effective Gender Quota (qar_efqu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_qar_efqu

Original tag: qar_efqu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Description:

Dummy variable for effective gender quota is coded 1 if a county has a quota that reaches a 10 percent de facto threshold for either candidate or reserved seat quotas. Further, candidate quotas are only coded as effective if they have strong sanctions for noncompliance and/or have strong placement mandates. Reserved seats are only coded as effective if they have a legal mechanism specified to fill the reserved seats. This variable indicates a minimally functioning quota that can be included in a wide range of models to control for an important structural feature of political competition. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.

2.14.8.22 Implemented Gender Quota (qar_imqu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_qar_imqu

Original tag: qar_imqu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Description:

Dummy variable on whether a country has implemented a gender quota in an election. Coded '1' beginning in the year a quota has been implemented in an election -- whether or not the law was followed -- and in all subsequent years unless the quota is overturned or withdrawn. Coded for all years.

2.14.8.23 Employers, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empf

Original tag: wdi_empf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.8.24 Fertility rate, total (births per woman) (wdi_fertility)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_fertility

Original tag: wdi_fertility

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.8.25 Lifetime risk of maternal death (percent) (wdi_lrmd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lrmd

Original tag: wdi_lrmd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.8.26 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percent) (wdi_wip)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_wip

Original tag: wdi_wip

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

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

2.14.8.27 Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100) (wdi_wombuslawi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_wombuslawi

Original tag: wdi_wombuslawi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.8.28 Number of women in cabinet ministers (wgov_minfem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_minfem

Original tag: wgov_minfem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

The number of women in cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min).

2.14.8.29 Number of women in government positions (wgov_totfem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wgov_totfem

Original tag: wgov_totfem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

The number of women in government positions, who were counted for wgov_tot.

2.14.8.30 Females, as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_fspuemp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_fspuemp

Original tag: wwbi_fspuemp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Females, as a share of public paid employees

2.14.8.31 Women's Social Rights Laws (ciri_wosoc_l)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_wosoc_l

Original tag: ciri_wosoc_l

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

Women's social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include the following criteria:

- 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 spouse

- 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 (FGM) of children/adults without their consent

- Freedom from forced sterilization

- Freedom from child marriage (where the laws differ between boys and girls)

- Right to raise and make decisions regarding children with equal authority to men or husbands

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the country's legal recognition of women's social rights:

(0) There are no social rights for women under law and systematic discrimination based on sex may be built into the law and/or if 5 or more of the above criteria are not adequately met.

(1) There are some social rights for women by law.

(2) Nearly all social rights for women are guaranteed by law

(3) All women's social rights are guaranteed by law and/or all of the above criteria are met or are not mentioned

2.14.8.32 Women's Social Rights Practices (ciri_wosoc_p)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_wosoc_p

Original tag: ciri_wosoc_p

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

Women's social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include the following criteria:

- 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 spouse

- 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 (FGM) of children/adults without their consent

- Freedom from forced sterilization

- Freedom from child marriage (where the laws differ between boys and girls)

- Right to raise and make decisions regarding children with equal authority to men or

husbands

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the country's recognition of women's social rights in practice:

(0) The government tolerates a high level of discrimination against women.

(1) In practice, the government does not enforce laws effectively or enforcement of laws is weak.

The government tolerates a moderate level of discrimination against women.

(2) In practice, the government does enforce these laws effectively; however, the government still

tolerates a low level of discrimination against women.

(3) In practice, the government fully and vigorously enforces these laws. The government tolerates

none or almost no discrimination against women.

2.14.8.33 Ambassadors sent to main postings (gendip_mas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gendip_mas
Original tag: gendip_mas
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Niklasson & Towns (2023)
Description:
The number of diplomats sent to main postings.

2.14.8.34 Women ambassadors sent to main postings (gendip_mfs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gendip_mfs

Original tag: gendip_mfs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Niklasson & Towns (2023)

Description:

The number of female diplomats sent to main postings.

2.14.8.35 Women ambassadors sent to main postings as share of main postings sent (gendip_mfsp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gendip_mfsp

Original tag: gendip_mfsp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Niklasson & Towns (2023)

Description:

Women diplomats sent to main postings as a share of all the main postings sent.

2.14.9 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.

2.14.9.1 Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution (ccp_buildsoc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_buildsoc

Original tag: ccp_buildsoc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

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

2.14.9.2 Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_equal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_equal

Original tag: ccp_equal

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution refer to equality before the law, the equal rights of men, or non-discrimination?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

2.14.9.3 Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_hr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_hr

Original tag: ccp_hr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

2.14.9.4 Right to View Government Documents in Constitution (ccp_infoacc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_infoacc

Original tag: ccp_infoacc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution provide for an individual the right to view government files or documents under at least some conditions?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

2.14.9.5 Status of Slavery in Constitution (ccp_slave)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_slave

Original tag: ccp_slave

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

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)

90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law

96. Other

98. Not specified

2.14.9.6 Right to Strike in Constitution (ccp_strike)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_strike
Original tag: ccp_strike
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)
Description:
Does the constitution provide for the right to strike?

1. Yes

2. Yes, but with limitations

3. No

96. Other

2.14.9.7 New Constitutional System (ccp_syst)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_syst
Original tag: ccp_syst
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)
Description:
Identifies new constitutional systems.

2.14.9.8 Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated (ccp_systyear)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_systyear
Original tag: ccp_systyear
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)
Description:
Year in which the constitutional system was promulgated.

2.14.9.9 Prevalence of Enforced Disappearance (ciri_disap)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_disap

Original tag: ciri_disap

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

Disappearances are cases in which 1) people have disappeared, 2) agents of the state are likely responsible, and 3) political motivation is likely. In most instances, disappearances occur because of a victim's political involvement or knowledge of information sensitive to authorities. Often, victimsare referred to by governments as "terrorists," and labeled a threat to national security. Knowledgeof the whereabouts of the disappeared is, by definition, not public knowledge. However, it istypically known by whom they were taken and under what circumstances. Cases where people disappear for a period of time and then later reappear are also to be counted, so long as the initial disappearance occurs in the year you are scoring. In many instances, victims are taken under false pretense, such as having been taken away for questioning due to suspicion of some political action that is in opposition to the government. There are some cases of persons that are held under the circumstance of "clandestine detention." These are prisoners that are known to be in custody but their whereabouts are not known. Since the whereabouts of clandestine detainees are not known, they should be counted among the disappeared.

Scoring Scheme:

Disappearances:

(0) Have occurred frequently

(1) Have occurred occasionally

(2) Have not occurred / Unreported

2.14.9.10 Freedom of Domestic Movement (ciri_dommov)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_dommov

Original tag: ciri_dommov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

The freedom to travel within one's country is a right. There are governments that do not allow citizens to travel within their own country of birth or that restrict the movement of certain groups for reasons based on political views or activities, religious beliefs, ethnicity, marital status, and gender. For example, some countries strictly curtail the freedom of movement of oppositional political leaders, ethnic minorities, religious leaders, human rights activists or monitors, and journalists. This may take many forms, including government-imposed internal exile and/or intentional bureaucratic/administrative delays to freedom of movement after a prison term has ended. Some countries strictly monitor all or nearly all citizens' internal movements, and citizens are required to notify local officials of their whereabouts or must get their permission to move. In some countries, citizens must carry national identity cards, travel or work permits, or internal passports for any movement outside their immediate village, neighborhood, or province. Some countries use issuance of

these cards to restrict movement within the country. Some governments use forced internal resettlement to relocate large numbers of citizens without their consent. Some governments also impose curfew laws and military checkpoints on domestic travel during times of military or civil conflict.

Scoring Scheme:

Domestic travel is:

(0) Severely Restricted

(1) Somewhat Restricted

(2) Unrestricted

2.14.9.11 Independence of the Judiciary (ciri_injud)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_injud

Original tag: ciri_injud

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

Independence of the judiciary indicates the extent to which the judiciary is independent of control from other sources, such as another branch of the government or the military. Important questions to consider include:

- Are judges safe from removal by other government officials?

- Can actions of other government branches be challenged in the courts?

- Are court hearings public?

- Are judicial officials generally free from corruption and intimidation?

- Are case outcomes protected from governmental interference?

Scoring Scheme:

As an institution, the judiciary is:

(0) Not Independent

(1) Partially Independent

(2) Generally Independent

2.14.9.12 Extrajudicial Killing (ciri_kill)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_kill

Original tag: ciri_kill

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

Extrajudicial killings are killings by government officials without due process of law. They include

murders by private groups if instigated by a 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. Deaths resulting from torture

should be counted, as these deaths occurred while the prisoners were in the custody of the government

or its agents. Deaths from military hazing also count.

In most cases, the USSD reports indicate cases of political killings by explicitly referring to these killings as "political." A victim of a politically motivated killing is someone who was killed by a government or its agents as a result of his or her involvement in political activities or for supporting (implicitly or explicitly) the political actions of opposition movements against the existing government.

While they may be the result of different motives, both extrajudicial killings and political killings are

to be treated identically for the purposes of scoring.

NOTE: Beginning in 2001, the USSD replaced "Political and Other Extrajudicial Killings" with

"Arbitrary or Unlawful Deprivation of Life" as the title of this section in their Human Rights Reports

(released March 2002).

Scoring Scheme:

Political or Extrajudicial Killings are:

(0) Practiced frequently

(1) Practiced occasionally

(2) Have not occurred / unreported

(Original variable name: Political and other extrajudicial killings/arbitrary or unlawful deprivation of life)

2.14.9.13 Physical Integrity Rights (ciri_physint)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_physint

Original tag: ciri_physint

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

Physical Integrity Rights is an additive index of the following variables: Disappearance + Extrajudicial Killing + Political Imprisonment + Torture.

The index ranges from 0-8. Higher values indicate greater levels of human rights respect

2.14.9.14 Political Imprisonment (ciri_polpris)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_polpris

Original tag: ciri_polpris

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

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. Sometimes reports refer to "prisoners of conscience"; someone who was imprisoned because of his or her beliefs. Prisoners of conscience include those who are imprisoned due to their political and/or religious beliefs or practices. Reports sometimes make distinctions between political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, but for our purposes they are the same. Be aware that in many instances political prisoners are classified as terrorists and threats to national security by governments, which routinely apply the label 'terrorist' to all opposition movements.

Scoring Scheme:

Are people imprisoned because of their political, religious, or other beliefs?

(0) Yes, and many

(1) Yes, but few

(2) None / None Reported

2.14.9.15 Freedom of Speech and Press (ciri_speech)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_speech

Original tag: ciri_speech

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

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 also be in the form of the arts or

music. Censorship denies citizens freedom of speech and limits or prevents the media (print, online, or broadcast) from expressing views challenging the policies of the existing government. In many instances where this right is being violated, the government owns and operates all forms of press and media.

Scoring Scheme:

Government censorship and/or ownership of the media (including radio, TV, Internet, and/or

domestic news agencies) is:

(0) Complete

(1) Some

(2) None

2.14.9.16 Prevalence of Torture by Government Authorities (ciri_tort)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_tort

Original tag: ciri_tort

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

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. This includes the use of physical and other force by police and prison guards – including rape and beatings – as well as deaths

in custody due to tangible negligence by government officials. Torture can be anything from simple beatings to other practices such as waterboarding, rape, or administering shock or electrocution as a

means of getting information or a forced confession. Torture also takes into account intentional mental abuse of those in custody. Military hazing also counts as torture.

Scoring Scheme:

Torture is:

(0) Practiced frequently

(1) Practiced occasionally

(2) Not practiced / Unreported

2.14.9.17 Associational and Organizational Rights (fh_aor)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_aor

Original tag: fh_aor

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

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).

2.14.9.18 Civil Liberties (fh_cl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_cl

Original tag: fh_cl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

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).

2.14.9.19 Freedom of Expression and Belief (fh_feb)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_feb

Original tag: fh_feb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

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).

2.14.9.20 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights (fh_pair)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_pair

Original tag: fh_pair

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

Description:

Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights - The variable evaluates the extent of state control over travel, choice of residence, employment or institutions 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).

2.14.9.21 Rule of Law (fh_rol)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fh_rol

Original tag: fh_rol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

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).

2.14.9.22 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.14.9.23 Minority Shareholder Rights (gc_shr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gc_shr

Original tag: gc_shr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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

2.14.9.24 Independent Judiciary (h_j)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_h_j

Original tag: h_j

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation:

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 \ amp; Order.

2.14.9.25 Appointments/Elections to Constitutional Court (iaep_aecc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_aecc

Original tag: iaep_aecc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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)

2.14.9.26 Appointment for Life to Constitutional Court (iaep_alcc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_alcc

Original tag: iaep_alcc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Are members of the court appointed for life?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.9.27 Constitutional Court (iaep_cc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_cc

Original tag: iaep_cc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.14.9.28 Constitutional Court Rules on Executive Actions (iaep_ccrea)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_ccrea

Original tag: iaep_ccrea

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Can the court can rule on executive actions?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.9.29 Constitutional Court Rules on Legislative Actions (iaep_ccrla)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_ccrla

Original tag: iaep_ccrla
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Can the court can rule on legislative actions?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.9.30 The Age of the Constitution (years) (iaep_const)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_const
Original tag: iaep_const
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
How long has the current constitution existed (years since the constitution was established)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.9.31 The Time the Constitution has been in Effect (years) (iaep_constin)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_constin
Original tag: iaep_constin
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
How long has the current constitution been in effect (in years)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.9.32 The Time since the Last Amendment of Constitution (years) (iaep_constlam)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_constlam
Original tag: iaep_constlam
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:

How many years since the last amendment (in years)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.9.33 Removal of Members of Constitutional Court (iaep_rmcc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_iaep_rmcc
Original tag: iaep_rmcc
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Can members of this court (see iaep_cc) be removed?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.14.9.34 Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages) (kun_legabs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_legabs
Original tag: kun_legabs
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)
Description:
Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages).

2.14.9.35 Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_legrel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_legrel
Original tag: kun_legrel
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)
Description:
Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores).

2.14.9.36 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqrleg_all)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_wiqrleg_all
Original tag: kun_wiqrleg_all
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)
Description:
Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

2.14.9.37 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqrleg_full)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_kun_wiqrleg_full

Original tag: kun_wiqrleg_full

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

2.14.9.38 Judicial corruption decision (vdem_jucorrdc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_jucorrdc

Original tag: vdem_jucorrdc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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?

Responses:

0: Always.

1: Usually.

2: About half of the time.

3: Not usually.

4: Never.

2.14.9.39 Rule of Law, Estimate (wbgi_rle)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_rle

Original tag: wbgi_rle

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

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.

2.14.9.40 Rule of Law, Number of Sources (wbgi_rln)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_rln

Original tag: wbgi_rln

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Rule of Law - Number of Sources.

2.14.9.41 Rule of Law, Standard Error (wbgi_rls)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wbgi_rls

Original tag: wbgi_rls

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Rule of Law - Standard Errors.

2.14.9.42 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people) (wdi_homicides)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_homicides

Original tag: wdi_homicides

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.9.43 Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female) (wdi_homicidesf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_homicidesf

Original tag: wdi_homicidesf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.9.44 Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male) (wdi_homicidesm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_homicidesm

Original tag: wdi_homicidesm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.9.45 Homicide Rate, Female (who_homf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_homf

Original tag: who_homf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Female

2.14.9.46 Homicide Rate, Male (who_homm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_homm

Original tag: who_homm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Male

2.14.9.47 Homicide Rate, Total (who_homt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_homt

Original tag: who_homt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Total

2.14.10 Labour Market

This category includes variables about employment, unemployment and union density rate, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

2.14.10.1 Limits on Child Work in Constitution (ccp_childwrk)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_childwrk

Original tag: ccp_childwrk

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

1. Yes

2. No

90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law

96. Other

2.14.10.2 Researchers in all sectors as percentage of total employment - full-time (Total) (eu_resallt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_eu_resallt

Original tag: eu_resallt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Researchers in all sectors as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (total)

2.14.10.3 Researchers in Higher Education as percentage of total employment - full-time (Total) (eu_resedut)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_eu_resedut

Original tag: eu_resedut

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Researchers in Higher Education as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (total)

2.14.10.4 Researchers in Government as percentage of total employment - full-time (Total) (eu_resgovt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_eu_resgovt

Original tag: eu_resgovt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Researchers in Government as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (total)

2.14.10.5 Employment rates for age group 15-24 (oecd_emplage_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_emplage_t1a

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Employment rates for age group 15-24 as a percentage of population in that age group

2.14.10.6 Employment rates for age group 25-54 (oecd_emplage_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_emplage_t1b

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Employment rates for age group 25-54 as a percentage of population in that age group

2.14.10.7 Employment rates for age group 55-64 (oecd_emplage_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_emplage_t1c

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Employment rates for age group 55-64 as a percentage of population in that age group

2.14.10.8 Employment rates: Women (oecd_emplgndr_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_emplgndr_t1a

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Employment rates, share of persons of working age in employment: women

2.14.10.9 Employment rates: Men (oecd_emplgndr_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_emplgndr_t1b

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Employment rates, share of persons of working age in employment: men

2.14.10.10 Employment rates: Total (oecd_emplgndr_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_emplgndr_t1c

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Employment rates, share of persons of working age in employment: total

2.14.10.11 Average hours actually worked (oecd_hourswkd_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_hourswkd_t1

Original tag: oecd_hourswkd_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Average hours actually worked, hours per year per person in employment

2.14.10.12 Long-term unemployment (oecd_ltunemp_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_ltunemp_t1

Original tag: oecd_ltunemp_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Long-term unemployment as a percentage of total unemployed

2.14.10.13 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment as a percentage of population aged 25-64: low

2.14.10.14 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment as a percentage of population aged 25-64: high

2.14.10.15 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment as a percentage of population aged 25-64: total

2.14.10.16 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment as a percentage of population aged 25-64: low

2.14.10.17 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_migeduemp_t1e

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1e

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment as a percentage of population aged 25-64: high

2.14.10.18 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment as a percentage of population aged 25-64: total

2.14.10.19 Incidence of part-time employment (oecd_ptempl_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_ptempl_t1

Original tag: oecd_ptempl_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Incidence of part-time employment as a percentage of total employment

2.14.10.20 Share of Researchers per 1,000 people (oecd_research_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_research_t1

Original tag: oecd_research_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods, and systems, as well as in the management of the projects concerned. This indicator is measured per 1,000 people employed and in a number of researchers.

2.14.10.21 Unemployment rates: Women (oecd_unemplrt_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_unemplrt_t1a

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Unemployment rates as a percentage of labour force: women

2.14.10.22 Unemployment rates: Men (oecd_unemplrt_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_unemplrt_t1b

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Unemployment rates as a percentage of labour force: men

2.14.10.23 Unemployment rates: Total (oecd_unemplrt_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_unemplrt_t1c

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Unemployment rates as a percentage of labour force: total

2.14.10.24 Age dependency ratio (percent of working-age pop.) (wdi_agedr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_agedr

Original tag: wdi_agedr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.25 Employers, total (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_emp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_emp

Original tag: wdi_emp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.26 Employment in agriculture (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empagr

Original tag: wdi_empagr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.27 Employment in agriculture, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empagrf

Original tag: wdi_empagrf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.28 Employment in agriculture, male (percent male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empagrm

Original tag: wdi_empagrm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.29 Employment in industry (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empind)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empind

Original tag: wdi_empind

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.30 Employment in industry, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empindf

Original tag: wdi_empindf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.31 Employment in industry, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empindm

Original tag: wdi_empindm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.32 Employers, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empm

Original tag: wdi_empm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.33 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprfilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprfilo

Original tag: wdi_empprfilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.34 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprfne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprfne

Original tag: wdi_empprfne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.35 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprilo

Original tag: wdi_empprilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.36 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprmilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprmilo

Original tag: wdi_empprmilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.37 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprmne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprmne

Original tag: wdi_empprmne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.38 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprne

Original tag: wdi_empprne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.39 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_emppryfilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_emppryfilo

Original tag: wdi_emppryfilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.40 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (national est.) (wdi_emppryfne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_emppryfne

Original tag: wdi_emppryfne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.41 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_emppryilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_emppryilo

Original tag: wdi_emppryilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.42 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprymilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprymilo

Original tag: wdi_empprymilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.43 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male percent (national est.) (wdi_empprymne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empprymne

Original tag: wdi_empprymne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.44 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total percent (national est.) (wdi_emppryne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_emppryne

Original tag: wdi_emppryne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.45 Employment in services (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empser)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empser

Original tag: wdi_empser

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.46 Employment in services, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empserf

Original tag: wdi_empserf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.47 Employment in services, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_empserm

Original tag: wdi_empserm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.48 Labor force with advanced education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedua)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpedua

Original tag: wdi_lfpedua

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.14.10.49 Labor force with advanced education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduaf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpeduaf

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduaf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.14.10.50 Labor force with advanced education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduam)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpeduam

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduam

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.14.10.51 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.14.10.52 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.14.10.53 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.14.10.54 Labor force with intermediate education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedui)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpedui

Original tag: wdi_lfpedui

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.14.10.55 Labor force with intermediate education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduif)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpeduif

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduif

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.14.10.56 Labor force with intermediate education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduim)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpeduim

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduim

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.14.10.57 Labor force, female (percent of total labor force) (wdi_lfpf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpf

Original tag: wdi_lfpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.58 Labor force participation rate (percent female ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpfilo15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpfilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpfilo15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.59 Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpfne15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpfne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpfne15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.60 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpilo15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpilo15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.61 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpmilo15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpmilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpmilo15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.62 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpmne15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpmne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpmne15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.63 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpne15)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpne15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.64 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.65 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.66 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.67 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyfilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpyfilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpyfilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.68 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyfne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpyfne

Original tag: wdi_lfpyfne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.69 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpyilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpyilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.70 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpymilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpymilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpymilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.71 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpymne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpymne

Original tag: wdi_lfpymne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.72 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lfpyne

Original tag: wdi_lfpyne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.73 Part time employment, total (percent of total employment) (wdi_pte)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_pte

Original tag: wdi_pte

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.74 Part time employment, female (percent of total female employment) (wdi_ptef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_ptef

Original tag: wdi_ptef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.75 Part time employment, male (percent of total male employment) (wdi_ptem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_ptem

Original tag: wdi_ptem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.76 Self-employed, total (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_semp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_semp

Original tag: wdi_semp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.77 Self-employed, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_sempf

Original tag: wdi_sempf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.78 Self-employed, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_sempm

Original tag: wdi_sempm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.79 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedua)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempedua

Original tag: wdi_unempedua

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.14.10.80 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduaf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempeduaf

Original tag: wdi_unempeduaf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.81 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduam)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempeduam

Original tag: wdi_unempeduam

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.82 Unemployment with basic education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedub)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempedub

Original tag: wdi_unempedub

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.14.10.83 Unemployment with basic education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempedubf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempedubf

Original tag: wdi_unempedubf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.84 Unemployment with basic education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempedubm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempedubm

Original tag: wdi_unempedubm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.85 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedui)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempedui

Original tag: wdi_unempedui

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.14.10.86 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduif)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempeduif

Original tag: wdi_unempeduif

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.87 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduim)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempeduim

Original tag: wdi_unempeduim

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.88 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempfilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempfilo

Original tag: wdi_unempfilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

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

2.14.10.89 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempfne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempfne

Original tag: wdi_unempfne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.90 Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempilo

Original tag: wdi_unempilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

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

2.14.10.91 Unemployment, male (percent of male labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempmilo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempmilo

Original tag: wdi_unempmilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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

2.14.10.92 Unemployment, male (percent of male labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempmne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempmne

Original tag: wdi_unempmne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.93 Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempne)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_unempne

Original tag: wdi_unempne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.94 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

2.14.10.95 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.96 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

2.14.10.97 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:
Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

2.14.10.98 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.99 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.10.100 Mean age of private paid employees (wwbi_meanageprpe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_meanageprpe

Original tag: wwbi_meanageprpe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Mean age of private paid employees

2.14.10.101 Mean age of public paid employees (wwbi_meanagepupe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_meanagepupe

Original tag: wwbi_meanagepupe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Mean age of public paid employees

2.14.10.102 Median age of private paid employees (wwbi_medianageprpe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_medianageprpe

Original tag: wwbi_medianageprpe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Median age of private paid employees

2.14.10.103 Median age of public paid employees (wwbi_medianagepupe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_medianagepupe

Original tag: wwbi_medianagepupe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Median age of public paid employees

2.14.10.104 Public sector employment as a share of total employment (wwbi_psemptot)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_psemptot

Original tag: wwbi_psemptot

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of total employment

2.14.10.105 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psemptotf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_psemptotf

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Female)

2.14.10.106 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psemptotm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_psemptotm

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Male)

2.14.10.107 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment (wwbi_psepemp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_psepemp

Original tag: wwbi_psepemp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of paid employment

2.14.10.108 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psepempf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_psepempf

Original tag: wwbi_psepempf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Female)

2.14.10.109 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psepempm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_psepempm

Original tag: wwbi_psepempm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Male)

2.14.10.110 Worker Rights Laws (ciri_work_l_s)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_work_l_s

Original tag: ciri_work_l_s

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

Worker Rights Laws is an additive index of the following variables: (1) rights to form worker union, (2) right to bargain collectively,

(3) reasonable limitations on working hours, (4) right to be free from forced or compulsory labor,

(5) children's rights (6) right to a minimum wage, and (7) right to occupational safety and health

The index ranges from 0 to 14. Higher values indicate greater levels of human rights respect.

2.14.10.111 Worker Rights Practices (ciri_work_p_s)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_work_p_s

Original tag: ciri_work_p_s

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

Worker Rights Practices is an additive index of the following variables: (1) practice of rights to form worker union, (2) practice of right to bargain collectively,

(3) practice of reasonable limitations on working hours, (4) practice of right to be free from forced or compulsory labor,

(5) practice of children's rights (6) practice of right to a minimum wage, and (7) practice of right to occupational safety and health.

The index ranges from 0 to 14. Higher values indicate greater levels of human rights respect

2.14.10.112 Share of private paid employees with union membership (wwbi_prpempum)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_prpempum

Original tag: wwbi_prpempum

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of private paid employees with union membership

2.14.10.113 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Rural) (wwbi_psemptotr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_psemptotr

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Rural)

2.14.10.114 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Urban) (wwbi_psemptotu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_psemptotu

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Urban)

2.14.10.115 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Rural) (wwbi_psepempr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_psepempr

Original tag: wwbi_psepempr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Rural)

2.14.10.116 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Urban) (wwbi_psepempu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_psepempu

Original tag: wwbi_psepempu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Urban)

2.14.10.117 Share of public paid employees with union membership (wwbi_pupempum)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_pupempum

Original tag: wwbi_pupempum

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of public paid employees with union membership

2.14.10.118 Rural residents as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_rrespripemp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_rrespripemp

Original tag: wwbi_rrespripemp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Rural residents as a share of private paid employees

2.14.10.119 Rural resident as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_rrespubpemp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_rrespubpemp
Original tag: wwbi_rrespubpemp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Rural resident as a share of public paid employees

2.14.10.120 Share of total employees with tertiary edu. working in public sector (wwbi_tertiarypubsec)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_tertiarypubsec
Original tag: wwbi_tertiarypubsec
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Proportion of total employees with tertiary education working in public sector

2.14.11 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.

2.14.11.1 Right to Marry in Constitution (ccp_marriage)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_marriage
Original tag: ccp_marriage
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)
Description:
Does the constitution provide for the right to marry?

1. Yes, general provision

2. Yes, marriage is allowed between a man and a woman

3. No

90. Left explicitly to non-constitution law

96. Other

2.14.11.2 Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution (ccp_samesexm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ccp_samesexm
Original tag: ccp_samesexm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution provide the right for same sex marriages?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

2.14.11.3 Freedom of Assembly and Association (ciri_assn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_assn

Original tag: ciri_assn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

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 groups. This variable evaluates the extent to which the freedoms of assembly and association are subject to actual governmental limitations or restrictions (as opposed to strictly legal protections).

Scoring Scheme:

Citizens' rights to freedom of assembly and association are:

(0) Severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens.

(1) Limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups.

(2) Virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens.

2.14.11.4 Social Globalization (dr_sg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_dr_sg

Original tag: dr_sg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Dreher (2006)

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 trademark 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.

2.14.11.5 Cultural Diversity (fe_cultdiv)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fe_cultdiv

Original tag: fe_cultdiv

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Fearon (2003)

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.

2.14.11.6 Ethnic Fractionalization (fe_etfra)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fe_etfra

Original tag: fe_etfra

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Fearon (2003)

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.

2.14.11.7 Largest Minority (fe_lmin)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fe_lmin

Original tag: fe_lmin

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.11.8 Plurality Group (fe_plural)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fe_plural

Original tag: fe_plural

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Fearon (2003)

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.

2.14.11.9 Population (in the 1000's) (gle_pop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gle_pop

Original tag: gle_pop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gleditsch (2002)

Description:
Size of the population in the years 1000's.

2.14.11.10 Global Peace Index (gpi_gpi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gpi_gpi

Original tag: gpi_gpi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace (2022)

Description:
The GPI (scaled from 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.

2.14.11.11 Safety and Security (gpi_ss)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gpi_ss

Original tag: gpi_ss

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace (2022)

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.

2.14.11.12 Historical Index of Ethnic Fractionalization (hief_efindex)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_hief_efindex

Original tag: hief_efindex

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Drazanova (2019)

Description:
Based on the annual percentage of ethnic groups in each country The Historical Index of Ethnic Fractionalization (hereafter, HIEF) calculates the degree of ethnic fractionalization (EF) using the most universally applied formula in the empirical literature, which is a

decreasing transformation of the Herfindahl concentration index.

Where EFc is the level of ethnic fractionalization in country c, i indexes ethnic groups and Si is the proportion of the population in unit c belonging to ethnic group i (i = 1, . . . , n).

2.14.11.13 Children Living in Single-Mother Families (percent) (lis_clsmf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_clsmf

Original tag: lis_clsmf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Percentage of children living in single-mother families.

2.14.11.14 Population growth rates (oecd_evopop_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evopop_g1

Original tag: oecd_evopop_g1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Population growth rates, annual growth in percentage

2.14.11.15 Population levels (oecd_evopop_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_evopop_t1

Original tag: oecd_evopop_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Population levels in thousands of inhabitants

2.14.11.16 Population (in millions) (pwt_pop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_pop

Original tag: pwt_pop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Population (in millions).

2.14.11.17 Cinema expenditure per capita (in local currency) (une4_cinexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une4_cinexp

Original tag: une_cinexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: UNESCO (2024*a*)

Description:

Cinema expenditure per capita (in local currency).

2.14.11.18 Screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants) (une4_screen)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une4_screen

Original tag: une_screen

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: UNESCO (2024*a*)

Description:
Number of cinema screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants).

2.14.11.19 Women political empowerment index (vdem_gender)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_gender

Original tag: vdem_gender

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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.

2.14.11.20 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_birth)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_birth

Original tag: wdi_birth

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.21 Births attended by skilled health staff (percent of total) (wdi_birthskill)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_birthskill

Original tag: wdi_birthskill

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.22 Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_death)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_death

Original tag: wdi_death

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.23 Life expectancy at birth, total (years) (wdi_lifexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lifexp

Original tag: wdi_lifexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.24 Life expectancy at birth, female (years) (wdi_lifexpf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lifexpf

Original tag: wdi_lifexpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.25 Life expectancy at birth, male (years) (wdi_lifexpm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_lifexpm

Original tag: wdi_lifexpm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.26 Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults) (wdi_mortf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortf

Original tag: wdi_mortf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.27 Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortinf

Original tag: wdi_mortinf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.28 Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinff)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortinff

Original tag: wdi_mortinff

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.29 Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinfm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortinfm

Original tag: wdi_mortinfm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.30 Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) (wdi_mortm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortm

Original tag: wdi_mortm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.31 Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortnn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortnn

Original tag: wdi_mortnn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.32 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortu5

Original tag: wdi_mortu5

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.33 Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortu5f

Original tag: wdi_mortu5f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.34 Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mortu5m

Original tag: wdi_mortu5m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.35 Population, total (wdi_pop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_pop

Original tag: wdi_pop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.36 Population ages 0-14 (percent of total population) (wdi_pop14)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_pop14

Original tag: wdi_pop14

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.37 Population ages 15-64 (percent of total population) (wdi_pop1564)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_pop1564

Original tag: wdi_pop1564

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.38 Population ages 65 and above (percent of total population) (wdi_pop65)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_pop65

Original tag: wdi_pop65

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.39 Population density (people per sq. km of land area) (wdi_popden)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_popden

Original tag: wdi_popden

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.40 Population, female (percent of total population) (wdi_popf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_popf

Original tag: wdi_popf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.41 Population growth (annual percent) (wdi_popgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_popgr

Original tag: wdi_popgr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.42 Rural population (percent of total population) (wdi_poprul)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_poprul

Original tag: wdi_poprul

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.43 Rural population growth (annual percent) (wdi_poprulgr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_poprulgr

Original tag: wdi_poprulgr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.44 Urban population (percent of total population) (wdi_popurb)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_popurb

Original tag: wdi_popurb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.45 Urban population growth (annual percent) (wdi_popurbagr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_popurbagr

Original tag: wdi_popurbagr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.11.46 Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_ethnic2000)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_al_ethnic2000

Original tag: al_ethnic2000

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.11.47 Language Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_language2000)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_al_language2000

Original tag: al_language2000

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Linguistic Fractionalization in the year 2000. The variable reflects the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same linguistic group. The higher the score, the more fractionalized is the society.

2.14.12 Migration

This category includes indicators related to migratory phenomena such as immigration rates, level of education, brain drain, and refugee population.

2.14.12.1 Freedom of Foreign Movement and Travel (ciri_formov)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ciri_formov

Original tag: ciri_formov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

The freedom to leave and return to one's country is a right. There are countries that do not allow citizens to leave at all. Methods used by governments to restrict freedom of movement include: withholding and/or delaying the issuing of passports, "exit control" lists to prevent emigration, the requirement of an exit visa or special permits to leave the country, revocation of citizenship, and obstacles to the extension of passport's validity. In addition, there are countries where even if one is allowed to leave, the duration of one's stay abroad is restricted, and citizens can lose their property and other assets if they leave for a very long time. Some citizens have to get permission to leave. Others, when they leave, are not allowed to return or the government makes return very difficult. Also, some governments place restrictions on certain groups of people such as opposition political leaders, ethnic minorities, religious leaders, women, human rights activists or monitors, and journalists. Rights to emigration and repatriation without prejudice are also included in freedom of foreign movement and travel.

Scoring Scheme:

Foreign movement and travel is:

(0) Severely Restricted

(1) Somewhat Restricted

(2) Unrestricted

2.14.12.2 Foreign-born population (oecd_migforpop_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_migforpop_t1a

Original tag: oecd_migforpop_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Foreign-born population as a percentage of total population

2.14.12.3 Foreign population (oecd_migforpop_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_migforpop_t1b

Original tag: oecd_migforpop_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Foreign population as a percentage of total population

2.14.12.4 Inward Remittances Flow (rd_inw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_rd_inw

Original tag: rd_inw

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*a*)

Description:

Migrant Remittances Inflow, current (nominal) US $ million.

2.14.12.5 Outward Remittances Flow (rd_outw)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_rd_outw

Original tag: rd_outw

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*a*)

Description:

Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US $ million.

2.14.12.6 Net migration (wdi_migration)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_migration

Original tag: wdi_migration

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.12.7 Refugee population by country or territory of asylum (wdi_refasy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_refasy

Original tag: wdi_refasy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.12.8 Refugee population by country or territory of origin (wdi_refori)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_refori

Original tag: wdi_refori

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.12.9 Refugees under the mandate of the UNHCR by country or territory of asylum (wdi_refhcras)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_refhcras

Original tag: wdi_refhcras

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Refugees under the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) include individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the refugee definition contained in the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees as incorporated into national laws, those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, individuals granted complementary forms of protection, and those enjoying temporary protection. The refugee population also includes people in a refugee-like situation, which is a category that is descriptive in nature and includes groups of people who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained. Refugees under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Palestine Refugees, are not typically included in the statistics on refugees (and people in a refugee-like situation) under the mandate of the UNHCR.

2.14.12.10 Refugees under the mandate of the UNHCR by country or territory of origin (wdi_refhcror)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_refhcror

Original tag: wdi_refhcror

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Refugees under the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) include individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the refugee definition contained in the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees as incorporated into national laws, those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, individuals granted complementary forms of protection, and those enjoying temporary protection. The refugee population also includes people in a refugee-like situation, which is a category that is descriptive in nature and includes groups of people who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained. Refugees under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Palestine Refugees, are not typically included in the statistics on refugees (and people in a refugee-like situation) under the mandate of the UNHCR.

2.14.13 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.

2.14.13.1 Built-up land footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_bul)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ef_bul

Original tag: ef_bul

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

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.

2.14.13.2 Carbon footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_carb)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ef_carb

Original tag: ef_carb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The carbon footprint measures CO2 emissions associated with fossil fuel use (burning fossil fuels and the embodied carbon in imported goods). The carbon footprint component is represented by the area of biologically productive land necessary for absorbing these carbon emissions. Currently, the carbon footprint is the largest portion of humanity's footprint. It is expressed in global hectares (gha) per person.

2.14.13.3 Cropland footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_crop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ef_crop

Original tag: ef_crop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

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.

2.14.13.4 Ecological footprint of consumption per person (gha per person) (ef_ef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ef_ef

Original tag: ef_ef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Description:

Total ecological footprint of consumption divided by the population size. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

2.14.13.5 Fish footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_fg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ef_fg

Original tag: ef_fg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

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.

2.14.13.6 Forest product footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_for)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ef_for

Original tag: ef_for

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
The forest product footprint 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.

2.14.13.7 Grazing footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_gl)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ef_gl

Original tag: ef_gl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
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.

2.14.13.8 Agricultural land (percent of Land area) (fao_luagr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luagr

Original tag: fao_luagr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:
Agricultural land as a share of total land area.

2.14.13.9 Arable land (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrara)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luagrara

Original tag: fao_luagrara

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:
Arable land as a share of total agricultural land.

2.14.13.10 Cropland (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrcrop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luagrcrop

Original tag: fao_luagrcrop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:
Cropland as a share of total agricultural land.

2.14.13.11 Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Cropland) (fao_luagrirreqcrop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luagrirreqcrop

Original tag: fao_luagrirreqcrop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:
Land area equipped for irrigation as a share of total cropland.

2.14.13.12 Agriculture area under organic agric. (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrorg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luagrorg

Original tag: fao_luagrorg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Agriculture area under organic agriculture as a share of total agricultural land.

2.14.13.13 Cropland (percent of Land area) (fao_lucrop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_lucrop

Original tag: fao_lucrop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Cropland as a share of total land area.

2.14.13.14 Forest land (percent of Land area) (fao_luforest)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luforest

Original tag: fao_luforest

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Forest land as a share of total land area.

2.14.13.15 Planted forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforplant)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luforplant

Original tag: fao_luforplant

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Planted forest as a share of total forest area.

2.14.13.16 Other naturally regenerated forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforreg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luforreg

Original tag: fao_luforreg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Other naturally regenerated forest as a share of total forest area.

2.14.13.17 The Region of the Country (ht_region)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ht_region

Original tag: ht_region

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Teorell & Wahman (2018)

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 \
amp; the Dominican Republic)

3. North Africa \
amp; the Middle East (including Israel, Turkey \
amp; Cyprus)

4. Sub-Saharan Africa

5. Western Europe and North America (including Australia \
amp; New Zealand)

6. East Asia (including Japan \
amp; Mongolia)

7. South-East Asia

8. South Asia

9. The Pacific (excluding Australia \
amp; New Zealand)

10. The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana \
amp; Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti \
amp; the Dominican Republic)

2.14.13.18 Natural Resource Protection Indicator (nrmi_nrpi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_nrmi_nrpi

Original tag: nrmi_nrpi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.13.19 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion (oecd_airqty_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_airqty_t1

Original tag: oecd_airqty_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion in million tonnes

2.14.13.20 Greenhouse gas emissions (oecd_greenhouse_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_greenhouse_t1

Original tag: oecd_greenhouse_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Greenhouse gas emissions in thousand tonnes CO2 equivalent

2.14.13.21 Sulphur Oxides Emissions (oecd_soxnox_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_soxnox_t1a

Original tag: oecd_soxnox_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Sulphur Oxides Emmissions in thousand tonnes

2.14.13.22 Nitrogene Oxides Emissions (oecd_soxnox_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_soxnox_t1b

Original tag: oecd_soxnox_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Nitrogene Oxides Emmissions in thousand tonnes

2.14.13.23 Total amount of municipal waste generated (oecd_waste_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_waste_t1b

Original tag: oecd_waste_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total amount generated of municipal waste in thousand tonnes

2.14.13.24 The Ocean Health Index (ohi_ohi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ohi_ohi

Original tag: ohi_ohi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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
amp; Economies, Tourism
amp; Recreation, Sense of Place, Clean Waters, Biodiversity. The index varies from 0 to 100.

2.14.13.25 Arable land (percent of land area) (wdi_araland)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_araland

Original tag: wdi_araland

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.13.26 Land area (sq. km) (wdi_area)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_area

Original tag: wdi_area

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.13.27 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_co2

Original tag: wdi_co2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions stem 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.

2.14.13.28 Forest area (percent of land area) (wdi_forest)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_forest

Original tag: wdi_forest

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.13.29 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) (wdi_precip)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_precip

Original tag: wdi_precip

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the country in millimeters (mm). Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a solid.

2.14.13.30 Count of environmental and agricultural legislative framework policies (aepd_frame)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aepd_frame

Original tag: aepd_frame

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Number of framework policies recorded for this country and year, counted from the underlying agricultural-environmental policy database. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, the count additionally includes EU-level framework policies for the same year added to each EU member state.

2.14.13.31 Count of environmental and agricultural legislative policies (aepd_legis)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aepd_legis

Original tag: aepd_legis

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Number of legislation policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year count aggregated from the policy database, restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level legislation policies for the same year are added to each EU member state

2.14.13.32 Count of mixed environmental and agricultural policies (aepd_mix)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aepd_mix

Original tag: aepd_mix

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Number of mixed policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level mix policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

2.14.13.33 Count of environmental and agricultural monitoring policies (aepd_monitor)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aepd_monitor

Original tag: aepd_monitor

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Number of monitoring policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level monitoring policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

2.14.13.34 Count of environmental and agricultural payment scheme policies (aepd_pay)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aepd_pay

Original tag: aepd_pay

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Number of payment scheme policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level payment scheme policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

2.14.13.35 Count of environmental and legislative research and development policies (aepd_rd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aepd_rd

Original tag: aepd_rd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Number of R
amp;D policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level R
amp;D policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

2.14.13.36 Count of environmental and agricultural regulatory policies (aepd_reg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aepd_reg

Original tag: aepd_reg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Number of regulation policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level regulation policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

2.14.13.37 Total count of agricultural-environmental policies (aepd_total)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_aepd_total

Original tag: aepd_total

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total number of policies recorded for this country and year across all policy-type count columns in this dataset. All component counts are aggregated at the country-year level from the policy database, restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed.

For EU member states, totals include EU-level policies assigned to all EU members for the same year.

2.14.13.38 Agriculture area actually irrigated (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirrac)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fao_luagrirrac

Original tag: fao_luagrirrac

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Agriculture area actually irrigated as a share of total agricultural land.

2.14.13.39 Agricultural irrigated land (percent of total agricultural land) (wdi_agrland)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_agrland

Original tag: wdi_agrland

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.13.40 The region of the country (wdi_region)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_region

Original tag: wdi_region

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Groupings of countries are primarily based on regions used for administrative purposes by the World Bank. Countries are classified by region:

1. East Asia and Pacific
2. Europe and Central Asia
3. Latin America and the Caribbean
4. Middle East and North Africa
5. North America
6. South Asia
7. Sub-Saharan Africa.

See further information on https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups

2.14.14 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.

2.14.14.1 Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (egov_tii)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_egov_tii
Original tag: egov_tii
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2022)
Description:
The Telecommunication Infrastructure Index is an arithmetic average composite of four indicators:

(i)estimated internet users per 100 inhabitants;

(ii)number of mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants;

(iii)active mobile-broadband subscription; and

(iv)number of fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

The International Telecommunication Union is the primary source of data in each case. Data for each component was extracted from the ITU source.

2.14.14.2 Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcei5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fhp_mcei5

Original tag: fhp_mcei5

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.14.14.3 Laws and Regulations that Influence Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mclr5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fhp_mclr5

Original tag: fhp_mclr5

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.14.14.4 Political pressures and controls on media content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcpp5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fhp_mcpp5

Original tag: fhp_mcpp5

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.14.14.5 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016) (fhp_score5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fhp_score5

Original tag: fhp_score5

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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).

2.14.14.6 Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2016) (fhp_status5)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fhp_status5

Original tag: fhp_status5

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

Description:

Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2016):

1. Free

2. Partly Free

3. Not Free

2.14.14.7 Media corrupt (vdem_mecorrpt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_vdem_mecorrpt

Original tag: vdem_mecorrpt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Description:

Media corrupt

Question: Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage?

Responses:

0: The media are so closely directed by the government that any such payments would be

either unnecessary to ensure pro-government coverage or ineffective in producing

anti-government coverage.

1: Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters routinely alter news coverage in exchange for

payments.

2: It is common, but not routine, for journalists, publishers, and broadcasters to alter news coverage in exchange for payments.

3: It is not normal for journalists, publishers, and broadcasters to alter news coverage in exchange for payments, but it happens occasionally, without anyone being punished.

4: Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters rarely alter news coverage in exchange for payments, and if it becomes known, someone is punished for it.

2.14.15 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.

2.14.15.1 Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants (eu_sctrtotpmin)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_eu_sctrtotpmin

Original tag: eu_sctrtotpmin

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants

2.14.15.2 Patent applications to the EPO, number (eu_scttotn)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_eu_scttotn

Original tag: eu_scttotn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Patent applications to the EPO, number

2.14.15.3 Freedom to Trade Internationally (current) (fi_ftradeint)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_ftradeint

Original tag: fi_ftradeint

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.14.15.4 Freedom to Trade Internationally (panel data) (fi_ftradeint_pd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_ftradeint_pd

Original tag: fi_ftradeint_pd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.14.15.5 Economic Freedom of the World Index (current) (fi_index)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_index

Original tag: fi_index

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.14.15.6 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current) (fi_legprop)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_legprop

Original tag: fi_legprop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.14.15.7 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current) (fi_reg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_reg

Original tag: fi_reg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.14.15.8 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (panel data) (fi_reg_pd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_reg_pd

Original tag: fi_reg_pd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.14.15.9 Access to Sound Money (current) (fi_sm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_sm

Original tag: fi_sm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.14.15.10 Access to Sound Money (chain_linked) (fi_sm_pd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_fi_sm_pd

Original tag: fi_sm_pd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.14.15.11 Children Poverty Rates among Single-Mother (50percent) (lis_cprsmf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_cprsmf

Original tag: lis_cprsmf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

This variable reports the percentage of single-mother families whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.14.15.12 Children Poverty Rates among Two-Parent Families (50percent) (lis_cprtpf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_cprtpf

Original tag: lis_cprtpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

This variable reports the percentage of two-parent families whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.14.15.13 Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150percent) (lis_dc150)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_dc150

Original tag: lis_dc150

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

This variable reflects the percentage of children whose household income is more than 150percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income.

Disposable Household Income refers to cash and non-cash income from labour, income from capital, income from pensions (including private and public pensions) and non-pension public social benefits stemming from insurance, universal or assistance schemes (including in-kind social assistance transfers), as well as cash and non-cash private transfers, after deduction of the amount of income taxes and social contributions paid. Disposable Household Income is

equivalised at individual level as the total amount divided by the square root of household members. Before equivalisation, top and bottom coding has been applied by setting boundaries for extreme values of log transformed Disposable Household Income: at the top Q3 plus 3 times the interquartile range (Q3-Q1), and at the bottom Q1 minus 3 times the interquartile range.

2.14.15.14 Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75percent) (lis_dc5075)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_dc5075

Original tag: lis_dc5075

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

This variable reflects the percentage of children whose household income falls between 50percent and 75percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income.

Disposable Household Income refers to cash and non-cash income from labour, income from capital, income from pensions (including private and public pensions) and non-pension public social benefits stemming from insurance, universal or assistance schemes (including in-kind social assistance transfers), as well as cash and non-cash private transfers, after deduction of the amount of income taxes and social contributions paid. Disposable Household Income is equivalised at individual level as the total amount divided by the square root of household members. Before equivalisation, top and bottom coding has been applied by setting boundaries for extreme values of log transformed Disposable Household Income: at the top Q3 plus 3 times the interquartile range (Q3-Q1), and at the bottom Q1 minus 3 times the interquartile range.

2.14.15.15 Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150percent) (lis_dc75150)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_dc75150

Original tag: lis_dc75150

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

This variable reflects the percentage of children whose household income falls between 75percent and 150percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income.

Disposable Household Income refers to cash and non-cash income from labour, income from capital, income from pensions (including private and public pensions) and non-pension public social benefits stemming from insurance, universal or assistance schemes (including in-kind social assistance transfers), as well as cash and non-cash private transfers, after deduction of the amount of income taxes and social contributions paid. Disposable Household Income is equivalised at individual level as the total amount divided by the square root of household members. Before equivalisation, top and bottom coding has been applied by setting boundaries for extreme values of log transformed Disposable Household Income: at the top Q3 plus 3 times the interquartile range (Q3-Q1), and at the bottom Q1 minus 3 times the interquartile range.

2.14.15.16 Mean Equivalized Income (lis_meaneqi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_meaneqi

Original tag: lis_meaneqi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The mean value of the Equivalized Income. Equivalised Disposable Household Income refers to cash and non-cash income from labour, income from capital, income from pensions (including private and public pensions) and non-pension public social benefits stemming from insurance, universal or assistance schemes (including in-kind social assistance transfers), as well as cash and non-cash private transfers, after deduction of the amount of income taxes and social contributions paid. Disposable Household Income is equivalised at individual level as the total amount divided by the square root of household members. Before equivalisation, top and bottom coding has been applied by setting boundaries for extreme values of log transformed Disposable Household Income: at the top Q3 plus 3 times the interquartile range (Q3-Q1), and at the bottom Q1 minus 3 times the interquartile range.

2.14.15.17 Median Equivalized Income (lis_medeqi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_medeqi

Original tag: lis_medeqi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

The median value of the Equivalized Income. Equivalised Disposable Household Income refers to cash and non-cash income from labour, income from capital, income from pensions (including private and public pensions) and non-pension public social benefits stemming from insurance, universal or assistance schemes (including in-kind social assistance transfers), as well as cash and non-cash private transfers, after deduction of the amount of income taxes and social contributions paid. Disposable Household Income is equivalised at individual level as the total amount divided by the square root of household members. Before equivalisation, top and bottom coding has been applied by setting boundaries for extreme values of log transformed Disposable Household Income: at the top Q3 plus 3 times the interquartile range (Q3-Q1), and at the bottom Q1 minus 3 times the interquartile range.

2.14.15.18 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (40percent) (lis_rprc40)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rprc40

Original tag: lis_rprc40

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Children at 40percent of the Median is the percentage of the children population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 40 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.14.15.19 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (50percent) (lis_rprc50)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rprc50

Original tag: lis_rprc50

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Children at 50percent of the Median is the percentage of the children population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.14.15.20 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (60percent) (lis_rprc60)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rprc60

Original tag: lis_rprc60

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Children at 60percent of the Median is the percentage of the children population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 60 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.14.15.21 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (50percent) (lis_rpre50)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rpre50

Original tag: lis_rpre50

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Elderly at 50percent of the Median is the percentage of the elderly population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.14.15.22 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (60percent) (lis_rpre60)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rpre60

Original tag: lis_rpre60

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Elderly at 60percent of the Median is the percentage of the elderly population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 60 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.14.15.23 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40percent) (lis_rprt40)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rprt40

Original tag: lis_rprt40

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate at 40percent of the Median is the percentage of the total population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 40 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.14.15.24 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50percent) (lis_rprt50)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rprt50

Original tag: lis_rprt50

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate at 50percent of the Median is the percentage of the total population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable or gross household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.14.15.25 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60percent) (lis_rprt60)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rprt60

Original tag: lis_rprt60

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:
Relative Poverty Rate at 60percent of the Median is the percentage of the total population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 60 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.14.15.26 CPI: all items (oecd_cpi_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_cpi_t1a
Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1a
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Consumer price index: all items, annual growth in percentage

2.14.15.27 CPI: all items non food non energy (oecd_cpi_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_cpi_t1b
Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1b
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Consumer price index: all non-food non-energy items, annual growth in percentage

2.14.15.28 CPI: food (oecd_cpi_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_cpi_t1c
Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1c
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Consumer price index: food, annual growth in percentage

2.14.15.29 CPI: energy (oecd_cpi_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_cpi_t1d
Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1d
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Consumer price index: energy, annual growth in percentage

2.14.15.30 Households debt (oecd_housdebt_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_housdebt_t1
Original tag: oecd_housdebt_t1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Households debt as a percentage of gross disposable income

2.14.15.31 Real household disposable income (oecd_housinc_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_housinc_t1
Original tag: oecd_housinc_t1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Real household disposable income, annual growth in percentage

2.14.15.32 Household net saving rates (oecd_houssave_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_houssave_t1

Original tag: oecd_houssave_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Household net saving rates as a percentage of household disposable income

2.14.15.33 Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits (oecd_houswealth_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1a

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Financial asset of households as a percentage of total financial assets: currency and deposits

2.14.15.34 Financial asset of households: Debt securities (oecd_houswealth_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1b

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Financial asset of households as a percentage of total financial assets: debt securities

2.14.15.35 Financial asset of households: equity (oecd_houswealth_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1c

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Financial asset of households as a percentage of total financial assets: equity

2.14.15.36 Financial asset of households: investment funds shares (oecd_houswealth_t1d)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1d

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1d

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Financial asset of households as a percentage of total financial assets: investment funds shares

2.14.15.37 Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities (oecd_houswealth_t1e)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1e

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1e

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Financial asset of households as a percentage of total financial assets: life insurance and annuities

2.14.15.38 Financial asset of households: Pension funds (oecd_houswealth_t1f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1f

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Financial asset of households as a percentage of total financial assets: pension funds

2.14.15.39 Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income post taxes and transfers) (oecd_incinequal_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1a

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income, post taxes and transfers), 0-1 scale

2.14.15.40 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Levels of GDP per capita as an effect of labour utilisation with respect to US GDP per capita in 2011

2.14.15.41 Purchasing power parities (oecd_rtsconv_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_rtsconv_t1a

Original tag: oecd_rtsconv_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Purchasing power parities, national currency units per US dollar

2.14.15.42 Indices of price levels (oecd_rtsconv_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_rtsconv_t1b

Original tag: oecd_rtsconv_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Indices of price levels, OECD = 100

2.14.15.43 Taxes on the average worker (oecd_taxapw_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_taxapw_t1

Original tag: oecd_taxapw_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Taxes on the average worker as a percentage of labour cost

2.14.15.44 The Property Right Protection Index (prp_prp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_prp_prp

Original tag: prp_prp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Ouattara & Standaert (2020)

Description:

The Poperty Rights Index measures (the perception of) the security of property rights, separately from other aspects of the rule of laws. It combines all publicly available information on the perception of the security of property rights (18 singular indicators of property rights).

2.14.15.45 Estimated variance of the PRP point estimate (prp_std)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_prp_std

Original tag: prp_std

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Ouattara & Standaert (2020)

Description:

Estimated variance of the Property Rights Protection estimate.

2.14.15.46 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (percent) (wdi_belmedinc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_belmedinc

Original tag: wdi_belmedinc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.15.47 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.

2.14.15.48 Poverty gap at USD 2.15 a day (2017 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap215)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_povgap215

Original tag: wdi_povgap215

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than $2.15 a day at 2017 purchasing power adjusted prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

2.14.15.49 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (40percent) (lis_rpre40)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_lis_rpre40

Original tag: lis_rpre40

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Elderly at 40percent of the Median is the percentage of the elderly population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 40 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.14.15.50 Poverty gap at USD 3.00 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap300)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_povgap300

Original tag: wdi_povgap300

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Poverty gap at $3.00 a day (2021 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $3.00 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.

2.14.15.51 Poverty gap at USD 4.20 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap420)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_povgap420

Original tag: wdi_povgap420

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Poverty gap at $4.20 a day (2021 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $4.20 a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

2.14.15.52 Poverty gap at USD 8.30 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap830)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_povgap830

Original tag: wdi_povgap830

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Poverty gap at $8.30 a day (2021 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $8.30 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.

2.14.16 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).

2.14.16.1 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female) (gea_ea1524f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea1524f

Original tag: gea_ea1524f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)

Description:

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

2.14.16.2 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male) (gea_ea1524m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea1524m

Original tag: gea_ea1524m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)

Description:

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

2.14.16.3 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female) (gea_ea2534f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea2534f

Original tag: gea_ea2534f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)

Description:

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

2.14.16.4 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male) (gea_ea2534m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea2534m

Original tag: gea_ea2534m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)

Description:

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

2.14.16.5 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female) (gea_ea3544f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea3544f

Original tag: gea_ea3544f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)

Description:

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

2.14.16.6 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male) (gea_ea3544m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea3544m

Original tag: gea_ea3544m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)

Description:

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

2.14.16.7 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female) (gea_ea4554f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea4554f

Original tag: gea_ea4554f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)

Description:

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

2.14.16.8 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male) (gea_ea4554m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea4554m

Original tag: gea_ea4554m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)

Description:

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

2.14.16.9 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female) (gea_ea5564f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea5564f

Original tag: gea_ea5564f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Description:
Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female). Average years of education.

2.14.16.10 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male) (gea_ea5564m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea5564m
Original tag: gea_ea5564m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Description:
Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male). Average years of education.

2.14.16.11 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female) (gea_ea65f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea65f
Original tag: gea_ea65f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Description:
Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female). Average years of education.

2.14.16.12 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) (gea_ea65m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gea_ea65m
Original tag: gea_ea65m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Description:
Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male). Average years of education.

2.14.16.13 Human Capital Index (pwt_hci)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pwt_hci
Original tag: pwt_hci
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)
Description:
Human capital index based on the average years of schooling from Barro and Lee (Barro amp; Lee, 2013) and an assumed rate of return to education, based on Mincer equation estimates around the world (Psacharopoulos, 1994).

More information can be found in the document 'Human capital in PWT 9.0'

2.14.16.14 Human Development Index (undp_hdi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_undp_hdi
Original tag: undp_hdi
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: United Nations Development Program (2024)

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 closer the score is to 1, the better the country is doing.

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.

2.14.16.15 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (percent) (une_girlglsf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_girlglsf

Original tag: une_girlglsf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (percent).

2.14.16.16 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (percent) (une_girlglsm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_girlglsm

Original tag: une_girlglsm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (percent).

2.14.16.17 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (percent) (une_girlglst)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_une_girlglst

Original tag: une_girlglst

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (percent).

2.14.16.18 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (percent).

2.14.16.19 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (percent).

2.14.16.20 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent).

2.14.16.21 Official entrance age to early childhood education (years) (opri_oaeece)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_oaeece

Original tag: une_oaeece

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

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.

2.14.16.22 Official entrance age to primary education (years) (opri_oaepe)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_oaepe

Original tag: une_oaepe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

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.

2.14.16.23 Official entrance age to compulsory education (years) (opri_oeace)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_oeace

Original tag: une_oeace

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

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.

2.14.16.24 Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years) (opri_oeals)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_oeals

Original tag: une_oeals

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

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.

2.14.16.25 Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (opri_oeapsnt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_oeapsnt

Original tag: une_oeapsnt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.16.26 Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years) (opri_oeaus)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_oeaus

Original tag: une_oeaus

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

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.

2.14.16.27 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent) (opri_reprlsef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_reprlsef

Original tag: une_reprlsef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent).

2.14.16.28 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent) (opri_reprlsem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_reprlsem

Original tag: une_reprlsem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent).

2.14.16.29 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent) (opri_reprlset)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_reprlset

Original tag: une_reprlset

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent).

2.14.16.30 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent) (opri_reprpef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_reprpef

Original tag: une_reprpef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent).

2.14.16.31 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent) (opri_reprpem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_reprpem

Original tag: une_reprpem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent).

2.14.16.32 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent) (opri_reprpet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_reprpet

Original tag: une_reprpet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent).

2.14.16.33 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surg4pef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_surg4pef

Original tag: une_surg4pef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent).

2.14.16.34 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surg4pem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_surg4pem

Original tag: une_surg4pem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (percent).

2.14.16.35 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surg4pet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_surg4pet

Original tag: une_surg4pet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (percent).

2.14.16.36 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surg5pef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_surg5pef

Original tag: une_surg5pef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent).

2.14.16.37 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surg5pem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_surg5pem

Original tag: une_surg5pem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (percent).

2.14.16.38 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surg5pet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_surg5pet

Original tag: une_surg5pet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (percent).

2.14.16.39 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surlgpef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_surlgpef

Original tag: une_surlgpef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent).

2.14.16.40 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surlgpem)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_surlgpem

Original tag: une_surlgpem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (percent).

2.14.16.41 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surlgpet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_surlgpet

Original tag: une_surlgpet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent).

2.14.16.42 Theoretical duration of primary education (years) (opri_tdurce)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tdurce

Original tag: une_tdurce

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Theoretical duration of primary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

2.14.16.43 Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years) (opri_tdurece)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tdurece

Original tag: une_tdurece

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

2.14.16.44 Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years) (opri_tdurls)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tdurls

Original tag: une_tdurls

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

2.14.16.45 Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (opri_tdurpsnt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tdurpsnt

Original tag: une_tdurpsnt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

2.14.16.46 Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years) (opri_tdurused)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tdurused

Original tag: une_tdurused

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

2.14.16.47 Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number) (opri_tilsef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tilsef

Original tag: une_tilsef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number).

2.14.16.48 Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tilset)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tilset

Original tag: une_tilset

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number).

2.14.16.49 Teachers in primary education, female (number) (opri_tipef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tipef

Original tag: une_tipef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in primary education, female (number).

2.14.16.50 Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tipet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tipet

Original tag: une_tipet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number).

2.14.16.51 Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number) (opri_tiprepef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tiprepef
Original tag: une_tiprepef
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: **?**
Description:
Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number).

2.14.16.52 Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiprepet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tiprepet
Original tag: une_tiprepet
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: **?**
Description:
Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number).

2.14.16.53 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number) (opri_tipsntf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tipsntf
Original tag: une_tipsntf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number).

2.14.16.54 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tipsntt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tipsntt
Original tag: une_tipsntt
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number).

2.14.16.55 Teachers in secondary education, female (number) (opri_tisef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tisef
Original tag: une_tisef
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: **?**
Description:
Teachers in secondary education, female (number).

2.14.16.56 Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiset)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tiset
Original tag: une_tiset
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: **?**
Description:
Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number).

2.14.16.57 Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number) (opri_tiusef)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tiusef
Original tag: une_tiusef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number).

2.14.16.58 Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiuset)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_opri_tiuset

Original tag: une_tiuset

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number).

2.14.16.59 School enrollment, primary, private (percent of total primary) (wdi_eduprp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_eduprp

Original tag: wdi_eduprp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (percent).

2.14.16.60 School enrollment, secondary, private (percent of total secondary) (wdi_eduprs)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_eduprs

Original tag: wdi_eduprs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (percent).

2.14.16.61 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of GDP) (wdi_expedu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expedu

Original tag: wdi_expedu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.62 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of government expenditure) (wdi_expeduge)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expeduge

Original tag: wdi_expeduge

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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/

2.14.16.63 Expenditure on primary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expedup

Original tag: wdi_expedup

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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/

2.14.16.64 Expenditure on secondary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedus)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expedus

Original tag: wdi_expedus

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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/

2.14.16.65 Expenditure on tertiary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedut)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expedut

Original tag: wdi_expedut

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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/

2.14.16.66 Government expenditure per student, primary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstup)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expstup

Original tag: wdi_expstup

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.67 Government expenditure per student, secondary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstus)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expstus

Original tag: wdi_expstus

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.68 Government expenditure per student, tertiary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstut)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_expstut

Original tag: wdi_expstut

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.69 School enrollment, primary (percent gross) (wdi_gerp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gerp

Original tag: wdi_gerp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.70 School enrollment, primary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerpf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gerpf

Original tag: wdi_gerpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.71 School enrollment, primary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerpm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gerpm

Original tag: wdi_gerpm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.72 School enrollment, preprimary (percent gross) (wdi_gerpp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gerpp

Original tag: wdi_gerpp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.73 School enrollment, preprimary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerppf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gerppf

Original tag: wdi_gerppf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.74 School enrollment, preprimary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerppm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gerppm

Original tag: wdi_gerppm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.75 School enrollment, secondary (percent gross) (wdi_gers)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gers

Original tag: wdi_gers

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.76 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gersf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gersf

Original tag: wdi_gersf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.77 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gersm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gersm

Original tag: wdi_gersm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.78 School enrollment, tertiary (percent gross) (wdi_gert)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gert

Original tag: wdi_gert

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.79 School enrollment, tertiary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gertf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gertf

Original tag: wdi_gertf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.80 School enrollment, tertiary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gertm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_gertm

Original tag: wdi_gertm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.81 School enrollment, primary (percent net) (wdi_nerp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_nerp

Original tag: wdi_nerp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.82 School enrollment, primary, female (percent net) (wdi_nerpf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_nerpf

Original tag: wdi_nerpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.83 School enrollment, primary, male (percent net) (wdi_nerpm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_nerpm

Original tag: wdi_nerpm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.84 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerpr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_nerpr

Original tag: wdi_nerpr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.85 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_nerprf

Original tag: wdi_nerprf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.86 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_nerprm

Original tag: wdi_nerprm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.87 School enrollment, secondary (percent net) (wdi_ners)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_ners

Original tag: wdi_ners

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.88 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent net) (wdi_nersf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_nersf

Original tag: wdi_nersf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.16.89 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent net) (wdi_nersm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_nersm

Original tag: wdi_nersm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.17 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.

2.14.17.1 Colonial Origin (ht_colonial)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ht_colonial

Original tag: ht_colonial

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Teorell & Wahman (2018)

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 \
amp; 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

2.14.17.2 Information Capacity (year 1850) (icd_infcapirt1850)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_icd_infcapirt1850

Original tag: icd_infcapirt1850

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.17.3 State History Index, with the discounting rates 0percent (sai_statehiste0)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_sai_statehiste0

Original tag: sai_statehiste0

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Borcan et al. (2018)

Description:

State History Index, aggregate index of state history in the year 2000, and discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates of 0percent.

The construction of the index follows the principles developed by Bockstette et al. (2002). First, the duration of state existence (from state emergence to 2000 CE) was established for each territory defined by modern-day country borders. From the state emergence onwards, the authors assigned scores to reflect three dimensions of state presence, based on the following questions:

1) Is there a government above the tribal level? (Score component z1 receives 1 point if yes, 0.75 if the government can at best be described as a paramount chiefdom and 0 points if no government is present);

2) Is this government foreign or locally based? (z2 is 1 if the rule is locally based, 0.5 if externally based, and 0.75 for local government with substantial foreign oversight);

3) How much of the modern country's territory was ruled by this government? (z3 reflects the proportions of the territory under some rule: 1 (over 50 percent), 0.75 (25-50 percent), 0.5 (10-25 percent), 0.3 (under 10 percent).

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

2.14.17.4 State History Index, with the discounting rates 1percent (sai_statehiste01)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_sai_statehiste01

Original tag: sai_statehiste01

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Borcan et al. (2018)

Description:

State History Index, aggregate index of state history in the year 2000, and discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates of 1percent.

The construction of the index follows the principles developed by Bockstette et al. (2002). First, the duration of state existence (from state emergence to 2000 CE) was established for each territory defined by modern-day country borders. From the state emergence onwards, the authors assigned scores to reflect three dimensions of state presence, based on the following questions:

1) Is there a government above the tribal level? (Score component z1 receives 1 point if yes, 0.75 if the government can at best be described as a paramount chiefdom and 0 points if no government is present);

2) Is this government foreign or locally based? (z2 is 1 if the rule is locally based, 0.5 if externally based, and 0.75 for local government with substantial foreign oversight);

3) How much of the modern country's territory was ruled by this government? (z3 reflects the proportions of the territory under some rule: 1 (over 50 percent), 0.75 (25-50 percent), 0.5 (10-25 percent), 0.3 (under 10 percent).

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

2.14.17.5 State History Index, with the discounting rates 10percent (sai_statehiste1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_sai_statehiste1

Original tag: sai_statehiste1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Borcan et al. (2018)

Description:

State History Index, aggregate index of state history in the year 2000, and discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates of 10percent.

The construction of the index follows the principles developed by Bockstette et al. (2002). First, the duration of state existence (from state emergence to 2000 CE) was established for each territory defined by modern-day country borders. From the state emergence onwards, the authors assigned scores to reflect three dimensions of state presence, based on the following questions:

1) Is there a government above the tribal level? (Score component z1 receives 1 point if yes, 0.75 if the government can at best be described as a paramount chiefdom and 0 points if no government is present);

2) Is this government foreign or locally based? (z2 is 1 if the rule is locally based, 0.5 if externally based, and 0.75 for local government with substantial foreign oversight);

3) How much of the modern country's territory was ruled by this government? (z3 reflects the proportions of the territory under some rule: 1 (over 50 percent), 0.75 (25-50 percent), 0.5 (10-25 percent), 0.3 (under 10 percent).

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

2.14.17.6 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 0percent (sai_statehisten0)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_sai_statehisten0

Original tag: sai_statehisten0

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Borcan et al. (2018)

Description:

Normalized Values State History Index, with discount rates of 0percent. The sum of discounted scores was normalized by the score of a hypothetical state with full discounted scores between 3500 BCE and the period of interest.

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at

https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

2.14.17.7 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 1percent (sai_statehisten01)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_sai_statehisten01

Original tag: sai_statehisten01

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Borcan et al. (2018)

Description:

Normalized Values State History Index, with discount rates of 1percent. The sum of discounted scores was normalized by the score of a hypothetical state with full discounted scores between 3500 BCE and the period of interest.

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

2.14.17.8 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 10percent (sai_statehisten1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_sai_statehisten1

Original tag: sai_statehisten1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Borcan et al. (2018)

Description:

Normalized Values State History Index, with discount rates of 10percent. The sum of discounted scores was normalized by the score of a hypothetical state with full discounted scores between 3500 BCE and the period of interest.

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

2.14.18 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.

2.14.18.1 Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ihme_hle_0104f

Original tag: ihme_hle_0104f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.18.2 Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ihme_hle_0104m

Original tag: ihme_hle_0104m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.18.3 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.18.4 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104f)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ihme_lifexp_0104f

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.18.5 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104m)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ihme_lifexp_0104m

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.18.6 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104t)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ihme_lifexp_0104t

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

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.

2.14.18.7 Practising physicians (oecd_doctor_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_doctor_g1

Original tag: oecd_doctor_g1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Practising physicians per 1 000 inhabitants

2.14.18.8 Medical graduates (oecd_doctor_g3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_doctor_g3
Original tag: oecd_doctor_g3
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Medical graduates per 100 000 inhabitants

2.14.18.9 Total fertility rates (oecd_fertility_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_fertility_t1
Original tag: oecd_fertility_t1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Total fertility rates, number of children born to women aged 15 to 49

2.14.18.10 Infant mortality (oecd_infmorty_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_infmorty_g1
Original tag: oecd_infmorty_g1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Infant mortality, deaths per 1 000 live births

2.14.18.11 Life expectancy at birth: Total (oecd_lifeexpy_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_lifeexpy_g1
Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Life expectancy at birth: total

2.14.18.12 Life expectancy at birth: Women (oecd_lifeexpy_g2a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_lifeexpy_g2a
Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g2a
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Life expectancy at birth: women

2.14.18.13 Life expectancy at birth: Men (oecd_lifeexpy_g2b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_lifeexpy_g2b
Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g2b
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Life expectancy at birth: men

2.14.18.14 Practising nurses (oecd_nurse_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_nurse_g1
Original tag: oecd_nurse_g1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Practising nurses per 1 000 inhabitants

2.14.18.15 Nursing graduates (oecd_nurse_g3)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_nurse_g3

Original tag: oecd_nurse_g3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Nursing graduates per 100 000 inhabitants

2.14.18.16 Total expenditure on health (oecd_pphlthxp_t1c)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_pphlthxp_t1c

Original tag: oecd_pphlthxp_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP

2.14.18.17 Road fatalities (oecd_rddeath_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_rddeath_t1

Original tag: oecd_rddeath_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Road fatalities. Deaths, Per 1 000 000 inhabitants, 1994 - 2016 Source: ITF Transport Statistics: Road accidents

2.14.18.18 Adult population smoking daily (oecd_smoke_g1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_smoke_g1

Original tag: oecd_smoke_g1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Adult population smoking daily as a percentage of adult population, 2010 or latest available year

2.14.18.19 Current health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_chexppgdp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_chexppgdp

Original tag: wdi_chexppgdp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.18.20 Out-of-pocket expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ophexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_ophexp

Original tag: wdi_ophexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.18.21 Alcohol consumption per capita (in litres) (who_alcohol10)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_alcohol10

Original tag: who_alcohol10

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Alcohol, recorded per capita (people over 15 years old) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol)

2.14.18.22 Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women (aged 15-49)(percent) (who_anpreg)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_anpreg

Original tag: who_anpreg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Percentage of women aged 15 49 years with a haemoglobin concentration less than 120 g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women, and less than 110 g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking.

Data on the prevalence of anaemia and/or mean haemoglobin in women of reproductive age, collected between 1995 and 2019 were obtained from 408 population-representative data sources from 124 countries worldwide. A Bayesian hierarchical mixture model was used to estimate haemoglobin distributions and systematically address missing data, non-linear time trends, and representativeness of data sources. Full details on data sources are available on the GHO Anaemia page.

Full details on statistical methods may be found in the publication: Finucane MM, Paciorek CJ, Stevens GA EM. Semiparametric Bayesian density estimation with disparate data sources: a meta-analysis of global childhood undernutrition. J Am Stat Assoc. 2015;110(511):889–901.

2.14.18.23 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total (who_dwtot)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_dwtot

Original tag: who_dwtot

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total

2.14.18.24 Infant mortality rate, Female (who_infmortf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_infmortf

Original tag: who_infmortf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Infant mortality rate - Female (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)

2.14.18.25 Infant mortality rate, Male (who_infmortm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_infmortm

Original tag: who_infmortm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Infant mortality rate - Male (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)

2.14.18.26 Infant mortality rate, Total (who_infmortt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_infmortt

Original tag: who_infmortt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Infant mortality rate - Total (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)

2.14.18.27 Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births) (who_matmort)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_matmort

Original tag: who_matmort

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births)

2.14.18.28 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female (who_mrf)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_mrf

Original tag: who_mrf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female

2.14.18.29 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male (who_mrm)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_mrm

Original tag: who_mrm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male

2.14.18.30 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total (who_mrt)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_mrt

Original tag: who_mrt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total

2.14.18.31 Estimated road traffic death rate (100,000 population) (who_roadtrd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_roadtrd
Original tag: who_roadtrd
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Estimated road traffic death rate (per 100 000 population)

2.14.18.32 Total population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_sanittot)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_sanittot
Original tag: who_sanittot
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Description:
Total population using basic sanitation services (percent)

2.14.18.33 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Female (who_suif)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_suif
Original tag: who_suif
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Description:
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Female

2.14.18.34 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Male (who_suim)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_suim
Original tag: who_suim
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Description:
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Male

2.14.18.35 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Total (who_suit)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_who_suit
Original tag: who_suit
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Description:
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Total

2.14.18.36 National-level average scores for subjective well-being (whr_hap)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_whr_hap
Original tag: whr_hap
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
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.

2.14.18.37 Share of private paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_prpemphi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_prpemphi

Original tag: wwbi_prpemphi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of private paid employees with health insurance

2.14.18.38 Share of public paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_pupemphi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wwbi_pupemphi

Original tag: wwbi_pupemphi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Share of public paid employees with health insurance

2.14.18.39 Projected diabetes prevalence in 2050 (percent) in adults (idf_dia2050)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_idf_dia2050

Original tag: idf_dia2050

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Projected age-adjusted diabetes prevalence (percent) among adults aged 20–79 for the year 2050.

2.14.18.40 Diabetes-related health expenditure per person (idf_hepp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_idf_hepp

Original tag: idf_hepp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: International Diabetes Federation (2021)

Description:

Projected per capita diabetes-related health expenditure (USD) for 2030.

2.14.18.41 Projected diabetes-related health expenditure per person in 2050 (idf_hepp2050)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_idf_hepp2050

Original tag: idf_hepp2050

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Projected per capita diabetes-related health expenditure (USD) for 2050.

2.14.18.42 Projected prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (percent) among adults in 2050 (idf_ifg2050)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_idf_ifg2050

Original tag: idf_ifg2050

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Projected age-adjusted prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (IFG) (percent) among individuals aged 20–79 for 2050.

2.14.18.43 Projected prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (percent) among adults in 2050 (idf_igt2050)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_idf_igt2050

Original tag: idf_igt2050

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Projected age-adjusted prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) among individuals aged 20–79 for 2050, expressed as a percentage.

2.14.19 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).

2.14.19.1 Production of crude oil (oecd_oilprod_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_oilprod_t1

Original tag: oecd_oilprod_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Production of crude oil, million tonnes

2.14.19.2 Contribution of renewables to energy supply (oecd_rnewable_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_rnewable_t1

Original tag: oecd_rnewable_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Contribution of renewables to energy supply as a percentage of total primary energy supply

2.14.19.3 Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP (oecd_tpes_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_tpes_t1

Original tag: oecd_tpes_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP, tonnes of oil equivalent per thousand 2005 US dollars of GDP calculated using PPPs

2.14.19.4 Inland goods transport (oecd_transpgood_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_transpgood_t1

Original tag: oecd_transpgood_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Inland goods transport, billion tonne-kilometres

2.14.19.5 Generation intensities of municipal waste (oecd_waste_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_waste_t1a

Original tag: oecd_waste_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Generation intensities of municipal waste, kg/capita

2.14.19.6 Water abstractions per capita (oecd_water_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_water_t1a
Original tag: oecd_water_t1a
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Water abstractions per capita, m3 per capita

2.14.19.7 Total abstractions of water (oecd_water_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_water_t1b
Original tag: oecd_water_t1b
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Total abstractions of water, million m3

2.14.19.8 Electricity generation (oecd_welecgen_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_welecgen_t1
Original tag: oecd_welecgen_t1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Electricity generation, terawatt hours (TWh)

2.14.19.9 Total primary energy supply (oecd_wenergys_t1)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_wenergys_t1
Original tag: oecd_wenergys_t1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Description:
Total primary energy supply, million tonnes of oil equivalent

2.14.19.10 Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year (ross_gas_exp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_gas_exp
Original tag: ross_gas_exp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year.

2.14.19.11 Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_gas_netexp
Original tag: ross_gas_netexp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Net gas exports value, measured in constant 2000 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

2.14.19.12 Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexpc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_gas_netexpc
Original tag: ross_gas_netexpc
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)

Description:
Net gas exports value per capita, measured in constant 2000 dollars

2.14.19.13 Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/dollars per million BTU of natural gas (ross_gas_price)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_gas_price
Original tag: ross_gas_price
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/dollars per million British Thermal Units of natural gas.

2.14.19.14 Gas production, million barrels oil equiv. (ross_gas_prod)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_gas_prod
Original tag: ross_gas_prod
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Gas production measured in million barrels of oil equivalent.

2.14.19.15 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
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Gas production value in 2000 dollars.

2.14.19.16 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
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Gas production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

2.14.19.17 Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day (ross_oil_exp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_oil_exp
Original tag: ross_oil_exp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day.

2.14.19.18 Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollars (ross_oil_netexp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_oil_netexp
Original tag: ross_oil_netexp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)

Description:
Net oil exports value measured in constant 2000 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

2.14.19.19 Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars (ross_oil_netexpc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_oil_netexpc
Original tag: ross_oil_netexpc
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Net oil exports value per capita measured in constant 2000 dollars.

2.14.19.20 Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/barrel (ross_oil_price)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_oil_price
Original tag: ross_oil_price
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/barrel

2.14.19.21 Oil production in metric tons (ross_oil_prod)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_ross_oil_prod
Original tag: ross_oil_prod
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Oil production in metric tons.

2.14.19.22 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
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Oil production value in 2000 dollars.

2.14.19.23 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
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Oil production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

2.14.19.24 Access to electricity (percent of population) (wdi_acel)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_acel
Original tag: wdi_acel
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)
Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.

2.14.19.25 Access to electricity, rural (percent of rural population) (wdi_acelr)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_acelr

Original tag: wdi_acelr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.

2.14.19.26 Access to electricity, urban (percent of urban population) (wdi_acelu)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_acelu

Original tag: wdi_acelu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.

2.14.19.27 Alternative and nuclear energy (percent of total energy use) (wdi_ane)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_ane

Original tag: wdi_ane

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.19.28 Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_broadb)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_broadb

Original tag: wdi_broadb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.19.29 Renewable electricity output (percent of total electricity output) (wdi_elerenew)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_elerenew

Original tag: wdi_elerenew

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:
Renewable electricity is the share of electrity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.

2.14.19.30 Electricity production from coal sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodcoal)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_elprodcoal

Original tag: wdi_elprodcoal

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.19.31 Electricity production from natural gas sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodgas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_elprodgas

Original tag: wdi_elprodgas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.

2.14.19.32 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodhyd)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_elprodhyd

Original tag: wdi_elprodhyd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.

2.14.19.33 Electricity production from nuclear sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodnuc)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_elprodnuc

Original tag: wdi_elprodnuc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:
Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.

2.14.19.34 Electricity production from oil sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodoil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_elprodoil

Original tag: wdi_elprodoil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.

2.14.19.35 Energy imports, net (percent of energy use) (wdi_eneimp)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_eneimp

Original tag: wdi_eneimp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.19.36 Renewable energy consumption (percent of total final energy consumption) (wdi_enerenew)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_enerenew

Original tag: wdi_enerenew

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.

2.14.19.37 Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) (wdi_eneuse)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_eneuse

Original tag: wdi_eneuse

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.19.38 Fossil fuel energy consumption (percent of total) (wdi_fossil)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_fossil

Original tag: wdi_fossil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Fossil fuel energy consumption as a percentage of total energy consumption. Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

2.14.19.39 Individuals using the Internet (percent of population) (wdi_internet)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_internet

Original tag: wdi_internet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.19.40 Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_mobile)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_mobile

Original tag: wdi_mobile

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.19.41 Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) (wdi_powcon)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_powcon

Original tag: wdi_powcon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.19.42 Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_tele)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_wdi_tele

Original tag: wdi_tele

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.14.19.43 Bagasse: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regba)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regba

Original tag: pg_regba

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Electricity generated from bagasse, a byproduct of sugarcane processing used as a biofuel.

2.14.19.44 Bioenergy: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regbi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regbi

Original tag: pg_regbi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

All forms of bioenergy used for electricity generation

2.14.19.45 Biogas: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regbiogas)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regbiogas

Original tag: pg_regbiogas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Electricity generation from biogas, produced through the anaerobic digestion of organic matter.

2.14.19.46 Concentrated Solar Power: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regcosopo)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regcosopo

Original tag: pg_regcosopo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Electricity generation from concentrated solar power systems, which use mirrors or lenses to concentrate sunlight

2.14.19.47 Geothermal: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regge)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regge

Original tag: pg_regge

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Electricity generation from geothermal sources, harnessing heat from within the Earth.

2.14.19.48 Hydropower: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_reghy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_reghy

Original tag: pg_reghy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Electricity generation from hydropower sources. It quantifies the amount of electricity produced through hydroelectric power plants and facilities, measured in Gigawatt-hours (GWh).

2.14.19.49 Liquid Biofuels: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_reglibi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_reglibi

Original tag: pg_reglibi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Electricity generated from liquid biofuels, like biodiesel and bioethanol.

2.14.19.50 Marine: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regma)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regma

Original tag: pg_regma

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Electricity generation from marine energy sources. It includes power derived from ocean energy forms such as tidal, wave, and ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC), measured in Gigawatt-hours (GWh).

2.14.19.51 ffshore Wind Energy: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regofwien)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regofwien

Original tag: pg_regofwien

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Quantifies electricity produced by wind turbines located offshore, typically in marine environments.

2.14.19.52 Onshore Wind Energy: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regonwien)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regonwien

Original tag: pg_regonwien

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Electricity generation specifically from onshore wind turbines.

2.14.19.53 Other Solid Biofuels: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regotsobi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regotsobi

Original tag: pg_regotsobi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Electricity generation from various solid biofuels not classified under other categories.

2.14.19.54 Pumped Storage: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regpust)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regpust

Original tag: pg_regpust

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Electricity generation through pumped storage hydroelectricity. It tracks the energy produced by moving water between reservoirs at different elevations, a process often used for grid energy storage and load balancing.

2.14.19.55 Renewable Hydropower: Renewable Electricity Generation (pg_regrehy)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regrehy

Original tag: pg_regrehy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Electricity generation from renewable hydropower sources. It quantifies the amount of electricity produced through hydroelectric power plants and facilities, measured in Gigawatt-hours (GWh).

2.14.19.56 Renewable Municipal Waste: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regremuwa)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regremuwa

Original tag: pg_regremuwa

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Electricity generation from the incineration or biodegradation of municipal waste

2.14.19.57 Solar: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regso)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regso

Original tag: pg_regso

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total electricity generation from solar energy, including both photovoltaic and concentrated solar power.

2.14.19.58 Solid Biofuels and Renewable Municipal Waste: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regsobianremuwa)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regsobianremuwa

Original tag: pg_regsobianremuwa

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Electricity generated from solid biofuels and renewable municipal waste.

2.14.19.59 Solar Photovoltaic: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regsoph)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regsoph

Original tag: pg_regsoph

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Electricity generation from solar photovoltaic cells, which convert sunlight directly into electricity.

2.14.19.60 Total Renewable Energy (pg_regtoreen)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regtoreen

Original tag: pg_regtoreen

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total Renewable Electricity Generated in Gigawatt-hours (GWh)

2.14.19.61 Wind: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh): (pg_regwi)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_pg_regwi

Original tag: pg_regwi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Total electricity generation from wind energy, encompassing both onshore and offshore sources.

2.14.20 Welfare

This category includes indicators on government expenditure related to social welfare (pension, sick- ness coverage and accidents coverage).

2.14.20.1 Public social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1a)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_socexpnd_t1a

Original tag: oecd_socexpnd_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Public social expenditure as a percentage of GDP

2.14.20.2 Private social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1b)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_oecd_socexpnd_t1b

Original tag: oecd_socexpnd_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Description:

Private social expenditure as a percentage of GDP

2.14.21 Conflict

This category includes variables that relate to conflict.

2.14.21.1 Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International (gd_ptsa)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gd_ptsa

Original tag: gd_ptsa

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gib-ney & Barnes. (2024)

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.

2.14.21.2 Political Terror Scale - US State Department (gd_ptss)

Long tag: qog_oecd_ts_gd_ptss

Original tag: gd_ptss

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*a*)

Variable citation: Gib-ney & Barnes. (2024)

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.

2.15 QoG PERCEIVE Survey Dataset

Dataset tag: qog_perceive_survey17

Output Unit: QoG EQI Perceive Respondent ID 2017, i.e., data is collected per respondent in this survey round. That means each row in the dataset can be identified by a respondent ID. The unit is expressed in the column id.

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

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_perceive_17.pdf`

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`

2.15.1 Identification Variables

These variables identify the observations in the dataset.

2.15.1.1 Response ID (id)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_id

Original tag: ID

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:
Unique and anonymous ID assigned to each respondent.

2.15.1.2 Type of Interview (typetel)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_typetel
Original tag: TYPETEL_
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
Description:
whether mobile or landline was used in the interview.

1. Landline

2. Mobile

2.15.1.3 Country of Respondent (country)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_country
Original tag: COUNTRY
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
Description:
Unique country code, numeric.

2.15.1.4 Language of Interview (language)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_language
Original tag: LANGUAGE
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
Description:
The language in which the interview was conducted, numeric.

2.15.1.5 Sample (sample)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_sample
Original tag: SAMPLE
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
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)

2.15.1.6 NUTS1 Abbreviation Code (d8_nuts1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d8_nuts1
Original tag: D8_NUTS1

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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.

2.15.1.7 NUTS2 Abbreviation Code (d8_nuts2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d8_nuts2

Original tag: D8_NUTS2

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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.

2.15.1.8 NUTS3 Abbreviation Code (d8_nuts3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d8_nuts3

Original tag: D8_NUTS3

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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.

2.15.1.9 Region Code (region_code_n)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_region_code_n

Original tag: region_code_n

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Regional geocode for merging with PERCEIVE regional dataset.

2.15.1.10 Case Study Region (csregion)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_csregion

Original tag: CSregion

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Is the respondent from the selected case-study region?

0. No

1. Yes

2.15.2 Survey Questions

Survey Question included in the QoG PERCEIVE Survey

2.15.2.1 EU Cohesion Policy (q1_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q1_1
Original tag: Q1_1
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
Description:
In general, have you ever heard about the EU Cohesion Policy?

0. No

1. Yes

2.15.2.2 EU Regional Policy (q1_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q1_2
Original tag: Q1_2
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
Description:
In general, have you ever heard about the EU Regional Policy?

0. No

1. Yes

2.15.2.3 EU Structural Funds (q1_3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q1_3
Original tag: Q1_3
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
Description:
In general, have you ever heard about the EU Structural Funds?

0. No

1. Yes

2.15.2.4 EU funded project in your region or area (q1_4)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q1_4
Original tag: Q1_4
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
Description:
In general, have you ever heard about any EU funded project in your region or area?

0. No

1. Yes

2.15.2.5 Aggregate Results for Knowledge on EU Policies (q1_5)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q1_5

Original tag: Q1_5

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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

2.15.2.6 Source of Information (q2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q2

Original tag: Q2

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Where did you hear about the project in your region? (Follow-up question if the answer was quot;yesquot; in Q1)

1. TV

2. Billboard

3. Print or online newspaper

4. Social media

5. Workplace

6. Radio

98. Other

2.15.2.7 Benefit from EU Funds (q3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q3

Original tag: Q3

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

To your knowledge, have you ever benefited in your daily life from any project funded by the EU?

1. Yes

2. No

99. (Donlt;92gt;t know/Refused)

2.15.2.8 Biggest problem in the region (q4)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q4

Original tag: Q4

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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)

2.15.2.9 EU and Biggest Problem of Regions (q5_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q5_1

Original tag: Q5_1

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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

2.15.2.10 National Institutions and Biggest Problem of Regions (q5_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q5_2

Original tag: Q5_2

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

How effective do you think (COUNTRYlt;92gt;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

2.15.2.11 Regional/local Institutions and Biggest Problem of Regions (q5_3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q5_3

Original tag: Q5_3

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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

2.15.2.12 Supported Political Party (q6)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q6

Original tag: Q6

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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.

2.15.2.13 Participation in EU Elections (q7)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q7

Original tag: Q7

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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. Donlt;b4gt;t know/Refused

2.15.2.14 EU Membership (q8)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q8

Original tag: Q8

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

In general, do you think that (YOUR COUNTRYlt;92gt;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.

2.15.2.15 Regional Identity (q9_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q9_1

Original tag: Q9_1

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

On a 0-10 scale, with lt;91gt;0lt;92gt; being lt;91gt;I donlt;92gt;t identify at all, and lt;91gt;10lt;92gt; being lt;91gt;I identify very stronglylt;92gt;, how strongly do you identify yourself with your region?

0. I donlt;92gt;t identify at all

10. I identify very strongly

2.15.2.16 National Identity (q9_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q9_2

Original tag: Q9_2

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

On a 0-10 scale, with lt;91gt;0lt;92gt; being lt;91gt;I donlt;92gt;t identify at all, and lt;91gt;10lt;92gt; being lt;91gt;I identify very stronglylt;92gt;, how strongly do you identify yourself with your country?

0. I donlt;92gt;t identify at all

10. I identify very strongly

2.15.2.17 European Identity (q9_3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q9_3

Original tag: Q9_3

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

On a 0-10 scale, with lt;91gt;0lt;92gt; being lt;91gt;I donlt;92gt;t identify at all, and lt;91gt;10lt;92gt; being lt;91gt;I identify very stronglylt;92gt;, how strongly do you identify yourself with Europe?

0. I donlt;92gt;t identify at all

10. I identify very strongly

2.15.2.18 Being European: Right to Leave and Work in Abroad (q10_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q10_1

Original tag: Q10_1

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

People have many different opinions about what *being European* means. On a scale from 0-10, where 0 means *not at all important* and 10means *very important*, how important is the following statement for you in terms of *being European*?

The right for all EU citizens to live and work in any other EU country

0. Not important at all
10. Very important

2.15.2.19 Being European: Euro Currency (q10_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q10_2

Original tag: Q10_2

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

People have many different opinions about what *being European* means. On a scale from 0-10, where 0 means *not at all important* and 10means *very important*, how important is to have the common Euro currency for you in terms of being European?

0. Not important at all
10. Very important

2.15.2.20 Being European: Christianity (q10_3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q10_3

Original tag: Q10_3

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

People have many different opinions about what *being European* means. On a scale from 0-10, where 0 means *not at all important* and 10means *very important*, how important is the Christian religion for you in terms of being European?

0. Not important at all
10. Very important

2.15.2.21 Being European: European Flag (q10_4)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q10_4

Original tag: Q10_4

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

People have many different opinions about what *being European* means. On a scale from 0-10, where 0 means *not at all important* and 10means *very important*, how important is the European flag for you in terms of being European?

0. Not important at all
10. Very important

2.15.2.22 Being European: Common European History and Culture (q10_5)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q10_5

Original tag: Q10_5

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

People have many different opinions about what *being European* means. On a scale from 0-10, where 0 means *not at all important* and 10means *very important*, how important is to share a common European history and culture for you in terms of being European?

0. Not important at all
10. Very important

2.15.2.23 Trust in Other People (q11)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q11

Original tag: Q11

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Generally speaking, using a scale on which 0 means that lt;93gt;people cannot be trustedlt;94gt; and 10 means that lt;93gt;most people can be trustedlt;94gt;, where would you locate yourself on this scale?

0. People cannot be trusted

10. Most people can be trusted

2.15.2.24 Immigration (q12)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q12

Original tag: Q12

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

(COUNTRY) should have more restrictions on immigration than it does today.

0. Fully disagree

10. Fully agree

2.15.2.25 Income Inequality (q13)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q13

Original tag: Q13

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

(COUNTRYlt;92gt;s) national government should take measures to reduce differences in income levels among people in (COUNTRY).

0. Fully disagree

10. Fully agree

2.15.2.26 Strong Leaders (q14)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q14

Original tag: Q14

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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

2.15.2.27 EU Enlargement - Randomized Question A (q15_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q15_1

Original tag: Q15_1

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

The following sentence is read to 25percent of survey respondents, who are randomly selected for the control group.

quot;The EU should continue to let more countries become members, under the condition that they meet all of EUlt;92gt;s membership requirementslt;94gt;

0. Fully disagree

10. Fully agree

2.15.2.28 EU Enlargement - Randomized Question B (q15_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q15_2

Original tag: Q15_2

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

The following sentence is read to 25percent of survey respondents, who are randomly selected for the first treatment group.

lt;93gt;The EU should continue to let more countries become members, SUCH AS NORWAY, under the condition that they meet all of EUlt;92gt;s membership requirementslt;94gt;

0. Fully disagree

10. Fully agree

2.15.2.29 EU Enlargement - Randomized Question D (q15_3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q15_3

Original tag: Q15_3

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

The following sentence is read to 25percent of survey respondents, who are randomly selected for the third treatment group.

lt;93gt;The EU should continue to let more countries become members, SUCH AS SERBIA, under the condition that they meet all of EUlt;92gt;s membership requirementslt;94gt;

0. Fully disagree

10. Fully agree

2.15.2.30 EU Enlargement - Randomized Question C (q15_4)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q15_4

Original tag: Q15_4

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

The following sentence is read to 25percent of survey respondents, who are randomly selected for the second treatment group.

lt;93gt;The EU should continue to let more countries become members, SUCH AS TURKEY, under the condition that they meet all of EUlt;92gt;s membership requirements.lt;94gt;

0. Fully disagree

10. Fully agree

2.15.2.31 Control and Treatment Groups for Q15 (treatmentq15)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_treatmentq15

Original tag: treatmentQ15

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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

2.15.2.32 EU Enlargement - Combined Responses (q15combined)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q15combined

Original tag: Q15combined

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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

2.15.2.33 Corruption in the EU (q16_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q16_1

Original tag: Q16_1

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

On a 0-10 scale, with lt;91gt;0lt;92gt; being that lt;91gt;there is no corruptionlt;92gt; and lt;91gt;10lt;92gt; being that corruption is widespread, how would you rate the European Union?

0. There is no corruption

10. Corruption is widespread

2.15.2.34 Corruption in National Institutions (q16_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q16_2

Original tag: Q16_2

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

On a 0-10 scale, with lt;91gt;0lt;92gt; being that lt;91gt;there is no corruptionlt;92gt; and lt;91gt;10lt;92gt; being that corruption is widespread, how would you rate (COUNTRYlt;92gt;S) national governing institutions?

0. There is no corruption

10. Corruption is widespread

2.15.2.35 Corruption in Regional/Local Institutions (q16_3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q16_3

Original tag: Q16_3

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

On a 0-10 scale, with lt;91gt;0lt;92gt; being that lt;91gt;there is no corruptionlt;92gt; and lt;91gt;10lt;92gt; being that corruption is widespread, how would you rate your regional/local governing institutions?

0. There is no corruption

10. Corruption is widespread

2.15.2.36 Economic Satisfaction (q17)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q17

Original tag: Q17

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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

2.15.2.37 Current Economic Conditions vs Past (q18)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q18

Original tag: Q18

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Compared with (5 years ago), do you think the economy in your region is:

1. Better

2. About the same

3. Worse

2.15.2.38 Classifying Economic Wealth of Region - Control Group (q19_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q19_1

Original tag: Q19_1

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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)

2.15.2.39 Classifying Economic Wealth of Region - Treatment Group (q19_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q19_2

Original tag: Q19_2

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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:

quot;In fact, according to the latest EU data, your region is in the _____ group.quot;

2.15.2.40 Financial Contribution of Your Country to EU Cohesion Policies (treatmentq19)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_treatmentq19

Original tag: treatmentQ19

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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

2.15.2.41 Control and Treatment Groups for Q19 (q19combined)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q19combined

Original tag: Q19Combined

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Was the respondent in the control or treatment group?

0. Control group

1. Treatment group (received info)

2.15.2.42 Classifying Economic Wealth of Region - Combined Responses (info_q19)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_info_q19

Original tag: INFO_Q19

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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.

2.15.2.43 Actual Economic Wealth of Region (q21)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q21

Original tag: Q21

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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)

2.15.2.44 Less Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 1 (q22a_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q22a_1

Original tag: Q22A_1

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Could you just tell me on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means lt;93gt;Not agree at alllt;94gt; and 10 means lt;93gt;totally agreelt;94gt;, as to why you would want (COUNTRYlt;92gt;s) contribution to be less?

quot;The money (COUNTRY) pays would be better spent in (COUNTRY).quot;

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.

2.15.2.45 Less Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 2 (q22a_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q22a_2

Original tag: Q22A_2

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Could you just tell me on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means lt;93gt;Not agree at alllt;94gt; and 10 means lt;93gt;totally agreelt;94gt;, as to why you would want (COUNTRYlt;92gt;s) contribution to be less?

quot;The money will be largely wasted due to corruption.quot;

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.

2.15.2.46 Less Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 3 (q22a_3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q22a_3

Original tag: Q22A_3

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Could you just tell me on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means lt;93gt;Not agree at alllt;94gt; and 10 means lt;93gt;totally agreelt;94gt;, as to why you would want (COUNTRYlt;92gt;s) contribution to be less?

quot;The money only ends up helping wealthy EU regions in the end.quot;

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.

2.15.2.47 Less Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 4 (q22a_4)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q22a_4

Original tag: Q22A_4

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Could you just tell me on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means lt;93gt;Not agree at alllt;94gt; and 10 means lt;93gt;totally agreelt;94gt;, as to why you would want (COUNTRYlt;92gt;s) contribution to be less?

quot;(COUNTRY) pays too much while other EU countries do not pay their fair share.quot;

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.

2.15.2.48 Less Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 5 (q22a_5)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q22a_5

Original tag: Q22A_5

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Could you just tell me on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means lt;93gt;Not agree at alllt;94gt; and 10 means lt;93gt;totally agreelt;94gt;, as to why you would want (COUNTRYlt;92gt;s) contribution to be less?

quot;(COUNTRY) should instead be helping the worldslt;92gt; poorest people, outside of the EU.quot;

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.

2.15.2.49 Same/More Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 1 (q22b_1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q22b_1

Original tag: Q22B_1

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Could you just tell me on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means lt;93gt;Not agree at alllt;94gt; and 10 means lt;93gt;totally agreelt;94gt;, as to why you would want (COUNTRYlt;92gt;s) contribution to be (more/about the same)?

quot;It is in (COUNTRYlt;92gt;s) interest to invest in poorer regions.quot;

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.

2.15.2.50 Same/More Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 2 (q22b_2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q22b_2

Original tag: Q22B_2

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Could you just tell me on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means lt;93gt;Not agree at alllt;94gt; and 10 means lt;93gt;totally agreelt;94gt;, as to why you would want (COUNTRYlt;92gt;s) contribution to be (more/about the same)?

quot;It benefits everyone in the EU to invest in poorer regions.quot;

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.

2.15.2.51 Same/More Contribution to EU Cohesion Policy - Argument 3 (q22b_3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q22b_3

Original tag: Q22B_3

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Could you just tell me on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 means lt;93gt;Not agree at alllt;94gt; and 10 means lt;93gt;totally agreelt;94gt;, as to why you would want (COUNTRYlt;92gt;s) contribution to be (more/about the same)?

lt;93gt;(COUNTRY) has a humanitarian obligation to end poverty throughout the EU.quot;

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.

2.15.2.52 BREXIT Vote (UK Only) (ukq1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_ukq1

Original tag: UKQ1

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

What did you vote in the BREXIT referendum?

1. Remain

2. Leave

3. Didnlt;92gt;t vote

4. Refused

Note: This question was a part of the UK Survey only - in lieu of q8.

2.15.2.53 Current choice on BREXIT (ukq2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_ukq2

Original tag: UKQ2

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

If the BREXIT referendum were held today, how would you vote?

1. Remain

2. Leave

3. Didnlt;92gt;t vote

4. Refused

2.15.2.54 Support for EU Cohesion Policy (q20)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_q20

Original tag: PSweight

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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. Donlt;b4gt;t know

2.15.3 Demographic Variables

Variables in this section provide demographic information about the respondent.

2.15.3.1 Gender of Respondent (d1)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d1
Original tag: D1
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
Description:
Gender of the respondent.

0. Male

1. Female

2.15.3.2 Education of respondent (d2)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d2
Original tag: D2
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
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. (Donlt;92gt;t know/Refused)

2.15.3.3 Education of respondent, recoded (d2recoded)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d2recoded
Original tag: D2recoded
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
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

2.15.3.4 Age of Respondent (d3)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d3
Original tag: D3
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
Description:
Age of the respondent, 999 if refused.

2.15.3.5 Age of Respondent, recoded (d3recoded)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d3recoded
Original tag: D3recoded
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
Description:
Recoded categories for the age of respondents.

1. 18-29

2. 30-49

3. 50-64

4. 65+

2.15.3.6 Residency (d4)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d4
Original tag: D4
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
Description:

About how many years have you lived in the area where the interview was conducted?

999 if refused to answer.

2.15.3.7 Employment, binary (d5a)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d5a
Original tag: D5A
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
Description:

Are you currently in an employment situation?

1. Yes

2. No

2.15.3.8 Unemployment, detailed (d5b)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d5b
Original tag: D5B
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
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

2.15.3.9 Employment, sector (d5c)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d5c
Original tag: D5C
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
Description:
Do you work in the public or private sector?

1. Public sector

2. Private sector

2.15.3.10 Type of Employment (d5d)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d5d
Original tag: D5D
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
Description:
Do you work full time or part time?

1) Full time

2) Part time

2.15.3.11 Private Sector Employment, detailed (d5e)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d5e
Original tag: D5E
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
Description:
Are you lt;93gt;self-employed/small business owner/freelancerlt;94gt; or lt;93gt;a private sector employeelt;94gt;?

1. Self-employed/small business owner/freelancer

2. Other private sector employee

2.15.3.12 Employment, combined categories (d5recoded)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d5recoded
Original tag: D5recoded
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
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

2.15.3.13 Population (d6)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d6
Original tag: D6
Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)
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. (Donlt;92gt;t know/Refused)

2.15.3.14 Household Income (d7)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d7
Original tag: D7

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Average total household net income per month (after taxes, in local currency).

Donlt;b4gt;t know/refused is coded as 999.

2.15.3.15 Household Income, categorical (d7b)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d7b

Original tag: D7B

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Categorical variable for average total household net income per month (after taxes, in local currency).

Donlt;b4gt;t know/refused is coded as 999.

2.15.3.16 Household Income, recoded (d7recoded)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_d7recoded

Original tag: D7recoded

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Level of income, recoded.

1. Low

2. Medium

3. High

99. quot;Donlt;92gt;t know/Refusedquot;

2.15.4 Weights

NA

2.15.4.1 Design Weight (dweight)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_dweight

Original tag: Dweight

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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 lt;91gt;1lt;92gt; in each country. In all cases but Germany, Sweden, and the UK (which use NUTS1) NUTS 2 weights are applied.

2.15.4.2 Iweight (iweight)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_iweight

Original tag: Iweight

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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.

2.15.4.3 Population Weight (pweight)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_pweight

Original tag: Pweight

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

Description:

Population weight for multi-country aggregation. The population weight is included for comparisons across countries and is included to adjust for a countrylt;92gt;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.

2.15.4.4 Post-stratification weight (psweight)

Long tag: qog_perceive_survey17_psweight

Original tag: Q20

Dataset citation: Charron, Lapuente & Bauhr (2020)

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.

2.16 QoG Politics, Institutions and Services in Swedish Municipalities

Dataset tag: qog_pol_mun

Output Unit: QoG Municipality-Year, i.e., data is collected per municipality and year. That means there is one row for each combination of Swedish municipality and year in the dataset. This unit is identified using the municipality column and the year column.

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

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_swemun_16.pdf`

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`

2.16.1 Unique Identification Variables

These variables uniquely identify the observations in the dataset.

2.16.1.1 Municipal Code (municipalcode)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_municipalcode
Original tag: municipalcode
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Unique municipal code.

2.16.1.2 Municipality name (municipality)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_municipality
Original tag: municipality
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Unique municipal name.

2.16.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_year
Original tag: year
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Year

2.16.1.4 ID code for spmap (spmapid)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_spmapid
Original tag: spmapid
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
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.

2.16.2 Municipality Information

These variables privide information on the municipality.

2.16.2.1 Municipality group (mungroup)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_mungroup

Original tag: mungroup

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.2.2 Neighbouring Municipality 1-11 (munneigh1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_munneigh1

Original tag: munneigh1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Neighbouring Municipality (1-11)

2.16.3 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.

2.16.3.1 Share of population with low trust in others (percent) (kol_trust)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_trust

Original tag: kol_trust

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

The result is based on the following surveys: Hlt;e4gt;lsa plt;e5gt; lika villkor (Statens folkhlt;e4gt;lsoinstut), Liv och hlt;e4gt;lsa, Folkhlt;e4gt;lsa i Sklt;e5gt;ne, Hlt;e4gt;lsoenklt;e4gt;t Stockholms llt;e4gt;n. Question posed: quot;In general, do you think you can trust most people?quot;. The indicator shows low trust, i.e. the share of respondents (age 16-84) that responded quot;noquot; to the question. Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se)

2007-2014

2.16.3.2 Long-term unemployment (percent) (kol_unemp)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_unemp

Original tag: kol_unemp

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Number of people within the municipality aged 25-64 unemployed or in program with activity support (aktivitetsstlt;f6gt;d) for at least six months, divided by total municipal population

Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se)

2006-2015.

2.16.3.3 Educational level: High school (3 years) (scb_eduhs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_eduhs

Original tag: scb_eduhs

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, MUNICIPAL POPULATION:

Number of people with high school education (3 years).

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1985-2014.

2.16.3.4 Educational level: Post-secondary (less than 3 years) (scb_edups1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_edups1

Original tag: scb_edups1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, MUNICIPAL POPULATION:

Number of people with post-secondary education (less than 3 years).

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1985-2014.

2.16.3.5 Educational level: Post-secondary (3 years or more) (scb_edups2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_edups2
Original tag: scb_edups2
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, MUNICIPAL POPULATION:

Number of people with post-secondary education (3 years or more).

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1985-2014.

2.16.3.6 Educational level: Post graduate studies (scb_edupd)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_edupd
Original tag: scb_edupd
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL, MUNICIPAL POPULATION:

Number of people with post graduate education.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1985-2014.

2.16.3.7 Share of population with high education (percent) (scb_eduper)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_eduper
Original tag: scb_eduper
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
High education = 3 years post-secondary education or more, including post graduate studies. (Created variable)

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1985-2014.

2.16.3.8 Foreign Background (percent of total population) (scb_forbg)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_forbg
Original tag: scb_forbg
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
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.

2.16.3.9 Number of foreign born in municipal population (scb_forborn1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_forborn1

Original tag: scb_forborn1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Number of foreign born in municipal population

2.16.3.10 Share of municipal population that are foreign born (percent) (scb_forborn2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_forborn2

Original tag: scb_forborn2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Share of municipal population that are foreign born (percent) (created variable)

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2001-2014.

2.16.3.11 Number of people with foreign citizenship (scb_forcit1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_forcit1

Original tag: scb_forcit1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Number of people with foreign citizenship.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

1980-2014.

2.16.3.12 Share of population with foreign citizenship (scb_forcit2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_forcit2

Original tag: scb_forcit2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Share of population with foreign citizenship (created variable) Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

1980-2014.

2.16.3.13 Median income: female population (scb_incmedfem)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_incmedfem

Original tag: scb_incmedfem

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.3.14 Median income: male population (scb_incmedmal)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_incmedmal

Original tag: scb_incmedmal

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.3.15 Median income: total population (scb_incmedtot)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_incmedtot

Original tag: scb_incmedtot

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.3.16 Mean income, municipal citizens (scb_incmean)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_incmean

Original tag: scb_incmean

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Mean income, municipal citizens

Citizens 16 years and older, in 1000 SEK Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

1991-2013.

2.16.3.17 Average life expectancy, men (scb_lifexpmen)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_lifexpmen

Original tag: scb_lifexpmen

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Average life expectancy, men.

Remaining average life expectancy, from 0 years old. Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2010-2014.

2.16.3.18 Average life expectancy, women (scb_lifexpwom)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_lifexpwom

Original tag: scb_lifexpwom

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Average life expectancy, women

Remaining average life expectancy, from 0 years old. Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2010-2014.

2.16.3.19 Mean age of population (scb_meanage)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_meanage

Original tag: scb_meanage

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.3.20 Net births (scb_netbirth)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_netbirth

Original tag: scb_netbirth

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.3.21 Net migrants (scb_netmig)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_netmig

Original tag: scb_netmig

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.3.22 Population (scb_pop)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_pop

Original tag: scb_pop

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Population:

Total municipal population Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 1974-2014.

2.16.3.23 Population increase in total numbers (scb_popinc1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_popinc1

Original tag: scb_popinc1
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Population increase in total numbers.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

1974-2014.

2.16.3.24 Population increase in percent (percent) (created variable) (scb_popinc2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_popinc2
Original tag: scb_popinc2
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Population increase in percent (percent) (created variable).

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

1974-2014

2.16.3.25 Population 0-17 years (percent of total population) (scb_pop017)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_pop017
Original tag: scb_pop017
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
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.

2.16.3.26 Population 18-64 years (percent of total population) (scb_pop1864)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_pop1864
Original tag: scb_pop1864
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
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.

2.16.3.27 Population 65+ years (percent of total population) (scb_pop65)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_pop65

Original tag: scb_pop65

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.3.28 Number of emigrants (scb_popem)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_popem

Original tag: scb_popem

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.3.29 Female population (percent of total population) (scb_popfem)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_popfem

Original tag: scb_popfem

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.3.30 Male Population (percent of total population) (scb_popmale)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_popmale

Original tag: scb_popmale

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.3.31 Students continuing from high school to college (sv_coll)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sv_coll

Original tag: sv_coll

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.4 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.

2.16.4.1 Number of students in elementary schools (situated in the municipality) (kol_esmun)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_esmun

Original tag: kol_esmun

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal elementary school

2.16.4.2 Number of students in elementary schools: Free-standing elementary school (kol_espr1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_espr1

Original tag: kol_espr1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:
Number of students in elementary schools (situated in the municipality): Free-standing elementary school.

Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se)

2005-2014.

2.16.4.3 Share of students in free-standing elementary schools (percent) (kol_espr2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_espr2
Original tag: kol_espr2
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
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.

2.16.4.4 Total number of students (kol_estot)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_estot
Original tag: kol_estot
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Number of students in elementary schools (situated in the municipality): Total number of students (created variable).

Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se)

2005-2014.

2.16.4.5 Share of children in private child care: After-school care (percent) (scb_prasc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_prasc
Original tag: scb_prasc
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Share of children in private child care: After-school care (percent).

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2000-2013.

2.16.4.6 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Share of children in private child care: All kinds of child care included (percent).

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2000-2013.

2.16.4.7 Share of children in private child care: Pre-school (percent) (scb_prps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_prps

Original tag: scb_prps

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Share of children in private child care: Pre-school (percent).

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2000-2013.

2.16.4.8 Share of children in private child care: Pedagogic care (percent) (scb_prpc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_prpc

Original tag: scb_prpc

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Share of children in private child care: Pedagogic care (percent). Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2000-2013.

2.16.4.9 Grades, school year 9 (sv_ames)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sv_ames

Original tag: sv_ames

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Grades, school year 9

Average merit rating, all students included. Maximum merit rating = 320 points.

Source: Skolverket (www.skolverket.se)

1998-2015

2.16.4.10 Grades, high school graduates (sv_amhs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sv_amhs

Original tag: sv_amhs

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.4.11 Share of high school students graduating within 3 years (percent) (sv_grad)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sv_grad
Original tag: sv_grad
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
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.

2.16.4.12 Number of students in high schools: Private principals (sv_hspr1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sv_hspr1
Original tag: sv_hspr1
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Number of students in high schools: Private principals.

Source: Skolverket (www.skolverket.se)

2007-2014.

2.16.4.13 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
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
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.

2.16.4.14 Number of students in high schools: All principals, total number (sv_hstot)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sv_hstot
Original tag: sv_hstot

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Number of students in high schools: All principals, total number.

Source: Skolverket (www.skolverket.se)

2007-2014.

2.16.4.15 Share of children in pre-school run by private principals (percent) (sv_prps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sv_prps

Original tag: sv_prps

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.5 Elderly Care

Variables in this section provide information on elderly care in the municipality.

2.16.5.1 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.5.2 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.5.3 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.6 Integration

Variables in this section provide information on the state of integration on the municipality.

2.16.6.1 Share of SFI students that passed highest course (percent) (kol_sfi)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_sfi

Original tag: kol_sfi

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.6.2 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.7 Citizen Contact with Municipality

Variables in this section provide information on how much contact citizens have with the municipality.

2.16.7.1 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.7.2 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.7.3 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.8 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`).

2.16.8.1 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Culture (indcult)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indcult

Original tag: indcult

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.8.2 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Elderly care (indec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indec

Original tag: indec

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.8.3 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Emergency service (indems)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indems

Original tag: indems

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.8.4 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Environmental work (indenv)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indenv

Original tag: indenv

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.8.5 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Elementary school (indes)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indes

Original tag: indes

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.8.6 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: High school (indhs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indhs

Original tag: indhs

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.8.7 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Pre-school (indps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indps

Original tag: indps

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.8.8 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Waste disposal and refuse collection (indrec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indrec

Original tag: indrec

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.8.9 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Streets and roads (indroad)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indroad

Original tag: indroad

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.8.10 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Sport grounds (indsp)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indsp

Original tag: indsp

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.8.11 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Sidewalks and cycle paths (indsw)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indsw

Original tag: indsw

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.8.12 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Treatment and availability (indtr)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indtr

Original tag: indtr

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.8.13 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Support for vulnerable groups (indvul)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indvul

Original tag: indvul

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.8.14 Citizen satisfaction with service delivery: Water and drainage (indwadr)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_indwadr

Original tag: indwadr

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.9 Elections

Variables in this section provide information on the election outcomes in each municipality.

2.16.9.1 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Centerpartiet (scb_ermun_c)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_c

Original tag: scb_ermun_c

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;other partiesquot; from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.16.9.2 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Folkpartiet (scb_ermun_fp)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_fp

Original tag: scb_ermun_fp

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;other partiesquot; from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.16.9.3 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Kristdemokraterna (scb_ermun_kd)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_kd

Original tag: scb_ermun_kd

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;other partiesquot; from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.16.9.4 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Moderaterna (scb_ermun_m)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_m

Original tag: scb_ermun_m

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;other partiesquot; from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.16.9.5 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Miljlt;f6gt;partiet (scb_ermun_mp)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_mp

Original tag: scb_ermun_mp

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Miljlt;f6gt;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 quot;other partiesquot; from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.16.9.6 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;other partiesquot; from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.16.9.7 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Socialdemokraterna (scb_ermun_s)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_s

Original tag: scb_ermun_s

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;other partiesquot; from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.16.9.8 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Sverigedemokraterna (scb_ermun_sd)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_sd

Original tag: scb_ermun_sd

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;other partiesquot; from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.16.9.9 Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Vlt;e4gt;nsterpartiet (scb_ermun_v)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ermun_v

Original tag: scb_ermun_v

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:
Election result municipal assembly, share of votes: Vlt;e4gt;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 quot;other partiesquot; from 1988 years election until 1998.

2.16.9.10 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Centerpartiet (scb_mas_c)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_c

Original tag: scb_mas_c

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.9.11 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Folkpartiet (scb_mas_fp)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_fp

Original tag: scb_mas_fp

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.9.12 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Kristdemokraterna (scb_mas_kd)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_kd

Original tag: scb_mas_kd

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.9.13 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Moderaterna (scb_mas_m)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_m

Original tag: scb_mas_m

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.9.14 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Miljlt;f6gt;partiet (scb_mas_mp)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_mp

Original tag: scb_mas_mp

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Number of seats in municipal assembly: Miljlt;f6gt;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.

2.16.9.15 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Other parties (scb_mas_oth)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_oth

Original tag: scb_mas_oth

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.9.16 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Socialdemokraterna (scb_mas_s)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_s

Original tag: scb_mas_s

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.9.17 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Sverigedemokraterna (scb_mas_sd)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_sd

Original tag: scb_mas_sd

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.9.18 Number of seats in municipal assembly: Vlt;e4gt;nsterpartiet (scb_mas_v)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mas_v

Original tag: scb_mas_v

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Number of seats in municipal assembly: Vlt;e4gt;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.

2.16.10 Political Organization

Variables in this section describe the political organization of the municipality.

2.16.10.1 One party has ruled the executive board for the last 40 years (oneparty)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_oneparty

Original tag: oneparty

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

One party has ruled the executive board for the last 40 years.

Source: Dagens Samhlt;e4gt;lle, Nr 38, 2013

2013.

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: oneparty.

2.16.10.2 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 Samhlt;e4gt;lle, Nr 38, 2013

2013.

Note: Gathered from The QoG Dataset of Swedish Municipalities, version 15Jan14. Original variable name: oneparty_party.

2.16.10.3 Open assemblies in municipal committees: All committees, including municipal executive board (scb_com1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_com1

Original tag: scb_com1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.10.4 Open assemblies in municipal committees: All committees, excluding municipal executive board (scb_com2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_com2

Original tag: scb_com2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.10.5 Open assemblies in municipal committees: Some committees, including municipal executive board (scb_com3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_com3

Original tag: scb_com3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.10.6 Open assemblies in municipal committees: Some committees, excluding municipal executive board (scb_com4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_com4

Original tag: scb_com4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.10.7 Share of women in municipal assembly (scb_mafem)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_mafem

Original tag: scb_mafem

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.10.8 The municipality has political secretaries hired during the mandate period (scb_polsec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_polsec

Original tag: scb_polsec

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.10.9 Political secretaries, number of full time positions in the municipality (polsec1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_polsec1

Original tag: polsec1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Political secretaries, number of full time positions in the municipality.

Source: Dagens Samhlt;e4gt;lle, Nr 25, 2015 (www.dagenssamhalle.se) 2015.

2.16.10.10 Political secretaries, total number in the municipality (polsec2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_polsec2

Original tag: polsec2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Political secretaries, total number in the municipality.

Source: Ds Kn 1982:7 (1980), Ds 1988:15 (1987), Dagens Samhlt;e4gt;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 Samhlt;e4gt;lle shows number of persons.

2.16.10.11 The executive board ruled by political minority (skl_minority)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_minority

Original tag: skl_minority

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.10.12 Ideology of ruling coalition (skl_rulcoal)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_rulcoal

Original tag: skl_rulcoal

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.11 Political Participation

Variables in this section describe citizens' political participation in the municipality.

2.16.11.1 Number of citizen proposals approved during mandate period (scb_cpap)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_cpap

Original tag: scb_cpap

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.11.2 Number of citizen proposals submitted during mandate period (scb_cpsub)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_cpsub

Original tag: scb_cpsub

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.11.3 Petition for referendum during the present mandate period (scb_petref)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_petref

Original tag: scb_petref

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.11.4 Referendums held during mandate period (scb_ref)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ref

Original tag: scb_ref

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.11.5 Voter turnout in municipal elections (scb_voteturn)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_voteturn
Original tag: scb_voteturn
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Voter turnout in municipal elections.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

1982-2014.

Note: Values have been transferred to all years within the periods.

2.16.12 Citizen Dialogue

These variables provide information on how often and to what extent citizen dialogues are held with the municipality.

2.16.12.1 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
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
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.

2.16.12.2 Frequency of municipal citizen dialogue held during mandate period: 1-3 (scb_cd2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_cd2

Original tag: scb_cd2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.12.3 The municipality offer citizen dialogue (scb_cd3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_cd3

Original tag: scb_cd3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.12.4 Possibility to participate in citizen dialogue via the municipal website (scb_cd4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_cd4

Original tag: scb_cd4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.13 Participation and Availability, Municipal Operations

NA

2.16.13.1 Availability to citizen office in municipality, physical office (scb_coph)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_coph

Original tag: scb_coph

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.13.2 Availability to citizen office in municipality, web portal (scb_cowc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_cowc

Original tag: scb_cowc

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.13.3 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Disability care (scb_ucdc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ucdc

Original tag: scb_ucdc

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.13.4 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Elderly care (scb_ucec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ucec

Original tag: scb_ucec

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.13.5 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Elementary school (scb_uces)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_uces

Original tag: scb_uces

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.13.6 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: High school (scb_uchs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_uchs

Original tag: scb_uchs

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.13.7 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Individual care (scb_ucic)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ucic

Original tag: scb_ucic

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.13.8 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Other area (scb_ucoth)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ucoth

Original tag: scb_ucoth

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.13.9 Individual user cooperative in the municipal operations: Pre-school (scb_ucps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ucps

Original tag: scb_ucps

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.13.10 Not in Codebook (scb_ucsc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ucsc

Original tag: scb_ucsc

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

No cb entry in original codebook

2.16.13.11 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_updc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_updc

Original tag: scb_updc

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Disability care
1 = Yes
0 = No
Source: SCB (`www.scb.se`)
Mandate periods 2010/2014.

2.16.13.12 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_upec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_upec

Original tag: scb_upec

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:
Elderly care
1 = Yes
0 = No
Source: SCB (`www.scb.se`)
Mandate periods 2010/2014.

2.16.13.13 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_upes)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_upes

Original tag: scb_upes

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:
Elementary school
1 = Yes
0 = No
Source: SCB (`www.scb.se`)
Mandate periods 2010/2014.

2.16.13.14 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_uphs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_uphs

Original tag: scb_uphs

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:
High school
1 = Yes
0 = No
Source: SCB (`www.scb.se`)
Mandate periods 2010/2014.

2.16.13.15 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_upic)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_upic

Original tag: scb_upic

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:
Individual care
1 = Yes
0 = No
Source: SCB (`www.scb.se`)
Mandate periods 2010/2014.

2.16.13.16 Individual user co-production in the following municipal operations: (scb_upps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_upps

Original tag: scb_upps

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:
Pre-school
1 = Yes
0 = No
Source: SCB (`www.scb.se`)

Mandate periods 2010/2014.

2.16.13.17 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Disability care (scb_urdc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_urdc

Original tag: scb_urdc

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.13.18 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Elderly care (scb_urec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_urec

Original tag: scb_urec

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.13.19 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Elementary school (scb_ures)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ures

Original tag: scb_ures

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.13.20 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: High school (scb_urhs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_urhs

Original tag: scb_urhs

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.13.21 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Individual care (scb_uric)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_uric

Original tag: scb_uric

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.13.22 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Other area (scb_uroth)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_uroth

Original tag: scb_uroth

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.13.23 Individual user representation in the following municipal operations: Pre-school (scb_urps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_urps

Original tag: scb_urps

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14 Municipal Economy

Variables in this section provide information on the income and spendings of the municipality.

2.16.14.1 Cost for roads, streets and parking (kol_costroad)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_costroad
Original tag: kol_costroad
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Cost for roads, streets and parking.

SEK/Citizen

Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se) 1998-2014

2.16.14.2 Number of companies in municipality (scb_compno)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_compno
Original tag: scb_compno
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
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.

2.16.14.3 Economically Active Daytime Population (scb_econactdaypop)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_econactdaypop
Original tag: scb_econactdaypop
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
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.

2.16.14.4 Municipal owned companies: Assets (scb_muncompass)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_muncompass
Original tag: scb_muncompass
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Municipal owned companies: Assets.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2010.

2.16.14.5 Municipal owned companies: Own capital (scb_muncompcap)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_muncompcap
Original tag: scb_muncompcap
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Municipal owned companies: Own capital.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2010.

2.16.14.6 Municipal owned companies: No of employees (scb_muncompemp)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_muncompemp
Original tag: scb_muncompemp
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Municipal owned companies: No of employees.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2010.

2.16.14.7 Municipal owned companies: No of companies (scb_muncompno)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_muncompno
Original tag: scb_muncompno
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Municipal owned companies: No of companies.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2010.

2.16.14.8 Municipal owned companies: Yearly result (scb_muncompres)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_muncompres
Original tag: scb_muncompres
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Municipal owned companies: Yearly result.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2010.

2.16.14.9 Municipal owned companies: Revenue (scb_muncomprev)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_muncomprev
Original tag: scb_muncomprev
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Municipal owned companies: Revenue.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2010.

2.16.14.10 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Business activities (scb_opbus)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_opbus

Original tag: scb_opbus

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.11 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Care for elderly and handicapped (scb_opec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_opec

Original tag: scb_opec

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.12 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Education (scb_opedu)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_opedu

Original tag: scb_opedu

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.13 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Individual and family care (scb_opifo)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_opifo

Original tag: scb_opifo

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.14 Outsourcing in the following areas (percent): Infrastructure (scb_opinfr)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_opinfr

Original tag: scb_opinfr

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.15 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.16 Outsourcing in neighbouring municipalities (percent): Mean value of outsourcing (scb_outsneigh1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_outsneigh1

Original tag: scb_outsneigh1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.17 Outsourcing in neighbouring municipalities (percent): Highest value of outsourcing (scb_outsneigh2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_outsneigh2

Original tag: scb_outsneigh2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.18 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Private after-school centre.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.16.14.19 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Private pedagogic care.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.16.14.20 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Private pre-school.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.16.14.21 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Free-standing elementary school.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.16.14.22 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Elementary school in another municipality.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.16.14.23 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

High school in the county

2.16.14.24 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Free-standing high school

2.16.14.25 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

High school in another municipality

2.16.14.26 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Total cost per child/student in the following areas: After-school centre.

Source: SCB 2000-2013.

2.16.14.27 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Pedagogic care.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.16.14.28 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Pre-school.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.16.14.29 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: Elementary school.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.16.14.30 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal contribution per child/student in following areas: High school.

Source: SCB

2000-2013.

2.16.14.31 The municipality has public/private partnerships (scb_pp)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_pp

Original tag: scb_pp

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.14.32 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.33 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Elderly care (scb_ppvec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ppvec

Original tag: scb_ppvec

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.34 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Elementary school (scb_ppves)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ppves

Original tag: scb_ppves

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.35 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Health care (scb_ppvhec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ppvhec

Original tag: scb_ppvhec

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.36 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: High school (scb_ppvhs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ppvhs

Original tag: scb_ppvhs

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.37 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.38 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Other education (scb_ppvoedu)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ppvoedu

Original tag: scb_ppvoedu

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.39 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Pre-school (scb_ppvps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ppvps

Original tag: scb_ppvps

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.40 Number of private providers in the following municipal operations: Refugee reception (scb_ppvref)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_ppvref

Original tag: scb_ppvref

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.41 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.42 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.43 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Total purchase of municipal main activities, current prices in 1000 SEK, in the following operations: Refugee reception.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2014.

2.16.14.44 Municipalities purchase from private companies, current prices in 1000 SEK (scb_purchpriv)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_purchpriv

Original tag: scb_purchpriv

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipalities purchase from private companies, current prices in 1000 SEK.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se) 2014.

2.16.14.45 Municipal taxation, SEK per municipal citizen (scb_tax)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_tax

Original tag: scb_tax

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.46 Municipal tax revenue, in 1000 SEK (scb_taxrev)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_taxrev

Original tag: scb_taxrev

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.14.47 Municipal yearly result (scb_yer)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_yer

Original tag: scb_yer

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.15 Freedom of Choice (LOV)

Variables in this section provide information on the freedom of choice in municipal operations.

2.16.15.1 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Care for disabled (scb_lovdisab)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_lovdisab

Original tag: scb_lovdisab

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.15.2 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Elementary school (scb_loves)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_loves

Original tag: scb_loves

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.15.3 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Geriatric care (scb_lovgeri)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_lovgeri

Original tag: scb_lovgeri

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.15.4 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: High school (scb_lovhs)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_lovhs

Original tag: scb_lovhs

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.15.5 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Individual care (scb_lovifo)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_lovifo

Original tag: scb_lovifo

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.15.6 Freedom of choice in the following municipal operations: Pre-school (scb_lovps)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_lovps

Original tag: scb_lovps

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.16 Audit

NA

2.16.16.1 Audit: The chairmen of the auditors is appointed by the majority (scb_audmaj)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_audmaj

Original tag: scb_audmaj

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.16.2 Audit: The chairmen of the auditors is appointed by the minority (scb_audmin)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_audmin

Original tag: scb_audmin

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.16.3 Number of auditors (skl_aud)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_aud

Original tag: skl_aud

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.17 Municipal Employees

Variables in this section provide information on the employed in the municipality.

2.16.17.1 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal employees: Share of municipal hired staff with post-secondary education (percent).

All municipal employed included. Source: Kolada (www.kolada.se)

2009-2014.

2.16.17.2 Municipal employees: Share of newly employed municipal staff (percent) (kol_empnew)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_empnew

Original tag: kol_empnew

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.17.3 Municipal employees: Share of resigned municipal employed (percent) (kol_empres)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_empres

Original tag: kol_empres

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.17.4 Municipal employees: Sick leave among municipal employed (percent) (kol_empsick)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kol_empsick

Original tag: kol_empsick

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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.

2.16.17.5 Municipal employees: Average monthly salary, municipal employed (scb_sal)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_scb_sal

Original tag: scb_sal

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal employees: Average monthly salary, municipal employed.

Source: SCB (www.scb.se)

2007-2014

Note from source: The numbers from Trollhlt;e4gt;ttan have previously been incorrectly declared by the municipality, the numbers should be correct from 2012 and forward.

2.16.17.6 No of municipal employed in: Administration (skl_empadm)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_empadm

Original tag: skl_empadm

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

No of municipal employed in: Administration.

Concerns all monthly salaried, including vacant Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

2010-2014.

2.16.17.7 No of municipal employed in: Care and welfare (skl_empcar)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_empcar
Original tag: skl_empcar
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
No of municipal employed in: Care and welfare.

Concerns all monthly salaried, including vacant Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

2010-2014.

2.16.17.8 No of municipal employed in: Culture, tourism and leisure (skl_empcul)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_empcul
Original tag: skl_empcul
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
No of municipal employed in: Culture, tourism and leisure.

Concerns all monthly salaried, including vacant Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

2010-2014.

2.16.17.9 No of municipal employed in: Rehab and prevention (skl_empreh)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_empreh
Original tag: skl_empreh
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
No of municipal employed in: Rehab and prevention.

Concerns all monthly salaried, including vacant Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

2010-2014.

2.16.17.10 No of municipal employed in: School and child care (skl_empscho)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_empscho
Original tag: skl_empscho
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
No of municipal employed in: School and child care.

Concerns all monthly salaried, including vacant Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

2010-2014.

2.16.17.11 No of municipal employed in: Social and curative work (skl_empsoc)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_empsoc
Original tag: skl_empsoc
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
No of municipal employed in: Social and curative work.

Concerns all monthly salaried, including vacant Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

2010-2014.

2.16.17.12 No of municipal employed in: Technology (skl_emptec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_emptec
Original tag: skl_emptec
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
No of municipal employed in: Technology.

Concerns all monthly salaried, including vacant Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

2010-2014.

2.16.17.13 No of municipal employed in: Total (skl_emptot)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_skl_emptot
Original tag: skl_emptot
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
No of municipal employed in: Total.

Concerns all monthly salaried, including vacant Source: SKL (www.skl.se)

2010-2014.

2.16.18 Local News Media

NA

2.16.18.1 Number of local newspapers distributed in the municipalities (locnews)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_locnews
Original tag: locnews
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Number of local newspapers distributed in the municipalities.

Source: Presstlt;f6gt;dsnlt;e4gt;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.

2.16.19 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.

2.16.19.1 KOLFU: Civil Servant ask for money (kfu_aa1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_aa1

Original tag: kfu_aa1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Civil Servant ask for money.

quot;A civil servant asks to be paid to perform a service that is actually part of his/her duties.quot;

In your opinion, to what extent are the following actions acceptable? On a scale of 1 quot;Never acceptablequot; to 7 quot;Always acceptablequot;.

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.

2.16.19.2 KOLFU: Offer a gift or service during a procurement process (kfu_aa2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_aa2

Original tag: kfu_aa2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Offer a gift or service during a procurement process.

quot;A business owner offers a gift or service to a civil servant during a procurement process.quot;

In your opinion, to what extent are the following actions acceptable? On a scale of 1 quot;Never acceptablequot; to 7 quot;Always acceptablequot;.

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.

2.16.19.3 KOLFU: Provide extra tuition in a public school to a close relativeslt;92gt;s child (kfu_aa3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_aa3

Original tag: kfu_aa3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Provide extra tuition in a public school to a close relativeslt;92gt;s child.

quot;A teacher in a public school provides extra tuition during regular working hours to a close relative's child.quot;

In your opinion, to what extent are the following actions acceptable? On a scale of 1 quot;Never acceptablequot; to 7 quot;Always acceptablequot;.

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.

2.16.19.4 KOLFU: Offer a job to unqualified relative or friend (kfu_aa4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_aa4

Original tag: kfu_aa4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Offer a job to unqualified relative or friend.

quot;A civil servant offers a job to a relative or friend even though he/she lacks the proper qualifications.quot;

In your opinion, to what extent are the following actions acceptable? On a scale of 1 quot;Never acceptablequot; to 7 quot;Always acceptablequot;.

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.

2.16.19.5 KOLFU: Provide extra tuition in a private school to a close relativeslt;92gt;s child (kfu_aa5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_aa5

Original tag: kfu_aa5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Provide extra tuition in a private school to a close relativeslt;92gt;s child.

quot;A teacher in a private school provides extra tuition during regular working hours to a close relative's child.quot;

In your opinion, to what extent are the following actions acceptable? On a scale of 1 quot;Never acceptablequot; to 7 quot;Always acceptablequot;.

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.

2.16.19.6 KOLFU: Pointing at deficiencies (kfu_aud1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_aud1

Original tag: kfu_aud1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Pointing at deficiencies.

quot;The audit points at deficienciesquot;.

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 quot;To a very small extentquot; to 5 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.7 KOLFU: Remarks leads to actions (kfu_aud2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_aud2

Original tag: kfu_aud2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Remarks leads to actions.

quot;The audit's remarks leads to actionsquot;.

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 quot;To a very small extentquot; to 5 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.8 KOLFU: Effective measures (kfu_aud3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_aud3

Original tag: kfu_aud3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Effective measures.

quot;Measures taken as response to the audit lt;b4gt;s remarks are effectivequot;.

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 quot;To a very small extentquot; to 5 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.9 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Bureaucrats never participatequot; to 10 quot;Bureaucrats always participatequot;.

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).

2.16.19.10 KOLFU: Bureaucrats participate when studies are carried out prior to decisions (kfu_burpart2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_burpart2

Original tag: kfu_burpart2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Bureaucrats never participatequot; to 10 quot;Bureaucrats always participatequot;.

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).

2.16.19.11 KOLFU: Bureaucrats participate when formulating draft decisions (kfu_burpart3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_burpart3

Original tag: kfu_burpart3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Bureaucrats never participatequot; to 10 quot;Bureaucrats always participatequot;.

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).

2.16.19.12 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Bureaucrats never participatequot; to 10 quot;Bureaucrats always participatequot;.

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).

2.16.19.13 KOLFU: Bureaucrats participate when decisions are made (kfu_burpart5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_burpart5

Original tag: kfu_burpart5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Bureaucrats never participatequot; to 10 quot;Bureaucrats always participatequot;.

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).

2.16.19.14 KOLFU: Politician influencing public administration report (kfu_corr1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_corr1

Original tag: kfu_corr1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Politician influencing public administration report.

quot;A politician has attempted to influence a public administration report.quot;

In your opinion, to what extent have the following occurred in your municipality during this mandate period? On a scale of 1 quot;Not at allquot; to 7 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.15 KOLFU: Former politician hired (kfu_corr2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_corr2

Original tag: kfu_corr2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Former politician hired.

quot;A former politician has been employed in a leading position in the public administration or in a publically owned company.quot;

In your opinion, to what extent have the following occurred in your municipality during this mandate period? On a scale of 1 quot;Not at allquot; to 7 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.16 KOLFU: Not hiring the most qualified person. (kfu_corr3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_corr3

Original tag: kfu_corr3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Not hiring the most qualified person.

quot;A civil servant has been employed despite not being the most qualified candidate.quot;

In your opinion, to what extent have the following occurred in your municipality during this mandate period? On a scale of 1 quot;Not at allquot; to 7 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.17 KOLFU: Gift/service offered during procurement process (kfu_corr4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_corr4

Original tag: kfu_corr4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:
KOLFU:

Gift/service offered during procurement process.

quot;A businessperson has offered a gift or service to a civil servant in connection with a public procurement.quot;

In your opinion, to what extent have the following occurred in your municipality during this mandate period? On a scale of 1 quot;Not at allquot; to 7 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.18 KOLFU: Civil servant paid to perform duties (kfu_corr5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_corr5

Original tag: kfu_corr5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:
KOLFU:

Civil servant paid to perform duties.

quot;A public employee has demanded payment for performing a service that is part of his or her duties.quot;

In your opinion, to what extent have the following occurred in your municipality during this mandate period? On a scale of 1 quot;Not at allquot; to 7 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.19 KOLFU: The municipal service (kfu_conpr1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_conpr1

Original tag: kfu_conpr1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Deteriorates to a high extentquot; to 5 quot;No changequot; to 10 quot;Improves to a high extentquot;.

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.16.19.20 KOLFU: The economic growth (kfu_conpr2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_conpr2

Original tag: kfu_conpr2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Deteriorates to a high extentquot; to 5 quot;No changequot; to 10 quot;Improves to a high extentquot;.

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.16.19.21 KOLFU: Citizens' possibility to influence the politics (kfu_conpr3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_conpr3

Original tag: kfu_conpr3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Deteriorates to a high extentquot; to 5 quot;No changequot; to 10 quot;Improves to a high extentquot;.

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.16.19.22 KOLFU: Municipal councils' possibility to influence the politics. (kfu_conpr4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_conpr4

Original tag: kfu_conpr4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Deteriorates to a high extentquot; to 5 quot;No changequot; to 10 quot;Improves to a high extentquot;.

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.16.19.23 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Not at all importantquot; to 10 quot;Very importantquot;.

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.16.19.24 KOLFU: When studies are carried out prior to decisions (kfu_dial2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_dial2

Original tag: kfu_dial2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Not at all importantquot; to 10 quot;Very importantquot;.

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.16.19.25 KOLFU: When formulating draft decisions (kfu_dial3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_dial3

Original tag: kfu_dial3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Not at all importantquot; to 10 quot;Very importantquot;.

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.16.19.26 KOLFU: When draft decisions are discussed prior to decision-making (kfu_dial4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_dial4

Original tag: kfu_dial4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Not at all importantquot; to 10 quot;Very importantquot;.

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.16.19.27 KOLFU: When decisions are made (kfu_dial5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_dial5

Original tag: kfu_dial5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Not at all importantquot; to 10 quot;Very importantquot;.

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.16.19.28 KOLFU: When decisions are implemented by management (kfu_dial6)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_dial6

Original tag: kfu_dial6

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Not at all importantquot; to 10 quot;Very importantquot;.

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.16.19.29 KOLFU: When decisions are evaluated (kfu_dial7)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_dial7

Original tag: kfu_dial7

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Not at all importantquot; to 10 quot;Very importantquot;.

Source: KOLFU 2008

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2006/2010.

2.16.19.30 KOLFU: Housing is handled with impartiality (kfu_imp1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_imp1

Original tag: kfu_imp1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;To a very small extentquot; to 5 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.31 KOLFU: Building permit is handled with impartiality (kfu_imp2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_imp2

Original tag: kfu_imp2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;To a very small extentquot; to 5 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.32 KOLFU: Environmental permit is handled with impartiality (kfu_imp3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_imp3

Original tag: kfu_imp3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;To a very small extentquot; to 5 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.33 KOLFU: Procurement is handled with impartiality (kfu_imp4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_imp4

Original tag: kfu_imp4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;To a very small extentquot; to 5 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.34 KOLFU: Recruitment is handled with impartiality (kfu_imp5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_imp5

Original tag: kfu_imp5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;To a very small extentquot; to 5 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.35 KOLFU: Building Permits (kfu_opp1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_opp1

Original tag: kfu_opp1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Building Permits.

quot;Influence that a building permit is issued against the recommendations of public officials.quot;

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 quot;Not at allquot; to 7 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.36 KOLFU: Recruitment of Civil Servants (kfu_opp2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_opp2

Original tag: kfu_opp2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Recruitment of Civil Servants.

quot;Influence the hiring process so that a less qualified applicant gets a municipal job before a more qualified person.quot;

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 quot;Not at allquot; to 7 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.37 KOLFU: Housing Intermediary (kfu_opp3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_opp3

Original tag: kfu_opp3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Housing Intermediary.

quot;Influence who gets a home in public housing.quot;

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 quot;Not at allquot; to 7 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.38 KOLFU: Environmental Permits (kfu_opp4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_opp4

Original tag: kfu_opp4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Environmental Permits.

quot;Influence the results of an environmental inspection.quot;

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 quot;Not at allquot; to 7 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.39 KOLFU: Procurement (kfu_opp5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_opp5

Original tag: kfu_opp5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Procurement.

quot;Influence the design of an invitation to tender for local government procurement to favor a local business.quot;

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 quot;Not at allquot; to 7 quot;To a very large extent.quot;

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.

2.16.19.40 KOLFU: Politicians from your own party (kfu_polcon1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polcon1

Original tag: kfu_polcon1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;To a very small extentquot; to 5 quot;To a very big extent.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014.

2.16.19.41 KOLFU: Politicians from other parties (kfu_polcon2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polcon2

Original tag: kfu_polcon2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;To a very small extentquot; to 5 quot;To a very big extent.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014.

2.16.19.42 KOLFU: Political bureaucrats (kfu_polcon3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polcon3

Original tag: kfu_polcon3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Political bureaucrats.

To what extent do you consult with following groups when you shape a political proposal? On a scale of 1 quot;To a very small extentquot; to 5 quot;To a very big extent.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014.

2.16.19.43 KOLFU: Non-political bureaucrats (kfu_polcon4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polcon4

Original tag: kfu_polcon4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;To a very small extentquot; to 5 quot;To a very big extent.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014.

2.16.19.44 KOLFU: Entrepreneurs in your municipality (kfu_polcon5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polcon5

Original tag: kfu_polcon5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;To a very small extentquot; to 5 quot;To a very big extent.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014.

2.16.19.45 KOLFU: Citizens (kfu_polcon6)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polcon6

Original tag: kfu_polcon6

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

KOLFU:

Citizens.

To what extent do you consult with following groups when you shape a political proposal? On a scale of 1 quot;To a very small extentquot; to 5 quot;To a very big extent.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014.

2.16.19.46 KOLFU: Close friends and family (kfu_polcon7)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polcon7

Original tag: kfu_polcon7

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;To a very small extentquot; to 5 quot;To a very big extent.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2012

Note: Values have been transferred to cover all years within the mandate period 2010/2014.

2.16.19.47 KOLFU: The influence of municipal council (kfu_polinfl1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl1

Original tag: kfu_polinfl1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;No influence at allquot; to 10 quot;Very big influence.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. quot;Municipal councilquot; 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).

2.16.19.48 KOLFU: The influence of respondents (kfu_polinfl10)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl10

Original tag: kfu_polinfl10

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;No influence at allquot; to 10 quot;Very big influence.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. quot;Municipal councilquot; 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).

2.16.19.49 KOLFU: The influence of municipal executive board (kfu_polinfl2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl2

Original tag: kfu_polinfl2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;No influence at allquot; to 10 quot;Very big influence.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. quot;Municipal councilquot; 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).

2.16.19.50 KOLFU: The influence of chairman of municipal executive board (kfu_polinfl3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl3

Original tag: kfu_polinfl3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;No influence at allquot; to 10 quot;Very big influence.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. quot;Municipal councilquot; 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).

2.16.19.51 KOLFU: The influence of other municipal politicians (kfu_polinfl4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl4

Original tag: kfu_polinfl4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;No influence at allquot; to 10 quot;Very big influence.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. quot;Municipal councilquot; 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).

2.16.19.52 KOLFU: The influence of bureaucrats (kfu_polinfl5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl5

Original tag: kfu_polinfl5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;No influence at allquot; to 10 quot;Very big influence.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. quot;Municipal councilquot; 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).

2.16.19.53 KOLFU: The influence of citizens (kfu_polinfl6)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl6

Original tag: kfu_polinfl6

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;No influence at allquot; to 10 quot;Very big influence.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. quot;Municipal councilquot; 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).

2.16.19.54 KOLFU: The influence of public authorities (kfu_polinfl7)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl7

Original tag: kfu_polinfl7

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;No influence at allquot; to 10 quot;Very big influence.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. quot;Municipal councilquot; 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).

2.16.19.55 KOLFU: The influence of the local industry and commerce (kfu_polinfl8)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl8

Original tag: kfu_polinfl8

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;No influence at allquot; to 10 quot;Very big influence.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. quot;Municipal councilquot; 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).

2.16.19.56 KOLFU: The influence of journalists monitoring the municipal politics. (kfu_polinfl9)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polinfl9

Original tag: kfu_polinfl9

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;No influence at allquot; to 10 quot;Very big influence.quot;

Source: KOLFU 2008 & KOLFU 2012. quot;Municipal councilquot; 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).

2.16.19.57 KOLFU: The main occupation is bureaucrat (kfu_polocc1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polocc1

Original tag: kfu_polocc1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.19.58 KOLFU: The main occupation is bureaucrat with supervisory position (kfu_polocc2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polocc2

Original tag: kfu_polocc2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.19.59 KOLFU: The main occupation is bureaucrat with business managing position (kfu_polocc3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_polocc3

Original tag: kfu_polocc3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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).

2.16.19.60 Bribe index (kfu_index_bribe)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_index_bribe

Original tag: kfu_index_bribe

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Bribe index.

A simple additive index constructed by the following questions: kfu_corr4 lt;93gt;Gift/Service Offered During Procurement Processlt;94gt; kfu_corr5 lt;93gt;Civil Servant Paid to Perform Dutieslt;94gt;

Note: Original variable names: index_bribe, q53_4, q53_5.

2.16.19.61 Partiality index (kfu_index_part)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_index_part

Original tag: kfu_index_part

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Partiality index.

A simple additive index constructed by the following questions: kfu_opp1 lt;93gt;Political Influence: Building Permitslt;94gt;

kfu_opp2 lt;93gt;Political Influence: Recruitment of Civil Servantslt;94gt; kfu_opp3 lt;93gt;Political Influence: Housing Intermediarylt;94gt;

kfu_opp4 lt;93gt;Political Influence: Environmental Permitslt;94gt; kfu_opp5lt;93gt;Political Influence: Procurementlt;94gt;

Note: Original variable names: index_partiality, q54_1, q54_2, q54_3, q54_4, q54_5.

2.16.19.62 Recruitment index (kfu_index_rec)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_index_rec

Original tag: kfu_index_rec

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Recruitment index.

A simple additive index constructed by the following questions: kfu_corr2 lt;93gt;Former Politician Hiredlt;94gt;

kfu_corr3 lt;93gt;Not Hiring the Most Qualified Personlt;94gt;

Note: Original variable names: index_recruitment, q53_2, q53_3.

2.16.20 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

2.16.20.1 Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model applied (kfi_bs1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bs1

Original tag: kfi_bs1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.2 Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_bs2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bs2

Original tag: kfi_bs2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.3 Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_bs3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bs3

Original tag: kfi_bs3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.4 Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_bs4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bs4

Original tag: kfi_bs4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.5 Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_bs5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bs5

Original tag: kfi_bs5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of balanced scorecard in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.6 Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model applied (kfi_bsu1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bsu1

Original tag: kfi_bsu1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:
Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.7 Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_bsu2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bsu2
Original tag: kfi_bsu2
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)
Description:
Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.8 Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_bsu3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bsu3
Original tag: kfi_bsu3
Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:
Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.9 Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_bsu4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bsu4

Original tag: kfi_bsu4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:
Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.10 Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_bsu5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_bsu5

Original tag: kfi_bsu5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:
Use of balance sheet units in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.11 Use of client choice in municipality: Model applied (kfi_cc1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_cc1

Original tag: kfi_cc1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of client choice in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.12 Use of client choice in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_cc2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_cc2

Original tag: kfi_cc2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of client choice in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.13 Use of client choice in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_cc3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_cc3

Original tag: kfi_cc3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of client choice in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.14 Use of client choice in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_cc4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_cc4

Original tag: kfi_cc4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of client choice in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.15 Use of client choice in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_cc5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_cc5

Original tag: kfi_cc5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of client choice in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.16 Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model applied (kfi_corp1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_corp1

Original tag: kfi_corp1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.17 Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_corp2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_corp2

Original tag: kfi_corp2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.18 Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_corp3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_corp3

Original tag: kfi_corp3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.19 Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_corp4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_corp4

Original tag: kfi_corp4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.20 Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_corp5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_corp5

Original tag: kfi_corp5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of corporatisation in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.21 Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model applied (kfi_ffs1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_ffs1

Original tag: kfi_ffs1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.22 Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_ffs2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_ffs2

Original tag: kfi_ffs2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.23 Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_ffs3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_ffs3

Original tag: kfi_ffs3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.24 Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_ffs4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_ffs4

Original tag: kfi_ffs4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.25 Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_ffs5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_ffs5

Original tag: kfi_ffs5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of fee-for-service in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.26 Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model applied (kfi_mo1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_mo1

Original tag: kfi_mo1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.27 Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_mo2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_mo2

Original tag: kfi_mo2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.28 Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_mo3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_mo3

Original tag: kfi_mo3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.29 Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_mo4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_mo4

Original tag: kfi_mo4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.30 Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_mo5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_mo5

Original tag: kfi_mo5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of management by objectives in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.31 Use of profit centres in municipality: Model applied (kfi_pc1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pc1

Original tag: kfi_pc1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of profit centres in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.32 Use of profit centres in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_pc2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pc2

Original tag: kfi_pc2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of profit centres in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se).

Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.33 Use of profit centres in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_pc3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pc3

Original tag: kfi_pc3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of profit centres in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.34 Use of profit centres in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_pc4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pc4

Original tag: kfi_pc4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of profit centres in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.35 Use of profit centres in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_pc5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pc5

Original tag: kfi_pc5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Use of profit centres in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.36 Process management in municipality: Model applied (kfi_pm1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pm1

Original tag: kfi_pm1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Process management in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.37 Process management in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_pm2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pm2

Original tag: kfi_pm2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Process management in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.38 Process management in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_pm3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pm3

Original tag: kfi_pm3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Process management in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.39 Process management in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_pm4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pm4

Original tag: kfi_pm4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Process management in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.40 Process management in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_pm5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_pm5

Original tag: kfi_pm5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Process management in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.41 Privatisation in municipality: Model applied (kfi_priv1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_priv1

Original tag: kfi_priv1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Privatisation in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.42 Privatisation in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_priv2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_priv2

Original tag: kfi_priv2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Privatisation in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.43 Privatisation in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_priv3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_priv3

Original tag: kfi_priv3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Privatisation in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.44 Privatisation in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_priv4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_priv4

Original tag: kfi_priv4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Privatisation in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.45 Privatisation in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_priv5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_priv5

Original tag: kfi_priv5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Privatisation in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.46 Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model applied (kfi_purp1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_purp1

Original tag: kfi_purp1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.47 Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_purp2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_purp2

Original tag: kfi_purp2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.48 Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_purp3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_purp3

Original tag: kfi_purp3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.49 Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_purp4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_purp4

Original tag: kfi_purp4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.50 Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_purp5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_purp5

Original tag: kfi_purp5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Purchaser provider split in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.51 Quality management in municipality: Model applied (kfi_qm1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_qm1

Original tag: kfi_qm1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Quality management in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.52 Quality management in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_qm2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_qm2

Original tag: kfi_qm2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Quality management in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.53 Quality management in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_qm3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_qm3

Original tag: kfi_qm3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Quality management in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.54 Quality management in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_qm4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_qm4

Original tag: kfi_qm4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Quality management in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.55 Quality management in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_qm5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_qm5

Original tag: kfi_qm5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Quality management in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.56 Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model applied (kfi_rpe1)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_rpe1

Original tag: kfi_rpe1

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model applied.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.57 Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model experimented (kfi_rpe2)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_rpe2

Original tag: kfi_rpe2

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model experimented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.58 Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model fully implemented (kfi_rpe3)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_rpe3

Original tag: kfi_rpe3

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model fully implemented.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.59 Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model evaluated (kfi_rpe4)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_rpe4

Original tag: kfi_rpe4

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model evaluated.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.60 Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model phased out (kfi_rpe5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfi_rpe5

Original tag: kfi_rpe5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Relative performance evaluations in municipality: Model phased out.

0 = No

1 = Yes

Data from the survey quot;Ekonomischefsenklt;e4gt;tenquot;, distributed 2005 to the account managers in Swedish municipalities by Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige (www.kfi.se). Number of responding municipalities: 217.

Reference: Kommunforskning i Vlt;e4gt;stsverige, ekonomichefsenklt;e4gt;t 2005.

2.16.20.61 Number of Respondents (kfu_respondents)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_kfu_respondents

Original tag: kfu_respondents

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Respondents

2.16.21 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.

2.16.21.1 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very commonquot; to 3 quot;Neither common or uncommonquot; to 5 quot;Very uncommonquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.2 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very commonquot; to 3 quot;Neither common or uncommonquot; to 5 quot;Very uncommonquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.3 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very commonquot; to 3 quot;Neither common or uncommonquot; to 5 quot;Very uncommonquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.4 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very commonquot; to 3 quot;Neither common or uncommonquot; to 5 quot;Very uncommonquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.5 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very commonquot; to 3 quot;Neither common or uncommonquot; to 5 quot;Very uncommonquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.6 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very commonquot; to 3 quot;Neither common or uncommonquot; to 5 quot;Very uncommonquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.7 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very commonquot; to 3 quot;Neither common or uncommonquot; to 5 quot;Very uncommonquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.8 Municipal corruption: violence, threat of violence or blackmailing (sk_q11)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q11

Original tag: sk_Q11

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Neverquot; to 3 quot;Quite rarelyquot; to 5 quot;Very oftenquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.9 Municipal corruption: violence, threat of violence or blackmailing of others (sk_q12)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q12

Original tag: sk_Q12

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Neverquot; to 3 quot;Quite rarelyquot; to 5 quot;Very oftenquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.10 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 quot;Agree completelyquot; to 4 quot;Do not agree at allquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.11 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 quot;Agree completelyquot; to 4 quot;Do not agree at allquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.12 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 quot;Agree completelyquot; to 4 quot;Do not agree at allquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.13 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 quot;Agree completelyquot; to 4 quot;Do not agree at allquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.14 Municipal corruption: the public procurement works impartially (sk_q13_5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q13_5

Original tag: sk_Q13_5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 quot;Agree completelyquot; to 4 quot;Do not agree at allquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.15 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 quot;Agree completelyquot; to 4 quot;Do not agree at allquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.16 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 quot;Agree completelyquot; to 4 quot;Do not agree at allquot;.

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.17 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 quot;Agree completelyquot; to 4 quot;Do not agree at allquot;.

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.18 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 quot;Agree completelyquot; to 4 quot;Do not agree at allquot;.

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.19 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 quot;Agree completelyquot; to 4 quot;Do not agree at allquot;.

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.20 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

Description:

Municipal corruption:

In your own opinion, to what degree do you agree with the following statements? On a scale of 1 quot;Agree completelyquot; to 4 quot;Do not agree at allquot;.

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala

Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.21 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Yes, fullyquot; to 4 quot;No, not at allquot;.

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.22 Municipal corruption: Knowledge of the bureaucrats about regulations regarding corruption (sk_q16)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q16

Original tag: sk_Q16

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very goodquot; to 4 quot;Very inadequatequot;.

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.23 Municipal corruption: Knowledge of the politicians about regulations regarding corruption (sk_q17)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q17

Original tag: sk_Q17

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very goodquot; to 4 quot;Very inadequatequot;.

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.24 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very bigquot; to 4 quot;No need at allquot;.

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.25 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very high degreequot; to 4 quot;Very low degreequot;.

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.26 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very importantquot; to 4 quot;Not important at allquot;.

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.27 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very high degreequot; to 3 quot;Neither high or low degreequot; to 5 quot;Not at allquot;.

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.28 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very high degreequot; to 3 quot;Neither high or low degreequot; to 5 quot;Not at allquot;.

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.29 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very high degreequot; to 3 quot;Neither high or low degreequot; to 5 quot;Not at allquot;.

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.30 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very high degreequot; to 3 quot;Neither high or low degreequot; to 5 quot;Not at allquot;.

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.31 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Very high degreequot; to 4 quot;Not at allquot;.

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.32 Municipal corruption: how often are you offered money or other favours (sk_q5)

Long tag: qog_pol_mun_sk_q5

Original tag: sk_Q5

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Neverquot; to 3 quot;Quite rarelyquot; to 5 quot;Very oftenquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.33 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Neverquot; to 3 quot;Quite rarelyquot; to 5 quot;Very oftenquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.34 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Neverquot; to 3 quot;Quite rarelyquot; to 5 quot;Very oftenquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.35 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Neverquot; to 3 quot;Quite rarelyquot; to 5 quot;Very oftenquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.16.21.36 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

Dataset citation: Dahlström & Tyrberg (2016)

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 quot;Neverquot; to 3 quot;Quite rarelyquot; to 5 quot;Very oftenquot;

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). Klt;f6gt;pta relationer. Om korruption i det kommunala Sverige. Stockholm: Statskontoret.

2.17 QoG Swedish Agency Database Budget Data

Dataset tag: qog_qad_bud

Output Unit: QoG Agency-Fiscal Year, i.e., data is collected per Swedish agency and fiscal year. That means there is one row for each combination of a Swedish agency and fiscal year in the dataset. This unit is identified using the agency_id and the agency_fy column.

We also add the agency name (agency_name column) to the unit table for a better understanding of the agency ids.

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.

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_qad_18.pdf`

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-swedish-agency-database`

2.17.1 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.

2.17.1.1 Agency ID (agency_id)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_agency_id

Original tag: agency_id

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Denotes an agencylt;92gt;s identification number. By quot;agencyquot; we mean any public organization formally authorized to exercise public authority on behalf of either the government or the parliament.

2.17.1.2 Agency Name (agency_name)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_agency_name

Original tag: agency_name

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Lists the name of an agency. Note that an agency can have more than one name throughout its lifespan.

2.17.1.3 Fiscal Year (agency_fy)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_agency_fy

Original tag: agency_fy

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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.

2.17.2 Budget

Variables in this section provide information on the agency's budget.

2.17.2.1 Initial Budget (budget_ibudget)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_ibudget

Original tag: budget_ibudget

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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.

2.17.2.2 Final Budget (budget_fbudget)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_fbudget

Original tag: budget_fbudget

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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.

2.17.2.3 Outcome Budget (budget_obudget)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_obudget

Original tag: budget_obudget

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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.

2.17.2.4 Inflation (budget_inflation)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_inflation

Original tag: budget_inflation

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Denotes a CPI-based multiplier for transforming the budget data into 2014 SEK (from Statistics Sweden).

2.17.3 Budget Interventions

Variables in this section provide information on the agency's budget interventions.

2.17.3.1 Amendment (budget_amend)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_amend

Original tag: budget_amend

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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.

2.17.3.2 Withdrawal (budget_withdr)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_withdr

Original tag: budget_withdr

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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.

2.17.3.3 Reservation (budget_reserv)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_reserv

Original tag: budget_reserv

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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).

2.17.3.4 Overrun (budget_overrun)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_overrun

Original tag: budget_overrun

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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).

2.17.3.5 Overrun (Equalization Fund) (budget_overrunef)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_overrunef

Original tag: budget_overrunef

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Denotes the amount of overrun financed via the Budget Equalization Fund (budgetutjämningsfonden). Only relevant for the fiscal years prior to 1981.

2.17.3.6 Overrun (Special Budget) (budget_overrunsb)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_overrunsb

Original tag: budget_overrunsb

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Denotes the amount of overrun financed via special budgets (specialbudget). Only relevant for the fiscal years prior 1981.

2.17.3.7 Saving (budget_saving)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_saving

Original tag: budget_saving

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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).

2.17.3.8 Saving (Eqialization Fund) (budget_savingef)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_savingef

Original tag: budget_savingef

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Denotes an agency's budget savings via the Budget Equalization Fund (quot;budgetutjämningsfondenquot;). Only relevant for the fiscal years prior to 1981.

2.17.3.9 Saving (Special Budget) (budget_savingsb)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_savingsb

Original tag: budget_savingsb

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Denotes an agency's savings via special budgets (quot;specialbudgetquot;). Only relevant for the fiscal years prior 1981.

2.17.3.10 Credit (budget_credit)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_credit

Original tag: budget_credit

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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.

2.17.4 Aggregated Variables

This section includes variables aggregated to a country year level. Observations are aggregated to a year level by calculating the sum per year when applicable to a variable.

2.17.4.1 Total Initial Budget (budget_ibudget_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_ibudget_sum

Original tag: budget_ibudget_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Sum per year for the variable budget_ibudget.

2.17.4.2 Total Final Budget (budget_fbudget_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_fbudget_sum

Original tag: budget_fbudget_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Sum per year for the variable budget_fbudget.

2.17.4.3 Total Outcome Budget (budget_obudget_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_obudget_sum

Original tag: budget_obudget_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Sum per year for the variable budget_obudget.

2.17.4.4 Total Amendment (budget_amend_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_amend_sum
Original tag: budget_amend_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Sum per year for the variable budget_amend.

2.17.4.5 Total Withdrawal (budget_withdr_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_withdr_sum
Original tag: budget_withdr_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Sum per year for the variable budget_withdr.

2.17.4.6 Total Reservation (budget_reserv_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_reserv_sum
Original tag: budget_reserv_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Sum per year for the variable budget_reserv.

2.17.4.7 Total Overrun (budget_overrun_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_overrun_sum
Original tag: budget_overrun_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Sum per year for the variable budget_overrun.

2.17.4.8 Total Overrun (Equalization Fund) (budget_overrunef_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_overrunef_sum
Original tag: budget_overrunef_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Sum per year for the variable budget_overrunef.

2.17.4.9 Total Overrun (Special Budget) (budget_overrunsb_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_overrunsb_sum
Original tag: budget_overrunsb_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Sum per year for the variable budget_overrunsb.

2.17.4.10 Total Saving (budget_saving_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_saving_sum
Original tag: budget_saving_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Sum per year for the variable budget_saving.

2.17.4.11 Total Saving (Eqialization Fund) (budget_savingef_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_savingef_sum

Original tag: budget_savingef_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Sum per year for the variable budget_savingsef.

2.17.4.12 Total Saving (Special Budget) (budget_savingsb_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_savingsb_sum

Original tag: budget_savingsb_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Sum per year for the variable budget_savingsb.

2.17.4.13 Total Credit (budget_credit_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_bud_budget_credit_sum

Original tag: budget_credit_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Sum per year for the variable budget_credit.

2.18 QoG Swedish Agency Database Formal Instruction Data

Dataset tag: qog_qad_inst

Output Unit: QoG Agency-Agency Instruction, i.e., data is collected per Swedish agency and agency instruction. That means there is one row for each combination of a Swedish agency and agency instruction in the dataset. This unit is identified using the agency_id column and the agency_instruction column.

We also add the agency name (agency_name column) to the unit table for a better understanding of the agency ids.

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.

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_qad_18.pdf`

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-swedish-agency-database`

2.18.1 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.

2.18.1.1 Agency ID (agency_id)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_id

Original tag: agency_id

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Denotes an agencylt;92gt;s identification number. By quot;agencyquot; we mean any public organization formally authorized to exercise public authority on behalf of either the government or the parliament.

2.18.1.2 Agency Name (agency_name)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_name

Original tag: agency_name

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Lists the name of an agency. Note that an agency can have more than one name throughout its lifespan.

2.18.1.3 Enactment (Year) (agency_startyear)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_startyear

Original tag: agency_startyear

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.1.4 Termination (Year) (agency_endyear)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_endyear

Original tag: agency_endyear

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.2 Formal Authorization

Variables in this section cover the agency's formal authorization.

2.18.2.1 Political Principal (agency_principal)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_principal

Original tag: agency_principal

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.2.2 Instruction Number (agency_instruction)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_instruction

Original tag: agency_instruction

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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 3*a*
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).

2.18.2.3 Instruction Issued (Date) (agency_issued)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_issued

Original tag: agency_issued

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.2.4 Instruction Effective (Date) (agency_effective)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_effective

Original tag: agency_effective

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.2.5 Instruction Revoked (Date) (agency_revoked)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_revoked

Original tag: agency_revoked

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.2.6 Instruction Legal Type (agency_law)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_law

Original tag: agency_law

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.2.7 Minister Name (agency_minname)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_minname

Original tag: agency_minname

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Lists the name of the minister that signed an agency's instruction.

9999 = Missing

2.18.2.8 Minister Department (agency_ministry)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_ministry

Original tag: agency_ministry

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.2.9 Minister Party (agency_minparty)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_minparty

Original tag: agency_minparty

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Lists the political party of the minister that signed an agency's instruction.

9999 = Missing

2.18.3 Management Structure

Variables in this section cover the agency's management structure.

2.18.3.1 Unitary Agency (agency_unitary)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_unitary

Original tag: agency_unitary

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.3.2 Board Agency (agency_board)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_board

Original tag: agency_board

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.3.3 Board Business Representation (agency_brepco)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_brepco

Original tag: agency_brepbu

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Denotes whether the board must include a business representative.
0 = No
1 = Yes
9999 = Missing

2.18.3.4 Board Union Representation (agency_brepun)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_brepun

Original tag: agency_brepun

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Denotes whether the board must include a union representative.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.18.3.5 Board Other Representation (agency_brepoth)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_brepoth

Original tag: agency_brepoth

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.3.6 Board Chair (agency_bchair)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_bchair

Original tag: agency_bchair

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Denotes whether the agency head is also the chairman of the board (styrelsens ordförande).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.18.3.7 Committee Agency (agency_committee)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_committee

Original tag: agency_committee

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.3.8 Committee Business Representation (agency_crepco)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_crepco

Original tag: agency_crepbu

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Denotes whether the committee must include a business representative.
0 = No
1 = Yes
9999 = Missing

2.18.3.9 Committee Union Representation (agency_crepun)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_crepun

Original tag: agency_crepun

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Denotes whether the committee must have a union representative.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.18.3.10 Committee Other Representation (agency_crepoth)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_crepoth

Original tag: agency_crepoth

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.3.11 Committee Chair (agency_cchair)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_cchair

Original tag: agency_cchair

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Denotes whether the agency head is also the chairman of the committee (nämndens ordförande).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.18.3.12 Advisory Council (agency_council)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_council

Original tag: agency_council

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.3.13 Advisory Council Business Representation (agency_acrepbu)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_acrepbu

Original tag: agency_acrepbu

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Denotes whether the advisory council must include a business representative.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.18.3.14 Advisory Council Union Representation (agency_acrepun)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_acrepun

Original tag: agency_acrepun

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Denotes whether the council must have a union representative.

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.18.3.15 Advisory Council Other Representation (agency_acrepoth)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_acrepoth

Original tag: agency_acrepoth

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.3.16 Advisory Council Chair (agency_acchair)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_acchair

Original tag: agency_acchair

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Denotes whether the agency head is also the chairman of the advisory council (rådets ordförande).

0 = No

1 = Yes

9999 = Missing

2.18.4 Functions

Variables in this section cover the agency's formal functions.

2.18.4.1 Adjudication (agency_adjud)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_adjud

Original tag: agency_adjud

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.4.2 Collaboration (agency_collab)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_collab

Original tag: agency_collab

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.4.3 County Administration (agency_county)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_county

Original tag: agency_county

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.4.4 Education (agency_edu)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_edu

Original tag: agency_edu

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.4.5 Evaluation (agency_eval)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_eval

Original tag: agency_eval

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.4.6 Information-sharing (agency_info)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_info

Original tag: agency_info

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.4.7 Permissions (agency_permit)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_permit

Original tag: agency_permit

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.4.8 Police Authority (agency_police)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_police

Original tag: agency_police

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.4.9 Policy Proposals (agency_policy)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_policy

Original tag: agency_policy

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.4.10 Redistribution (agency_redist)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_redist

Original tag: agency_redist

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.4.11 Reporting Requirement (agency_report)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_report

Original tag: agency_report

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.4.12 Research (agency_research)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_research

Original tag: agency_research

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.4.13 Rulemaking (agency_rule)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_rule

Original tag: agency_rule

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.4.14 Supervision (agency_super)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_super

Original tag: agency_super

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

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

2.18.5 Aggregated Variables

This section includes variables aggregated to a country year level. Only binary variables are aggregated and the occurences of the value 1 are counted for each year.

2.18.5.1 Sum of Instruction Legal Type (agency_law_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_law_sum

Original tag: agency_law_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_law for each year.

2.18.5.2 Sum of Unitary Agency (agency_unitary_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_unitary_sum
Original tag: agency_unitary_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_unitary or each year.

2.18.5.3 Sum of Board Agency (agency_board_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_board_sum
Original tag: agency_board_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_board or each year.

2.18.5.4 Sum of Board Union Representation (agency_brepun_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_brepun_sum
Original tag: agency_brepun_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_brepun or each year.

2.18.5.5 Sum of Board Other Representation (agency_brepoth_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_brepoth_sum
Original tag: agency_brepoth_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_brepoth or each year.

2.18.5.6 Sum of Board Chair (agency_bchair_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_bchair_sum
Original tag: agency_bchair_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_bchair or each year.

2.18.5.7 Sum of Committee Agency (agency_committee_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_committee_sum
Original tag: agency_committee_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_committee or each year.

2.18.5.8 Sum of Committee Union Representation (agency_crepun_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_crepun_sum
Original tag: agency_crepun_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_crepun or each year.

2.18.5.9 Sum of Committee Other Representation (agency_crepoth_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_crepoth_sum

Original tag: agency_crepoth_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_crepoth or each year.

2.18.5.10 Sum of Committee Chair (agency_cchair_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_cchair_sum
Original tag: agency_cchair_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_cchair or each year.

2.18.5.11 Sum of Advisory Council (agency_council_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_council_sum
Original tag: agency_council_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_council or each year.

2.18.5.12 Sum of Advisory Council Business Representation (agency_acrepbu_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_acrepbu_sum
Original tag: agency_acrepbu_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_acrepbu or each year.

2.18.5.13 Sum of Advisory Council Other Representation (agency_acrepoth_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_acrepoth_sum
Original tag: agency_acrepoth_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_acrepoth or each year.

2.18.5.14 Sum of Advisory Council Chair (agency_acchair_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_acchair_sum
Original tag: agency_acchair_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_acchair or each year.

2.18.5.15 Sum of Adjudication (agency_adjud_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_adjud_sum
Original tag: agency_adjud_sum
Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)
Description:
Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_adjud or each year.

2.18.5.16 Sum of Collaboration (agency_collab_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_collab_sum

Original tag: agency_collab_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_collab or each year.

2.18.5.17 Sum of County Administration (agency_county_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_county_sum

Original tag: agency_county_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_country or each year.

2.18.5.18 Sum of Education (agency_edu_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_edu_sum

Original tag: agency_edu_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_edu or each year.

2.18.5.19 Sum of Evaluation (agency_eval_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_eval_sum

Original tag: agency_eval_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_eval or each year.

2.18.5.20 Sum of Information-sharing (agency_info_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_info_sum

Original tag: agency_info_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_info or each year.

2.18.5.21 Sum of Permissions (agency_permit_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_permit_sum

Original tag: agency_permit_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_permit or each year.

2.18.5.22 Sum of Police Authority (agency_police_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_police_sum

Original tag: agency_police_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_police or each year.

2.18.5.23 Sum of Policy Proposals (agency_policy_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_policy_sum

Original tag: agency_policy_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_policy for each year.

2.18.5.24 Sum of Redistribution (agency_redist_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_redist_sum

Original tag: agency_redist_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_redist for each year.

2.18.5.25 Sum of Reporting Requirement (agency_report_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_report_sum

Original tag: agency_report_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_report for each year.

2.18.5.26 Sum of Research (agency_research_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_research_sum

Original tag: agency_research_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_research for each year.

2.18.5.27 Sum of Rulemaking (agency_rule_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_rule_sum

Original tag: agency_rule_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_rule for each year.

2.18.5.28 Sum of Supervision (agency_super_sum)

Long tag: qog_qad_inst_agency_super_sum

Original tag: agency_super_sum

Dataset citation: Dahlström et al. (2018)

Description:

Count of occurences of the value 1 for the original variable agency_super for each year.

2.19 QoG Standard Dataset Cross-Section

Dataset tag: qog_std_cs

Output Unit: QoG Country, i.e., data is collected per country. That means there is one row for each country in the dataset. This unit is identified using the cname column.

Description: The QoG Standard dataset is the largest QoG dataset. It consists of approximately 2100 variables from more than 100 data sources related to Quality of Government. In the QoG STD CS dataset, data from and around 2021 is included. Data from 2021 is prioritized; however, if no data is available for a country for 2021, data for 2022 is included. If no data exists for 2022, data for 2020 is included, and so on up to a maximum of +/- 3 years.

Comments:The Demscore infrastructure only includes those variables from the Standard Cross Sectional dataset that are NOT also included in the time series dataset. This is to avoid redundancy of the data. You can download all variables from the time series dataset in the QoG Country Output Unit in Demscore if you want to conduct cross-sectional analysis.

Dataset citation: Teorell, Jan, Aksel Sundström, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon, Victor Saidi Phiri, Chuwei Chen, and Zhen Liu. 2026. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan26. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government.
https://doi.org/10.18157/qogstdjan26

QoG Data is part of and funded by DEMSCORE, national research infrastructure grant 2021-00162 from the Swedish Research Council.

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_std_jan26.pdf`

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`

2.19.1 Identification Variables

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.19.1.1 Country Code (ccode)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccode
Original tag: ccode
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Country Code ISO

2.19.1.2 Country Name (cname)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cname
Original tag: cname
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Country Name

2.19.1.3 Country Code QoG (ccode_qog)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccode_qog
Original tag: ccode_qog
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Country Code QoG

2.19.1.4 Country Name QoG (cname_qog)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_cname_qog

Original tag: cname_qog

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Country Name QoG

2.19.1.5 3-letter Country Code (ccodealp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccodealp

Original tag: ccodealp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Country Code alp

2.19.1.6 Country Code COW (ccodecow)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ccodecow

Original tag: ccodecow

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Country Code Correlates of War

2.19.1.7 Version of the Dataset (version)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_version

Original tag: version

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Version

2.19.2 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).

2.19.2.1 Bribery Depth (ens_brdep)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_brdep

Original tag: ens_brdep

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*b*)

Description:
The depth of Bribery is the percentage of instances in which a firm was either expected or requested to provide a gift or informal payment during solicitations for public services, licenses or permits. This measure uses data from 6 survey questions for each firm. For purposes of computation, a refusal to answer a particular survey question is considered an affirmative answer.

2.19.2.2 Bribery Incidence (ens_brinc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_brinc

Original tag: ens_brinc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*b*)

Description:

The percent of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request across 6 public transactions dealing with utilities access, permits, licenses, and taxes.

2.19.2.3 Giving gifts to get a construction permit (ens_con)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_con

Original tag: ens_con

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*b*)

Description:

Percentage of firms expected to give gifts or informal payments to get a construction permit.

2.19.2.4 Corruption as a Major Constraint (ens_cor)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_cor

Original tag: ens_cor

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*b*)

Description:

Percentage of firms identifying corruption as a 'major' or 'very severe' obstacle.

2.19.2.5 Giving gifts to get electricity (ens_el)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_el

Original tag: ens_el

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*b*)

Description:

Percentage of firms expected to give gifts or informal payments to get an electrical connection.

2.19.2.6 Giving gifts to secure government contract (ens_gcon)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_gcon

Original tag: ens_gcon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*b*)

Description:

Percentage of establishments that consider that firms with characteristics similar to theirs are making informal payments or giving gifts to public officials to secure government contract.

2.19.2.7 Giving gifts in meetings with tax officials (ens_gme)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_gme

Original tag: ens_gme

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*b*)

Description:

Percentage of firms expected to give gifts or informal payments during meetings with tax officials.

2.19.2.8 Value of gifts to secure a government contract (ens_gval)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_gval

Original tag: ens_gval

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Percentage of establishments that consider that firms with characteristics similar to theirs are making informal payments or giving gifts to public officials to 'get things done" with regard to customs, taxes, licenses, regulations, services etc.

2.19.2.9 Giving gifts to get an import license (ens_iml)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_iml

Original tag: ens_iml

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*b*)

Description:

Percentage of firms expected to give gifts or informal payments to get an import license.

2.19.2.10 Competing against unregistered or informal firms (ens_infir)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_infir

Original tag: ens_infir

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*b*)

Description:

Percent of firms competing against unregistered or informal firms.

2.19.2.11 Informal Sector as a Major Constraint (ens_info)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_info

Original tag: ens_info

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*b*)

Description:

Percentage of firms identifying practices of competitors in the informal sector as major constraint. The computation of the indicator is based on the rating of the obstacle as a potential constraint to the current operations of the establishment.

2.19.2.12 Operation Years without Formal Registration (ens_inye)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_inye

Original tag: ens_inye

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*b*)

Description:

Average number of years firms operated without formal registration. This indicator is computed only for the firms that did not have a formal registration when they started their operations in the country.

2.19.2.13 Court system as a Major Constraint (ens_law)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_law

Original tag: ens_law

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Percent of firms identifying the court system as a major constraint.

2.19.2.14 Giving gifts to get an operating license (ens_opl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_opl

Original tag: ens_opl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*b*)

Description:

Percentage of firms expected to give gifts or informal payments to get an operating license. Spontaneous refusals to the question are treated as a "Yes".

2.19.2.15 Giving gifts to public officials quot;quot;to get things donequot;quot; (ens_oth)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_oth

Original tag: ens_oth

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*b*)

Description:

Percentage of establishments that consider that firms with characteristics similar to theirs are making informal payments or giving gifts to public officials to 'get things done" with regard to customs, taxes, licenses, regulations, services etc.

2.19.2.16 Formal Registry before Operations (ens_reg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_reg

Original tag: ens_reg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*b*)

Description:

Percentage of firms formally registered when they started operations in the country.

2.19.2.17 Giving gifts to get water connection (ens_wat)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_ens_wat

Original tag: ens_wat

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*b*)

Description:

Percentage of firms expected to give gifts or informal payments to get a water connection.

2.19.2.18 Total bribery rate, total population (gcb_br)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_br

Original tag: gcb_br

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total bribery rates by country. Total Bribery rate, total population. In percentage.

2.19.2.19 Total bribery rate, contact rate (gcb_brcr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_brcr

Original tag: gcb_brcr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total bribery rates by country. Total Contact Rate in percentage.

2.19.2.20 Total bribery rate, no contact rate (gcb_brnc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_brnc

Original tag: gcb_brnc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total bribery rates by country. Total Bribery Rate, excluding no contact in percentage.

2.19.2.21 Fight aganist corruption: Badly (percent respondents) (gcb_fcbad)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_fcbad

Original tag: gcb_fcbad

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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"?

2.19.2.22 Fight aganist corruption: Well (percent respondents) (gcb_fcwell)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_fcwell

Original tag: gcb_fcwell

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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"?

2.19.2.23 Corruption Perception-Business Executives: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcbmost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcbmost

Original tag: gcb_pcbmost

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.2.24 Corruption Perception-Business Executives: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcbsome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcbsome

Original tag: gcb_pcbsome

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.2.25 Corruption Perception-Gov Officials: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcgomost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcgomost

Original tag: gcb_pcgomost

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.2.26 Corruption Perception-Gov Officials: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcgosome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcgosome

Original tag: gcb_pcgosome

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.2.27 Corruption Perception-Local Gov Council: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pclgcmost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pclgcmost

Original tag: gcb_pclgcmost

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.2.28 Corruption Perception-Local Gov Council: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pclgcsome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pclgcsome

Original tag: gcb_pclgcsome

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.2.29 Corruption Perception Change: Decrease (percent respondents) (gcb_pcord)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcord

Original tag: gcb_pcord

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.2.30 Corruption Perception Change: Increase (percent respondents) (gcb_pcori)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcori

Original tag: gcb_pcori

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.2.31 Corruption Perception-Head of State: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcpmost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcpmost

Original tag: gcb_pcpmost

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.2.32 Corruption Perception-Head of State: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcpsome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcpsome

Original tag: gcb_pcpsome

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.2.33 Corruption Perception-Religious Leaders: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcrmost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcrmost

Original tag: gcb_pcrmost

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.2.34 Corruption Perception-Religious Leaders: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcrsome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcrsome

Original tag: gcb_pcrsome

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.2.35 Corruption Perception-Tax officers: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pctaxmost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pctaxmost

Original tag: gcb_pctaxmost

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.2.36 Corruption Perception-Tax officers: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pctaxsome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pctaxsome

Original tag: gcb_pctaxsome

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.2.37 Data Governance International Indicator (gdg_int)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gdg_int

Original tag: gdg_int

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Struett et al. (2023)

Description:

The international indicator of the Global Data Governance dataset measures whether the government joins with other nations in shared international efforts to establish data governance rules and norms.

This variable is compiled from the following indicators: Convention 108+, Open Government Partnership OECD, AI Principles, Binding Trade Agreements on Cross-Border Data Flows, and Budapest Convention.

It is measured on a scale of 0-100.

2.19.2.38 Data Governance Participatory Indicator (gdg_part)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gdg_part

Original tag: gdg_part

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Struett et al. (2023)

Description:

The participatory indicator of the Global Data Governance dataset measures whether the government informs its constituents about its activities and asks for public comment, with the intention of incorporating their feedback.

This variable is compiled from the following indicators: Public Consultation on Data, Government Response to Consultation, and Multistakeholder Advisory Body

It is measured on a scale of 0-100.

2.19.2.39 Data Governance Regulatory Indicator (gdg_regul)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gdg_regul

Original tag: gdg_regul

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Struett et al. (2023)

Description:

The regulatory indicator of the Global Data Governance dataset measures whether the

government constructs a legal and regulatory regime around various types of data. Specifically, policymakers enact rules regarding the collection, use, and reuse of data for data subjects, data controllers, and/or data users. Regimes related to data may include aws and/or executive orders, directives, decrees, regulations, administrative codes, proclamations, etc., so long as it is mandatory, binding, and enforceable

This variable is compiled from the following indicators: Personal Data Protection Law, Open Data Law for the proactive release of government information, Freedom of Information Act, Right to be protected from Automated Decision-Making, and Right of Data Portability

It is measured on a scale of 0-100.

2.19.2.40 Data Governance Responsible Indicator (gdg_resp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gdg_resp

Original tag: gdg_resp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Struett et al. (2023)

Description:

The responsible indicator of the Global Data Governance dataset measures whether the government thinks about the ethical, trust, and human rights implications of data use and re-use.

This variable is compiled from the following indicators: Data Charter, Public Sector Data Ethics Framework, Responsible AI Initiatives, Trust Framework for Digital Identity, and Management Guidelines for non-governmental data sharing

It is measured on a scale of 0-100.

2.19.2.41 Data Governance Strategic Indicator (gdg_strat)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gdg_strat

Original tag: gdg_strat

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Struett et al. (2023)

Description:

The strategic indicator of the Global Data Governance dataset concerns the following: the government has a vision or plan for different types of data in the economy and polity.

This variable is compiled from the following indicators: National Data Strategy, Public Administration Strategy, AI Strategy, and Strategy for Data in Emerging Digital Ecosystems. It is measured on a scale of 0-100.

2.19.2.42 Data Governance Structural Indicator (gdg_struc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gdg_struc

Original tag: gdg_struc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Struett et al. (2023)

Description:

The structural indicator of the Global Data Governance dataset measures whether the government alters institutional structures in response to data-driven transformation.

This variable is compiled from the following indicators: Personal Data Protection Body, Open Data Portal, Open Data Coordinating Body, and Public Sector Data Governance Body.

It is measured on a scale of 0-100.

2.19.2.43 Total Data Governance Score (gdg_total)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gdg_total

Original tag: gdg_total

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Struett et al. (2023)

Description:

This variable scores countries based on the six attributes of data governance (strategic, regulatory, responsible, structural, participatory and international). It is measured on a scale from 0-100

2.19.2.44 Bribery incidence (percent of firms experiencing at least one bribe request) (wdi_bribfirm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_bribfirm

Original tag: wdi_bribfirm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.19.2.45 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?'.

2.19.2.46 Informal payments to public officials (percent of firms) (wdi_infpay)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_infpay

Original tag: wdi_infpay

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.19.2.47 Budget transparency (wef_bt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_bt

Original tag: wef_bt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Budget transparency (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is 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

2.19.2.48 Incidence of corruption (wef_cor)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_cor

Original tag: wef_cor

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Incidence of corruption (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is 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 of corruption in the public sector. The scale ranges from 0 [highly corrupt] to 100 [very clean]. Original sources: Transparency International

2.19.2.49 Bribery incidence (percent of firms experiencing at least one bribe payment request) (wdi_bifirmpr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_bifirmpr

Original tag: wdi_bifirmpr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

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

2.19.3 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.

2.19.3.1 Air Quality Issue Category (epi_air)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_epi_air

Original tag: epi_air

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Air Quality Issue Category consists of three indicators:

1) Household air pollution (HAP), measured with the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to the health risk posed by the incomplete combustion of solid fuels. It is log-transformed and given 40percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Ambient particulate matter pollution, measured as the PM2.5 exposure using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to fine air particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5). It is log-transformed and given 55percent weight in the aggregation.

3) Ozone exposure, measured by the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost

per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to ground-level ozone pollution. It is log-transformed and given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.19.3.2 Percentage of desert in 2012 (nunn_desert)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nunn_desert

Original tag: nunn_desert

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.19.3.3 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Average distance the 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.

2.19.3.4 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Within 100 km of ice-free coast. On the basis of the same data used to calculate the average distance to the 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.

2.19.3.5 Ruggedness (Terrain Ruggedness Index, 100 m) in 2012 (nunn_rugged)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nunn_rugged

Original tag: nunn_rugged

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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 prey 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 betNunn and Pugaen 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 Nunn and Pugaigh 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 Nunn and Puga 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.

2.19.3.6 Percentage of tropical climate in 2012 (nunn_tropical)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_nunn_tropical

Original tag: nunn_tropical

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.19.3.7 Forests Issue Category (epi_for)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_epi_for

Original tag: epi_for

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The Forests issue category (previously called 'Ecosystem Services') measures trends in area and
integrity of countrieslt;d5gt; forests. It includes five indicators: loss of humid tropical primary forests, loss
of intact forest landscapes, lasting tree cover loss, net change in tree cover, and the Forest Landscape
Integrity Index. Only countries that had more than 10 percent tree cover in 2000 are scored in these
indicators.
Type of variable: Continuous

2.19.4 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.

2.19.4.1 Percentage of people reporting drinking every day (eu_heaalcday)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heaalcday

Original tag: eu_heaalcday

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Percentage of people reporting drinking every day

2.19.4.2 Percentage of people reporting drinking every month (eu_heaalcmon)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heaalcmon

Original tag: eu_heaalcmon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Percentage reporting drinking every month

2.19.4.3 Percentage of people reporting drinking never or not in last 12 months (eu_heaalcnv)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heaalcnv

Original tag: eu_heaalcnv

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Percentage of people reporting drinking never or not in last 12 months

2.19.4.4 Percentage of people reporting drinking every week (eu_heaalcwk)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heaalcwk

Original tag: eu_heaalcwk

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Percentage of people reporting drinking every week

2.19.4.5 Percentage of current smokers and daily smokers (eu_heasmok)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_eu_heasmok

Original tag: eu_heasmok

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Percentage of current smokers and daily smokers

2.19.4.6 Number of COVID-19 cases reported (jht_ccc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_jht_ccc

Original tag: jht_ccc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

This is the number of reported cases of COVID-19 during the year 2020.

2.19.4.7 Number of COVID-19 deaths reported (jht_ccd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_jht_ccd

Original tag: jht_ccd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

This is the number of reported deaths due to COVID-19 during the year 2020.

2.19.4.8 Homicide rate per 100,000 people (wef_hom)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_hom

Original tag: wef_hom

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Homicide rate. Number of homicide cases per 100,000 people.

Original sources: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

2.19.4.9 Estimated road traffic death rate (100,000 population) (who_roadtrd)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_who_roadtrd

Original tag: who_roadtrd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Estimated road tra_c death rate (per 100 000 population)
Type of variable: Continuous

2.19.4.10 Proportion of diabetes-related deaths in people under 60 y (percent) (idf_death)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_idf_death

Original tag: idf_death

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Proportion of total deaths due to diabetes before the age of 60 years, expressed as a percentage.

2.19.4.11 Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (percent) in adults (idf_ifg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_idf_ifg

Original tag: idf_ifg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: International Diabetes Federation (2021)

Description:

Age-adjusted comparative prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (IFG) (percent) among individuals aged 20–79.

2.19.4.12 Proportion of people with undiagnosed diabetes (percent) (idf_undia)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_idf_undia

Original tag: idf_undia

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: International Diabetes Federation (2021)

Description:
Proportion of individuals aged 20–79 with undiagnosed diabetes, expressed as a percentage.

2.19.5 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.

2.19.5.1 Feel personally obliged to report corruption: agree (percent respondents) (gcb_orcag)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_orcag

Original tag: gcb_orcag

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.19.5.2 Feel personally obliged to report corruption: disagree (percent respondents) (gcb_orcdis)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_orcdis

Original tag: gcb_orcdis

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.19.5.3 Can people fight aganist corruption: agree (percent respondents) (gcb_pfcaag)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pfcaag

Original tag: gcb_pfcaag

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.19.5.4 Can people fight aganist corruption: disagree (percent respondents) (gcb_pfcdis)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pfcdis

Original tag: gcb_pfcdis

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.19.5.5 Is socially acceptable to report corruption: agree (percent respondents) (gcb_sarcag)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_sarcag

Original tag: gcb_sarcag

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.19.5.6 Is socially acceptable to report corruption: disagree (percent respondents) (gcb_sarcdis)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_sarcdis

Original tag: gcb_sarcdis

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.19.5.7 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.19.5.8 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.19.5.9 E-Participation Index (wef_epi)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_epi

Original tag: wef_epi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

E-Participation Index (scale 0 to 1, while 1 is 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)

2.19.6 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.

2.19.6.1 Corruption Perception-Judges: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcjmost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcjmost

Original tag: gcb_pcjmost

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.6.2 Corruption Perception-Judges: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcjsome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcjsome

Original tag: gcb_pcjsome

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.6.3 Corruption Perception-Police: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pcpolmost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcpolmost

Original tag: gcb_pcpolmost

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.6.4 Corruption Perception-Police: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pcpolsome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pcpolsome

Original tag: gcb_pcpolsome

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.6.5 Judicial independence (wef_ji)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_ji

Original tag: wef_ji

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Judicial independence (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.6.6 Organized crime (wef_oc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_oc

Original tag: wef_oc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Organized crime (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.6.7 Reliability of police services (wef_rps)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_rps

Original tag: wef_rps

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Reliability of police services (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.6.8 Workers' rights (wef_wr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_wr

Original tag: wef_wr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Workers' rights (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is 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

2.19.7 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.

2.19.7.1 Corruption Perception-Legislature: Most (percent respondents) (gcb_pclmost)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pclmost

Original tag: gcb_pclmost

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.7.2 Corruption Perception-Legislature: Some (percent respondents) (gcb_pclsome)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gcb_pclsome

Original tag: gcb_pclsome

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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?

2.19.7.3 Electoral Integrity Rating (pei_eir)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pei_eir

Original tag: pei_eir

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Overall how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very good)?

2.19.7.4 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index (pei_peii)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pei_peii

Original tag: pei_peii

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.19.7.5 Perception of Electoral Integrity Index Type (pei_peit)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pei_peit

Original tag: pei_peit

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Classification of the PEI Index on five categories.

1. Very Low
2. Low
3. Moderate
4. High
5. Very High

2.19.7.6 Electoral Integrity Rating, second election in a year (pei_eir_2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_pei_eir_2

Original tag: pei_eir_2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The question below is answered in reference to the second election in the given county-year:
Overall, how would you rate the integrity of this election on a scale from 1 (very poor) to 10 (very
good)?
Type of variable: Continuous

2.19.8 Political System

This category includes variables describing the rules of the political system (presidential or parliamentary system), the chief executive (years in office), regime type, stability (age of present regime), and checks and balances as well as aspects of federalism.

2.19.8.1 Entry at the lowest level only (qs20_close1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_close1

Original tag: qs20_close1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.19.8.2 Entry via examination (qs20_close2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_close2

Original tag: qs20_close2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.19.8.3 Special Laws (qs20_close3)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_close3

Original tag: qs20_close3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.19.8.4 Closedness Index (qs20_close_pca)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_close_pca

Original tag: qs20_close_pca

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.19.8.5 Political Interference (qs20_impar1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_impar1

Original tag: qs20_impar1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.19.8.6 Political Interference, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_impar1_lowci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_impar1_lowci

Original tag: qs20_impar1_lowci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Political Interference.

2.19.8.7 Political Interference, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_impar1_upci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_impar1_upci

Original tag: qs20_impar1_upci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Political Interference.

2.19.8.8 Impartiality (qs20_impar2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_impar2

Original tag: qs20_impar2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.19.8.9 Impartiality, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_impar2_lowci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_impar2_lowci

Original tag: qs20_impar2_lowci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Impartiality.

2.19.8.10 Impartiality, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_impar2_upci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_impar2_upci

Original tag: qs20_impar2_upci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Impartiality.

2.19.8.11 Patronage (qs20_proff1)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff1

Original tag: qs20_proff1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.19.8.12 Patronage, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff1_lowci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff1_lowci
Original tag: qs20_proff1_lowci
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)
Description:
Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Patronage.

2.19.8.13 Patronage, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff1_upci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff1_upci
Original tag: qs20_proff1_upci
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)
Description:
Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Patronage.

2.19.8.14 Merit (qs20_proff2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff2
Original tag: qs20_proff2
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)
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.

2.19.8.15 Merit, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff2_lowci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff2_lowci
Original tag: qs20_proff2_lowci
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)
Description:
Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Merit.

2.19.8.16 Merit, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff2_upci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff2_upci
Original tag: qs20_proff2_upci
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)
Description:
Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Merit.

2.19.8.17 Tenure (qs20_proff3)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff3
Original tag: qs20_proff3
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.19.8.18 Tenure, lower limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff3_lowci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff3_lowci

Original tag: qs20_proff3_lowci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Lower boundary of 95percent credible interval for Tenure.

2.19.8.19 Tenure, upper limit of 95percent credible interval (qs20_proff3_upci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff3_upci

Original tag: qs20_proff3_upci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

Description:

Upper boundary of 95percent credible interval for Tenure.

2.19.8.20 Professionalism Index (qs20_proff_pca)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_qs20_proff_pca

Original tag: qs20_proff_pca

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nistotskaya et al. (2021)

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.

2.19.8.21 Importance of democracy (wvs_demimp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_demimp

Original tag: wvs_demimp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

How important is it for you to live in a country that is governed democratically?

1. Not at all important

10. Absolutely important

2.19.8.22 Democraticness in own country (wvs_democ)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_democ

Original tag: wvs_democ

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:
How democratically is this country being governed today?

1. Not at all democratic

10. Completely democratic

2.19.8.23 Consensus-Building (sgi_cb24)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_cb24

Original tag: sgi_cb24

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Consensus-Building category examines the extent to which the government involves relevant experts
and societal actors in the early stages of policy development and e_ectively informs them about its
policies. It assesses three equally weighted components: Recourse to Scientific Knowledge (33.33percent),
Involvement of Civil Society in Policy Development (33.33percent), and Openness of Government (33.33percent).
Type of variable: Continuous

2.19.8.24 Coordination (sgi_co24)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_co24

Original tag: sgi_co24

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Coordination dimension examines the extent to which the government institutionalizes coordination
mechanisms during policy formulation and implementation to facilitate proactive problem-solving. It
assesses two equally weighted components: Quality of Horizontal Coordination (50percent) and Quality of
Vertical Coordination (50percent).
Type of variable: Continuous

2.19.8.25 Diagonal Accountability (sgi_da24)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_da24

Original tag: sgi_da24

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Diagonal Accountability category focuses on the strength and e_ectiveness of non-state actors outside
formal political institutions in their e_orts to hold the government accountable. Various indicators
monitor the following criteria and associated questions:
(1) Media freedom and pluralism: To what extent can the media operate independently, and is there
ensured diversity of opinions?
(2) Strength of civil society: To what extent can citizens join independent political and civil society
groups, openly address political issues, and assemble without restrictions? To what extent are

civil
society organizations able to actively participate in shaping relevant policies?
Type of variable: Continuous

2.19.8.26 Democratic Government (sgi_dg24)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_dg24

Original tag: sgi_dg24

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Democratic Government dimension examines the extent to which governments are held account-
able to their citizens, both in terms of preventing unlawful behavior and enabling the assessment of
policy performance. E_ective accountability is demonstrated by the commitment of those in power to
provide information and be answerable for their actions, as well as the ability of citizens or oversight
institutions to enforce accountability through sanctions for violations. To ensure e_ective govern-ment accountability, mechanisms of vertical, horizontal, and diagonal accountability are necessary.
We evaluate the quality of these mechanisms through our categories of Vertical Accountability, Di-
agonal Accountability, and Horizontal Accountability.

2.19.8.27 Environmental Sustainability (sgi_envs24)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_envs24

Original tag: sgi_envs24

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Environmental Sustainability category examines the extent to which the government aligns differ-
ent areas of environmental policy with sustainability requirements. It assesses four equally weighted
components: Effective Climate Action, Effective Environmental Health Protection, Effective Ecosys-
tem and Biodiversity Preservation, and Effective Contributions to Global Environmental Protection.
Type of variable: Continuous

2.19.8.28 Economic Sustainability (sgi_es24)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_es24

Original tag: sgi_es24

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Economic Sustainability category examines the extent to which the government aligns di_erent areas
of economic policy with sustainability requirements. It assesses eight equally weighted components:
Circular Economy, Viable Critical Infrastructure, Decarbonized Energy System, Adaptive Labor Mar-
kets, Sustainable Taxation, Sustainable Budgeting, Sustainability-oriented Research and Innovation,
and Stable Global Financial System.
Type of variable: Continuous

2.19.8.29 Governing with Foresight (sgi_gwf24)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_gwf24

Original tag: sgi_gwf24

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Governing with Foresight dimension analyzes the extent to which internal government instruments,
processes, and structures enable anticipatory governance. It assesses key components, including Co-
ordination, Consensus-Building, and Sensemaking, each weighted equally at 33.33percent.
Type of variable: Continuous

2.19.8.30 Horizontal Accountability (sgi_ha24)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_ha24

Original tag: sgi_ha24

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Horizontal Accountability examines the relationship between the executive branch and other state
institutions as well as the extent to which other state institutions can hold the government account-
able, particularly in terms of demanding information and addressing inappropriate behavior. Various
indicators monitor the following criteria and associated questions:
(1) E_ectiveness of independent oversight bodies: To what extent are independent oversight bodies
such as the audit o_ce or the data protection authority able to exercise e_ective oversight?
(2) Rule of law: To what extent can an independent judiciary ensure that the government, administra-
tion, and legislature act in accordance with the constitution and laws, respect and defend fundamental
rights? To what extent are public o_cials prevented from abusing their positions for private interests,
and are precautionary measures in place to prevent such abuses?
(3) E_ectiveness of legislative oversight: To what extent do members of the legislature have su_cient
personnel and structural resources to e_ectively control the government? Are legislative committees
capable of practically monitoring the governments activities and do they have the power to investigate
unconstitutional or illegal activities of the executive? To what extent are the organization and
functioning of legislative committees e_ective in drafting legislative proposals?

2.19.8.31 Sensemaking (sgi_sm24)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_sm24

Original tag: sgi_sm24

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Sensemaking category examines the extent to which the government advances internal processes and structures to enhance its capacity for preparedness and analysis. It assesses two equally weighted
components: Preparedness (50percent) and Analytical Competence (50percent).
Type of variable: Continuous

2.19.8.32 Sustainable Policymaking (sgi_sp24)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_sp24

Original tag: sgi_sp24

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Sustainable Policymaking dimension analyzes the extent to which selected areas of economic, social,
and environmental policy address the challenges of sustainability. It assesses three equally weighted
components: Economic Sustainability (33.33percent), Social Sustainability (33.33percent), and Environmental
Sustainability (33.33percent).
Type of variable: Continuous

2.19.8.33 Social Sustainability (sgi_ss24)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_ss24

Original tag: sgi_ss24

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Social Sustainability category examines the extent to which the government aligns di_erent areas
of social policy with sustainability requirements. It assesses eight equally weighted components: Sus-
tainable Education System, Sustainable Institutions Supporting Basic Human Needs, Sustainable
Health System, Gender Equality, Strong Families, Sustainable Pension System, Sustainable Inclusion
of Migrants, and E_ective Capacity-Building for Global Poverty Reduction.
Type of variable: Continuous

2.19.8.34 Vertical Accountability (sgi_va24)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_sgi_va24

Original tag: sgi_va24

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Vertical Accountability category examines the relationship between the executive branch and citi-
zens, and the extent to which the population can hold the government accountable. Various indicators
monitor the following criteria and associated questions:
(1) Quality of elections: To what extent are political competition and elections free and fair?
(2) Quality of candidates and political parties: To what extent do political parties articulate all key
societal interests and maintain their ability to facilitate cross-party collaboration in policy formulation
and implementation?
(3) Access to o_cial information: To what extent do citizens have access to o_cial information?
Type of variable: Continuous

2.19.9 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.

2.19.9.1 Press Freedom Index: Safety Component (rsf_si)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_rsf_si

Original tag: rsf_si

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The questions asked for this component concern journalists' safety. For this purpose, press freedom is defined as the ability to identify, gather and disseminate news and information in accordance with journalistic methods and ethics, without unnecessary risk of:

- bodily harm (including murder, violence, arrest, detention and abduction);

- psychological or emotional distress that could result from intimidation, coercion, harassment, surveillance, doxing (publication of personal information with malicious intent), degrading or hateful speech, smears and other threats targeting journalists or their loved-ones;

- professional harm resulting from, for example, the loss of one's job, the confiscation or professional equipment, or the ransacking of installations.

A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

2.19.10 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.

2.19.10.1 Firms with female participation in ownership (percent of firms) (wdi_firfown)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_firfown

Original tag: wdi_firfown

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Firms with female participation in ownership are the percentage of firms with a woman among the principal owners.

2.19.10.2 Firms with female top manager (percent of firms) (wdi_firftopm)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wdi_firftopm

Original tag: wdi_firftopm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.19.10.3 Strength of auditing and reporting standards (wef_audit)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_audit

Original tag: wef_audit

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Strength of auditing and reporting standards. 1-7 (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.10.4 Burden of government regulation (wef_bgr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_bgr

Original tag: wef_bgr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Burden of government regulation (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.10.5 Credit gap (wef_cg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_cg

Original tag: wef_cg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Credit gap in percentage points. It is the difference between the most recent domestic credit to the private sector, as a percentage of GDP, and its 20-year trend.

Original sources: The World Bank Group; World Economic Forum

2.19.10.6 Growth of innovative companies (wef_gic)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_gic

Original tag: wef_gic

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Growth of innovative companies (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.10.7 Intellectual property protection (wef_ipr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_ipr

Original tag: wef_ipr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Intellectual property protection (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.10.8 Extent of market dominance (wef_md)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_md

Original tag: wef_md

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The extent of market dominance (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.10.9 Financing of SMEs (wef_smec)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_smec

Original tag: wef_smec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Financing of SMEs (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, to what extent can small- and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) access the financing 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

2.19.10.10 Venture capital availability (wef_vca)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_vca

Original tag: wef_vca

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Venture capital availability (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.11 Labour Market

This category includes variables about employment, unemployment and union density rate, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

2.19.11.1 Active labour market policies (wef_alp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_alp

Original tag: wef_alp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Active labour policies. 1-7 (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.11.2 Ease of finding skilled employees (wef_efs)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_efs

Original tag: wef_efs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Ease of finding skilled employees (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.11.3 Ease of hiring foreign labour (wef_hfl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_hfl

Original tag: wef_hfl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Ease of hiring foreign labour (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.11.4 Hiring and firing practices (wef_hfp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_hfp

Original tag: wef_hfp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Hiring and firing practices (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.11.5 Cooperation in labour-employer relations (wef_ler)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_ler

Original tag: wef_ler

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Cooperation in labour-employer relations. In your country, how do you characterize Labour-employer relations? [1 = generally confrontational; 7 = generally cooperative] Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.19.11.6 Flexibility of wage determination (wef_wbp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_wbp

Original tag: wef_wbp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Flexibility of wage determination (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.11.7 Ratio of wage and salaried female workers to male workers (wef_wlf)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_wlf

Original tag: wef_wlf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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

2.19.11.8 Work is a duty towards society (wvs_wduty)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_wduty

Original tag: wvs_wduty

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Work is a duty towards society.

1. Strongly disagree

2. Disagree

3. Agree

4. Strongly agree

2.19.11.9 People who don't work turn lazy (wvs_wlazy)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_wlazy

Original tag: wvs_wlazy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

People who don't work turn lazy.

1. Strongly disagree

2. Disagree

3. Agree

4. Strongly agree

2.19.12 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).

2.19.12.1 Debt dynamics (wef_ddyn)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_ddyn

Original tag: wef_ddyn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Debt dynamics (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is best). The index measures 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

2.19.12.2 Gross domestic product (billions, PPP) (wef_gdpp2)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_gdpp2

Original tag: wef_gdpp2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Gross domestic product (GDP) valued at purchasing power parity in billions of international dollars (constant 2011 prices).

Original sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

2.19.12.3 Inflation (wef_infl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_infl

Original tag: wef_infl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Inflation, as the annual percent change in the consumer price index (year average). Original sources: International Monetary Fund (IMF).

2.19.12.4 Prevalence of non-tariff barriers (wef_pntb)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_pntb

Original tag: wef_pntb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Prevalence of non-tariff barriers (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.12.5 Pay and productivity (wef_pp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_pp

Original tag: wef_pp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Pay and productivity (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.12.6 Scientific publications. H Index (wef_sp)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_sp

Original tag: wef_sp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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

2.19.12.7 Global Tax Expenditures Transparency Index (gteti_gteti)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_gteti_gteti

Original tag: gteti_gteti

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Comparative assessment of tax expenditure (TE) reporting. The index is created by comparing five dimensions: public availability, institutional framework, methodology and scope, descriptive TE data and TE assessments.

The values range from 0 to 100.

2.19.13 Education

This category includes variables related to education.

2.19.13.1 Digital skills among active population (wef_dsap)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_dsap

Original tag: wef_dsap

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Digital skills among active population. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is the 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]

Please note that International Labour Organization (ILO) defines active population as population including employed and unemployed persons.

Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.19.13.2 School life expectancy (wef_lse)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_lse

Original tag: wef_lse

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

School life expectancy. Years. The 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)

2.19.13.3 Quality of vocational training (wef_qvt)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_qvt

Original tag: wef_qvt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Quality of vocational training. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is the 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

2.19.13.4 Skillset of secondary-education graduates (wef_shg)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_shg

Original tag: wef_shg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The skillset of secondary-education graduates. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.13.5 Skillset of university graduates (wef_sug)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_sug

Original tag: wef_sug

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The skillset of university graduates. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is the best). Response to the survey question "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

2.19.13.6 University-industry collaboration in R and D (wef_uic)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_uic

Original tag: wef_uic

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

University-industry collaboration in R
amp;D. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is the best). In your country, to what extent do businesses and universities collaborate on research and development (R
amp;D)? [1 = do not collaborate at all; 7 = collaborate extensively].

Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.19.14 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).

2.19.14.1 Efficiency of air transport services (wef_eair)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_eair

Original tag: wef_eair

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Efficiency of air transport services. 1-7 (scaled 1 to 7, while 7 is the 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

2.19.14.2 Percentage of population with access to electricity (wef_elr)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_elr

Original tag: wef_elr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.19.14.3 Efficiency of seaport services (wef_eport)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_eport

Original tag: wef_eport

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Efficiency of seaport services (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.14.4 Efficiency of train services (wef_erail)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_erail

Original tag: wef_erail

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Efficiency of train services (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.19.14.5 Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions (wef_fis)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_fis

Original tag: wef_fis

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions. Fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions per 100 people.

Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

2.19.14.6 Internet users (wef_iu)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_iu

Original tag: wef_iu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Percentage of individuals using the Internet. Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

2.19.14.7 Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions (wef_mobile)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_mobile

Original tag: wef_mobile

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions. Number of mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions per 100 people.

Original sources: International Telecommunications Union (ITU)

2.19.14.8 Quality of road infrastructure (wef_qroad)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_qroad

Original tag: wef_qroad

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Quality of roads (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is best). In your country, how is the quality (extensiveness and condition) of road infrastructure [1 = extremely poor-among the worst in the world; 7 = extremely good-among the best in the world]. Original sources: World Economic Forum, Executive Opinion Survey

2.19.15 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).

2.19.15.1 Terrorism incidence (wef_ti)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wef_ti

Original tag: wef_ti

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Terrorism incidence (scaled from 1 (very high) to 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)

2.19.16 Religion

This category includes variables regarding numbers of followers of specific religions and the status of religion in the constitution.

2.19.16.1 The only acceptable religion is my religion (wvs_relacc)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_relacc

Original tag: wvs_relacc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.19.16.2 Whenever science and religion conflict, religion is always right (wvs_relsci)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_relsci
Original tag: wvs_relsci
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
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

2.19.16.3 We depend too much on science and not enough on faith (wvs_screl)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wvs_screl
Original tag: wvs_screl
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
Description:
We depend too much on science and not enough on faith

1. Completely disagree

10. Completely agree

2.19.17 Migration

This category includes indicators related to migratory phenomena such as immigration rates, level of education, brain drain, and refugee population.

2.19.17.1 Projected Net Migration Rate in 2030 (per 1,000 population) (wpp_netmig_2030)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wpp_netmig_2030
Original tag: wpp_netmig_2030
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
The projected net number of migrants (immigrants minus emigrants) per 1,000 individuals in the
population in 2030, under the medium fertility variant.
Type of variable: Continuous

2.19.17.2 Projected Net Migration Rate in 2050 (per 1,000 population) (wpp_netmig_2050)

Long tag: qog_std_cs_wpp_netmig_2050

Original tag: wpp_netmig_2050

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The projected net number of migrants (immigrants minus emigrants) per 1,000 individuals in the
population in 2050, under the medium fertility variant.
Type of variable: Continuous

2.20 QoG Standard Dataset Time-Series

Dataset tag: qog_std_ts

Output Unit: QoG Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per country and year. That means there is one row for each combination of country and year in the dataset. This unit is identified using the cname column and the year column.

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 2024 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, Rafael Lopez Valverde, Victor Saidi Phiri Lauren Gerber. 2025. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan25. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government doi:10.18157/qogstdjan25. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government doi:10.18157/qogstdjan24`

QoG Data is part of and funded by DEMSCORE, national research infrastructure grant 2021-00162 from the Swedish Research Council.

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_std_jan25.pdf`

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`

2.20.1 Identification Variables

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.20.1.1 Country Code (ccode)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccode
Original tag: ccode
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Country Code ISO

2.20.1.2 Country Name (cname)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cname
Original tag: cname
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Country Name

2.20.1.3 Year (year)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_year
Original tag: year
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Year

2.20.1.4 Country Code QoG (ccode_qog)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccode_qog
Original tag: ccode_qog
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Country Code QoG

2.20.1.5 Country Name QoG (cname_qog)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cname_qog
Original tag: cname_qog
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Country Name QoG

2.20.1.6 3-letter Country Code (ccodealp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccodealp
Original tag: ccodealp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Country Code alp

2.20.1.7 Country Code COW (ccodecow)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccodecow
Original tag: ccodecow
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Country Code Correlates of War

2.20.1.8 Version of the Dataset (version)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_version

Original tag: version

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Version

2.20.1.9 Country Name and Year (cname_year)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cname_year

Original tag: cname_year

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Country Name and Year

2.20.1.10 3-letter Country Code and Year (ccodealp_year)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccodealp_year

Original tag: ccodealp_year

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Country Code alp and Year

2.20.2 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).

2.20.2.1 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Tierney et al. (2011)

Description:

Number of Recipients to whom Commitments were provided, not including International Organizations

2.20.2.2 Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_cpsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aid_cpsc

Original tag: aid_cpsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Tierney et al. (2011)

Description:

Sum of Commitments provided to Recipients, not including International Organizations

2.20.2.3 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Tierney et al. (2011)

Description:

Number of Donors from whom Commitments were recieved, not including International Organizations

2.20.2.4 Number of Int. Org. from whom Commitments were recieved (aid_crnio)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aid_crnio

Original tag: aid_crnio

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Tierney et al. (2011)

Description:

Number of International Organizations from whom Commitments were recieved

2.20.2.5 Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors (not incl. Int. Org.) (aid_crsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aid_crsc

Original tag: aid_crsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Tierney et al. (2011)

Description:

Sum of Commitments recieved from Donors, not including International Organizations

2.20.2.6 Sum of Commitments recieved from Int. Org. (aid_crsio)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aid_crsio

Original tag: aid_crsio

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Tierney et al. (2011)

Description:

The sum of Commitments received from International Organizations.

2.20.2.7 Monetary and fiscal stability (bti_cps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_cps

Original tag: bti_cps

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

There are institutional or political precautions to achieve monetary and fiscal stability. Including 'To what extent 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?'

2.20.2.8 Economic Output Strength (bti_eos)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_eos

Original tag: bti_eos

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

How does the economy, as measured in quantitative indicators, perform? From 1 to 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, a balanced budget, a reasonable debt, and a sustainable current account position.

2.20.2.9 Economic Performance (bti_ep)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ep

Original tag: bti_ep

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

Economic Performance: The economy's performance points to solid development. From 1 to 10.

2.20.2.10 Economy Status (bti_mes)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_mes

Original tag: bti_mes

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

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, economic performance, and sustainability. From 1 to 10. Higher scores reflect advanced economy status.

2.20.2.11 Organization of the Market and Competition (bti_mo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_mo

Original tag: bti_mo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

Organization of the Market and Competition: There are clear rules for stable, market-based competition. From 1 to 10. State-guaranteed rules for market competition with equal opportunities for all market participants exist in countries with higher scores.

2.20.2.12 Socio-Economic Level (bti_sel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_sel

Original tag: bti_sel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

Socio-Economic Level: In principle, the country's level of development permits an adequate freedom of choice for all citizens. From 1 to 10. Higher scores are present for countries with better socio-economic levels.

2.20.2.13 Central Bank Independence unweighted index (cbi_cbiu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_cbiu

Original tag: cbi_cbiu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

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.

2.20.2.14 Central Bank Independence weighted index (cbi_cbiw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_cbiw

Original tag: cbi_cbiw

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

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.

2.20.2.15 Component 4: Limitations on lending to the government (cbi_cll)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_cll

Original tag: cbi_cll

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

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).

2.20.2.16 Year of law creating the central bank (cbi_create)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_create

Original tag: cbi_create

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

Description:

1 indicates the year of the law creating the central bank, 0 otherwise.

2.20.2.17 Year of a reform that decreased central bank independence (cbi_dec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_dec

Original tag: cbi_dec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

Description:

1 indicates the year of a reform that decreased CBI, according to the CBI weighted index, 0 otherwise

2.20.2.18 Effect of the central bank reform on the weighted index (cbi_dir)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_dir

Original tag: cbi_dir

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

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

2.20.2.19 Year of a reform that increased central bank independence (cbi_inc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_inc

Original tag: cbi_inc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

Description:

1 indicates the year of a reform that increased CBI, according to the CBI weighted index, 0 otherwise.

2.20.2.20 Year of a reform that affects the central bank independence (cbi_ref)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_ref

Original tag: cbi_ref

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

Description:

1 indicates the year of a reform that affects CBI, 0 otherwise.

2.20.2.21 Whether the central bank is a regional organization (cbi_reg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_reg

Original tag: cbi_reg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

Description:

Indicates whether the central bank is a regional organization (1), or a national central bank (0).

2.20.2.22 Central Bank's governor and central bank board (cbie_board)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_board

Original tag: cbie_board

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:
Governor and central bank board.

Average of the following components: Who appoints the governor, Term of office of the governor, Reappointment option for the governor, Dismissal of governor, Governor allowed to hold another office in government, Qualification requirements for governor, Who appoints the board members, Term of office of board members, Reappointment option for board members, Dismissal of board members, Board members allowed to hold another office in government, Qualification requirements for board members, Staggering term of office for board members, Government representatives in the board.

The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.20.2.23 Central Bank's governor and central bank board reform (cbie_boardref)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_boardref

Original tag: cbie_boardref

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:
Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Governor and central bank board index has changed between year t and t-1.

2.20.2.24 Central bank independence in the constitution (cbie_cbiconstitution)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_cbiconstitution

Original tag: cbie_cbiconstitution

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the degree of independence of the central bank is entrenched in the constitution.

2.20.2.25 Index of central bank independence (Jácome and Vázquez, 2008) (cbie_cwne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_cwne

Original tag: cbie_cwne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:
Jácome and Vázquez (2008) Index of central bank independence. The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.20.2.26 Central Bank's Financial independence (cbie_finances)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_finances

Original tag: cbie_finances

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:
Financial independence.

Average of the following components: Payment of the initial capital of the central bank, Authorized capital of the central bank, Central bank financial autonomy, Arrangements for automatic recapitalization, Transfers of money from the treasury, Central bank approves its annual budget, Central bank adopt its annual balance sheet, Auditing agency, Allocation of net profits, Allocation of profits to a general reserve fund, Partial payments of dividends before the end of the fiscal year, Unrealized profits included in the calculation of distributable profits.

The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.20.2.27 Central Bank's Financial independence reform (cbie_financesref)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_financesref

Original tag: cbie_financesref

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:
Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Financial independence index has changed between year t and t-1.

2.20.2.28 Index of central bank independence (Grilli et al., 1991) (cbie_gmt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_gmt

Original tag: cbie_gmt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:
Grilli et al. (1991) index of central bank independence. The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.20.2.29 Central Bank Independence Extended Index (cbie_index)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_index

Original tag: cbie_index

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:
Average of the scores across these six dimensions of the index, i.e. the raw average of the four components:

(1) governor and central bank board,

(2) monetary policy and conflict resolution,

(3) objectives,

(4) limitations on lending to the government,

(5) financial independence and

(6) reporting and disclosure.

The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

This extended index incorporates the characteristics of both the GMT and CWN indices and, includes new criteria that capture good practices in central bank financial independence and reporting and disclosure.

This index is in a scale from 0 to 1 where 1 indicates more central bank independence.

For more details about the construction of this index, please visit https://academic.oup.com/economicpolicy/article/37/112/641/6516019

2.20.2.30 Central Bank Independence Extended index reform (cbie_indexref)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_indexref

Original tag: cbie_indexref

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE index has changed between year t and t-1.

2.20.2.31 Central Bank's Limitations on lending to the government (cbie_lending)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_lending

Original tag: cbie_lending

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Limitations on lending to the government.

Average of the following components: Direct credit: not automatic, Direct credit: market for

lending, Who decides financing conditions to government, Beneficiaries of central bank lending, Direct credit: type of limit, Direct credit: maturity of loans, Direct credit: interest rates, Prohibition from buying government securities in primary market.

The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.20.2.32 Central Bank's Limitations on lending to the government reform (cbie_lendingref)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_lendingref

Original tag: cbie_lendingref

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Limitations on lending to the government index has changed between year t and t-1.

2.20.2.33 Index of central bank independence (Cukierman et al., 1992) (cbie_lvau)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_lvau

Original tag: cbie_lvau

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Cukierman et al. (1992) Unweighted Index of central bank independence. The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.20.2.34 Central Bank's Objectives (cbie_obj)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_obj

Original tag: cbie_obj

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Objectives. Provides information on the central bank's statutory goals.

The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.20.2.35 Central Bank's Objectives reform (cbie_objref)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_objref

Original tag: cbie_objref

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Objectives index has changed between year t and t-1.

2.20.2.36 Central Bank's Monetary policy and conflicts resolution (cbie_policy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_policy

Original tag: cbie_policy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Monetary policy and conflicts resolution. Average of the following components: Who formulates monetary policy, Central bank responsible to fix key policy rates, Banking sector supervision, Central bank role in government's budget and/or debt, Final authority in monetary policy.

The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.20.2.37 Central Bank's Monetary policy and conflicts resolution reform (cbie_policyref)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_policyref

Original tag: cbie_policyref

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Monetary policy and conflicts resolution index has changed between year t and t-1.

2.20.2.38 Central Bank's Reporting and disclosure (cbie_report)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_report

Original tag: cbie_report

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Financial independence. Average of the following components: Central bank reporting, Central bank financial statements.

The index ranges from 0 to 1 where 0 corresponds to the lowest level of independence to 1, the highest level.

2.20.2.39 Central Bank's Reporting and disclosure reform (cbie_reportref)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbie_reportref

Original tag: cbie_reportref

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Romelli (2024)

Description:

Dummy that takes the value of 1 if the CBIE - Financial independence index has changed between year t and t-1.

2.20.2.40 Reference in Constitution to Capitalism (ccp_market)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_market
Original tag: ccp_market
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)
Description:
Does the constitution refer to the 'free market', 'capitalism', or an analogous term?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

2.20.2.41 Duty of People is to Pay Taxes in Constitution (ccp_taxes)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_taxes
Original tag: ccp_taxes
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)
Description:
Does the constitution refer to the duty to pay taxes?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

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

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cri_cvalue
Original tag: cri_cvalue
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)
Description:
Sum of the final value of successfully awarded tenders published on TED above 130k EUR threshold.

2.20.2.43 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
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Total number of contracts won by a supplier that is registered at a foreign address.

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

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cri_nocall

Original tag: cri_nocall

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'no published call for tender' red flag. A contract is considered to have 'no call for tender' red flag if two conditions are met: i) The sum of prior information notices and contract notices equals 0 and ii) The 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, and LT.

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

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cri_nonopen

Original tag: cri_nonopen

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'non-open procedure' red flag. Whether a 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.

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

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cri_singleb

Original tag: cri_singleb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with only one bid in total.

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

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cri_taxhav

Original tag: cri_taxhav

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

Share of contracts with 'tax haven' red flag. A contract has a '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 a tax haven.

2.20.2.48 Economic Globalization (dr_eg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dr_eg

Original tag: dr_eg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Dreher (2006)

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.

2.20.2.49 GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant (eu_eco2gdpeurhab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_eco2gdpeurhab

Original tag: eu_eco2gdpeurhab

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
GDP at current market prices, Euro per inhabitant

2.20.2.50 GDP at current market prices, Million euro (eu_eco2gdpmioeur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_eco2gdpmioeur

Original tag: eu_eco2gdpmioeur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
GDP at current market prices, Million euro

2.20.2.51 Size of Government: Expenditures, Taxes and Enterprises (current) (fi_sog)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_sog

Original tag: fi_sog

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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).

2.20.2.52 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.20.2.53 Expenditure on defense (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_def)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_def

Original tag: gfs_def

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund (2024)

Description:

Total expenditure on defense, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.20.2.54 Expenditure on economic affairs (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_ecaf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_ecaf

Original tag: gfs_ecaf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund (2024)

Description:

Total expenditure on economic affairs, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.20.2.55 Expenditure on education (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_educ)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_educ

Original tag: gfs_educ

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund (2024)

Description:

Total expenditure on education, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.20.2.56 Expenditure on environment protection (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_envr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_envr

Original tag: gfs_envr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total expenditure on environment protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.20.2.57 Expenditure on general public services (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_gps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_gps

Original tag: gfs_gps

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund (2024)

Description:

Total expenditure on general public services, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.20.2.58 Expenditure on housing and community amenities (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_hca)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_hca

Original tag: gfs_hca

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund (2024)

Description:
Total expenditure on housing and community amenities, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.20.2.59 Expenditure on health (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_heal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_heal

Original tag: gfs_heal

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund (2024)

Description:
Total expenditure on health, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.20.2.60 Expenditure on public order and safety (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_pos)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_pos

Original tag: gfs_pos

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund (2024)

Description:
Total expenditure on public order and safety, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.20.2.61 Expenditure on recreation, culture and religion (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_rcr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_rcr

Original tag: gfs_rcr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund (2024)

Description:
Total expenditure on recreation, culture and religion, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.20.2.62 Expenditure on social protection (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_sp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_sp

Original tag: gfs_sp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund (2024)

Description:
Total expenditure on social protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

2.20.2.63 GDP per Capita (Current Prices) (gle_cgdpc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gle_cgdpc

Original tag: gle_cgdpc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gleditsch (2002)

Description:
GDP per capita (Current prices).

2.20.2.64 Total Export (gle_exp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gle_exp

Original tag: gle_exp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gleditsch (2002)

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.

2.20.2.65 Real GDP (2005) (gle_gdp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gle_gdp

Original tag: gle_gdp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gleditsch (2002)

Description:

Real GDP (2005). This is Gleditsch's estimate of GDP per Capita in US dollars at current year international prices.

2.20.2.66 Total Import (gle_imp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gle_imp

Original tag: gle_imp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gleditsch (2002)

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.

2.20.2.67 Real GDP per Capita (2005) (gle_rgdpc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gle_rgdpc

Original tag: gle_rgdpc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gleditsch (2002)

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.

2.20.2.68 Total Trade (gle_trade)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gle_trade

Original tag: gle_trade

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gleditsch (2002)

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.

2.20.2.69 Economic Complexity Index (SITC product classification) (gpcr_eci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpcr_eci

Original tag: gpcr_eci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

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.

2.20.2.70 Forecasted annualized rate of growth for following decade (gpcr_growth)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpcr_growth

Original tag: gpcr_growth

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

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.

2.20.2.71 Revenue Forgone (percent of GDP) (gted_rfgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gted_rfgdp

Original tag: gted_rfgdp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Redonda et al. (2024)

Description:

Total revenue forgone by country per year as a percentage of the gross domestic product. Revenue forgone shows the amount of revenue a country forgoes or loses by granting tax deductions, exemptions, etc.

The data has been aggregated for QoG Data to the year level. The percentage of revenue forgone of GDP is the sum of all types of tax expenditures in a given year, by country. In the original dataset, the data is presented by provision ID, which means that for each type of tax expenditure there is a separate revenue forgone value.

2.20.2.72 Revenue Forgone (percent of Tax Revenue) (gted_rftax)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gted_rftax

Original tag: gted_rftax

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Redonda et al. (2024)

Description:

Total revenue forgone by country per year as a percentage of total tax revenue. Revenue forgone shows the amount of revenue a country forgoes or loses by granting tax deductions, exemptions, etc.

The data has been aggregated for QoG Data to the year level. The percentage of revenue forgone of total tax is the sum of all types of tax expenditures in a given year, by country. In the original dataset, the data is presented by provision ID, which means that for each type of tax expenditure there is a separate revenue forgone value.

2.20.2.73 Revenue Forgone (in USD) (gted_rfusd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gted_rfusd

Original tag: gted_rfusd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Redonda et al. (2024)

Description:

Total revenue forgone by country per year, converted from the local currency to US Dollars. Revenue forgone shows the amount of revenue a country forgoes or loses by granting tax deductions, exemptions, etc.

The data has been aggregated for QoG Data to the year level. The amount of revenue forgone in USD is the sum of all types of tax expenditures in a given year, by country. In the original dataset, the data is presented by provision ID, which means that for each type of tax expenditure there is a separate revenue forgone value.

2.20.2.74 Share Direct Taxes (gtr_centaxdir)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxdir

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.20.2.75 Share Direct Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxdir1800)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxdir1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir1800

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.20.2.76 Share Direct Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxdir1850)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxdir1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir1850

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.20.2.77 Share Direct Taxes in 1900 (gtr_centaxdir1900)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxdir1900

Original tag: gtr_centaxdir1900

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.20.2.78 Share Government Revenue of GDP (gtr_centaxgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxgdp

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

Description:

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP.

2.20.2.79 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1800 (gtr_centaxgdp1800)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxgdp1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp1800

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

Description:

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1800.

2.20.2.80 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1850 (gtr_centaxgdp1850)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxgdp1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp1850

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

Description:

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1850.

2.20.2.81 Share Government Revenue of GDP in 1900 (gtr_centaxgdp1900)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxgdp1900

Original tag: gtr_centaxgdp1900

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

Description:

Total central government tax revenue as a share of GDP, in the year 1900.

2.20.2.82 Share Indirect Taxes (gtr_centaxind)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxind

Original tag: gtr_centaxind

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.20.2.83 Share Indirect Taxes in 1800 (gtr_centaxind1800)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxind1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxind1800

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.20.2.84 Share Indirect Taxes in 1850 (gtr_centaxind1850)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxind1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxind1850

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.20.2.85 Share Indirect Taxes in 1900 (gtr_centaxind1900)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxind1900

Original tag: gtr_centaxind1900

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.20.2.86 Total Central Govt Revenue (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxtot

Original tag: gtr_centaxtot

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.20.2.87 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1800 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1800)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxtot1800

Original tag: gtr_centaxtot1800

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.20.2.88 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1850 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1850)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxtot1850

Original tag: gtr_centaxtot1850

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.20.2.89 Total Central Govt Revenue in 1900 (millions, local currency) (gtr_centaxtot1900)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtr_centaxtot1900

Original tag: gtr_centaxtot1900

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019)

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.

2.20.2.90 Executive Can Change Domestic Taxes (iaep_eccdt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_eccdt

Original tag: iaep_eccdt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:

Can an executive change domestic taxes (excluding import/export tariffs) without legislative approval?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.2.91 Open Budget Index (ibp_obi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ibp_obi

Original tag: ibp_obi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

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.

2.20.2.92 Grants (ictd_grants)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_grants

Original tag: ictd_grants

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total grants received by the government.

2.20.2.93 Consolidated Non-Tax Revenue (ictd_nontax)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_nontax

Original tag: ictd_nontax

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

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.

2.20.2.94 Revenue (excluding social contributions) (ictd_revexsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_revexsc

Original tag: ictd_revexsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total government revenue, excluding social contributions.

Social contributions are contributions toward a specific area of public spending. Some countries do not report on this type of contributions.

2.20.2.95 Revenue (including social contributions) (ictd_revinsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_revinsc

Original tag: ictd_revinsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total government revenue including taxes, non-tax revenue, grants and social contributions.

Social contributions are contributions toward a specific area of public spending. Some countries do not report on this type of contributions.

2.20.2.96 Total Resource Revenue (ictd_revres)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_revres

Original tag: ictd_revres

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

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.

2.20.2.97 Social Contributions (ictd_soccon)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_soccon

Original tag: ictd_soccon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total social contributions.

2.20.2.98 Taxes on Corporations and Other Enterprises (ictd_taxcorp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxcorp

Original tag: ictd_taxcorp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total income and profit taxes on corporations, including taxes on resource firms.

2.20.2.99 Taxes (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxexsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxexsc

Original tag: ictd_taxexsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total tax revenue, excluding social contributions.

2.20.2.100 Taxes on Goods and Services (ictd_taxgs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxgs

Original tag: ictd_taxgs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total taxes on goods and services, which includes (but it is not necessarily always equal to) sales taxes and excise taxes.

2.20.2.101 Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains (ictd_taxinc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxinc

Original tag: ictd_taxinc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

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.

2.20.2.102 Taxes on Individuals (ictd_taxind)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxind

Original tag: ictd_taxind

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total income, capital gains and profit taxes on individuals. This figure is always exclusive of resource revenues in available sources.

2.20.2.103 Indirect Taxes (ictd_taxindirect)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxindirect

Original tag: ictd_taxindirect

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

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.

2.20.2.104 Taxes (including social contributions) (ictd_taxinsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxinsc

Original tag: ictd_taxinsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total tax revenue, including social contributions.

2.20.2.105 Non-resource Tax (excluding social contributions) (ictd_taxnresexsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxnresexsc

Original tag: ictd_taxnresexsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

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.

2.20.2.106 Non-Resource Tax (including social contributions) (ictd_taxnresinsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxnresinsc

Original tag: ictd_taxnresinsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total non-resource tax revenue, including social contributions. Calculated as "Taxes including social contributions" minus "resource taxes".

2.20.2.107 Other Taxes (ictd_taxother)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxother

Original tag: ictd_taxother

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total other taxes. These refer to the taxes that have not been considered by other specific categories in the dataset.

2.20.2.108 Taxes on Payroll and Workforce (ictd_taxpaywf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxpaywf

Original tag: ictd_taxpaywf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

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.

2.20.2.109 Taxes on Property (ictd_taxprop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxprop

Original tag: ictd_taxprop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Total taxes on property.

2.20.2.110 Resource Taxes (ictd_taxres)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxres

Original tag: ictd_taxres

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Description:

Component of reported tax revenue that is from natural resource sources, most often corporate taxation of resource firms.

2.20.2.111 Taxes on International Trade and Transactions (ictd_taxtrade)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxtrade

Original tag: ictd_taxtrade

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

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.

2.20.2.112 DGE Model-based Informal Output (ied_dge)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ied_dge

Original tag: ied_dge

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Elgin et al. (2021)

Description:

Dynamic General Equilibrium (DGE) model-based estimates of informal output.

2.20.2.113 MIMIC Model-based Informal Output (ied_mimic)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ied_mimic

Original tag: ied_mimic

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Elgin et al. (2021)

Description:

Multiple Indicators Multiple Causes (MIMIC) model-based estimates of informal output.

2.20.2.114 Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages) (kun_ecoabs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_ecoabs

Original tag: kun_ecoabs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)

Description:

Absolute economic institutional quality(simple averages).

2.20.2.115 Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_ecorel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_ecorel

Original tag: kun_ecorel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)

Description:

Economic institutional quality (relative factor scores).

2.20.2.116 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqreco_all)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_wiqreco_all

Original tag: kun_wiqreco_all

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)

Description:

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

2.20.2.117 Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqreco_full)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_wiqreco_full

Original tag: kun_wiqreco_full

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)

Description:

Economic World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

2.20.2.118 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5) (lis_atk05)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_atk05

Original tag: lis_atk05

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

Atkinson Index is a welfare-based measure of inequality, representing the percentage of total income that a given society would have to sacrifice in order to have (more) equally distributed incomes (more equal shares of income between its citizens). This measure depends on the degree of society aversion to inequality, where a higher value entails greater social utility or willingness by individuals to accept smaller incomes in exchange for a more equal distribution.

In the calculation of this variable, the aversion parameter (epsilon) is set to 0.5.

2.20.2.119 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1) (lis_atk1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_atk1

Original tag: lis_atk1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

Atkinson Index is a welfare-based measure of inequality, representing the percentage of total income that a given society would have to sacrifice in order to have (more) equally distributed incomes (more equal shares of income between its citizens). This measure depends on the degree of society aversion to inequality, where a higher value entails greater social utility or willingness by individuals to accept smaller incomes in exchange for a more equal distribution.

In the calculation of this variable, the aversion parameter (epsilon) is set to 1.0.

2.20.2.120 Gini Coefficient (lis_gini)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_gini

Original tag: lis_gini

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

Gini Index measures the extent to which the distribution of the specified aggregate among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and the hypothetical line of absolute equality. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality and 1, perfect inequality.

2.20.2.121 Percentile Ratio (80/20) (lis_pr8020)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_pr8020

Original tag: lis_pr8020

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

The 80/20 Percentile Ratio represents the income of individuals at the 80th percentile compared to one of individuals at the 20th percentile, based on disposable income.

2.20.2.122 Percentile Ratio (90/10) (lis_pr9010)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_pr9010

Original tag: lis_pr9010

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

The 90/10 Percentile Ratio represents the income of individuals at the 90th percentile compared to one of individuals at the 10th percentile, based on disposable income.

2.20.2.123 Percentile Ratio (90/50) (lis_pr9050)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_pr9050

Original tag: lis_pr9050

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

The 90/50 Percentile Ratio represents the income of individuals at the 90th percentile compared to one of individuals at the 50th percentile, based on disposable income.

2.20.2.124 Real GDP per Capita (mad_gdppc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc

Original tag: mad_gdppc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bolt & van Zanden (2020), Bolt & van Zanden (2024)

Description:

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars, multiple benchmarks.

2.20.2.125 Real GDP per Capita (year 1) (mad_gdppc1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1

Original tag: mad_gdppc1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1, multiple benchmarks.

2.20.2.126 Real GDP per Capita (year 1000) (mad_gdppc1000)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1000

Original tag: mad_gdppc1000

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bolt & van Zanden (2020), Bolt & van Zanden (2024)

Description:

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1000, multiple benchmarks.

2.20.2.127 Real GDP per Capita (year 1300) (mad_gdppc1300)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1300

Original tag: mad_gdppc1300

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bolt & van Zanden (2020), Bolt & van Zanden (2024)

Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1300, multiple benchmarks.

2.20.2.128 Real GDP per Capita (year 1400) (mad_gdppc1400)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1400
Original tag: mad_gdppc1400
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Bolt & van Zanden (2020), Bolt & van Zanden (2024)
Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1400, multiple benchmarks.

2.20.2.129 Real GDP per Capita (year 1800) (mad_gdppc1800)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1800
Original tag: mad_gdppc1800
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Bolt & van Zanden (2020), Bolt & van Zanden (2024)
Description:
Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1800, multiple benchmarks.

2.20.2.130 Current account balance (oecd_bop_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_bop_t1
Original tag: oecd_bop_t1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Current account balance as a percentage of GDP

2.20.2.131 Real GDP growth (oecd_evogdp_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evogdp_t1
Original tag: oecd_evogdp_t1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Annual real GDP growth in percentage

2.20.2.132 Real value added: agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry (oecd_evova_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1a
Original tag: oecd_evova_t1a
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Real value added in agriculture, fishing, hunting and forestry, annual growth in percentage

2.20.2.133 Real value added: industry including energy (oecd_evova_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1b
Original tag: oecd_evova_t1b
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Real value added in industry including energy, annual growth in percentage

2.20.2.134 Real value added: construction (oecd_evova_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1c

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Real value added in construction, annual growth in percentage

2.20.2.135 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Real value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport, accommodation and food services activities, annual growth in percentage

2.20.2.136 Real value added: Information and communication (oecd_evova_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1e

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1e

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Real value added in Information and communication, annual growth in percentage

2.20.2.137 Real value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_evova_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1f

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Real value added in financial and insurance activities, annual growth in percentage

2.20.2.138 Real value added: real estate activities (oecd_evova_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1g

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1g

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Real value added in real estate activities, annual growth in percentage

2.20.2.139 Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_evova_t1h)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1h

Original tag: oecd_evova_t1h

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Real value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities, annual growth in percentage

2.20.2.140 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Real value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities, annual growth in percentage

2.20.2.141 Real value added in other services activities (oecd_evova_t1j)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evova_t1j
Original tag: oecd_evova_t1j
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Real value added in other services activities, annual growth in percentage

2.20.2.142 Outflows of foreign direct investment (oecd_fdiflstk_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdiflstk_t1a
Original tag: oecd_fdiflstk_t1a
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Outflows of foreign direct investment, US Dollar, millions

2.20.2.143 Inflows of foreign direct investment (oecd_fdiflstk_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdiflstk_t1b
Original tag: oecd_fdiflstk_t1b
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Inflows of foreign direct investment, US Dollar, millions

2.20.2.144 Total FDI Index (oecd_fdindex_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1a
Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1a
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Total FDI Index

2.20.2.145 Primary sector (oecd_fdindex_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1b
Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1b
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
FDI Index for Primary sector

2.20.2.146 Manufacturing (oecd_fdindex_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1c
Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1c
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
FDI Index for Manufacturing sector

2.20.2.147 Electricity (oecd_fdindex_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1d
Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1d
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
FDI Index for Electricity sector

2.20.2.148 Distribution (oecd_fdindex_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1e
Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1e
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
FDI Index for Distribution sector

2.20.2.149 Transport (oecd_fdindex_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1f
Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
FDI Index for Transport sector

2.20.2.150 Media (oecd_fdindex_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1g
Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1g
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
FDI Index for Media sector

2.20.2.151 Communications (oecd_fdindex_t1h)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1h
Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1h
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
FDI Index for Communications sector

2.20.2.152 Financial services (oecd_fdindex_t1i)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1i
Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1i
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
FDI Index for Financial services sector

2.20.2.153 Business services (oecd_fdindex_t1j)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdindex_t1j
Original tag: oecd_fdindex_t1j
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
FDI Index for Business services sector

2.20.2.154 Outward FDI stocks (oecd_fdistock_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdistock_t1a
Original tag: oecd_fdistock_t1a
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Outward FDI stocks, US Dollar, millions

2.20.2.155 Inward FDI stocks (oecd_fdistock_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fdistock_t1b

Original tag: oecd_fdistock_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Inward FDI stocks, US Dollar, millions

2.20.2.156 Structure of central gov. expenditures, general public serv. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1a

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, share of general public services

2.20.2.157 Structure of central gov. expenditures, defence (oecd_gengovdistri_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1b

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, share of defence

2.20.2.158 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, share of public order and safety

2.20.2.159 Structure of central gov. expenditures, economic affairs (oecd_gengovdistri_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1d

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1d

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, share of economic affairs

2.20.2.160 Structure of central gov. expenditures, environmental protect. (oecd_gengovdistri_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1e

Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1e

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, share of environmental protection

2.20.2.161 Structure of central gov. expenditures, housing and community (oecd_gengovdistri_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1f
Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, share of housing and community amenities

2.20.2.162 Structure of central gov. expenditures, health (oecd_gengovdistri_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1g
Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1g
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, share of health

2.20.2.163 Structure of central gov. expenditures, recreation, culture and religion (oecd_gengovdistri_t1h)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1h
Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1h
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, share of recreation, culture and religion

2.20.2.164 Structure of central gov. expenditures, education (oecd_gengovdistri_t1i)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1i
Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1i
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, share of education

2.20.2.165 Structure of central gov. expenditures, social protection (oecd_gengovdistri_t1j)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovdistri_t1j
Original tag: oecd_gengovdistri_t1j
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Structure of central government expenditures, share of social protection

2.20.2.166 General government revenues per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovexpend_t1a
Original tag: oecd_gengovexpend_t1a
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
General government revenues per capita in thousand US dollars, current prices and PPPs

2.20.2.167 General government expenditures per capita (oecd_gengovexpend_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovexpend_t1b
Original tag: oecd_gengovexpend_t1b
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
General government expenditures per capita in thousand US dollars, current prices and PPPs

2.20.2.168 Production costs for general gov. compensation of employees (oecd_gengovprod_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovprod_t1a

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Production costs for general government, compensation of employees as a percentage of GDP

2.20.2.169 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Production costs for general government, costs of goods and services used and financed by general government as a percentage of GDP

2.20.2.170 Production costs for general gov. Other production costs (oecd_gengovprod_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovprod_t1c

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Production costs for general government, other production costs as a percentage of GDP

2.20.2.171 Production costs for general gov. total (oecd_gengovprod_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gengovprod_t1d

Original tag: oecd_gengovprod_t1d

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Production costs for general government, total as a percentage of GDP

2.20.2.172 Gross domestic expenditure on R and D (oecd_gerd_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_gerd_t1

Original tag: oecd_gerd_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Gross domestic expenditure on R
amp;D, million US dollars, 2005 constant prices and PPPs

2.20.2.173 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (excluding unfunded pension liabilities) as a percentage of GDP

2.20.2.174 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Adjusted general government debt-to-GDP (including unfunded pension liabilities) as a percentage of GDP

2.20.2.175 General government net lending (oecd_govdefct_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_govdefct_t1

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

General government net lending as a percentage of GDP

2.20.2.176 General government revenues (oecd_govdefct_t2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_govdefct_t2

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

General government revenues as a percentage of GDP

2.20.2.177 General government expenditures (oecd_govdefct_t3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_govdefct_t3

Original tag: oecd_govdefct_t3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

General government expenditures as a percentage of GDP

2.20.2.178 Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share (oecd_incinequal_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1d

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1d

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Income inequality: S80/S20 disposable income quintile share

2.20.2.179 Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1e

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1e

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Income inequality: P90/P10 disposable income decile ratio

2.20.2.180 Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1f

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Income inequality: P90/P50 disposable income decile ratio

2.20.2.181 Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio (oecd_incinequal_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1g

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1g

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Income inequality: P50/P10 disposable income decile ratio

2.20.2.182 Real effective exchange rates (oecd_intlcomp_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_intlcomp_t1

Original tag: oecd_intlcomp_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Real effective exchange rates, index, 2010=100

2.20.2.183 Gross fixed capital formation (oecd_invrates_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_invrates_t1

Original tag: oecd_invrates_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Gross fixed capital formation, annual growth in percentage

2.20.2.184 Long-term interest rates (oecd_ltintrst_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_ltintrst_t1

Original tag: oecd_ltintrst_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Long-term interest rates

2.20.2.185 Trade balance of goods (oecd_mertrade_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_mertrade_t1

Original tag: oecd_mertrade_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Trade balance of goods, US Dollar, billions

2.20.2.186 Imports of goods (oecd_mertrade_t2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_mertrade_t2

Original tag: oecd_mertrade_t2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Imports of goods, US Dollar, billions

2.20.2.187 Exports of goods (oecd_mertrade_t3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_mertrade_t3

Original tag: oecd_mertrade_t3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Exports of goods, US Dollar, billions

2.20.2.188 Gross national income per capita (oecd_natinccap_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_natinccap_t1

Original tag: oecd_natinccap_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Gross national income per capita in US dollars, current prices and PPPs

2.20.2.189 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Net official development assistance, as a percentage of gross national income

2.20.2.190 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Net official development assistance in millions of USD

2.20.2.191 Triadic patent families (oecd_patents_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_patents_t1

Original tag: oecd_patents_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Number of triadic patent families

2.20.2.192 GDP per hour worked (oecd_prodincom_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_prodincom_g1

Original tag: oecd_prodincom_g1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

GDP per hour worked in US dollars, current prices and PPPs

2.20.2.193 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Levels of GDP per capita as a percentage gap with respect to US GDP per capita in 2011

2.20.2.194 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Levels of labour productivity as a percentage gap with respect to US GDP per hour worked in 2011

2.20.2.195 GDP per capita (oecd_sizegdp_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_sizegdp_t1

Original tag: oecd_sizegdp_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
GDP per capita, US dollars, current prices and PPPs

2.20.2.196 Trade balance of services (oecd_svctrade_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_svctrade_t1

Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Trade balance of services, US Dollar, billions

2.20.2.197 Imports of services (oecd_svctrade_t2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_svctrade_t2

Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Imports of services, US Dollar, billions

2.20.2.198 Exports of services (oecd_svctrade_t3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_svctrade_t3

Original tag: oecd_svctrade_t3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Exports of services, US Dollar, billions

2.20.2.199 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Re-exported intermediates: share of agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing

2.20.2.200 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Re-exported intermediates: share of food products, beverages and tobacco

2.20.2.201 Re-exported intermediates: Textiles and prod., leather and footwear (oecd_tiva_inter_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tiva_inter_t1c

Original tag: oecd_tiva_inter_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Re-exported intermediates: share of textiles, textile products, leather and footwear

2.20.2.202 Re-exported intermediates: Wood, paper and products, printing (oecd_tiva_inter_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tiva_inter_t1d

Original tag: oecd_tiva_inter_t1d

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Re-exported intermediates: share of wood paper, paper products, printing and publishing

2.20.2.203 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Re-exported intermediates: share of chemicals and non-metallic mineral products

2.20.2.204 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Re-exported intermediates: share of basic metals and fabricated metal products

2.20.2.205 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Re-exported intermediates: share of machinery and equipment

2.20.2.206 Re-exported intermediates: Transport equipment (oecd_tiva_inter_t1h)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tiva_inter_t1h

Original tag: oecd_tiva_inter_t1h

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Re-exported intermediates: share of transport equipment

2.20.2.207 Re-exported intermediates: Transport and storage, post and telecom. (oecd_tiva_inter_t1i)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tiva_inter_t1i

Original tag: oecd_tiva_inter_t1i

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Re-exported intermediates: share of transport and storage, post and telecommunication

2.20.2.208 Re-exported intermediates: Business services (oecd_tiva_inter_t1j)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tiva_inter_t1j
Original tag: oecd_tiva_inter_t1j
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Re-exported intermediates: share of business services

2.20.2.209 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
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Foreign value added as a share of gross exports

2.20.2.210 Total tax revenue (oecd_totaltax_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_totaltax_t1
Original tag: oecd_totaltax_t1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP

2.20.2.211 International imports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tradegdp_t1a
Original tag: oecd_tradegdp_t1a
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
International imports in goods and services as a percentage of GDP

2.20.2.212 International exports in goods and services (oecd_tradegdp_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tradegdp_t1b
Original tag: oecd_tradegdp_t1b
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
International exports in goods and services as a percentage of GDP

2.20.2.213 Value added: agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry (oecd_valaddac_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1a
Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1a
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Value added in agriculture, hunting, fishing and forestry as a percentage of total value added

2.20.2.214 Value added: industry including energy (oecd_valaddac_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1b
Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1b
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Value added in industry including energy as a percentage of total value added

2.20.2.215 Value added: construction (oecd_valaddac_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1c

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Value added in construction as a percentage of total value added

2.20.2.216 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Value added in distributive trade, repairs, transport and accommodation and food services activities as a percentage of total value added

2.20.2.217 Value added: Information and communication (oecd_valaddac_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1e

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1e

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Value added in Information and communication as a percentage of total value added

2.20.2.218 Value added: financial and insurance activities (oecd_valaddac_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1f

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Value added in financial and insurance activities as a percentage of total value added

2.20.2.219 Value added: real estate activities (oecd_valaddac_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1g

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1g

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Value added in real estate activities as a percentage of total value added

2.20.2.220 Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration (oecd_valaddac_t1h)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1h

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1h

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Value added in professional, scientific, technical, administration and support services activities as a percentage of total value added

2.20.2.221 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Value added in public administration, defence, education human health and social work activities as a percentage of total value added

2.20.2.222 Value added in other services activities (oecd_valaddac_t1j)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_valaddac_t1j

Original tag: oecd_valaddac_t1j

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Value added in other services activities as a percentage of total value added

2.20.2.223 Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017=1) (pwt_cs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_cs

Original tag: pwt_cs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Capital services at constant 2017 national prices (2017= 1). Millions of US$.

Capital services at constant national prices,

based on investment and prices of structures and equipment.

2.20.2.224 Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_csppp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_csppp

Original tag: pwt_csppp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Capital services using prices for structures

and equipment that are constant across

countries.

Capital services levels at current PPPs (USA = 1).

2.20.2.225 Share of government consumption at current PPPs (pwt_gc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_gc

Original tag: pwt_gc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Share of government consumption at current purchasing power parities (PPPs).

2.20.2.226 Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs (pwt_me)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_me

Original tag: pwt_me

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Share of merchandise exports at current PPPs.

2.20.2.227 Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs (pwt_mi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_mi

Original tag: pwt_mi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Share of merchandise imports at current PPPs.

2.20.2.228 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Price level of capital formation, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

2.20.2.229 Price level of the capital services, price level of USA=1 (pwt_plcs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_plcs

Original tag: pwt_plcs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Price level of the capital services, price level of USA=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

2.20.2.230 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Price level of exports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

2.20.2.231 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

2.20.2.232 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:
Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

2.20.2.233 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:
Price level of imports, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

2.20.2.234 Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in million US$) (pwt_rgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_rgdp

Original tag: pwt_rgdp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:
Real GDP at constant 2017 national prices (in million US Dollars), obtained from national accounts data for each country.

2.20.2.235 Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs (pwt_rt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_rt

Original tag: pwt_rt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:
Share of residual trade and GDP statistical discrepancy at current PPPs.

2.20.2.236 Share of gross capital formation at current PPPs (pwt_sgcf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_sgcf

Original tag: pwt_sgcf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Share of gross capital formation at current Purchasing Power Parities.

2.20.2.237 Share of household consumption at current PPPs (pwt_shhc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_shhc

Original tag: pwt_shhc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Share of household consumption at current PPPs.

2.20.2.238 Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices (pwt_slcgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_slcgdp

Original tag: pwt_slcgdp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Share of labour compensation in GDP at current national prices.

2.20.2.239 TFP at constant national prices (2017=1) (pwt_tfp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_tfp

Original tag: pwt_tfp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) at constant national prices (2017=1).

TFP index, computed with Real GDP at constant national prices, capital services at constant national prices based on investment and prices of structures and equipment, labor input data, and the share of labour income in GDP.

This variable shows the growth of productivity over time in each country.

2.20.2.240 TFP level at current PPPs (USA=1) (pwt_tfpppp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_tfpppp

Original tag: pwt_tfpppp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Total Factor Productivity (TFP) level at current PPPs (USA=1).

TFP level is computed with output-side real GDP, capital services, labor input data, and the share of labour income in GDP.

This variable shows the productivity level across countries in each year.

2.20.2.241 Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated) (pwt_xr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_xr

Original tag: pwt_xr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:

Exchange rate, national currency/USD (market+estimated).

2.20.2.242 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Overall (sgi_ec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_ec

Original tag: sgi_ec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies (Economy, Labor Market, Taxes, Budgets, Research and Innovation, Global Financial System).

2.20.2.243 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (sgi_ecbg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_ecbg

Original tag: sgi_ecbg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Budgets (Budgetary Policy, Debt to GDP, Primary Balance, Debt Interest Ratio, Budget Consolidation).

2.20.2.244 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (sgi_ecec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_ecec

Original tag: sgi_ecec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Economy (Economic Policy, GDP per Capita, Inflation, Gross Fixed Capital Formation, Real Interest Rate, Potential Output Growth Rate).

2.20.2.245 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (sgi_ecgf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_ecgf

Original tag: sgi_ecgf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Global Financial System (Stabilizing Global Financial System, Tier 1 Capital Ratio, Banks' Nonperforming Loans).

2.20.2.246 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Markets (sgi_eclm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_eclm

Original tag: sgi_eclm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Labor Market (Labor Market Policy, Unemployment, Long-term Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Low-skilled Unemployment, Employment, Low Pay Incidence).

2.20.2.247 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Research, Innovation and Infrastructure (sgi_ecri)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_ecri

Original tag: sgi_ecri

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Research, Innovation and Infrastructure (Research and Innovation Policy, Public R\
amp;D Spending, Non-public R
amp;D Spending, Total Researchers, Intellectual Property Licenses, PCT Patent Applications).

2.20.2.248 Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (sgi_ectx)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_ectx

Original tag: sgi_ectx

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Economic Policies - Taxes (Tax Policy, Tax System Complexity, Structural Balance, Marginal Tax Burden for Businesses, Redistribution Effect).

2.20.2.249 Top 10percent income share (top_top10_income_share)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_top_top10_income_share

Original tag: top_top1_income_share

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Chancel et al. (2022), Alvaredo et al. (2024)

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.

2.20.2.250 Top 1percent income share (top_top1_income_share)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_top_top1_income_share

Original tag: top_top10_income_share

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Chancel et al. (2022), Alvaredo et al. (2024)

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.

2.20.2.251 Regulatory Quality, Estimate (wbgi_rqe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_rqe

Original tag: wbgi_rqe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

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.

2.20.2.252 Regulatory Quality, Number of Sources (wbgi_rqn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_rqn

Original tag: wbgi_rqn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.

2.20.2.253 Regulatory Quality, Standard Error (wbgi_rqs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_rqs

Original tag: wbgi_rqs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Regulatory Quality - Standard Errors.

2.20.2.254 Central government debt, total (percent of GDP) (wdi_debt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_debt

Original tag: wdi_debt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.255 Domestic general government health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_dgovhexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_dgovhexp

Original tag: wdi_dgovhexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.256 Domestic private health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_dprivhexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_dprivhexp

Original tag: wdi_dprivhexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.257 CPIA efficiency of revenue mobilization rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_effrevmob)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_effrevmob

Original tag: wdi_effrevmob

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.258 External health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ehexpp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ehexpp

Original tag: wdi_ehexpp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.259 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.260 Exports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_export)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_export

Original tag: wdi_export

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.261 Foreign direct investment, net inflows (percent of GDP) (wdi_fdiin)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_fdiin

Original tag: wdi_fdiin

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.262 Foreign direct investment, net outflows (percent of GDP) (wdi_fdiout)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_fdiout

Original tag: wdi_fdiout

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.263 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpagr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpagr

Original tag: wdi_gdpagr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.264 GDP per capita (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcon2015)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpcapcon2015

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapcon2015

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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 2015 U.S. dollars.

2.20.2.265 GDP per capita (current US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpcapcur

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.266 GDP per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpcapgr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpcapgr

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapgr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.267 GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpcappppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gdpcappppcon2017

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.2.268 GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpcappppcur

Original tag: wdi_gdpcappppcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.269 GDP growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpgr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpgr

Original tag: wdi_gdpgr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.270 Industry (including construction), value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpind)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpind

Original tag: wdi_gdpind

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.271 GDP, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdppppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gdppppcon2017

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.2.272 GDP, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdppppcur

Original tag: wdi_gdppppcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.20.2.273 Gini index (wdi_gini)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gini

Original tag: wdi_gini

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.274 GNI, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gniatlcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gniatlcur

Original tag: wdi_gniatlcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.275 GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicapatlcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnicapatlcur

Original tag: wdi_gnicapatlcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.276 GNI per capita (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_gnicapcon2015)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnicapcon2015

Original tag: wdi_gnicapcon2015

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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 2015 U.S. dollars.

2.20.2.277 GNI per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gnicapgr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnicapgr

Original tag: wdi_gnicapgr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.278 GNI per capita, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnicappppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gnicappppcon2017

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.2.279 GNI per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnicappppcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnicappppcur

Original tag: wdi_gnicappppcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.280 GNI (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_gnicon2015)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnicon2015

Original tag: wdi_gnicon2015

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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 2015 prices, expressed in U.S. dollars.

2.20.2.281 GNI (current US dollar) (wdi_gnicur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnicur

Original tag: wdi_gnicur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.282 GNI growth (annual percent) (wdi_gnigr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnigr

Original tag: wdi_gnigr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.283 GNI, PPP (constant 2017 international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcon2017)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnipppcon2017

Original tag: wdi_gnipppcon2017

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.2.284 GNI, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gnipppcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gnipppcur

Original tag: wdi_gnipppcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.20.2.285 Imports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_import)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_import

Original tag: wdi_import

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.286 Income share held by highest 10percent (wdi_incsh10h)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh10h

Original tag: wdi_incsh10h

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.287 Income share held by lowest 10percent (wdi_incsh10l)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh10l

Original tag: wdi_incsh10l

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.288 Income share held by second 20percent (wdi_incsh202)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh202

Original tag: wdi_incsh202

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.289 Income share held by third 20percent (wdi_incsh203)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh203

Original tag: wdi_incsh203

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.290 Income share held by fourth 20percent (wdi_incsh204)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh204

Original tag: wdi_incsh204

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.291 Income share held by highest 20percent (wdi_incsh20h)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh20h

Original tag: wdi_incsh20h

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.292 Income share held by lowest 20percent (wdi_incsh20l)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh20l

Original tag: wdi_incsh20l

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.293 Inflation, consumer prices (annual percent) (wdi_inflation)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_inflation

Original tag: wdi_inflation

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.294 Interest payments (percent of expense) (wdi_interexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_interexp

Original tag: wdi_interexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.295 Interest payments (percent of revenue) (wdi_interrev)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_interrev

Original tag: wdi_interrev

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.296 Real interest rate (percent) (wdi_intrate)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_intrate

Original tag: wdi_intrate

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.297 Oil rents (percent of GDP) (wdi_oilrent)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_oilrent

Original tag: wdi_oilrent

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Oil rents are the difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production.

2.20.2.298 Poverty gap at USD 3.65 a day (2017 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap365)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_povgap365

Original tag: wdi_povgap365

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Poverty gap at $3.65 a day (2017 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $3.65 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.

2.20.2.299 Services, value added (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_sva2015)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_sva2015

Original tag: wdi_sva2015

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 45-99. 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 4. Data are in constant 2015 prices, expressed in U.S. dollars.

2.20.2.300 Services, value added (annual percent growth) (wdi_svapg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_svapg

Original tag: wdi_svapg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.301 Services, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_svapgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_svapgdp

Original tag: wdi_svapgdp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.302 Tax revenue (percent of GDP) (wdi_taxrev)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_taxrev

Original tag: wdi_taxrev

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.2.303 Trade (percent of GDP) (wdi_trade)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_trade

Original tag: wdi_trade

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Trade is the sum of exports and imports of goods and services measured as a share of gross domestic product.

2.20.2.304 Trade in services (percent of GDP) (wdi_tradeserv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_tradeserv

Original tag: wdi_tradeserv

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Trade in services is the sum of service exports and imports divided by the value of GDP, all in current U.S. dollars.

2.20.2.305 World Trade Uncertainty Index (wui_wtui)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wui_wtui

Original tag: wui_wtui

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Ahir et al. (2022)

Description:

World Trade Uncertainty Index (WTUI) is constructed by counting the number of times uncertainty (and its variants) is mentioned, in proximity to a word related to trade, in the EIU country report. Specifically, the authors looked at the following words: protectionism, North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), tariff, trade, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and World Trade Organization (WTO).

Examples of texts referring to trade uncertainty include: "uncertainty over the renegotiation of the North American Free Trade Agreement", and "market uncertainty over future trade policy will weigh on investor sentiment". As for the main index, they scale the index per thousand of words.

2.20.2.306 Share of foreign ownership weighed by share, excluding development banks. (banko_for1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_banko_for1

Original tag: banko_for1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Share of foreign ownership weighed by share, excluding development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.20.2.307 Share of foreign ownership weighed by share, including development banks. (banko_for1_db)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_banko_for1_db

Original tag: banko_for1_db

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Share of foreign ownership weighed by share, including development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.20.2.308 Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than a certain threshold, excluding development banks. (banko_for2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_banko_for2

Original tag: banko_for2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than a certain threshold, excluding development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.20.2.309 Share of foreign ownership (banko_for2_db)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_banko_for2_db

Original tag: banko_for2_db

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than a certain threshold (likely 20percent or 50percent) including development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.20.2.310 Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than 50percent, excluding development banks. (banko_for3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_banko_for3

Original tag: banko_for3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than 50percent, excluding development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.20.2.311 Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than 50percent, including development banks. (banko_for3_db)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_banko_for3_db

Original tag: banko_for3_db

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Share of foreign ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than 50percent, including development banks.The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.20.2.312 Share of state ownership weighed by share, excluding development banks. (banko_soe1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_banko_soe1

Original tag: banko_soe1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Share of state ownership weighed by share, excluding development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.20.2.313 Share of state ownership weighed by share including development banks (banko_soe1_db)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_banko_soe1_db

Original tag: banko_soe1_db

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Share of state ownership weighed by share including development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.20.2.314 Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if state ownership is more than a certain threshold, excluding development banks. (banko_soe2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_banko_soe2

Original tag: banko_soe2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if state ownership is more than a certain threshold, excluding development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.20.2.315 Share of state ownership (banko_soe2_db)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_banko_soe2_db

Original tag: banko_soe2_db

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if state ownership is more than a certain threshold (likely 20percent or 50percent) including development banks.

2.20.2.316 Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if state ownership is more than 50percent, excluding development banks (banko_soe3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_banko_soe3

Original tag: banko_soe3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if state ownership is more than 50percent, excluding development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.20.2.317 Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if foreign ownership is more than 50percent, including development banks. (banko_soe3_db)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_banko_soe3_db

Original tag: banko_soe3_db

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Share of state ownership weighed as 1 if state ownership is more than 50percent, including development banks. The values of this variable range from 0 to 1

2.20.2.318 Completed ODA-like debt rescheduling, adjusted amount (USD 2021) (gcdf_droda)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcdf_droda

Original tag: gcdf_droda

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Debt Rescheduling and the flow class is ODA-like. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021), as available in the extracted dataset.

2.20.2.319 Completed ODA-like grants, adjusted amount (USD 2021) (gcdf_groda)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcdf_groda

Original tag: gcdf_groda

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Grant and the flow class is ODA-like. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021).

2.20.2.320 Completed OOF-like grants, adjusted amount (USD 2021) (gcdf_groof)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcdf_groof

Original tag: gcdf_groof

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Grant and the flow class is OOF-like. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021).

2.20.2.321 Completed ODA-like loans, adjusted amount (USD 2021) (gcdf_lnode)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcdf_lnode

Original tag: gcdf_lnode

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Loan and the flow class is ODA-like. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021).

2.20.2.322 Completed OOF-like loans, adjusted amount (USD 2021) (gcdf_lnoof)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcdf_lnoof

Original tag: gcdf_lnoof

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Loan and the flow class is OOF-like. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021).

2.20.2.323 Completed loans, vague official finance, adjusted (USD 2021) (gcdf_lnvof)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcdf_lnvof

Original tag: gcdf_lnvof

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Loan and the flow class is Vague (Official Finance). This category includes loans backed by official commitments that cannot be reliably classified as ODA-like or OOF-like due to insufficient information. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021).

2.20.2.324 Completed vague flows, ODA-like, adjusted amount (USD 2021) (gcdf_vgoda)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcdf_vgoda

Original tag: gcdf_vgoda

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Vague and the flow class is ODA-like. The Vague flow type indicates that the transfer type is not clearly specified in the underlying data. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021).

2.20.2.325 Completed vague flows, OOF-like, adjusted amount (USD 2021) (gcdf_vgoof)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcdf_vgoof

Original tag: gcdf_vgoof

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Vague and the flow class is OOF-like. The Vague flow type indicates that the transfer type is not clearly specified in the underlying data. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021).

2.20.2.326 Completed vague flows, vague official finance, adjusted (USD 2021) (gcdf_vgvof)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcdf_vgvof

Original tag: gcdf_vgvof

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total adjusted commitment amount in constant 2021 USD for completed project or activity records that are Recommended For Aggregates, where the simplified flow type is Vague and the flow class is Vague (Official Finance). This category captures official commitments that cannot be reliably classified as ODA-like or OOF-like due to insufficient information. Values are summed by recipient country and commitment year using AidData's Adjusted Amount (Constant USD 2021).

2.20.3 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).

2.20.3.1 Accountability sub-index (aii_acc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_acc

Original tag: aii_acc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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 judge 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.

2.20.3.2 Access to Information and Openness sub-index (aii_aio)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_aio

Original tag: aii_aio

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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 suggests 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.

2.20.3.3 Civil Service Integrity sub-index (aii_cilser)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_cilser

Original tag: aii_cilser

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.4 Elections sub-index (aii_elec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_elec

Original tag: aii_elec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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 contracts, 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.

2.20.3.5 Public management sub-index (aii_pubm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_pubm

Original tag: aii_pubm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.6 Practice: appointments to audit institution support agency's independence (aii_q08)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q08

Original tag: aii_q08

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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-based 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.

2.20.3.7 Practice: the supreme audit agency releases frequent reports (aii_q09)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q09

Original tag: aii_q09

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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 on 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 request 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.

2.20.3.8 Law: corruption is criminalized as a specific offense (aii_q10)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q10

Original tag: aii_q10

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.9 Practice: appointees to bodies investigating pubsec corruption support independ. (aii_q14)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q14

Original tag: aii_q14

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.10 Practice: appointees to agencies organizing elections support agencies' independ (aii_q20)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q20

Original tag: aii_q20

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.).

2.20.3.11 Practice: agencies that organize elections are protected from pol. interference (aii_q21)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q21

Original tag: aii_q21

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.12 Practice: reports before after a national election are publicly available (aii_q22)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q22

Original tag: aii_q22

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.13 Law: major public procurements require competitive bidding (aii_q24)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q24

Original tag: aii_q24

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.14 Practice: major public procurements involve competitive bidding (aii_q25)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q25

Original tag: aii_q25

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.15 Practice: citizens can access results and procurement contracts related documents (aii_q26)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q26

Original tag: aii_q26

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.16 Practice: citizens can access the financial records of state-owned companies (aii_q29)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q29

Original tag: aii_q29

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.17 Practice: citizens can access natural resources exploitation financial records (aii_q30)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q30

Original tag: aii_q30

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.18 Law: civil servants are required to report cases of alleged corruption (aii_q35)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q35

Original tag: aii_q35

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.19 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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 exists. It also scores 0 if only one of the three conditions described in 100 is met.

2.20.3.20 Practice: civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference (aii_q38)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q38

Original tag: aii_q38

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.21 Practice: civil servants are appointed and evaluated according to prof. criteria (aii_q39)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q39

Original tag: aii_q39

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.22 Law: there are restrictions for civil servants after entering private sector (aii_q40)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q40

Original tag: aii_q40

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.23 Practice: citizen requests for public information are effective (aii_q42)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q42

Original tag: aii_q42

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.24 Practice: asset disclosure process of senior officials branches is effective (aii_q45)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q45

Original tag: aii_q45

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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 request 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.

2.20.3.25 Practice: the asset disclosure process for civil service members is effective (aii_q47)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q47

Original tag: aii_q47

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.3.26 The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bci_bci

Original tag: bci_bci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Standaert (2015)

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, we 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).

2.20.3.27 The standard deviation of The Bayesian Corruption Indicator (bci_bcistd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bci_bcistd

Original tag: bci_bcistd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Standaert (2015)

Description:

The standard deviation of the Bayesian Corruption Index.

2.20.3.28 Anti-Corruption Policy (bti_acp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_acp

Original tag: bti_acp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent does the government successfully contain corruption? From 1 to 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.

2.20.3.29 Governance Index (bti_gi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_gi

Original tag: bti_gi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

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. From 1 to 10. Higher scores mean a higher quality of governance.

2.20.3.30 Governance Performance (bti_gp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_gp

Original tag: bti_gp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

Governance Performance: It groups the scores of the steering capability, resource efficiency, consensus building, and international cooperation. From 1 to 10. Higher scores mean higher governance performance.

2.20.3.31 Performance of Democratic Institutions (bti_pdi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_pdi

Original tag: bti_pdi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

Are democratic institutions capable of performing? From 1 to 10.

1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regimes).

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.

2.20.3.32 Corruption Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_cc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_cc

Original tag: ccp_cc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution contain provisions for a counter corruption commission?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

97. Unable to determine

2.20.3.33 Meritocratic Recruitment of Civil Servants Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_civil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_civil

Original tag: ccp_civil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

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

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

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cri_contr

Original tag: cri_contr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Fazekas & Kocsis (2020)

Description:

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

2.20.3.35 State Fragility Index (cspf_sfi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cspf_sfi

Original tag: cspf_sfi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Marshall & Elzinga-Marshall (2017)

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).

2.20.3.36 E-Government Index (egov_egov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_egov_egov

Original tag: egov_egov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2022)

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.

2.20.3.37 E-Participation Index (egov_epar)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_egov_epar

Original tag: egov_epar

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2022)

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.

2.20.3.38 Human Capital Index (egov_hci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_egov_hci

Original tag: egov_hci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2022)

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.

2.20.3.39 Functioning of Government (fh_fog)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_fog

Original tag: fh_fog

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

Description:

Functioning of Government - The variable examines to 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).

2.20.3.40 Paid Bribe: Education System (gcb_bed)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_bed

Original tag: gcb_bed

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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.

2.20.3.41 Paid Bribe: Medical Services (gcb_bmed)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_bmed

Original tag: gcb_bmed

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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.

2.20.3.42 Paid Bribe: Registry and permit services (gcb_bper)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_bper

Original tag: gcb_bper

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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.

2.20.3.43 Paid Bribe: Police (gcb_bpol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_bpol

Original tag: gcb_bpol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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.

2.20.3.44 Paid Bribe: Tax Revenue (gcb_btax)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_btax

Original tag: gcb_btax

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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.

2.20.3.45 Paid Bribe: Utilities (gcb_butil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_butil

Original tag: gcb_butil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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.

2.20.3.46 Corruption Perception: Business (gcb_pb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_pb

Original tag: gcb_pb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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).

2.20.3.47 Corruption Perception: Education (gcb_ped)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_ped

Original tag: gcb_ped

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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).

2.20.3.48 Corruption Perception: Judiciary/Legal System (gcb_pj)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_pj

Original tag: gcb_pj

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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).

2.20.3.49 Corruption Perception: Medical Services (gcb_pmed)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_pmed

Original tag: gcb_pmed

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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).

2.20.3.50 Corruption Perception: Media (gcb_pmedia)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_pmedia

Original tag: gcb_pmedia

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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).

2.20.3.51 Corruption Perception: Military (gcb_pmil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_pmil

Original tag: gcb_pmil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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).

2.20.3.52 Corruption Perception: NGOs (gcb_pngo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_pngo

Original tag: gcb_pngo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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).

2.20.3.53 Corruption Perception: Political Parties (gcb_ppa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_ppa

Original tag: gcb_ppa

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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).

2.20.3.54 Corruption Perception: Parliament (gcb_pparl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_pparl

Original tag: gcb_pparl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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).

2.20.3.55 Corruption Perception: Registry and permit services (gcb_pper)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_pper

Original tag: gcb_pper

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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).

2.20.3.56 Corruption Perception: Police (gcb_ppol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_ppol

Original tag: gcb_ppol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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).

2.20.3.57 Corruption Perception: Religious Bodies (gcb_prel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_prel

Original tag: gcb_prel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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).

2.20.3.58 Corruption Perception: Tax Revenue (gcb_ptax)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_ptax

Original tag: gcb_ptax

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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).

2.20.3.59 Corruption Perception: Utilities (gcb_putil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gcb_putil

Original tag: gcb_putil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2017)

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).

2.20.3.60 Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity) (ht_ipolity2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ht_ipolity2

Original tag: ht_ipolity2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Teorell & Wahman (2018)

Description:

Imputed average Polity [original variable revpol2]
amp; Freedom House [original variable fhadd] scores (scaled 0–10), where missing values have been imputed by regressing the fhpol index on the Freedom House scores [original variable fhadd], which have better country coverage than Polity2 Countries with an ifhpol score larger than 7.0 are coded as democracies.

This variable replaces the variable previously called fh_ipolity2.

2.20.3.61 Information Capacity (icd_infcapirt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_icd_infcapirt

Original tag: icd_infcapirt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

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.

2.20.3.62 ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government (icrg_qog)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_icrg_qog

Original tag: icrg_qog

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The PRS Group et al. (2025)

Description:

The mean value of the ICRG variables 'Corruption', 'Law and Order' and 'Bureaucracy Quality', scaled from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government.

Corruption:

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:

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:

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 https://epub.prsgroup.com/products/icrg

2.20.3.63 Accountability and Transparency Score (iiag_acc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_acc

Original tag: iiag_acc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

Description:

Accountability
amp; Transparency is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security amp; Rule of Law category score. It consists of five indicators from six data sources.

2.20.3.64 Anti-corruption Score (iiag_corr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_corr

Original tag: iiag_corr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

Description:

Anti-corruption is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security amp; Rule of Law category score. It consists of five indicators from six data sources.

2.20.3.65 Foundations for Economic Opportunity Score (iiag_feo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_feo

Original tag: iiag_feo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

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.

2.20.3.66 Overall Governance Score (iiag_gov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_gov

Original tag: iiag_gov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

Description:

The Overall Governance score is calculated by aggregating the four categories: Security \ amp; 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.

2.20.3.67 Inclusion and Equality Score (iiag_ie)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_ie

Original tag: iiag_ie

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

Description:

Inclusion
amp; Equality is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights \
amp; Inclusion category score. It consists of five indicators from four data sources.

2.20.3.68 Public Administration Score (iiag_pa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_pa

Original tag: iiag_pa

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

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.

2.20.3.69 Participation, Rights and Inclusion Score (iiag_pri)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_pri

Original tag: iiag_pri

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

Description:

Participation, Rights
amp; 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.

2.20.3.70 Rule of Law and Justice Score (iiag_rolf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_rolf

Original tag: iiag_rolf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

Description:

Rule of Law
amp; Justice is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security \
amp; Rule of Law category score. It consists of six indicators from six data sources.

2.20.3.71 Sustainable Environment Score (iiag_se)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_se

Original tag: iiag_se

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

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.

2.20.3.72 Social Protection Score (iiag_sp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_sp

Original tag: iiag_sp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

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.

2.20.3.73 Security and Rule of Law Score (iiag_srol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_srol

Original tag: iiag_srol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

Description:

Security \
amp; 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.

2.20.3.74 Security and Safety Score (iiag_ssaf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_ssaf

Original tag: iiag_ssaf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

Description:

Security
amp; Safety is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Security \
amp; Rule of Law category score. It consists of five indicators from eight data sources.

2.20.3.75 Hanson and Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capacity)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lld_capacity

Original tag: lld_capacity

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hanson & Sigman (2021)

Description:

Hanson
amp; 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.

2.20.3.76 Standard Deviation for Hanson and Sigman State Capacity Index (lld_capstd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lld_capstd

Original tag: lld_capstd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hanson & Sigman (2021)

Description:

Standard Deviation for Hanson
amp; Sigman´s State Capacity Estimate.

2.20.3.77 Policy Performance (sgi_pp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_pp

Original tag: sgi_pp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

This pillar of the SGI examines each country's 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.

2.20.3.78 Basic Human Needs (SPI) (spi_bn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_spi_bn

Original tag: spi_bn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.3.79 Foundations of Wellbeing (SPI) (spi_fob)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_spi_fob

Original tag: spi_fob

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.3.80 Opportunity (SPI) (spi_opp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_spi_opp

Original tag: spi_opp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.3.81 Social Progress Index (spi_ospi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_spi_ospi

Original tag: spi_ospi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.3.82 Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_cpi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ti_cpi

Original tag: ti_cpi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2024)

Description:

Corruption Perceptions Index. Scale of 0-100 where 0 equals the highest level of perceived corruption and 100 equals the lowest level of perceived corruption.

2.20.3.83 Corruption Perceptions Index - max range (ti_cpi_max)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ti_cpi_max

Original tag: ti_cpi_max

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2024)

Description:

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range. Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

2.20.3.84 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2024)

Description:

Corruption Perceptions Index - Max Range (Old methodology). Highest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

2.20.3.85 Corruption Perceptions Index - min range (ti_cpi_min)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ti_cpi_min

Original tag: ti_cpi_min

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2024)

Description:

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range. Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

2.20.3.86 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2024)

Description:

Corruption Perceptions Index - Min Range (Old methodology). Lowest possible value of the CPI for a country according to the 95percent confidence interval.

2.20.3.87 Corruption Perceptions Index (old methodology) (ti_cpi_om)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ti_cpi_om

Original tag: ti_cpi_om

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2024)

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.

2.20.3.88 Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index (ti_se)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ti_se

Original tag: ti_se

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Transparency International (2024)

Description:

Standard Error for Corruption Perceptions Index.

2.20.3.89 Academic Freedom Index (vdem_academ)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_academ

Original tag: vdem_academ

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Description:

Academic Freedom Index

Question: To what extent is academic freedom respected?

Clarification: 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.

2.20.3.90 Political corruption index (vdem_corr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_corr

Original tag: vdem_corr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Description:

Political corruption index

Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt (0) to more corrupt (1) (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).

2.20.3.91 Election vote buying (vdem_elvotbuy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_elvotbuy

Original tag: vdem_elvotbuy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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.

Responses:

0: Yes. There was systematic, widespread, and almost nationwide vote/turnout buying by

almost all parties and candidates.

1: Yes, some. There were non-systematic but rather common vote-buying efforts, even if only

in some parts of the country or by one or a few parties.

2: Restricted. Money and/or personal gifts were distributed by parties or candidates but these

offerings were more about meeting an 'entry-ticket' expectation and less about actual vote

choice or turnout, even if a smaller number of individuals may also be persuaded.

3: Almost none. There was limited use of money and personal gifts, or these attempts were

limited to a few small areas of the country. In all, they probably affected less than a few

percent of voters.

4: None. There was no evidence of vote/turnout buying.

2.20.3.92 Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges (vdem_exbribe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_exbribe
Original tag: vdem_exbribe
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)
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?

Responses:

0: It is routine and expected.

1: It happens more often than not in dealings with the executive.

2: It happens but is unpredictable: those dealing with the executive find it hard to predict

when an inducement will be necessary.

3: It happens occasionally but is not expected.

4: It never, or hardly ever, happens.

2.20.3.93 Public sector corrupt exchanges (vdem_excrptps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_excrptps

Original tag: vdem_excrptps

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Description:

Public sector corrupt exchanges

Question: How routinely do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response.

Responses:

0: Extremely common. Most public sector employees are systematically involved in petty but

corrupt exchanges almost all the time.

1: Common. Such petty but corrupt exchanges occur regularly involving a majority of public

employees.

2: Sometimes. About half or less than half of public sector employees engage in such exchanges

for petty gains at times.

3: Scattered. A small minority of public sector employees engage in petty corruption from

time to time.

4: No. Never, or hardly ever.

2.20.3.94 Executive corruption index (vdem_execorr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_execorr

Original tag: vdem_execorr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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 point estimates for this index have been reversed such that the directionality is opposite to the input variables. That is, lower scores indicate a normatively better situation (e.g. more democratic) and higher scores a normatively worse situation (e.g. less democratic). Note that this directionality is opposite of that of other V-Dem indices, which generally run from normatively worse to better.

Aggregation: VDem estimates the index by averaging two indicators: executive bribery and executive embezzlement.

2.20.3.95 Executive embezzlement and theft (vdem_exembez)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_exembez

Original tag: vdem_exembez

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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?

Responses:

0: Constantly. Members of the executive act as though all public resources were their personal

or family property.

1: Often. Members of the executive are responsible stewards of selected public resources but

treat the rest like personal property.

2: About half the time. Members of the executive are about as likely to be responsible stewards

of selected public resources as they are to treat them like personal property.

3: Occasionally. Members of the executive are responsible stewards of most public resources

but treat selected others like personal property.

4: Never, or hardly ever. Members of the executive are almost always responsible stewards of

public resources and keep them separate from personal or family property.

2.20.3.96 Public sector theft (vdem_exthftps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_exthftps
Original tag: vdem_exthftps
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)
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 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.

Responses:

0: Constantly. Public sector employees act as though all public resources were their personal

or family property.

1: Often. Public sector employees are responsible stewards of selected public resources but

treat the rest like personal property.

2: About half the time. Public sector employees are about as likely to be responsible stewards

of selected public resources as they are to treat them like personal property.

3: Occasionally. Public sector employees are responsible stewards of most public resources but

treat selected others like personal property.

4: Never, or hardly ever. Public sector employees are almost always responsible stewards of

public resources and keep them separate from personal or family property.

2.20.3.97 Legislature corrupt activities (vdem_gcrrpt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_gcrrpt
Original tag: vdem_gcrrpt
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)
Description:
Legislature corrupt activities

Question: 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.

Responses:

0: Commonly. Most legislators probably engage in these activities.

1: Often. Many legislators probably engage in these activities.

2: Sometimes. Some legislators probably engage in these activities.

3: Very occasionally. There may be a few legislators who engage in these activities but the

vast majority do not.

4: Never, or hardly ever.

2.20.3.98 Public sector corruption index (vdem_pubcorr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_pubcorr
Original tag: vdem_pubcorr
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)
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 point estimates for this index have been reversed such that the directionality is

opposite to the input variables. That is, lower scores indicate a normatively better situation (e.g. more democratic) and higher scores a normatively worse situation (e.g. less democratic). Note that this directionality is opposite of that of other V-Dem indices, which generally run from normatively worse to better.

Aggregation: VDem estimates the index by averaging two indicators: public sector bribery and embezzlement.

2.20.3.99 Control of Corruption, Estimate (wbgi_cce)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_cce

Original tag: wbgi_cce

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

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'.

2.20.3.100 Control of Corruption, Number of Sources (wbgi_ccn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_ccn

Original tag: wbgi_ccn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Control of Corruption - Number of Sources.

2.20.3.101 Control of Corruption, Standard Error (wbgi_ccs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_ccs

Original tag: wbgi_ccs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.

2.20.3.102 Government Effectiveness, Estimate (wbgi_gee)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_gee

Original tag: wbgi_gee

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

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.

2.20.3.103 Government Effectiveness, Number of Sources (wbgi_gen)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_gen

Original tag: wbgi_gen

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Government Effectiveness - Number of Sources.

2.20.3.104 Government Effectiveness, Standard Error (wbgi_ges)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_ges

Original tag: wbgi_ges

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.

2.20.3.105 CPIA building human resources rating (wdi_bhr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_bhr

Original tag: wdi_bhr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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 (1=low to 6=high).

2.20.3.106 CPIA gender equality rating (wdi_gendeqr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gendeqr

Original tag: wdi_gendeqr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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 (1=low to 6=high).

2.20.3.107 CPIA public sector management and institution cluster average (wdi_psm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_psm

Original tag: wdi_psm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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 (1=low to 6=high).

2.20.3.108 CPIA quality of public administration rating (wdi_qpubadm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_qpubadm

Original tag: wdi_qpubadm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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 (1=low to 6=high).

2.20.3.109 Statistical Capacity score (Overall average) (wdi_statcap)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_statcap

Original tag: wdi_statcap

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The Statistical Capacity Indicator is a composite score assessing the capacity of a country's statistical system. It is based on a diagnostic framework assessing the following areas: methodology; data sources; and periodicity and timeliness. Countries are scored against 25 criteria in these areas, using publicly available information and/or country input. The overall Statistical Capacity score is then calculated as a simple average of all three area scores on a scale of 0-100.

2.20.3.110 Methodology assessment of statistical capacity (wdi_statcapmet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_statcapmet

Original tag: wdi_statcapmet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The Methodology score measures a country's ability fo adhere to internationally recommended standards and methods (0-100).

2.20.3.111 Periodicity and timeliness assessment of statistical capacity (wdi_statcaptime)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_statcaptime

Original tag: wdi_statcaptime

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The Periodicity score measures the availability and periodicity of key socioeconomic indicators (0-100).

2.20.3.112 CPIA transparency-accountability-corruption in public sector rating (1-6) (wdi_tacpsr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_tacpsr

Original tag: wdi_tacpsr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.3.113 Justifiable: someone accepting a bribe (wvs_jabribe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_jabribe

Original tag: wvs_jabribe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

10. Always justifiable

2.20.3.114 O'Reilly and Murphy Baseline State Capacity (sci_base)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sci_base

Original tag: sci_base

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Comprehensive State Capacity is measured using the first principal component of the four measures: 'particularistic or public goods', 'rigorous and impartial public administration', 'rule of law', and 'state authority over territory'.

When calculating this variable, loadings derived from the principal component analysis of the most recent V-Dem data (v12) has been used.

2.20.3.115 O'Reilly and Murphy Comprehensive State Capacity Index (sci_comp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sci_comp

Original tag: sci_comp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Comprehensive State Capacity is measured using the first principal component of the six measures: 'particularistic or public goods', 'rigorous and impartial public administration', 'educational equality', 'rule of law', 'state authority over territory' and 'state fiscal source of revenue'.

When calculating this variable, loadings derived from the principal component analysis of the most recent V-Dem data (v12) has been used.

2.20.3.116 O'Reilly and Murphy Fiscal State Capacity Index (sci_fisc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sci_fisc

Original tag: sci_fisc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

O'Reilly
amp; Murphy's Fiscal State Capacity is measured using the first principal component of the five measures: 'particularistic or public goods', 'rigorous and impartial public administration', 'rule of law', 'state authority over territory' and 'state fiscal source of revenue'. This variable notes the slight conceptual ambiguity of 'educational equality' data included in the Comprehensive State Capacity variable, dropping them and re-running the principal component analysis.

When calculating this variable, loadings derived from the principal component analysis of the most recent V-Dem data (v12) has been used.

2.20.3.117 Coordination Capacity Sub-index (bgi_ccs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bgi_ccs

Original tag: bgi_ccs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Coordination capacity concerns the ability of state institutions to organize collective action. This includes elite cohesion in relation to shared policy goals, under which bureaucratic coordination is possible.

2.20.3.118 Democratic Accountability Index (bgi_dai)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bgi_dai

Original tag: bgi_dai

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Democratic accountability is the ability of a political system to allow citizens to hold government accountable. We distinguish between three types of accountability: institutional (horizontal), electoral (vertical), and societal (diagonal)

2.20.3.119 Delivery Capacity Sub-index (bgi_dcs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bgi_dcs

Original tag: bgi_dcs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Delivery capacity is the ability of government and public administration to deliver policies. In essence, this concerns conditions that enable 'street-level bureaucrats' to implement state goals on the ground.

2.20.3.120 Electoral Accountability Sub-index (bgi_eas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bgi_eas

Original tag: bgi_eas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electoral (vertical) accountability refers the range of actions and mechanisms that citizens can use to hold governments accountable. This includes organization in political parties and participation in free and fair elections

2.20.3.121 Environmental Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_enpgs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bgi_enpgs

Original tag: bgi_enpgs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Environmental public goods are public goods that are only continually available if states are able to conserve ecosystems and make sustainable water systems and energy sources affordable.

2.20.3.122 Economic Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_epgs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bgi_epgs

Original tag: bgi_epgs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

We conceptualize economic public goods provision with [six] concepts:

1) food security (measured using a food vulnerability index);

2) productive knowledge (measured via an economic complexity index);

3) vulnerable employment;

4) employment;

5) (access to) healthcare;

6) inequality reduction.

2.20.3.123 Fiscal Capacity Sub-index (bgi_fcs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bgi_fcs

Original tag: bgi_fcs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Measures the state's ability to extract revenue (taxation) and manage its budget effectively. We operationalize fiscal capacity with variables relating to 4 concepts: 1) actual tax revenue (1 variable); 2) tax administration (3 variables); 3) central bank reserves (population-adjusted); and 4) the percent of government expenses required for interest payments.

2.20.3.124 Institutional Accountability Sub-index (bgi_ias)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bgi_ias

Original tag: bgi_ias

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Institutional (horizontal) accountability concerns the ability of state institutions to control the government by requesting information, questioning public officials and punishing wrong behavior. The relevant state institutions are the legislature, the judiciary, and more specific oversight agencies such as ombudsmen, prosecutor and comptroller generals

2.20.3.125 Public Goods Provision Index (bgi_pgpi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bgi_pgpi

Original tag: bgi_pgpi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Public goods are goods and services from which citizens of a state cannot be excluded... We distinguish between three types of public goods: social public goods, economic public goods and environmental public goods.

2.20.3.126 Societal Accountability Sub-index (bgi_sas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bgi_sas

Original tag: bgi_sas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Societal (diagonal) accountability captures the extent to which civil society organizations and the media are able to hold the government accountable. The assumption is that informal mechanisms such as street-level mobilization and investigative journalism can increase institutional and electoral accountability.

2.20.3.127 State Capacity Index (bgi_sci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bgi_sci

Original tag: bgi_sci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

State capacity is the ability of the state to mobilize resources, enforce laws, and administer calls for collective action.

2.20.3.128 Social Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_spgs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bgi_spgs

Original tag: bgi_spgs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Social public goods are public goods that enable the population to live a healthy life and to acquire a basic education.

2.20.4 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.

2.20.4.1 Law: the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed (aii_q01)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q01

Original tag: aii_q01

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.2 Practice: the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed (aii_q02)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q02

Original tag: aii_q02

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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 the autonomy to interpret and review existing laws, legislation, and policies, 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 the autonomy to interpret and review existing laws, legislation and policies, 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).

2.20.4.3 Practice: national-level judges support the independence of judiciary (aii_q03)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q03

Original tag: aii_q03

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 3. In practice, national-level judge 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 the 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.

2.20.4.4 Practice: national-level judges give reasons for their decisions (aii_q04)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q04

Original tag: aii_q04

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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 request.

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.

2.20.4.5 Law: there is a supreme audit institution (aii_q05)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q05

Original tag: aii_q05

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.6 Law: the independence of supreme audit institution is guaranteed (aii_q06)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q06

Original tag: aii_q06

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.7 Practice: the independence of supreme audit institution is guaranteed (aii_q07)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q07

Original tag: aii_q07

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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 the 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.

2.20.4.8 Law: there are indep. bodies to investigate cases of pubsec. corruption (aii_q11)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q11

Original tag: aii_q11

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.9 Practice: corruption allegations are investigated by independent body (aii_q12)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q12

Original tag: aii_q12

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.10 Practice: bodies investigating pubsector corruption allegations are effective (aii_q13)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q13

Original tag: aii_q13

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.11 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.12 Practice: head of state and gov. can be investigated and prosecuted while in office (aii_q16)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q16

Original tag: aii_q16

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.13 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.14 Practice: mechanisms for citizens to report police misconduct/abuse are effect. (aii_q18)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q18

Original tag: aii_q18

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.15 Law: independence of agencies that organize and monitor elections is guaranteed (aii_q19)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q19

Original tag: aii_q19

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.16 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.17 Practice: companies guilty of violations cannot participate in future bids (aii_q28)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q28

Original tag: aii_q28

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.18 Law: civil servants who report corruption cases are protected (aii_q36)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q36

Original tag: aii_q36

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.19 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.20 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.21 Rule of law sub-index (aii_rol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_rol

Original tag: aii_rol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.4.22 Civil Rights (bti_cr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_cr

Original tag: bti_cr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these rights? From 1 to 10.

1. Civil rights are not guaranteed, and are 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.

2.20.4.23 Freedom of Expression (bti_foe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_foe

Original tag: bti_foe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent can citizens, organizations, and the mass media express opinions freely? From 1 to 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.

2.20.4.24 Independent Judiciary (bti_ij)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ij

Original tag: bti_ij

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent does an independent judiciary exist? From 1 to 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.

2.20.4.25 Prosecution of Office Abuse (bti_poa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_poa

Original tag: bti_poa

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent are public officeholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or penalized? From 1 to 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.

2.20.4.26 Rule of Law (bti_rol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_rol

Original tag: bti_rol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

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?'.

2.20.4.27 Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution (ccp_buildsoc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_buildsoc

Original tag: ccp_buildsoc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

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

2.20.4.28 Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_equal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_equal

Original tag: ccp_equal

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution refer to equality before the law, the equal rights of men, or non-discrimination?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

2.20.4.29 Human Rights Commission Present in Constitution (ccp_hr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_hr

Original tag: ccp_hr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution contain provisions for a human rights commission?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

2.20.4.30 Right to View Government Documents in Constitution (ccp_infoacc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_infoacc

Original tag: ccp_infoacc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution provide for an individual the right to view government files or documents under at least some conditions?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

2.20.4.31 Status of Slavery in Constitution (ccp_slave)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_slave
Original tag: ccp_slave
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)
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)

90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law

96. Other

98. Not specified

2.20.4.32 Right to Strike in Constitution (ccp_strike)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_strike
Original tag: ccp_strike
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)
Description:
Does the constitution provide for the right to strike?

1. Yes

2. Yes, but with limitations

3. No

96. Other

2.20.4.33 New Constitutional System (ccp_syst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_syst

Original tag: ccp_syst

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Identifies new constitutional systems.

2.20.4.34 Year in which the Constitutional System was Promulgated (ccp_systyear)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_systyear

Original tag: ccp_systyear

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Year in which the constitutional system was promulgated.

2.20.4.35 Prevalence of Enforced Disappearance (ciri_disap)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_disap

Original tag: ciri_disap

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

Disappearances are cases in which 1) people have disappeared, 2) agents of the state are likely responsible, and 3) political motivation is likely. In most instances, disappearances occur because of a victim's political involvement or knowledge of information sensitive to authorities. Often, victimsare referred to by governments as "terrorists," and labeled a threat to national security. Knowledgeof the whereabouts of the disappeared is, by definition, not public knowledge. However, it istypically known by whom they were taken and under what circumstances. Cases where people disappear for a period of time and then later reappear are also to be counted, so long as the initial disappearance occurs in the year you are scoring. In many instances, victims are taken under false pretense, such as having been taken away for questioning due to suspicion of some political action that is in opposition to the government. There are some cases of persons that are held under the circumstance of "clandestine detention." These are prisoners that are known to be in custody but their whereabouts are not known. Since the whereabouts of clandestine detainees are not known, they should be counted among the disappeared.

Scoring Scheme:

Disappearances:

(0) Have occurred frequently

(1) Have occurred occasionally

(2) Have not occurred / Unreported

2.20.4.36 Freedom of Domestic Movement (ciri_dommov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_dommov

Original tag: ciri_dommov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

The freedom to travel within one's country is a right. There are governments that do not allow citizens to travel within their own country of birth or that restrict the movement of certain groups for reasons based on political views or activities, religious beliefs, ethnicity, marital status, and gender. For example, some countries strictly curtail the freedom of movement of oppositional political leaders, ethnic minorities, religious leaders, human rights activists or monitors, and journalists. This may take many forms, including government-imposed internal exile and/or intentional bureaucratic/administrative delays to freedom of movement after a prison term has ended. Some countries strictly monitor all or nearly all citizens' internal movements, and citizens are required to notify local officials of their whereabouts or must get their permission to move. In some countries, citizens must carry national identity cards, travel or work permits, or internal passports for any movement outside their immediate village, neighborhood, or province. Some countries use issuance of these cards to restrict movement within the country. Some governments use forced internal resettlement to relocate large numbers of citizens without their consent. Some governments also impose curfew laws and military checkpoints on domestic travel during times of military or civil conflict.

Scoring Scheme:

Domestic travel is:

(0) Severely Restricted

(1) Somewhat Restricted

(2) Unrestricted

2.20.4.37 Independence of the Judiciary (ciri_injud)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_injud

Original tag: ciri_injud

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

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

Important questions to consider include:

- Are judges safe from removal by other government officials?

- Can actions of other government branches be challenged in the courts?

- Are court hearings public?

- Are judicial officials generally free from corruption and intimidation?

- Are case outcomes protected from governmental interference?

Scoring Scheme:

As an institution, the judiciary is:

(0) Not Independent

(1) Partially Independent

(2) Generally Independent

2.20.4.38 Extrajudicial Killing (ciri_kill)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_kill
Original tag: ciri_kill
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)
Description:

Extrajudicial killings are killings by government officials without due process of law. They include

murders by private groups if instigated by a 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. Deaths resulting from torture

should be counted, as these deaths occurred while the prisoners were in the custody of the government

or its agents. Deaths from military hazing also count.

In most cases, the USSD reports indicate cases of political killings by explicitly referring to these killings as "political." A victim of a politically motivated killing is someone who was killed by a government or its agents as a result of his or her involvement in political activities or for supporting (implicitly or explicitly) the political actions of opposition movements against the existing government.

While they may be the result of different motives, both extrajudicial killings and political killings are

to be treated identically for the purposes of scoring.

NOTE: Beginning in 2001, the USSD replaced "Political and Other Extrajudicial Killings" with

"Arbitrary or Unlawful Deprivation of Life" as the title of this section in their Human Rights Reports

(released March 2002).

Scoring Scheme:

Political or Extrajudicial Killings are:

(0) Practiced frequently

(1) Practiced occasionally

(2) Have not occurred / unreported

(Original variable name: Political and other extrajudicial killings/arbitrary or unlawful deprivation of life)

2.20.4.39 Physical Integrity Rights (ciri_physint)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_physint

Original tag: ciri_physint

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

Physical Integrity Rights is an additive index of the following variables: Disappearance + Extrajudicial Killing + Political Imprisonment + Torture.

The index ranges from 0-8. Higher values indicate greater levels of human rights respect

2.20.4.40 Political Imprisonment (ciri_polpris)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_polpris

Original tag: ciri_polpris

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

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. Sometimes reports refer to "prisoners of conscience"; someone who was imprisoned because of his or her beliefs. Prisoners of conscience include those who are imprisoned due to their political and/or religious beliefs or practices. Reports sometimes make distinctions between political prisoners and prisoners of conscience, but for our purposes they are the same. Be aware that in many instances political prisoners are classified as terrorists and threats to national security by governments, which routinely apply the label 'terrorist' to all opposition movements.

Scoring Scheme:

Are people imprisoned because of their political, religious, or other beliefs?

(0) Yes, and many

(1) Yes, but few

(2) None / None Reported

2.20.4.41 Freedom of Speech and Press (ciri_speech)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_speech

Original tag: ciri_speech

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

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 also be in the form of the arts or

music. Censorship denies citizens freedom of speech and limits or prevents the media (print, online, or broadcast) from expressing views challenging the policies of the existing government. In many instances where this right is being violated, the government owns and operates all forms of press and media.

Scoring Scheme:

Government censorship and/or ownership of the media (including radio, TV, Internet, and/or

domestic news agencies) is:

(0) Complete

(1) Some

(2) None

2.20.4.42 Prevalence of Torture by Government Authorities (ciri_tort)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_tort

Original tag: ciri_tort

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

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. This includes the use of physical and other force by police and prison guards – including rape and beatings – as well as deaths

in custody due to tangible negligence by government officials. Torture can be anything from simple beatings to other practices such as waterboarding, rape, or administering shock or electrocution as a

means of getting information or a forced confession. Torture also takes into account intentional mental abuse of those in custody. Military hazing also counts as torture.

Scoring Scheme:

Torture is:

(0) Practiced frequently

(1) Practiced occasionally

(2) Not practiced / Unreported

2.20.4.43 Trust in Legal System (ess_trlegal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_trlegal

Original tag: ess_trlegal

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

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.

2.20.4.44 Trust in Police (ess_trpolice)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_trpolice

Original tag: ess_trpolice

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

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.

2.20.4.45 Patent applications to the EPO, Puschasing Power Standard per inhabitant (eu_sctppspop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctppspop

Original tag: eu_sctppspop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Patent applications to the EPO, Purchasing Power Standard per inhabitant

2.20.4.46 Associational and Organizational Rights (fh_aor)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_aor

Original tag: fh_aor

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

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).

2.20.4.47 Civil Liberties (fh_cl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_cl

Original tag: fh_cl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

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).

2.20.4.48 Freedom of Expression and Belief (fh_feb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_feb

Original tag: fh_feb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

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).

2.20.4.49 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights (fh_pair)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_pair

Original tag: fh_pair

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

Description:
Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights - The variable evaluates the extent of state control over travel, choice of residence, employment or institutions 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).

2.20.4.50 Rule of Law (fh_rol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_rol

Original tag: fh_rol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

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).

2.20.4.51 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.20.4.52 Minority Shareholder Rights (gc_shr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gc_shr

Original tag: gc_shr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Guillen & Capron (2016)

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

2.20.4.53 Independent Judiciary (h_j)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_j

Original tag: h_j

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation:

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 \ amp; Order.

2.20.4.54 Appointments/Elections to Constitutional Court (iaep_aecc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_aecc

Original tag: iaep_aecc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.4.55 Appointment for Life to Constitutional Court (iaep_alcc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_alcc

Original tag: iaep_alcc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:

Are members of the court appointed for life?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.4.56 Constitutional Court (iaep_cc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_cc

Original tag: iaep_cc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.4.57 Constitutional Court Rules on Executive Actions (iaep_ccrea)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ccrea

Original tag: iaep_ccrea
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
Can the court can rule on executive actions?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.4.58 Constitutional Court Rules on Legislative Actions (iaep_ccrla)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ccrla
Original tag: iaep_ccrla
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
Can the court can rule on legislative actions?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.4.59 The Age of the Constitution (years) (iaep_const)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_const
Original tag: iaep_const
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
How long has the current constitution existed (years since the constitution was established)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.4.60 The Time the Constitution has been in Effect (years) (iaep_constin)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_constin
Original tag: iaep_constin
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
How long has the current constitution been in effect (in years)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.4.61 The Time since the Last Amendment of Constitution (years) (iaep_constlam)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_constlam
Original tag: iaep_constlam
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
How many years since the last amendment (in years)?

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.4.62 Removal of Members of Constitutional Court (iaep_rmcc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_rmcc
Original tag: iaep_rmcc
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
Can members of this court (see iaep_cc) be removed?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.4.63 Who Removes Members of Constitutional Court (iaep_wrmcc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_wrmcc

Original tag: iaep_wrmcc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.4.64 Rights Score (iiag_rig)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_rig

Original tag: iiag_rig

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

Description:

Rights is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights amp; Inclusion category score. It consists of five indicators from six data sources.

2.20.4.65 Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages) (kun_legabs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_legabs

Original tag: kun_legabs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)

Description:

Absolute legal institutional quality (simple averages).

2.20.4.66 Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_legrel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_legrel

Original tag: kun_legrel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)

Description:

Legal institutional quality (relative factor scores).

2.20.4.67 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqrleg_all)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_wiqrleg_all

Original tag: kun_wiqrleg_all

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)

Description:

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

2.20.4.68 Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqrleg_full)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_wiqrleg_full

Original tag: kun_wiqrleg_full

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)

Description:

Legal World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

2.20.4.69 Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (sgi_qdcr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_qdcr

Original tag: sgi_qdcr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

Robust Democracy: Civil Rights and Political Liberties (Civil Rights, Political Liberties, Non-discrimination).

2.20.4.70 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law (sgi_qdrl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_qdrl

Original tag: sgi_qdrl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

Robust Democracy: Rule of Law (Legal Certainty, Judicial Review, Appointment of Justices, Corruption Prevention).

2.20.4.71 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention (sgi_qdrlc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_qdrlc

Original tag: sgi_qdrlc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

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.

2.20.4.72 Judicial corruption decision (vdem_jucorrdc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_jucorrdc

Original tag: vdem_jucorrdc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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?

Responses:

0: Always.

1: Usually.

2: About half of the time.

3: Not usually.

4: Never.

2.20.4.73 Rule of Law, Estimate (wbgi_rle)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_rle

Original tag: wbgi_rle

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

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.

2.20.4.74 Rule of Law, Number of Sources (wbgi_rln)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_rln

Original tag: wbgi_rln

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Rule of Law - Number of Sources.

2.20.4.75 Rule of Law, Standard Error (wbgi_rls)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_rls

Original tag: wbgi_rls

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Rule of Law - Standard Errors.

2.20.4.76 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people) (wdi_homicides)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_homicides

Original tag: wdi_homicides

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.4.77 Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female) (wdi_homicidesf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_homicidesf

Original tag: wdi_homicidesf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.4.78 Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male) (wdi_homicidesm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_homicidesm

Original tag: wdi_homicidesm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.4.79 CPIA property rights and rule-based governance rating (wdi_prrbgr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_prrbgr

Original tag: wdi_prrbgr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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 (1=low to 6=high).

2.20.4.80 Homicide Rate, Female (who_homf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_homf

Original tag: who_homf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Female

2.20.4.81 Homicide Rate, Male (who_homm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_homm

Original tag: who_homm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Male

2.20.4.82 Homicide Rate, Total (who_homt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_homt

Original tag: who_homt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Homicide Rate, Estimates of rates of homicides per 100 000 population, Total

2.20.4.83 Absence of Corruption (wjp_abs_cor)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_abs_cor

Original tag: wjp_abs_cor

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Absence of Corruption, Factor 2 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures the absence of corruption in government. The factor considers three forms of corruption: bribery, improper influence by public or private interests, and misappropriation of public funds or other resources. These three forms of corruption are examined with respect to government officers in the executive branch, the judiciary, the military, police, and the legislature.

2.20.4.84 ADRs are Accessible, Impartial, and Effective (wjp_adr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_adr

Original tag: wjp_adr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are accessible, impartial, and effective. The variable measures if the ADRs are affordable, efficient, enforceable, and free of corruption.

2.20.4.85 Civil Justice (wjp_civ_just)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_civ_just

Original tag: wjp_civ_just

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Civil Justice, Factor 7 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures whether ordinary people can resolve their grievances peacefully and effectively through the civil justice system. It measures whether civil justice systems are accessible and affordable as well as free of discrimination, corruption, and improper influence by public officials. It examines whether court proceedings are conducted without unreasonable delays and whether decisions are enforced effectively. It also measures the accessibility, impartiality, and effectiveness of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

2.20.4.86 Civil Justice is Free of Corruption (wjp_cj_cor)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_cj_cor

Original tag: wjp_cj_cor

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Civil justice is free of corruption measures whether the civil justice system is free of bribery and improper influence by private interests.

2.20.4.87 Civil Justice is not Subject to Unreasonable Delays (wjp_cj_delay)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_cj_delay

Original tag: wjp_cj_delay

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Civil justice is not subject to unreasonable delays measures whether civil justice proceedings are conducted and judgments are produced in a timely manner without unreasonable delay.

2.20.4.88 Civil Justice is Free of Discrimination (wjp_cj_discr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_cj_discr

Original tag: wjp_cj_discr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Civil justice is free of discrimination measures whether the civil justice system discriminates in practice based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

2.20.4.89 Civil Justice is Effectively Enforced (wjp_cj_ef_enf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_cj_ef_enf

Original tag: wjp_cj_ef_enf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Civil justice is effectively enforced measures the effectiveness and timeliness of the enforcement of civil justice decisions and judgments in practice.

2.20.4.90 Civil Justice is Free of Improper Government Influence (wjp_cj_fr_govin)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_cj_fr_govin

Original tag: wjp_cj_fr_govin

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Civil justice is free of improper government influence measures whether the civil justice system is free of improper government or political influence.

2.20.4.91 Criminal Justice (wjp_crim_jus)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_crim_jus

Original tag: wjp_crim_jus

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Criminal Justice, Factor 8 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, evaluates a country's criminal justice system. An effective criminal justice system is a key aspect of the rule of law, as it constitutes the conventional mechanism to redress grievances and bring action against individuals for offenses against society. An assessment of the delivery of criminal justice should take into consideration the entire system, including the police, lawyers, prosecutors, judges, and prison officers.

2.20.4.92 Criminal System is Free of Corruption (wjp_crsys_cor)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_crsys_cor

Original tag: wjp_crsys_cor

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

This variable measures whether the police, prosecutors, and judges are free of bribery and improper influence from criminal organizations.

2.20.4.93 Criminal System is Impartial (wjp_crsys_discr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_crsys_discr

Original tag: wjp_crsys_discr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

This variable measures whether the police and criminal judges are impartial and whether they discriminate in practice based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

2.20.4.94 Criminal System is Free of Improper Government Influence (wjp_crsys_govinfl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_crsys_govinfl

Original tag: wjp_crsys_govinfl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Criminal system is free of improper government influence measures whether the criminal justice system is independent from government or political influence.

2.20.4.95 Executive Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain (wjp_exec_br)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_exec_br

Original tag: wjp_exec_br

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain variable measures the prevalence of bribery, informal payments, and other inducements in the delivery of public services and the enforcement of regulations. It also measures whether government procurement and public works contracts are awarded through an open and competitive bidding process, and whether government officials at various levels of the executive branch refrain from embezzling public funds.

2.20.4.96 Fundamental Rights (wjp_fund_right)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_fund_right

Original tag: wjp_fund_right

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Fundamental Rights, Factor 4 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, recognizes that a system of positive law that fails to respect core human rights established under international law is at best "rule by law," and does not deserve to be called a rule of law system. Since there are many other indices that address human rights, and because it would be impossible for the Index to assess adherence to the full range of rights, this factor focuses on a relatively modest menu of rights that are firmly established under the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and are most closely related to rule of law concerns.

2.20.4.97 Government Officials Sanctioned for Misconduct (wjp_gov_of_mis)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_gov_of_mis

Original tag: wjp_gov_of_mis

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

The variable measures whether government officials in the executive, legislature, judiciary, and police are investigated, prosecuted, and punished for official misconduct and other violations.

2.20.4.98 Constraints on Government Powers (wjp_gov_pow)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_gov_pow

Original tag: wjp_gov_pow

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Constraints on Government Powers, Factor 1 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures the extent to which those who govern are bound by law. It comprises the means, both constitutional and institutional, by which the powers of the government and its officials and agents are limited and held accountable under the law. It also includes non-governmental checks on the government's power, such as a free and independent press.

2.20.4.99 Government Powers Limited by Auditing and Review (wjp_gov_pow_aud)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_gov_pow_aud

Original tag: wjp_gov_pow_aud

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Government powers limited by auditing and review measures whether comptrollers or auditors, as well as national human rights ombudsman agencies, have sufficient independence and the ability to exercise effective checks on and oversight of the government.

2.20.4.100 Government Powers Limited by the Judiciary (wjp_gov_pow_jud)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_gov_pow_jud

Original tag: wjp_gov_pow_jud

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Government powers limited by the judiciary measures whether the judiciary has the independence and the ability in practice to exercise effective checks on the government.

2.20.4.101 Government Powers Limited by the Legislature (wjp_gov_pow_leg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_gov_pow_leg

Original tag: wjp_gov_pow_leg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Government powers limited by the legislature measure whether legislative bodies have the ability in practice to exercise effective checks on and oversight of the government.

2.20.4.102 Government Powers is Subject to Non-Gov. Checks (wjp_gov_pow_ngov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_gov_pow_ngov

Original tag: wjp_gov_pow_ngov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

This variable measures whether an independent media, civil society organizations, political parties, and individuals are free to report and comment on government policies without fear of retaliation.

2.20.4.103 Judicial Branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain (wjp_jud_br)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_jud_br

Original tag: wjp_jud_br

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain measures whether judges and judicial officials refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform duties or expedite processes, and whether the judiciary and judicial rulings are free of improper influence by the government, private interests, and criminal organizations.

2.20.4.104 Legislative branch do not use Public Office for Private Gain (wjp_leg_br)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_leg_br

Original tag: wjp_leg_br

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Legislative branch do not use public office for private gain measures whether members of the legislature refrain from soliciting or accepting bribes or other inducements in exchange for political favors or favorable votes on legislation.

2.20.4.105 Open Government (wjp_op_gov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_op_gov

Original tag: wjp_op_gov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Open Government, Factor 3 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures the openness of government defined by the extent to which a government shares information, empowers people with tools to hold the government accountable, and fosters citizen participation in public policy deliberations. This factor measures whether basic laws and information on legal rights are publicized and evaluates the quality of information published by the government.

2.20.4.106 Order and Security (wjp_ord_secur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_ord_secur

Original tag: wjp_ord_secur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Order and Security, Factor 5 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures how well a society ensures the security of persons and property. Security is one of the defining aspects of any rule of law society and is a fundamental function of the state. It is also a precondition for the realization of the rights and freedoms that the rule of law seeks to advance.

2.20.4.107 WJP Rule of Law Index: Overall Score (wjp_overall)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_overall

Original tag: wjp_overall

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

The WJP Rule of Law Index calculates scores and rankings for eight factors and 44 sub-factors. The Index team constructed the final scores using a five-step process. They codified the questionnaire items as numeric values; produced raw country scores by aggregating the responses from several individuals(experts and/or the general public); normalized the raw scores; aggregated the normalized scores into sub-factors and factors

using simple averages; and produced the normalized scores, which are rounded to two decimal points, and the

final rankings.

2.20.4.108 Police and the Military do not use Public Office for Private Gain (wjp_pol_mil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_pol_mil

Original tag: wjp_pol_mil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain measures whether police officers and criminal investigators refrain from soliciting and accepting bribes to perform basic police services or to investigate crimes, and whether government officials in the police and the military are free of improper influence by private interests or criminal organizations.

2.20.4.109 Access and Afford Civil Justice (wjp_ppl_civ_jus)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_ppl_civ_jus

Original tag: wjp_ppl_civ_jus

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

People can access and afford civil justice measures the accessibility and affordability of civil courts, including whether people are aware of available remedies; can access and afford legal advice and representation; and can access the court system without incurring unreasonable fees, encountering unreasonable procedural hurdles, or experiencing physical or linguistic barriers.

2.20.4.110 Effective Regulatory Enforcement (wjp_regul_enforc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_regul_enforc

Original tag: wjp_regul_enforc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

Regulatory Enforcement, Factor 6 of the WJP Rule of Law Index, measures the extent to which regulations are fairly and effectively implemented and enforced. Regulations, both legal and administrative, structure behaviors within and outside of the government. This factor does not assess which activities a government chooses to regulate, nor does it consider how much regulation of a particular activity is appropriate. Rather, it examines how regulations are implemented and enforced.

2.20.4.111 Transition of Power is Subject to the Law (wjp_trans_pow)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_trans_pow

Original tag: wjp_trans_pow

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Description:

The variable measures whether government officials are elected or appointed in accordance with the rules and procedures set forth in the constitution. Where elections take place, it also measures the integrity of the electoral process, including access to the ballot, the absence of intimidation, and public scrutiny of election results.

2.20.4.112 Confidence: Justice System/Courts (wvs_confjs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confjs

Original tag: wvs_confjs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.20.4.113 Confidence: The Police (wvs_confpol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confpol

Original tag: wvs_confpol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.20.5 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.

2.20.5.1 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.5.2 Practice: media organizations disclose their owner's identities to the public (aii_q52)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q52

Original tag: aii_q52

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.5.3 Practice: journalists and editors adhere to professional practices in reporting (aii_q53)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q53

Original tag: aii_q53

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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 the 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.

2.20.5.4 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.5.5 Practice: the government does not promote the media's self-censorship (aii_q55)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q55

Original tag: aii_q55

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.).

2.20.5.6 Practice: ministries and autonomous agencies have websites (aii_q58)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q58

Original tag: aii_q58

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.5.7 Practice: the public services regulatory agencies have websites (aii_q59)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q59

Original tag: aii_q59

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.5.8 Telecommunication Infrastructure Index (egov_tii)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_egov_tii

Original tag: egov_tii

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2022)

Description:

The Telecommunication Infrastructure Index is an arithmetic average composite of four indicators:

(i)estimated internet users per 100 inhabitants;

(ii)number of mobile subscribers per 100 inhabitants;

(iii)active mobile-broadband subscription; and

(iv)number of fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants.

The International Telecommunication Union is the primary source of data in each case. Data for each component was extracted from the ITU source.

2.20.5.9 Freedom on the Net: Limits on content (fhn_fotnloc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhn_fotnloc

Original tag: fhn_fotnloc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Allie Funk and Kian Vesteinsson and Grant Baker (n.d.)

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.

Please note that the values have changed from previous versions of QoG data given that Freedom House now provides a document with the vlaues for all years and these are different for the first years of the score.

2.20.5.10 Freedom on the Net: Obstacles to Access (fhn_fotnota)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhn_fotnota

Original tag: fhn_fotnota

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Allie Funk and Kian Vesteinsson and Grant Baker (n.d.)

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.

Please note that the values have changed from previous versions of QoG data given that Freedom House now provides a document with the vlaues for all years and these are different for the first years of the score.

2.20.5.11 Freedom on the Net: Score (fhn_fotnsc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhn_fotnsc

Original tag: fhn_fotnsc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Allie Funk and Kian Vesteinsson and Grant Baker (n.d.)

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.

Please note that the values have changed from previous versions of QoG data given that Freedom House now provides a document with the vlaues for all years and these are different for the first years of the score.

2.20.5.12 Freedom on the Net: Status (fhn_fotnst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhn_fotnst

Original tag: fhn_fotnst

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Allie Funk and Kian Vesteinsson and Grant Baker (n.d.)

Description:

Freedom on the Net, Status:

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

2.20.5.13 Freedom on the Net: Violation of Users' rights (fhn_fotnvur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhn_fotnvur

Original tag: fhn_fotnvur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Allie Funk and Kian Vesteinsson and Grant Baker (n.d.)

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.

Please note that the values have changed from previous versions of QoG data given that Freedom House now provides a document with the vlaues for all years and these are different for the first years of the score.

2.20.5.14 Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcei5)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mcei5

Original tag: fhp_mcei5

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.20.5.15 Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mceib3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mceib3

Original tag: fhp_mceib3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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 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 impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

2.20.5.16 Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mceib4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mceib4

Original tag: fhp_mceib4

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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 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 impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

2.20.5.17 Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mceip3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mceip3

Original tag: fhp_mceip3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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 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 impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

2.20.5.18 Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mceip4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mceip4

Original tag: fhp_mceip4

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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 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 impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

2.20.5.19 Laws and Regulations that Influence Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mclr5)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mclr5

Original tag: fhp_mclr5

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.20.5.20 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mclrb3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mclrb3

Original tag: fhp_mclrb3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.20.5.21 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mclrb4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mclrb4

Original tag: fhp_mclrb4

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.20.5.22 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Print Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mclrp3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mclrp3

Original tag: fhp_mclrp3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.20.5.23 Laws and Regulations that Influence the Print Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mclrp4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mclrp4

Original tag: fhp_mclrp4

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.20.5.24 Political pressures and controls on media content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcpp5)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mcpp5

Original tag: fhp_mcpp5

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.20.5.25 Political Pressures and Controls on Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mcppb3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mcppb3

Original tag: fhp_mcppb3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.20.5.26 Political Pressures and Controls on Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mcppb4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mcppb4

Original tag: fhp_mcppb4

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.20.5.27 Political Pressures and Controls on Print Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mcppp3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mcppp3

Original tag: fhp_mcppp3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.20.5.28 Political Pressures and Controls on Print Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mcppp4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mcppp4

Original tag: fhp_mcppp4

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.20.5.29 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-1995) (fhp_rab3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_rab3

Original tag: fhp_rab3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.20.5.30 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1996-2000) (fhp_rab4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_rab4

Original tag: fhp_rab4

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.20.5.31 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-1995) (fhp_rap3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_rap3

Original tag: fhp_rap3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.20.5.32 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1996-2000) (fhp_rap4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_rap4

Original tag: fhp_rap4

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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.

2.20.5.33 Freedom of the Press, Score (1993-1995) (fhp_score3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_score3

Original tag: fhp_score3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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).

2.20.5.34 Freedom of the Press, Score (1996-2000) (fhp_score4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_score4

Original tag: fhp_score4

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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).

2.20.5.35 Freedom of the Press, Score (2001-2016) (fhp_score5)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_score5

Original tag: fhp_score5

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

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).

2.20.5.36 Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-1992) (fhp_status2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_status2
Original tag: fhp_status2
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)
Description:
Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-1992):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

2.20.5.37 Freedom of the Press, Status (1993-1995) (fhp_status3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_status3
Original tag: fhp_status3
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)
Description:
Freedom of the Press, Status (1993-1995):

1. Free
2. Partly Free
3. Not Free

2.20.5.38 Freedom of the Press, Status (1996-2000) (fhp_status4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_status4
Original tag: fhp_status4
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)
Description:
Freedom of the Press, Status (1996-2000):

1. Free

2. Partly Free

3. Not Free

2.20.5.39 Freedom of the Press, Status (2001-2016) (fhp_status5)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_status5
Original tag: fhp_status5
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)
Description:
Freedom of the Press, Status (1988-2016):

1. Free

2. Partly Free

3. Not Free

2.20.5.40 Freedom of Broadcast Media, Status (1979-1987) (fhp_statusb1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_statusb1
Original tag: fhp_statusb1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)
Description:
Freedom of Print Media, Status (1979-1987):

1. Free

2. Partly Free

3. Not Free

2.20.5.41 Freedom of Print Media, Status (1979-1987) (fhp_statusp1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_statusp1
Original tag: fhp_statusp1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)
Description:
Freedom of Broadcast Media, Status (1979-1987):

1. Free

2. Partly Free

3. Not Free

2.20.5.42 Press Freedom Index: Economic Context Component (rsf_eci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_rsf_eci

Original tag: rsf_eci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Reporters sans frontières (2024)

Description:

Economic context component of Press Freedom Index. Questions asked for the economic context component aim to evaluate:

- economic constraints linked to governmental policies (including the difficulty of creating a news media outlet, favouritism in the allocation of state subsidies, and corruption);

- economic constraints linked to non-state actors (advertisers and commercial partners);

- economic constraints linked to media owners seeking to promote or defend their business interests.

A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

2.20.5.43 Press Freedom Index: Legal Context Component (rsf_lci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_rsf_lci

Original tag: rsf_lci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Legal context component of Press Freedom Index. Questions asked for the legal context component concern the legislative and regulatory environment for journalists, in particular:

- the degree to which journalists and media are free to work without censorship or judicial sanctions, or excessive restrictions on their freedom of expression;

- the ability to access information without discrimination between journalists, and the ability to protect sources;

- the presence or absence of impunity for those responsible for acts of violence against journalists.

A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

2.20.5.44 Press Freedom Index: Political Context Component (rsf_pci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_rsf_pci

Original tag: rsf_pci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Reporters sans frontières (2024)

Description:

Political context component of Press Freedom Index. Questions asked for political context component aim to evaluate:

- the degree of support and respect for media autonomy vis-à-vis political pressure from the state or from other political actors;

- the level of acceptance of a variety of journalistic approaches satisfying professional standards, including politically aligned approaches and independent approaches;

- the degree of support for the media in their role of holding politicians and government to account in the public interest.

A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

2.20.5.45 Press Freedom Index (rsf_pfi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_rsf_pfi

Original tag: rsf_pfi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Reporters sans frontières (2024)

Description:

Press Freedom Index, using the methodology of the 2022 report. 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: Higher scores indicate that country has more press freedom.

2.20.5.46 Press Freedom Index (methodology for 2002-2012) (rsf_pfi0212)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_rsf_pfi0212

Original tag: rsf_pfi0212

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Reporters sans frontières (2024)

Description:

The Press Freedom Index was calculated using the methodology used in RSF 2002-2012 reports. 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: Press Freedom Index for 2002-2012 is reversely ordered, which means countries with less press freedom got higher scores.

Except for 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 could be assigned to countries with more press freedom. We have decided to leave the data as is.

2.20.5.47 Press Freedom Index (methodology for 2013-2021) (rsf_pfi1321)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_rsf_pfi1321

Original tag: rsf_pfi1321

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Reporters sans frontières (2024)

Description:

Press Freedom Index, calculated with the methodology used in RSF 2013-2021 reports. 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: Higher scores indicate that country has more press freedom.

2.20.5.48 Press Freedom Index: Sociocultural Context Component (rsf_sci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_rsf_sci

Original tag: rsf_sci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Reporters sans frontières (2024)

Description:

Sociocultural context component of Press Freedom Index. Questions asked for sociocultural context component aim to evaluate:

- social constraints resulting from denigration and attacks on the press based on such issues as gender, class, ethnicity and religion;

- cultural constraints, including pressure on journalists to not question certain bastions of power or influence or not cover certain issues because it would run counter to the prevailing culture in the country or territory.

A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

2.20.5.49 Robust Democracy: Access to Information (sgi_qdai)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_qdai

Original tag: sgi_qdai

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

Robust Democracy: Access to Information (Media Freedom, Media Pluralism, Access to Government Information).

2.20.5.50 Media corrupt (vdem_mecorrpt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_mecorrpt

Original tag: vdem_mecorrpt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Description:

Media corrupt

Question: Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage?

Responses:

0: The media are so closely directed by the government that any such payments would be

either unnecessary to ensure pro-government coverage or ineffective in producing

anti-government coverage.

1: Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters routinely alter news coverage in exchange for payments.

2: It is common, but not routine, for journalists, publishers, and broadcasters to alter news coverage in exchange for payments.

3: It is not normal for journalists, publishers, and broadcasters to alter news coverage in exchange for payments, but it happens occasionally, without anyone being punished.

4: Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters rarely alter news coverage in exchange for payments, and if it becomes known, someone is punished for it.

2.20.5.51 Confidence: The Press (wvs_confpr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confpr
Original tag: wvs_confpr
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
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

2.20.5.52 Confidence: Television (wvs_conftv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_conftv
Original tag: wvs_conftv
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
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

2.20.6 Political System

This category includes variables describing the rules of the political system (presidential or parliamentary system), the chief executive (years in office), regime type, stability (age of present regime), and checks and balances as well as aspects of federalism.

2.20.6.1 Practice: significant public expenditure receives legislative approval yearly (aii_q31)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q31

Original tag: aii_q31

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.6.2 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.6.3 Practice: a legislative committee exercises oversight of public funds (aii_q34)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q34

Original tag: aii_q34

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.6.4 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.6.5 Practice: citizens can access legislative processes and documents (aii_q43)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q43

Original tag: aii_q43

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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 votes, 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 votes, 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 votes, 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.

2.20.6.6 Practice: government doesn't promote the self-censorship of citizens online (aii_q56)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q56

Original tag: aii_q56

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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 citizens' 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.).

2.20.6.7 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.6.8 Official Religion (biu_offrel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_biu_offrel

Original tag: biu_offrel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Fox et al. (2018)

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

2.20.6.9 Dichotomous democracy measure (bmr_dem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bmr_dem

Original tag: bmr_dem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Boix et al. (2022)

Description:

Dichotomous democracy measure.

2.20.6.10 Number of previous democratic breakdowns (bmr_dembr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bmr_dembr

Original tag: bmr_dembr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Boix et al. (2022)

Description:

Previous number of democratic breakdowns.

2.20.6.11 Consecutive years of current regime type (bmr_demdur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bmr_demdur

Original tag: bmr_demdur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Boix et al. (2022)

Description:

Consecutive years of current regime type.

2.20.6.12 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Boix et al. (2022)

Description:

This variable adjusts the democracy index by also requiring that at least half of the adult women have the right to vote.

2.20.6.13 Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries) (bmr_demmis)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bmr_demmis

Original tag: bmr_demmis

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Boix et al. (2022)

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.

2.20.6.14 Democratic transition (bmr_demtran)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bmr_demtran

Original tag: bmr_demtran

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Boix et al. (2022)

Description:

(-1) Democratic breakdown

(0) No change

(1) Democratic transition

2.20.6.15 No. of chambers in parliament (br_chpar)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_chpar

Original tag: br_chpar

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Total number of chambers in parliament.

2.20.6.16 Is the country a colony (br_col)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_col

Original tag: br_col

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Is the country a colony? (0: No

2.20.6.17 Is the country's regime communist / socialist (br_com)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_com

Original tag: br_com

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Is the country's regime communist / socialist? (0: No 1: Yes)

2.20.6.18 Is the country in the Commonwealth (br_cw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_cw

Original tag: br_cw

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Is the country a member of the British Commonwealth? (0: No 1: Yes)

2.20.6.19 Is the country a democracy (br_dem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_dem

Original tag: br_dem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Is the country democratic or not?

Following Cheibub, Gandhi, 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)

2.20.6.20 Typology of political institutions (br_elect)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_elect

Original tag: br_elect

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Alternative democracy indicator capturing degree of multi-party competition. (0: No elections

1: Single-party elections 2: Non-democratic multi-party elections 3: Democratic elections.)

2.20.6.21 Is the president interim/temporary (br_int)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_int

Original tag: br_int

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Is the president interim / preliminary? (More than 2 presidents per year=1 Otherwise=0)

2.20.6.22 Is the country a monarchy (br_mon)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_mon

Original tag: br_mon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Is the country a hereditary monarchy? (0: No 1: Yes)

2.20.6.23 New constitution implemented (br_newconst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_newconst

Original tag: br_newconst

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Whether a new constitution was implemented (0: No 1: Yes)

2.20.6.24 Is the political system presidential (br_pres)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_pres

Original tag: br_pres

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Is the political system presidential? (0: No 1: Yes)

2.20.6.25 Did the main regime change (br_regch)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_regch

Original tag: br_regch

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

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).

2.20.6.26 Approval of Democracy (bti_aod)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_aod

Original tag: bti_aod

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:
How strong is the citizens' approval of democratic norms and procedures? From 1 to 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.

2.20.6.27 Basic Administration (bti_ba)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ba
Original tag: bti_ba
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)
Description:
To what extent do basic administrative structures exist? From 1 to 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 the 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.

2.20.6.28 Commitment to Democratic Institutions (bti_cdi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_cdi
Original tag: bti_cdi
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)
Description:
To what extent are democratic institutions accepted as legitimate by the relevant actors? From 1 to 10.

1. There are no democratic institutions as such (authoritarian regimes).

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.

2.20.6.29 Democracy Status (bti_ds)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ds

Original tag: bti_ds

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

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. From 1 to 10.

2.20.6.30 Effective Power to Govern (bti_epg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_epg

Original tag: bti_epg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

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? From 1 to 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.

2.20.6.31 International Cooperation (bti_ic)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ic

Original tag: bti_ic

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

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?'.

2.20.6.32 Level of Difficulty (bti_lod)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_lod

Original tag: bti_lod

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

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. From 1 to 10. Higher scores indicate more constraints on management.

2.20.6.33 No Interference of Religious Dogmas (bti_nird)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_nird

Original tag: bti_nird

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent are legal order and political institutions defined without interference by religious dogmas? From 1 to 10.

1. The state is theocratic. Religious dogmas define legal order and political institutions.

4. Secular and religious norms are in conflict over 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.

2.20.6.34 Political Participation (bti_pp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_pp

Original tag: bti_pp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

Political Participation: The populace decides who rules, and it has other political freedoms. From 1 to 10. Higher scores refer to better conditions of political participation and other political freedoms.

2.20.6.35 Private Property (bti_prp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_prp

Original tag: bti_prp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

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?'.

2.20.6.36 Party System (bti_ps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ps

Original tag: bti_ps

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent is there a stable and socially rooted party system able to articulate and aggregate societal interests? From 1 to 10.

1. There is no party system to articulate and aggregate societal interests.

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.

2.20.6.37 Stability of Democratic Institutions (bti_sdi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_sdi

Original tag: bti_sdi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

Stability of Democratic Institutions: Democratic institutions are capable of performing, and they are adequately accepted as legitimate. From 1 to 10.

2.20.6.38 State Identity (bti_si)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_si

Original tag: bti_si

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent do all relevant groups in society agree about citizenship and accept the nation-state as legitimate? From 1 to 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.

2.20.6.39 Separation of Powers (bti_sop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_sop

Original tag: bti_sop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)? From 1 to 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.

2.20.6.40 Stateness (bti_st)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_st

Original tag: bti_st

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

Stateness: There is clarity about the nation's existence as a state with adequately established and differentiated power structures From 1 to 10.

2.20.6.41 Component 1: Chief executive officer (cbi_cceo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_cceo

Original tag: cbi_cceo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

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).

2.20.6.42 Component 2: Objectives (cbi_cobj)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_cobj

Original tag: cbi_cobj

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

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).

2.20.6.43 Component 3: Policy formulation (cbi_cpol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cbi_cpol

Original tag: cbi_cpol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Garriga (2025)

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).

2.20.6.44 Reference in Constitution to Democracy (ccp_democ)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_democ

Original tag: ccp_democ

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution refer to 'democracy' or 'democratic'?

1. Yes

2. No

2.20.6.45 Legislative Initiative Allowed (ccp_initiat)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_initiat

Original tag: ccp_initiat

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Does the constitution provide for the ability of individuals to propose legislative initiatives?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

2.20.6.46 Reference in Constitution to Socialism (ccp_socialsm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_socialsm

Original tag: ccp_socialsm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution refer to 'socialism' or 'socialist'?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

2.20.6.47 Democracy (chga_demo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chga_demo

Original tag: chga_demo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Cheibub et al. (2010)

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

2.20.6.48 Regime Institutions (chga_hinst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chga_hinst

Original tag: chga_hinst

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Cheibub et al. (2010)

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.

2.20.6.49 Whether the autocratic regime ended in the year (chisols_autend)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_autend

Original tag: chisols_autend

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 when a particular autocratic subregime ends either in a nondemocratic country-year (chisols_auttrans coded 1) or in the first democratic year following an autocratic subregime (chisols_regtrans coded 1), 0 if no autocratic subregime ends during a nondemocratic country-year, and -9 for not applicable for all democratic country years except for the first democratic year following an autocratic subregime.

(See section 6.4 of the data manual for more details:

http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf)

2.20.6.50 Whether the autocracy type of the state changed in the year (chisols_auttrans)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_auttrans

Original tag: chisols_auttrans

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 when there is a transition from one autocratic subregime to another (e.g. a change from military to personalist or military-single-party to military) in a non-democratic country-year, 0 if there is no transition among autocratic subregimes in a non-democratic country-year, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

(See section 6.4 of the data manual for more details:

http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf)

2.20.6.51 Whether the state was democratic in the year (chisols_dem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_dem

Original tag: chisols_dem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if the country is democratic, 0 if it is non-democratic, and -88 for transition years (i.e. years that Polity codes as transition years and that the authors have not been able to categorize as democratic or non-democratic according to their coding rules).

Coding rules are available at http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf

2.20.6.52 Whether the democracy type of the state changed in the year (chisols_demtrans)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_demtrans

Original tag: chisols_demtrans

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 when there is a transition from one democratic subregime to another (e.g. a change from parliamentary to presidential) in a democratic country-year, 0 when there is no transition among democratic subregimes in a democratic country-year, and -9 for not

applicable

if the country-year is nondemocratic.

See the section 6.4 of the data manual available here:

http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf

2.20.6.53 Whether the state is a hybrid regime in the year (chisols_hybrid)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_hybrid

Original tag: chisols_hybrid

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by an autocratic hybrid regime (military-personalist, military-single-party, personalist-single-party, or military-personalist-single-party), 0 if it is a pure autocratic system, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.20.6.54 Whether the state is an indirect military regime in the year (chisols_indmil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_indmil

Original tag: chisols_indmil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by indirect military rule, 0 if it is not characterized by indirect military rule, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.20.6.55 Whether the state is a military regime in the year (chisols_mil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_mil

Original tag: chisols_mil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by a military, military-single-party, military-personalist, or military-personalist-single-party system, 0 if it is not pure military or a military hybrid, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.20.6.56 Whether the state is mixed in the year (chisols_mixed)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_mixed

Original tag: chisols_mixed

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a democratic country-year is characterized by a mixed presidential-parliamentary system, 0 if it is not mixed, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is not democratic.

2.20.6.57 Whether the state is a monarchy in the year (chisols_mon)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_mon

Original tag: chisols_mon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by a monarchy, 0 if it is not monarchical, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.20.6.58 Whether the state was not independent in the year (chisols_nonindep)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_nonindep

Original tag: chisols_nonindep

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Dummy variable that is coded 1 if the country was not independent at any point during the year according to the Correlates of War state system membership data and 0 otherwise.

2.20.6.59 Whether the state is an oligarchy (chisols_olig)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_olig

Original tag: chisols_olig

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by oligarchy, 0 if it is not characterized by oligarchy, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.20.6.60 Whether the state is not one of the other Geddes et al types (chisols_other)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_other

Original tag: chisols_other

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if the non-democratic country-year does not meet the criteria for any of the autocratic subregime type categories, 0 if it is another type of autocratic regime, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.20.6.61 Whether the state is parliamentary in the year (chisols_parl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_parl

Original tag: chisols_parl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a democratic country-year is characterized by a parliamentary system, 0 if it is not parliamentary, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is not democratic.

2.20.6.62 Whether the state is a personalist regime in the year (chisols_per)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_per

Original tag: chisols_per

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized as a personalist, military-personalist, single-party-personalist, or military-personalist-single-party system, 0 if it is not pure personalist or a personalist hybrid, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.20.6.63 Whether the state was presidential in the year (chisols_pres)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_pres

Original tag: chisols_pres

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a democratic country-year is characterized by a presidential system, 0 if it is not presidential, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is not democratic.

2.20.6.64 Whether the regime type of the state changed in the year (chisols_regtrans)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_regtrans

Original tag: chisols_regtrans

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 when there is a regime transition from democracy to autocracy or a regime transition from autocracy to democracy and 0 otherwise. (See section 6.4 of the dataset manual for more details: http://www.chisols.org/uploads/1/1/2/6/11264284/chisolsusermanualv5.0.pdf)

2.20.6.65 Number of SOLS changes in the year (chisols_solschange)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_solschange

Original tag: chisols_solschange

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

This variable codes the number of support of leadership changes in the year of reference.

This variable is equal to the count of SOLS changes during the country-year in which the new SOLS was in power for more than 30 days in a row. Coded 0 if there are no SOLS changes in the year that last more than 30 days in total. This count variable does not include minor SOLS changes nor SOLS changes that last less than 30 days.

The conceptual definition of change in the source of leader support, i.e., SOLS change, is: a case in which the subset of societal groups whose support allows a leader to retain and exercise power is different from the subset of societal groups whose support allowed the

leader's predecessor to retain and exercise power. Operationally, this required the authors first to identify who the leader of a state is and when leadership transitions occur, and then to identify the groups necessary for a leader to retain and exercise power.

2.20.6.66 Whether the state is a single-party regime in the year (chisols_sp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_sp

Original tag: chisols_sp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a non-democratic country-year is characterized by a single-party, military-single-party, single-party-personalist, or military-personalist-single-party system, 0 if it is not pure single-party or a single-party hybrid, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.20.6.67 Whether the state is characterized by warlordism in the year (chisols_warlord)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_warlord

Original tag: chisols_warlord

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

Coded 1 if a nondemocratic country-year is characterized by warlordism, 0 if it is not characterized by warlordism, and -9 for not applicable if the country-year is democratic.

2.20.6.68 Satisfaction with Democracy (cses_sd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cses_sd

Original tag: cses_sd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (www.cses.org) (2024)

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.

2.20.6.69 Accountability Transparency (diat_ati)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_diat_ati

Original tag: diat_ati

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Williams (2015)

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.

2.20.6.70 Information Transparency (diat_iti)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_diat_iti

Original tag: diat_iti

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Williams (2015)

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.

2.20.6.71 Transparency Index (diat_ti)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_diat_ti

Original tag: diat_ti

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Williams (2015)

Description:

The Transparency Index is a combined index of the Information Transparency Index and the Accountability Transparency Index.

2.20.6.72 Index of Globalization (dr_ig)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dr_ig

Original tag: dr_ig

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Dreher (2006)

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.

2.20.6.73 Political Globalization (dr_pg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dr_pg

Original tag: dr_pg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Dreher (2006)

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 the membership of international organisations and international treaties.

2.20.6.74 Online Service Index (egov_osi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_egov_osi

Original tag: egov_osi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2022)

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.

2.20.6.75 Political Pluralism and Participation (fh_ppp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_ppp

Original tag: fh_ppp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

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).

2.20.6.76 Political Rights (fh_pr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_pr

Original tag: fh_pr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

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).

2.20.6.77 Freedom Status (fh_status)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_status

Original tag: fh_status

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

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'.

2.20.6.78 Parliamentarism (gtm_parl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtm_parl

Original tag: gtm_parl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gerring et al. (2005)

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

2.20.6.79 Unitarism (gtm_unit)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtm_unit

Original tag: gtm_unit

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gerring et al. (2005)

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).

2.20.6.80 Duration of Autocratic Regime (gwf_duration)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gwf_duration

Original tag: gwf_duration

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Geddes et al. (2014)

Description:

Time-varying duration of autocratic regime up to time t.

2.20.6.81 Regime Failure (gwf_fail)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gwf_fail
Original tag: gwf_fail
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Geddes et al. (2014)
Description:
Binary indicator of autocratic regime failure.

2.20.6.82 Regime Failure - Subsequent Regime Type (gwf_failsub)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gwf_failsub
Original tag: gwf_failsub
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Geddes et al. (2014)
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

2.20.6.83 Regime Failure - Ending Type (gwf_failtype)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gwf_failtype
Original tag: gwf_failtype
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Geddes et al. (2014)
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. A new autocratic leader is selected, changes rules, and remains in power

9. State ceases to exist, ends or government fails to control most of the country's territory

2.20.6.84 Regime Failure - Level of Violence (gwf_failviolent)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gwf_failviolent
Original tag: gwf_failviolent
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Geddes et al. (2014)
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. gt;1000

2.20.6.85 Regime Type (gwf_regimetype)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gwf_regimetype
Original tag: gwf_regimetype
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Geddes et al. (2014)
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

2.20.6.86 Independent Sub-Federal Unit (h_f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_f

Original tag: h_f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation:

Description:

Dummy variable coded 1 if there are independent sub-federal units (states, provinces, regions etc.) that impose substantive constraints on national fiscal policy.

2.20.6.87 Legislative Chamber (h_l1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_l1

Original tag: h_l1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation:

Description:

Dummy variable coded 1 if there is an effective legislative chamber (based on information from Polity's Executive Constraints, p_xconst).

2.20.6.88 2nd Legislative Chamber (h_l2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_l2

Original tag: h_l2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation:

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.

2.20.6.89 Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_polcon3

Original tag: h_polcon3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation:

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.

2.20.6.90 Political Constraints Index V (h_polcon5)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_polcon5

Original tag: h_polcon5

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation:

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.

2.20.6.91 HRV Index (hrv_index)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_hrv_index

Original tag: hrv_index

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hollyer et al. (2014)

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.

2.20.6.92 HRV Index: Lower bound of point estimate (hrv_lb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_hrv_lb

Original tag: hrv_lb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hollyer et al. (2014)

Description:

The estimated lower bound of HRV index.

2.20.6.93 HRV Index: Standard deviation of point estimate (hrv_sd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_hrv_sd

Original tag: hrv_sd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hollyer et al. (2014)

Description:

The standard deviation of the HRV index.

2.20.6.94 HRV Index: Upper bound of point estimate (hrv_ub)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_hrv_ub

Original tag: hrv_ub

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hollyer et al. (2014)

Description:

The estimated upper bound of the HRV index.

2.20.6.95 Regime Type (ht_regtype)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ht_regtype

Original tag: ht_regtype

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Teorell & Wahman (2018)

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

2.20.6.96 Regime Type (simplified) (ht_regtype1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ht_regtype1

Original tag: ht_regtype1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Teorell & Wahman (2018)

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

2.20.6.97 Appointment of Executive (iaep_ae)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ae

Original tag: iaep_ae

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.6.98 Appointment of Regional Representatives (iaep_arr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_arr

Original tag: iaep_arr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.6.99 Executive Can Dissolve Legislature (iaep_ecdl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ecdl

Original tag: iaep_ecdl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:

According to the constitution, can an executive dissolve the legislature?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.6.100 Executive is Member of Legislature (iaep_eml)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_eml

Original tag: iaep_eml

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.6.101 Executive Veto Power (iaep_evp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_evp

Original tag: iaep_evp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:
Does an executive have constitutional veto power over laws passed by the legislature?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.6.102 Legislature Approves Budget (iaep_lap)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_lap
Original tag: iaep_lap
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
Does an executive have to secure legislative approval for the budget?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.6.103 Legislature Can Remove Executive (iaep_lcre)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_lcre
Original tag: iaep_lcre
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
According to the constitution, can the legislature remove an executive from office?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.6.104 Some other executive have the power to introduce legislation (iaep_lego)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_lego

Original tag: iaep_lego

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:

Does some other executive have the power to introduce legislation in the legislature?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.6.105 Legislature's Ratification of International Treaties (iaep_lrit)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_lrit

Original tag: iaep_lrit

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.6.106 Legislature Veto Power (iaep_lvp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_lvp

Original tag: iaep_lvp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.6.107 Some other executive have the power to use force abroad (iaep_milo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_milo

Original tag: iaep_milo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:

Is the power to use military force vested in some other executive?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.6.108 Official State Party (iaep_osp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_osp

Original tag: iaep_osp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:
Is there an official state party?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.6.109 Unitary or Federal State (iaep_ufs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ufs

Original tag: iaep_ufs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.6.110 Bicameral System (jw_bicameral)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_bicameral

Original tag: jw_bicameral

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:
Equals 1 whenever a country has a bicameral legislature.

2.20.6.111 Single Party System (jw_oneparty)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_oneparty
Original tag: jw_oneparty
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)
Description:
Dummy variable, 1 if single-party system.

2.20.6.112 Cluster memberships based on means (kun_cluster)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_cluster
Original tag: kun_cluster
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)
Description:
Cluster membership based on means.

2.20.6.113 Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages) (kun_polabs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_polabs
Original tag: kun_polabs
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)
Description:
Absolute political institutional quality (simple averages).

2.20.6.114 Political institutional quality (relative factor scores) (kun_polrel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_polrel
Original tag: kun_polrel
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)
Description:
Political institutional quality (relative factor scores).

2.20.6.115 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries) (kun_wiqrpol_all)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_wiqrpol_all
Original tag: kun_wiqrpol_all
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)
Description:
Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (all countries).

2.20.6.116 Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (full obs.) (kun_wiqrpol_full)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_kun_wiqrpol_full
Original tag: kun_wiqrpol_full
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Kuncic (2014)
Description:
Political World Institutional Quality Ranking (countries with full observations).

2.20.6.117 Regime Durability (p_durable)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_p_durable

Original tag: p_durable

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Marshall & Gurr (2020)

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.

2.20.6.118 Revised Combined Polity Score (p_polity2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_p_polity2

Original tag: p_polity2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Marshall & Gurr (2020)

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.

2.20.6.119 Good Governance (sgi_go)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_go

Original tag: sgi_go

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

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.

2.20.6.120 Good Governance: Executive Accountability (sgi_goea)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_goea

Original tag: sgi_goea

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

Good Governance: Executive Accountability (Citizens, Legislature, Intermediary Organizations).

2.20.6.121 Good Governance: Executive Capacity (sgi_goec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_goec

Original tag: sgi_goec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

Good Governance: Executive Capacity (Steering Capability, Policy Implementation, Institutional Learning)

2.20.6.122 Robust Democracy (sgi_qd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_qd

Original tag: sgi_qd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

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.

2.20.6.123 Index of Democratization (van_index)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_van_index

Original tag: van_index

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Vanhanen (2019)

Description:

The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation

variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.

2.20.6.124 Deliberative democracy index (vdem_delibdem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_delibdem

Original tag: vdem_delibdem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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.

2.20.6.125 Deliberative component index (vdem_dl_delib)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_dl_delib

Original tag: vdem_dl_delib

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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.

2.20.6.126 Electoral component index (vdem_edcomp_thick)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_edcomp_thick

Original tag: vdem_edcomp_thick

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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.

2.20.6.127 Egalitarian component index (vdem_egal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_egal

Original tag: vdem_egal

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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, equal access index and equal distribution of resources.

2.20.6.128 Egalitarian democracy index (vdem_egaldem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_egaldem

Original tag: vdem_egaldem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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; 3 groups and individuals enjoy equal access to power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

2.20.6.129 Liberal democracy index (vdem_libdem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_libdem

Original tag: vdem_libdem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Description:

Liberal democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal 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. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

2.20.6.130 Liberal component index (vdem_liberal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_liberal
Original tag: vdem_liberal
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)
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.

2.20.6.131 Participatory component index (vdem_partip)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_partip
Original tag: vdem_partip
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)
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, elected local government power or elected regional government power — whichever has a higher score — and direct popular vote.

2.20.6.132 Participatory democracy index (vdem_partipdem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_partipdem

Original tag: vdem_partipdem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Description:

Participatory democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy 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. To make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

2.20.6.133 Electoral democracy index (vdem_polyarchy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_polyarchy

Original tag: vdem_polyarchy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Description:

Electoral democracy index

Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarification: 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 weighted average

of the indices measuring freedom of association thick, clean elections, freedom of expression, elected officials, and suffrage and, on the other, the five-way multiplicative 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 partial '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 subcomponents with the one exception of the non-electoral component.

2.20.6.134 Voice and Accountability, Estimate (wbgi_vae)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_vae

Original tag: wbgi_vae

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

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.

2.20.6.135 Voice and Accountability, Number of Sources (wbgi_van)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_van

Original tag: wbgi_van

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Voice and Accountability - Number of Sources.

2.20.6.136 Voice and Accountability, Standard Error (wbgi_vas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_vas

Original tag: wbgi_vas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.

2.20.6.137 World Uncertainty Index (wui_wui)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wui_wui

Original tag: wui_wui

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Ahir et al. (2022)

Description:

World Uncertainty Index (WUI) was constructed for an unbalanced panel of 143 individual countries on a quarterly basis from 1952. This is the first attempt to construct a panel uncertainty index for a large set of developed and developing countries. The index reflects the frequencies of the word "uncertainty" (and its variants) in the Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) country reports. To make the WUI comparable across countries, authors scale the raw counts by the total number of words in each report — the number of "uncertainty" words per thousand words.

2.20.6.138 Confidence: The Civil Services (wvs_confcs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confcs

Original tag: wvs_confcs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.20.6.139 Confidence: The Government (wvs_confgov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confgov

Original tag: wvs_confgov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.20.6.140 Confidence: Parliament (wvs_confpar)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confpar

Original tag: wvs_confpar

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.20.6.141 Confidence: The United Nations (wvs_confun)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confun

Original tag: wvs_confun

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.20.6.142 Important in life: Politics (wvs_imppol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_imppol

Original tag: wvs_imppol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.20.6.143 Interest in politics (wvs_polint)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_polint
Original tag: wvs_polint
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
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

2.20.6.144 Political system: Having a democratic political system (wvs_psdem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_psdem
Original tag: wvs_psdem
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
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

2.20.6.145 Political system: Having experts make decisions (wvs_psexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_psexp
Original tag: wvs_psexp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
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

2.20.6.146 Political system: Having a strong leader (wvs_pssl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_pssl

Original tag: wvs_pssl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.20.6.147 Regimes of the world with ambiguous cases (vdem_regimeamb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_regimeamb

Original tag: vdem_regimeamb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Answer to the question: 'How can the political regime overall be classified considering the competitiveness of access to power (polyarchy) as well as liberal principles?'

0. Closed autocracy: No multiparty elections for the chief executive or the legislature.

1. Closed autocracy upper bound: Same as closed autocracy, but the confidence intervals of the multiparty election indicators overlap the level of electoral autocracies.

2. Electoral autocracy lower bound: Same as electoral autocracy, but the confidence intervals

of one or both of the multiparty election indicators overlap the level of closed autocracies.

3. Electoral autocracy: De-jure multiparty elections for the chief executive and the legislature, but failing to achieve that elections are free and fair, or de-facto multiparty, or a minimum level of Dahl's institutional prerequisites of polyarchy as measured by V-Dem's Electoral Democracy Index.

4. Electoral autocracy upper bound: Same as electoral autocracy, but the upper bounds of

the confidence intervals of the indicators for free and fair and multiparty elections and the Electoral Democracy Index overlap the level of electoral democracies.

5. Electoral democracy lower bound: Same as electoral democracy, but the lower bounds of

the confidence intervals of the indicators for free and fair, or multiparty or the Electoral Democracy Index overlap the level of electoral autocracies.

6. Electoral democracy: Free and fair multiparty elections and a minimum level of Dahl's institutional prerequisites for polyarchy as measured by V- Dem's Electoral Democracy

Index, but either access to justice, or transparent law enforcement, or liberal principles of respect for personal liberties, rule of law, and judicial as well as legislative constraints on the executive not satisfied as measured by V-Dem's Liberal Component Index.

7. Electoral democracy upper bound: Same as electoral democracy, but the confidence intervals of the indicators for access to justice, and transparent law enforcement, and the liberal component index overlap the level of liberal democracies.

8. Liberal democracy lower bound: Same as liberal democracy, but the confidence intervals of the indicators for access to justice, and transparent law enforcement, and the liberal component index reaches the level of electoral democracies.

9. Liberal democracy: De-facto free and fair multiparty elections and a minimum level of Dahl's institutional prerequisites for polyarchy as measured by V- Dem's Electoral

Democracy Index are guaranteed as well as access to justice, transparent law enforcement and the liberal principles of respect for personal liberties, rule of law, and judicial as well as legislative constraints on the executive satisfied as measured by V-Dem's Liberal Component Index.

2.20.7 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.

2.20.7.1 Law: political parties are required to disclose public donations (Gov. funds) (aii_q48)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q48

Original tag: aii_q48

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.7.2 Practice: pol. parties disclose public donations and these are available to the public (aii_q49)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q49

Original tag: aii_q49

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.7.3 Law: political parties are required to disclose private donations (aii_q50)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q50

Original tag: aii_q50

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.7.4 Practice: pol. parties disclose private donations and it is available to the public (aii_q51)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q51

Original tag: aii_q51

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

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.

2.20.7.5 No. of coups (br_coup)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_coup
Original tag: br_coup
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)
Description:
Total number of coups.

2.20.7.6 Whether an election was postponed (br_elecpost)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_elecpost
Original tag: br_elecpost
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)
Description:
Whether an election at the Parliament held that year was postponed from an earlier date (0: No, 1: Yes)

2.20.7.7 Whether an election was held during the year (br_elecyear)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_elecyear
Original tag: br_elecyear

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Whether an election at the Parliament was held that year (0: No, 1: Yes)

2.20.7.8 No. of failed coups (br_fcoup)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_fcoup

Original tag: br_fcoup

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Number of failed coups.

2.20.7.9 Does the country have proportional voting (br_pvote)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_pvote

Original tag: br_pvote

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Is the electoral system characterized by including proportional representation? (0: No 1: Yes)

2.20.7.10 No. of successfull coups (br_scoup)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_scoup

Original tag: br_scoup

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Number of successful coups.

2.20.7.11 Full suffrage (br_suff)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_suff

Original tag: br_suff

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)

Description:

Whether the electoral system attributes full suffrage (0: No 1: Yes)

2.20.7.12 Free and Fair Elections (bti_ffe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ffe

Original tag: bti_ffe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent are political representatives determined by general, free and fair elections? From 1 to 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 the 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.

2.20.7.13 Contestation (standardized version) (cam_contest)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cam_contest

Original tag: cam_contest

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Coppedge et al. (2008)

Description:

Contestation standardized to be comparable across years.

2.20.7.14 Inclusiveness (standardized version) (cam_inclusive)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cam_inclusive

Original tag: cam_inclusive

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Coppedge et al. (2008)

Description:

Inclusiveness standardized to be comparable across years.

2.20.7.15 Electoral Self-Determination (ciri_elecsd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_elecsd

Original tag: ciri_elecsd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

The right of citizens to freely determine their own political system and leadership is known as the right to self-determination. Enjoyment of this right means that citizens have both the legal right and the ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them through periodic, free, and fair elections held on the basis of universal adult suffrage. To what extent do citizens have freedom of political choice and have the legal right and ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them?

Scoring Scheme:

The right of citizens to change their government through free and fair elections is:

(0) Not respected (neither free nor fair elections)

(1) Limited (moderately free and fair elections)

(2) Generally respected (very free and fair elections)

2.20.7.16 Number of changes in government per year (cpds_chg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_chg

Original tag: cpds_chg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

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).

2.20.7.17 Effective number of parties on the seats level (cpds_enps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_enps

Original tag: cpds_enps

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Effective number of parties on the seats level according to the formula proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979).

2.20.7.18 Effective number of parties on the votes level (cpds_enpv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_enpv

Original tag: cpds_enpv

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Effective number of parties on the votes level according to the formula proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979).

2.20.7.19 Electoral fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_frel

Original tag: cpds_frel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

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).

2.20.7.20 Legislative fractionalization of the party system (Rae index) (cpds_frleg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_frleg

Original tag: cpds_frleg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

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).

2.20.7.21 Cabinet composition (Schmidt index) (cpds_govlr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_govlr

Original tag: cpds_govlr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

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.

2.20.7.22 Government support (seat share of all parties in government) (cpds_govsup)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_govsup

Original tag: cpds_govsup

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Total government support: seat share of all parties in government. Weighted by the numbers of days in office in a given year.

2.20.7.23 Share of seats in parliament: agrarian (cpds_la)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_la

Original tag: cpds_la

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as agrarian.

2.20.7.24 Share of seats in parliament: electoral alliance (cpds_lall)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lall

Original tag: cpds_lall

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as electoral alliance.

2.20.7.25 Share of seats in parliament: communist (cpds_lcom)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lcom

Original tag: cpds_lcom

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as communist.

2.20.7.26 Share of seats in parliament: conservative (cpds_lcon)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lcon

Original tag: cpds_lcon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as conservative.

2.20.7.27 Share of seats in parliament: ethnic (cpds_le)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_le

Original tag: cpds_le

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as ethnic.

2.20.7.28 Share of seats in parliament: feminist (cpds_lfe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lfe

Original tag: cpds_lfe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as feminist.

2.20.7.29 Share of seats in parliament: green (cpds_lg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lg

Original tag: cpds_lg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as green.

2.20.7.30 Share of seats in parliament: liberal (cpds_ll)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_ll

Original tag: cpds_ll

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as liberal.

2.20.7.31 Share of seats in parliament: left-socialist (cpds_lls)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lls

Original tag: cpds_lls

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as left-socialist.

2.20.7.32 Share of seats in parliament: monarchist (cpds_lmo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lmo

Original tag: cpds_lmo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as monarchist.

2.20.7.33 Share of seats in parliament: non-labelled (cpds_lnl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lnl

Original tag: cpds_lnl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as non-labelled.

2.20.7.34 Share of seats in parliament: other (cpds_lo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lo

Original tag: cpds_lo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as other.

2.20.7.35 Share of seats in parliament: protest (cpds_lp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lp

Original tag: cpds_lp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as protest.

2.20.7.36 Share of seats in parliament: post-communist (cpds_lpc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lpc

Original tag: cpds_lpc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as post-communist.

2.20.7.37 Share of seats in parliament: pensioners (cpds_lpen)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lpen

Original tag: cpds_lpen

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as pensioners.

2.20.7.38 Share of seats in parliament: personalist (cpds_lper)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lper

Original tag: cpds_lper

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as personalist.

2.20.7.39 Share of seats in parliament: right (cpds_lr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lr

Original tag: cpds_lr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as right.

2.20.7.40 Share of seats in parliament: regionalist (cpds_lreg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lreg

Original tag: cpds_lreg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as regionalist.

2.20.7.41 Share of seats in parliament: religious (cpds_lrel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lrel

Original tag: cpds_lrel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as religious.

2.20.7.42 Share of seats in parliament: social democratic (cpds_ls)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_ls

Original tag: cpds_ls

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as social democratic.

2.20.7.43 Type of Government (cpds_tg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_tg

Original tag: cpds_tg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Type of government based on the following classification:

1. Single-party majority government: One party takes all government seats and has a parliamentary majority.

2. Minimal winning coalition: All participating parties are necessary to form a majority government [gt;50.0percent].

3. Surplus coalition: Coalition governments that exceed the minimal-winning criterion [gt;50.0percent].

4. Single-party minority government: The party in government does not possess a majority in Parliament [lt;50.0percent].

5. Multi-party minority government: The parties in government do not possess a majority in Parliament [lt;50.0percent].

6. Caretaker government: Governments that should simply maintain the status quo.

7. Technocratic government: Led by a technocratic prime minister, consists of a majority of technocratic ministers and is in possession of a mandate to change the status quo.

2.20.7.44 Share of votes: agrarian (cpds_va)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_va

Original tag: cpds_va

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as agrarian.

2.20.7.45 Share of votes: electoral alliance (cpds_vall)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vall

Original tag: cpds_vall

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as electoral alliance.

2.20.7.46 Share of votes: communist (cpds_vcom)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vcom

Original tag: cpds_vcom

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as communist.

2.20.7.47 Share of votes: conservative (cpds_vcon)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vcon

Original tag: cpds_vcon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as conservative.

2.20.7.48 Share of votes: ethnic (cpds_ve)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_ve

Original tag: cpds_ve

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as ethnic.

2.20.7.49 Share of votes: feminist (cpds_vfe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vfe

Original tag: cpds_vfe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as feminist.

2.20.7.50 Share of votes: green (cpds_vg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vg

Original tag: cpds_vg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as green.

2.20.7.51 Share of votes: liberal (cpds_vl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vl

Original tag: cpds_vl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as liberal.

2.20.7.52 Share of votes: left-socialist (cpds_vls)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vls

Original tag: cpds_vls

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as left-socialist.

2.20.7.53 Share of votes: monarchist (cpds_vmo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vmo

Original tag: cpds_vmo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as monarchist.

2.20.7.54 Share of votes: non-labelled (cpds_vnl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vnl

Original tag: cpds_vnl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:
Share of votes of the political parties classified as non-labelled.

2.20.7.55 Share of votes: other (cpds_vo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vo

Original tag: cpds_vo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as other.

2.20.7.56 Share of votes: protest (cpds_vp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vp

Original tag: cpds_vp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as protest.

2.20.7.57 Share of votes: post-communist (cpds_vpcom)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vpcom

Original tag: cpds_vpcom

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as post-communist.

2.20.7.58 Share of votes: pensioners (cpds_vpen)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vpen

Original tag: cpds_vpen

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as pensioners.

2.20.7.59 Share of votes: personalist (cpds_vper)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vper

Original tag: cpds_vper

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as personalist.

2.20.7.60 Share of votes: right (cpds_vr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vr

Original tag: cpds_vr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as right.

2.20.7.61 Share of votes: regionalist (cpds_vreg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vreg

Original tag: cpds_vreg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as regionalist.

2.20.7.62 Share of votes: religious (cpds_vrel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vrel

Original tag: cpds_vrel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as religious.

2.20.7.63 Share of votes: social democratic (cpds_vs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vs

Original tag: cpds_vs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as social democratic.

2.20.7.64 Voter turnout in election (cpds_vt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vt

Original tag: cpds_vt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Description:

Voter turnout in election.

2.20.7.65 Closeness to Political Party (cses_pc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cses_pc

Original tag: cses_pc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (www.cses.org) (2024)

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.

2.20.7.66 Electoral Volatility - Parties above 1percent (dev_altv1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dev_altv1

Original tag: dev_altv1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Emanuele (2015)

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.

2.20.7.67 Electoral Volatility - Parties below 1percent (dev_othv1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dev_othv1

Original tag: dev_othv1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Emanuele (2015)

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.

2.20.7.68 Electoral Volatility - Parties entering/exiting party system (dev_regv1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dev_regv1

Original tag: dev_regv1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Emanuele (2015)

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).

2.20.7.69 Electoral Volatility - Total (dev_tv1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dev_tv1

Original tag: dev_tv1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Emanuele (2015)

Description:

Total electoral volatility in the party system, given by the sum of the previous measures: dev_regv + dev_altv + dev_othv = dev_tv.

2.20.7.70 Trust in Parliament (ess_trparl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_trparl

Original tag: ess_trparl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

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.

2.20.7.71 Trust in Political Parties (ess_trpart)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_trpart

Original tag: ess_trpart

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

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.

2.20.7.72 Trust in Politicians (ess_trpolit)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_trpolit

Original tag: ess_trpolit

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

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.

2.20.7.73 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties above 1percent (evep_altv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_evep_altv

Original tag: evep_altv

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Emanuele et al. (2020)

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.

2.20.7.74 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Emanuele et al. (2020)

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.

2.20.7.75 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Emanuele et al. (2020)

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.

2.20.7.76 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties below 1percent (evep_othv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_evep_othv

Original tag: evep_othv

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Emanuele et al. (2020)

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.

2.20.7.77 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Parties entering/exiting party system (evep_regv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_evep_regv

Original tag: evep_regv

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Emanuele et al. (2020)

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).

2.20.7.78 Electoral Volatility in the EP - Total (evep_tv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_evep_tv

Original tag: evep_tv

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Emanuele et al. (2020)

Description:

Total electoral volatility in the party system, given by the sum of the previous measures: evep_regv + evep_altv + evep_othv = evep_tv.

2.20.7.79 Electoral Process (fh_ep)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_ep

Original tag: fh_ep

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

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).

2.20.7.80 Average District Magnitude (gol_adm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_adm

Original tag: gol_adm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

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.

2.20.7.81 Districts (gol_dist)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_dist

Original tag: gol_dist

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

This is the number of electoral districts or constituencies in an electoral tier.

2.20.7.82 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (gol_enep)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_enep

Original tag: gol_enep

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

Effective number of electoral parties.

2.20.7.83 Effective Number of Electoral Parties 1 (gol_enep1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_enep1

Original tag: gol_enep1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

The effective number of electoral parties once the "other" category has been "corrected" by using the least component method of bounds.

2.20.7.84 Effective Number of Electoral Parties (Others) (gol_enepo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_enepo

Original tag: gol_enepo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

The percentage of the vote going to parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

2.20.7.85 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (gol_enpp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_enpp

Original tag: gol_enpp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

The effective number of parliamentary (legislative) parties.

2.20.7.86 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties, other corrected (gol_enpp1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_enpp1

Original tag: gol_enpp1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

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.

2.20.7.87 Effective Number of Parliamentary or Legislative Parties (Others) (gol_enppo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_enppo

Original tag: gol_enppo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

The percentage of seats won by parties that are collectively known as "others" in official election results.

2.20.7.88 Effective Number of Presidential Candidates (gol_enpres)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_enpres

Original tag: gol_enpres

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

The effective number of presidential candidates.

2.20.7.89 Electoral System Type-3 classes (gol_est)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_est

Original tag: gol_est

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

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

2.20.7.90 Electoral System Type-12 classes (gol_est_spec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_est_spec

Original tag: gol_est_spec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

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)

2.20.7.91 Institution (gol_inst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_inst

Original tag: gol_inst

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

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.

2.20.7.92 Mixed Type (gol_mix)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_mix

Original tag: gol_mix

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

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

2.20.7.93 Multi-Tier Type (gol_mt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_mt

Original tag: gol_mt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

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.

2.20.7.94 Number of Seats (gol_nos)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_nos

Original tag: gol_nos

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

This indicates the total number of seats in the lower house of the national legislature.

2.20.7.95 Presidential Electoral System Type (gol_pest)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_pest

Original tag: gol_pest

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

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

2.20.7.96 Electoral Formula used in an Electoral Tier (gol_pr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_pr
Original tag: gol_pr
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)
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.

2.20.7.97 Presidential Election (gol_preel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_preel

Original tag: gol_preel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

This is a dichotomous variable that takes on the value 1 if the election is presidential and 0 if the election is legislative.

2.20.7.98 Upper Seats (gol_upseat)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_upseat

Original tag: gol_upseat

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

This indicates the number of legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

2.20.7.99 Upper Tier (gol_uptier)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gol_uptier

Original tag: gol_uptier

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bormann & Golder (2022)

Description:

This indicates the percentage of all legislative seats allocated in electoral districts above the lowest electoral tier.

2.20.7.100 Proportional Representation (gtm_pr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gtm_pr

Original tag: gtm_pr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gerring et al. (2005)

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 Mgt;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.

2.20.7.101 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (lower) (h_alignl1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_alignl1

Original tag: h_alignl1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation:

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.

2.20.7.102 Alignment Lower/Upper Legislative Chamber (h_alignl1l2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_alignl1l2

Original tag: h_alignl1l2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation:

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.

2.20.7.103 Alignment Executive/Legislative Chamber (upper) (h_alignl2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_alignl2

Original tag: h_alignl2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation:

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.

2.20.7.104 Legislative Fractionalization (lower) (h_lflo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_lflo

Original tag: h_lflo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation:

Description:

Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the lower legislative chamber will be from different parties.

2.20.7.105 Legislative Fractionalization (upper) (h_lfup)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_h_lfup

Original tag: h_lfup

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation:

Description:

Legislative fractionalization is approximately the probability that two random draws from the upper legislative chamber will be from different parties.

2.20.7.106 Size of Largest Party in Legislature (in Fractions) (ht_partsz)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ht_partsz

Original tag: ht_partsz

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Teorell & Wahman (2018)

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.

2.20.7.107 Banning of Anti-System Parties (iaep_basp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_basp

Original tag: iaep_basp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:

Does an anti-system platform determine the banning of parties?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.7.108 Banned Parties (iaep_bp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_bp

Original tag: iaep_bp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Description:

Are there banned parties?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.7.109 Some other executive have the power to call elections (iaep_callo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_callo

Original tag: iaep_callo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
Does some other executive have the power to call elections?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.7.110 Ethnicity Based Banning of Parties (iaep_ebbp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ebbp
Original tag: iaep_ebbp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
Does ethnic makeup determine the banning of parties?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.7.111 Election of the Executive (iaep_ee)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ee
Original tag: iaep_ee
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
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)

2.20.7.112 Executive Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_enlc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_enlc
Original tag: iaep_enlc
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
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)

2.20.7.113 Electoral System (iaep_es)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_es
Original tag: iaep_es
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
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)

2.20.7.114 Electoral System for the Executive (iaep_ese)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ese

Original tag: iaep_ese

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.7.115 Independence of Selection of Executive (iaep_ise)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_ise

Original tag: iaep_ise

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.7.116 National Elections for an Executive (iaep_nee)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_nee

Original tag: iaep_nee

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.7.117 National Elections for the Legislature (iaep_nel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_nel

Original tag: iaep_nel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.7.118 No Parties Allowed (iaep_npa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_npa
Original tag: iaep_npa
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
Are no parties allowed?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.7.119 National Referendums (iaep_nr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_nr
Original tag: iaep_nr
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:
Does the country hold national elections on referendum items?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.7.120 Parties with More than 5 Percent (iaep_pm5p)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_pm5p
Original tag: iaep_pm5p
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
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)

2.20.7.121 Party Nomination of Executive Candidates (iaep_pnec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_pnec
Original tag: iaep_pnec
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
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)

2.20.7.122 Party Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_pnlc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_pnlc

Original tag: iaep_pnlc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.7.123 Petition Signatures Establish Executive Candidates (iaep_pseec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_pseec

Original tag: iaep_pseec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.7.124 Petition Signatures Establish Legislature Candidates (iaep_pselc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_pselc

Original tag: iaep_pselc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.7.125 Party Vote Establish Executive Candidates (iaep_pveec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_pveec

Original tag: iaep_pveec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.7.126 Party Vote Establish Legislature Candidates (iaep_pvelc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_pvelc

Original tag: iaep_pvelc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.7.127 Self-Nomination of Executive Candidates (iaep_snec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_snec

Original tag: iaep_snec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.7.128 Self-Nomination of Legislature Candidates (iaep_snlc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_snlc

Original tag: iaep_snlc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.7.129 Electoral System Family (ideaesd_esf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideaesd_esf

Original tag: ideaesd_esf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2024*a*)

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

2.20.7.130 Electoral System for the National Legislature (ideaesd_esnl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideaesd_esnl

Original tag: ideaesd_esnl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2024*a*)

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.

2.20.7.131 Electoral System for the President (ideaesd_esp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideaesd_esp

Original tag: ideaesd_esp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2024*a*)

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

2.20.7.132 Legislative Size (Directly Elected) (ideaesd_lsde)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideaesd_lsde

Original tag: ideaesd_lsde

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2024*a*)

Description:

Legislative size, directly elected. Total number of directly elected representatives, excluding those appointed or indirectly elected.

2.20.7.133 Legislative Size (Voting Members) (ideaesd_lsvm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideaesd_lsvm

Original tag: ideaesd_lsvm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2024*a*)

Description:

Legislative size, voting members. Total number of directly elected representatives, including those appointed or indirectly elected.

2.20.7.134 Number of Tiers (ideaesd_tiers)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideaesd_tiers

Original tag: ideaesd_tiers

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2024*a*)

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.

2.20.7.135 EU Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_eucv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideavt_eucv
Original tag: ideavt_eucv
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2024*b*)
Description:
EU Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

2.20.7.136 EU Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_euvt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideavt_euvt
Original tag: ideavt_euvt
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2024*b*)
Description:
EU Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

2.20.7.137 Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_legcv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideavt_legcv
Original tag: ideavt_legcv
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2024*b*)
Description:
Parliamentary Election: Compulsory Voting

2.20.7.138 Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_legvt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideavt_legvt
Original tag: ideavt_legvt
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2024*b*)
Description:
Parliamentary Election: Voter Turnout

2.20.7.139 Presidential Election: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_prescv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideavt_prescv
Original tag: ideavt_prescv
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2024*b*)
Description:
Presidential Election: Compulsory Voting

2.20.7.140 Presidential Election: Voter Turnout (ideavt_presvt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideavt_presvt
Original tag: ideavt_presvt
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2024*b*)
Description:
Presidential Election: Voter Turnout

2.20.7.141 Participation Score (iiag_par)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_par

Original tag: iiag_par

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

Description:

Participation is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights
amp; Inclusion category score. It consists of four indicators from four data sources.

2.20.7.142 Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_s)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipu_l_s

Original tag: ipu_l_s

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union (2024)

Description:

Number of Seats (Lower and Single Houses).

2.20.7.143 Number of Seats (Upper House) (ipu_u_s)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipu_u_s

Original tag: ipu_u_s

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union (2024)

Description:

Number of Seats (Upper House).

2.20.7.144 Party Control over Ballot (lower/only house) (jw_avgballot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_avgballot

Original tag: jw_avgballot

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.20.7.145 Party Control over Ballot (upper house) (jw_avgballot2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_avgballot2

Original tag: jw_avgballot2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.20.7.146 Sharing of Votes among Candidates (lower/only house) (jw_avgpool)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_avgpool

Original tag: jw_avgpool

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.20.7.147 Sharing of Votes among Candidates (upper house) (jw_avgpool2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_avgpool2

Original tag: jw_avgpool2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.20.7.148 Candidate or Party-specific Voting (lower/only house) (jw_avgvote)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_avgvote

Original tag: jw_avgvote

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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.

2.20.7.149 Candidate or Party-specific Voting (upper house) (jw_avgvote2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_avgvote2

Original tag: jw_avgvote2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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.

2.20.7.150 Dominant or Populous Tier (jw_domr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_domr

Original tag: jw_domr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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 \

amp; 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.

2.20.7.151 Year of Election (lower/only house) (jw_election)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_election

Original tag: jw_election

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to lower house.

2.20.7.152 Year of Election (upper house) (jw_election2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_election2

Original tag: jw_election2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Dummy variable, 1 if year of election to upper house.

2.20.7.153 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates (lower/only house) (jw_indy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_indy

Original tag: jw_indy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.20.7.154 Ballot Access for Independent Candidates (upper house) (jw_indy2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_indy2

Original tag: jw_indy2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.20.7.155 Number of Coded Legislators (lower/only house) (jw_legsize)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_legsize

Original tag: jw_legsize

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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.

2.20.7.156 Number of Coded Legislators (upper house) (jw_legsize2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_legsize2

Original tag: jw_legsize2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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.

2.20.7.157 District Magnitude of Average Legislator (lower/only house) (jw_mcand)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mcand

Original tag: jw_mcand

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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.

2.20.7.158 District Magnitude of Average Legislator (upper house) (jw_mcand2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mcand2

Original tag: jw_mcand2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

This is the district magnitude of the average legislator in the upper house.

2.20.7.159 Average District Magnitude (lower/only house) (jw_mdist)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mdist

Original tag: jw_mdist

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.20.7.160 Average District Magnitude (upper house) (jw_mdist2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mdist2

Original tag: jw_mdist2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

This is the average district magnitude in the upper house.

2.20.7.161 Party Control over Ballot - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdballot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mmdballot

Original tag: jw_mmdballot

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.20.7.162 Party Control over Ballot - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdballot2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mmdballot2

Original tag: jw_mmdballot2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.20.7.163 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdpool)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mmdpool

Original tag: jw_mmdpool

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.20.7.164 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdpool2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mmdpool2

Original tag: jw_mmdpool2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.20.7.165 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD (lower/only house) (jw_mmdvote)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mmdvote

Original tag: jw_mmdvote

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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.

2.20.7.166 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - MMD (upper house) (jw_mmdvote2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_mmdvote2

Original tag: jw_mmdvote2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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.

2.20.7.167 Runoff Elections (jw_multiround)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_multiround

Original tag: jw_multiround

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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.

2.20.7.168 Multi Tier (lower/only house) (jw_multitier)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_multitier

Original tag: jw_multitier

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Indicates whether there are two or more tiers to the legislature.

2.20.7.169 Multi Tier (upper house) (jw_multitier2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_multitier2

Original tag: jw_multitier2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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.

2.20.7.170 Tiers allocated in Parallel (jw_parallel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_parallel

Original tag: jw_parallel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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.

2.20.7.171 Personalistic Tier (jw_persr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_persr

Original tag: jw_persr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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 \
amp; 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.

2.20.7.172 Proportion Coded Legislators (lower/only house) (jw_propcoded)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_propcoded

Original tag: jw_propcoded

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Shows the proportion of total legislators (elected and non-elected) that are included in the database (i.e. those that are elected).

2.20.7.173 Proportion Coded Legislators (upper house) (jw_propcoded2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_propcoded2

Original tag: jw_propcoded2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

This is the proportion of the total number of legislators (elected and non-elected) that are coded.

2.20.7.174 Seats from Multi-Member Districts (lower/only house) (jw_propmmd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_propmmd

Original tag: jw_propmmd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Proportion of seats from Multi-Member District (lower/only house).

2.20.7.175 Seats from Multi-Member Districts (upper house) (jw_propmmd2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_propmmd2

Original tag: jw_propmmd2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

This is the proportion of coded legislators elected in multi-member districts.

2.20.7.176 Seats from a National District (lower/only house) (jw_propn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_propn

Original tag: jw_propn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

The proportion of legislators that are elected via a national tier.

2.20.7.177 Seats from a National District (upper house) (jw_propn2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_propn2

Original tag: jw_propn2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.20.7.178 Seats from Single-Member Districts (lower/only house) (jw_propsmd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_propsmd

Original tag: jw_propsmd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Proportion of seats from Single-Member Districts.

2.20.7.179 Seats from Single-Member Districts (upper house) (jw_propsmd2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_propsmd2

Original tag: jw_propsmd2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.20.7.180 Rank Vote (lower/only house) (jw_rank)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_rank

Original tag: jw_rank

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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.

2.20.7.181 Rank Vote (upper house) (jw_rank2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_rank2

Original tag: jw_rank2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Same as jw_rank, but for upper house elections.

2.20.7.182 Party Control over Ballot - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdballot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_smdballot

Original tag: jw_smdballot

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.20.7.183 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdpool)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_smdpool

Original tag: jw_smdpool

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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).

2.20.7.184 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - SMD (lower/only house) (jw_smdvote)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_smdvote

Original tag: jw_smdvote

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

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.

2.20.7.185 Tiervote (lower/only house) (jw_tiervote)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_tiervote

Original tag: jw_tiervote

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Equals 1 when citizens are given a separate vote for deputies in each legislative tier.

2.20.7.186 Tiervote (upper house) (jw_tiervote2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_tiervote2

Original tag: jw_tiervote2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Equals 1 when citizens are given a separate vote for deputies in each legislative tier.

2.20.7.187 First Multiparty Election (nelda_fme)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_fme

Original tag: nelda_fme

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

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.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

2.20.7.188 Media Bias before Election (nelda_mbbe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_mbbe

Original tag: nelda_mbbe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

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.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

3. Unclear

2.20.7.189 Was More Than One Party Legal (nelda_mtop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_mtop

Original tag: nelda_mtop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

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.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

3. Unclear

2.20.7.190 Number of Elections, Total (nelda_noe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_noe

Original tag: nelda_noe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

Description:

The number of elections during the year (counting legislative, executive and constituent assembly elections).

2.20.7.191 Number of Elections, Constituent Assembly (nelda_noea)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_noea

Original tag: nelda_noea

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

Description:

Number of constituent assembly elections during the year.

2.20.7.192 Number of Elections, Executive (nelda_noee)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_noee

Original tag: nelda_noee

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

Description:

Number of executive elections during the year.

2.20.7.193 Number of Elections, Legislative (nelda_noel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_noel

Original tag: nelda_noel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

Description:

Number of legislative elections during the year.

2.20.7.194 Was Opposition Allowed (nelda_oa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_oa

Original tag: nelda_oa

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

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.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

3. Unclear

2.20.7.195 Riots and Protests after Election (nelda_rpae)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_rpae

Original tag: nelda_rpae

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

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.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

3. Unclear

2.20.7.196 Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election (nelda_vcdbe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_vcdbe

Original tag: nelda_vcdbe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

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.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

3. Unclear

2.20.7.197 Cummulative Party System Innovation (psi_cpsi1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_psi_cpsi1

Original tag: psi_cpsi1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Emanuele (2016)

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.

2.20.7.198 Cummulative Party System Innovation of a second election in a year (psi_cpsi2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_psi_cpsi2

Original tag: psi_cpsi2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Emanuele (2016)

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.

2.20.7.199 Exact date of the election (psi_edate1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_psi_edate1

Original tag: psi_edate1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Emanuele (2016)

Description:

Exact date of the election

2.20.7.200 Exact date of the second election in a year (psi_edate2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_psi_edate2

Original tag: psi_edate2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Emanuele (2016)

Description:

Exact date of a second election in a same year

2.20.7.201 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Emanuele (2016)

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'.

2.20.7.202 Party System Innovation of a second election in a year (psi_psi2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_psi_psi2

Original tag: psi_psi2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Emanuele (2016)

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.

2.20.7.203 Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (sgi_qdep)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_qdep

Original tag: sgi_qdep

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

Robust Democracy: Electoral Process (Candidacy Procedures, Media Access, Voting and Registration Rights, Party Financing, Popular Decision-making).

2.20.7.204 Competition (van_comp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_van_comp

Original tag: van_comp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Vanhanen (2019)

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.

2.20.7.205 Participation (van_part)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_van_part

Original tag: van_part

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Vanhanen (2019)

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.

2.20.7.206 Number of years the leader in office continuously (wgov_leadexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_leadexp

Original tag: wgov_leadexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

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.

2.20.7.207 Number of cabinet ministers (wgov_min)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_min

Original tag: wgov_min

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

Number of cabinet ministers. This number only include cabinet ministers.

2.20.7.208 Average age in cabinet ministers (wgov_minage)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_minage

Original tag: wgov_minage

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

Average age for cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min).

2.20.7.209 Average tenure for cabinet ministers (wgov_minten)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_minten

Original tag: wgov_minten

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

The average tenure for cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min).

2.20.7.210 Adjusted retention rate for cabinet ministers (wgov_mret)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_mret

Original tag: wgov_mret

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

The share of cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min), who were in office the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of wgov_min, so wgov_min stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

2.20.7.211 Total mumber of government positions (inc. unoccupied and multiple positions) (wgov_tot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_tot

Original tag: wgov_tot

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

Number of entries for the country in the dataset. This number includes unoccupied positions and multiple positions held by the same persons.

2.20.7.212 Average age in government positions (wgov_totage)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_totage

Original tag: wgov_totage

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

Average age for people in government positions, who were counted for wgov_tot.

2.20.7.213 Average tenure for people in government positions (wgov_totten)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_totten

Original tag: wgov_totten

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

The average tenure for people in government positions, who were counted for wgov_tot.

2.20.7.214 Adjusted retention rate for people in government positions (wgov_tret)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_tret

Original tag: wgov_tret

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

The share of people in government positions, who were also in office in the previous year. This measure is adjusted for an expansion of the size of wgov_tot, so n_total stays constant and the retention rate is therefore not influenced by an expansion of the cabinet.

2.20.7.215 Confidence: The Political Parties (wvs_confpp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confpp

Original tag: wvs_confpp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.20.7.216 Age Representation Index (30 or under) (yri_agi30)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_agi30

Original tag: yri_agi30

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 30 or under relative to the percent of citizens aged 30 or under in the population.

2.20.7.217 Age Representation Index (35 or under) (yri_agi35)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_agi35

Original tag: yri_agi35

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 35 or under relative to the percent of citizens aged 35 or under in the population.

2.20.7.218 Age Representation Index (40 or under) (yri_agi40)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_agi40

Original tag: yri_agi40

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 40 or under relative to the percent of citizens aged 40 or under in the population.

2.20.7.219 Age Representation Index (41 to 60) (yri_agi4160)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_agi4160

Original tag: yri_agi4160

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 41 to 60 relative to the percent of citizens aged 41 to 60 in the population.

2.20.7.220 Age Representation Index (61 or over) (yri_agi61)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_agi61

Original tag: yri_agi61

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 61 or over relative to the percent of citizens aged 61 or over in the population.

2.20.7.221 Female Representation in Parliament (under 30 years) (yri_fem30)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_fem30

Original tag: yri_fem30

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)

Description:

The percentage of female MPs aged 30 or under of all female MPs.

2.20.7.222 Female Representation in Parliament (under 35 years) (yri_fem35)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_fem35

Original tag: yri_fem35

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)

Description:
The percentage of female MPs aged 35 or under of all female MPs.

2.20.7.223 Female Representation in Parliament (under 40 years) (yri_fem40)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_fem40
Original tag: yri_fem40
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)
Description:
The percentage of female MPs aged 40 or under of all female MPs.

2.20.7.224 Female Representation in Parliament (41 to 60 years) (yri_fem4160)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_fem4160
Original tag: yri_fem4160
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)
Description:
The percentage of female MPs aged 41 to 60 of all female MPs.

2.20.7.225 Female Representation in Parliament (over 61 years) (yri_fem61)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_fem61
Original tag: yri_fem61
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)
Description:
The percentage of female MPs aged 61 or over of all female MPs.

2.20.7.226 Mean age of MPs (yri_meanage)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_meanage
Original tag: yri_meanage
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)
Description:
The mean age of MPs in the respective country.

2.20.7.227 Median age of MPs (yri_medianage)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_medianage
Original tag: yri_medianage
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)
Description:
The median age of MPs in the respective country.

2.20.7.228 Percent MPs aged 30 or under (yri_mp30)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_mp30
Original tag: yri_mp30
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)
Description:
The percentage of MPs aged 30 or under.

2.20.7.229 Percent MPs aged 35 or under (yri_mp35)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_mp35

Original tag: yri_mp35

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 35 or under.

2.20.7.230 Percent MPs aged 40 or under (yri_mp40)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_mp40

Original tag: yri_mp40

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)

Description:

The percentage of female MPs aged 40 or under of all female MPs.

2.20.7.231 Percent MPs aged 41 to 60 (yri_mp4160)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_mp4160

Original tag: yri_mp4160

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 41 to 60.

2.20.7.232 Percent MPs aged 61 or over (yri_mp61)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_mp61

Original tag: yri_mp61

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)

Description:

The percentage of MPs aged 61 or over.

2.20.7.233 Parliamentary Election Second Round: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_legcvsnd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideavt_legcvsnd

Original tag: ideavt_legcvsnd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

1 represents compulsory voting

0 represents non compulsory voting

2.20.7.234 Parliamentary Election Second Round: Voter Turnout (ideavt_legvtsnd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideavt_legvtsnd

Original tag: ideavt_legvtsnd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Voter turnout in election.

2.20.7.235 Presidential Election Second Round: Compulsory Voting (ideavt_prescvsnd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideavt_prescvsnd

Original tag: ideavt_prescvsnd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

1 represents compulsory voting

0 represents non compulsory voting

2.20.7.236 Presidential Election Second Round: Voter Turnout (ideavt_presvtsnd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ideavt_presvtsnd

Original tag: ideavt_presvtsnd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Voter turnout in election.

2.20.7.237 Polarization score in terms of seats (ipwe_pseats1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipwe_pseats1

Original tag: ipwe_pseats1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The polarization score of the legislature calculated from parties' left-right placement according to expert survey data and using Dalton's polarization index (2008). The score ranges from 0 to 10, where higher values mean higher polarization.

For more information on the methodology and some information for individual countries, please consult the methodology available at https://cise.luiss.it/cise/dataset-of-ideological-polarization-in-western-europe/

2.20.7.238 Polarization score in terms of votes (2nd election in year) (ipwe_pseats2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipwe_pseats2

Original tag: ipwe_pseats2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

This variable has information if the country held a second election during the year of reference; otherwise it is empty. The polarization score of the legislature calculated from parties' left-right placement according to expert survey data and using Dalton's polarization index (2008). The score ranges from 0 to 10, where higher values mean higher polarization.

For more information on the methodology and some information for individual countries, please consult the methodology available at https://cise.luiss.it/cise/dataset-of-ideological-polarization-in-western-europe/

2.20.7.239 Polarization score in terms of votes (ipwe_pvotes1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipwe_pvotes1

Original tag: ipwe_pvotes1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The polarization score of the election calculated from parties' left-right placement according to expert survey data and using Dalton's polarization index (2008). The score ranges from 0 to 10, where higher values mean higher polarization.

For more information on the methodology and some information for individual countries, please consult the methodology available at https://cise.luiss.it/cise/dataset-of-ideological-polarization-in-western-europe/

2.20.7.240 Polarization score in terms of votes (second election in year) (ipwe_pvotes2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipwe_pvotes2

Original tag: ipwe_pvotes2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

This variable has information if the country held a second election during the year of reference; otherwise it is empty. The polarization score of the election calculated from parties' left-right placement according to expert survey data and using Dalton's polarization index (2008). The score ranges from 0 to 10, where higher values mean higher polarization.

For more information on the methodology and some information for individual countries, please consult the methodology available at https://cise.luiss.it/cise/dataset-of-ideological-polarization-in-western-europe/

2.20.7.241 Party Control over Ballot - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdballot2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_smdballot2

Original tag: jw_smdballot2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Ballot for single-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).

2.20.7.242 Sharing of Votes among Candidates - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdpool2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_smdpool2

Original tag: jw_smdpool2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Pool for single-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).

2.20.7.243 Candidate or Party-specific Voting - SMD (upper house) (jw_smdvote2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_jw_smdvote2

Original tag: jw_smdvote2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Johnson & Wallack (2012)

Description:

Vote (coded as above) for single-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.

2.20.8 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.

2.20.8.1 Log Settler Mortality (ajr_settmort)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ajr_settmort

Original tag: ajr_settmort

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Acemoglu et al. (2001)

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-).

2.20.8.2 Colonial Origin (ht_colonial)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ht_colonial

Original tag: ht_colonial

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Teorell & Wahman (2018)

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 \
amp; 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

2.20.8.3 Information Capacity (year 1750) (icd_infcapirt1750)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_icd_infcapirt1750

Original tag: icd_infcapirt1750

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

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.

2.20.8.4 Information Capacity (year 1800) (icd_infcapirt1800)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_icd_infcapirt1800

Original tag: icd_infcapirt1800

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

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.

2.20.8.5 Information Capacity (year 1850) (icd_infcapirt1850)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_icd_infcapirt1850

Original tag: icd_infcapirt1850

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

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.

2.20.8.6 Information Capacity (year 1900) (icd_infcapirt1900)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_icd_infcapirt1900

Original tag: icd_infcapirt1900

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Brambor et al. (2020)

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.

2.20.8.7 Real GDP per Capita (year 1500) (mad_gdppc1500)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1500

Original tag: mad_gdppc1500

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bolt & van Zanden (2020), Bolt & van Zanden (2024)

Description:

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1500, multiple benchmarks.

2.20.8.8 Real GDP per Capita (year 1600) (mad_gdppc1600)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1600

Original tag: mad_gdppc1600

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bolt & van Zanden (2020), Bolt & van Zanden (2024)

Description:

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1600, multiple benchmarks.

2.20.8.9 Real GDP per Capita (year 1700) (mad_gdppc1700)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1700

Original tag: mad_gdppc1700

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bolt & van Zanden (2020), Bolt & van Zanden (2024)

Description:

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1700, multiple benchmarks.

2.20.8.10 Real GDP per Capita (year 1900) (mad_gdppc1900)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mad_gdppc1900

Original tag: mad_gdppc1900

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bolt & van Zanden (2020), Bolt & van Zanden (2024)

Description:

Real GDP per capita in 2011 US dollars for year 1900, multiple benchmarks.

2.20.8.11 State History Index, with the discounting rates 0percent (sai_statehiste0)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sai_statehiste0

Original tag: sai_statehiste0

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Borcan et al. (2018)

Description:

State History Index, aggregate index of state history in the year 2000, and discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates of 0percent.

The construction of the index follows the principles developed by Bockstette et al. (2002). First, the duration of state existence (from state emergence to 2000 CE) was established for each territory defined by modern-day country borders. From the state emergence onwards, the authors assigned scores to reflect three dimensions of state presence, based on the following questions:

1) Is there a government above the tribal level? (Score component z1 receives 1 point if yes, 0.75 if the government can at best be described as a paramount chiefdom and 0 points if no government is present);

2) Is this government foreign or locally based? (z2 is 1 if the rule is locally based, 0.5 if externally based, and 0.75 for local government with substantial foreign oversight);

3) How much of the modern country's territory was ruled by this government? (z3 reflects the proportions of the territory under some rule: 1 (over 50 percent), 0.75 (25-50 percent), 0.5 (10-25 percent), 0.3 (under 10 percent).

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

2.20.8.12 State History Index, with the discounting rates 1percent (sai_statehiste01)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sai_statehiste01

Original tag: sai_statehiste01

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Borcan et al. (2018)

Description:

State History Index, aggregate index of state history in the year 2000, and discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates of 1percent.

The construction of the index follows the principles developed by Bockstette et al. (2002). First, the duration of state existence (from state emergence to 2000 CE) was established for each territory defined by modern-day country borders. From the state emergence onwards, the authors assigned scores to reflect three dimensions of state presence, based on the following questions:

1) Is there a government above the tribal level? (Score component z1 receives 1 point if yes, 0.75 if the government can at best be described as a paramount chiefdom and 0 points if no government is present);

2) Is this government foreign or locally based? (z2 is 1 if the rule is locally based, 0.5 if externally based, and 0.75 for local government with substantial foreign oversight);

3) How much of the modern country's territory was ruled by this government? (z3 reflects the proportions of the territory under some rule: 1 (over 50 percent), 0.75 (25-50 percent), 0.5 (10-25 percent), 0.3 (under 10 percent).

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

2.20.8.13 State History Index, with the discounting rates 10percent (sai_statehiste1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sai_statehiste1

Original tag: sai_statehiste1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Borcan et al. (2018)

Description:

State History Index, aggregate index of state history in the year 2000, and discounted values of the overall country indicators with the discounting rates of 10percent.

The construction of the index follows the principles developed by Bockstette et al. (2002). First, the duration of state existence (from state emergence to 2000 CE) was established for

each territory defined by modern-day country borders. From the state emergence onwards, the authors assigned scores to reflect three dimensions of state presence, based on the following questions:

1) Is there a government above the tribal level? (Score component z1 receives 1 point if yes, 0.75 if the government can at best be described as a paramount chiefdom and 0 points if no government is present);

2) Is this government foreign or locally based? (z2 is 1 if the rule is locally based, 0.5 if externally based, and 0.75 for local government with substantial foreign oversight);

3) How much of the modern country's territory was ruled by this government? (z3 reflects the proportions of the territory under some rule: 1 (over 50 percent), 0.75 (25-50 percent), 0.5 (10-25 percent), 0.3 (under 10 percent).

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

2.20.8.14 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 0percent (sai_statehisten0)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sai_statehisten0

Original tag: sai_statehisten0

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Borcan et al. (2018)

Description:

Normalized Values State History Index, with discount rates of 0percent. The sum of discounted scores was normalized by the score of a hypothetical state with full discounted scores between 3500 BCE and the period of interest.

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

2.20.8.15 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 1percent (sai_statehisten01)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sai_statehisten01

Original tag: sai_statehisten01

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Borcan et al. (2018)

Description:

Normalized Values State History Index, with discount rates of 1percent. The sum of discounted scores was normalized by the score of a hypothetical state with full discounted scores between 3500 BCE and the period of interest.

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

2.20.8.16 Normalized Values State History Index, with the discounting rates 10percent (sai_statehisten1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sai_statehisten1

Original tag: sai_statehisten1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Borcan et al. (2018)

Description:

Normalized Values State History Index, with discount rates of 10percent. The sum of discounted scores was normalized by the score of a hypothetical state with full discounted scores between 3500 BCE and the period of interest.

The discount rates refer to a technique used to account for the different time periods to which a variable may refer to in order to create an aggregate index. More information about the discount rate used for this dataset can be found at https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index

2.20.9 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).

2.20.9.1 Member of an Alliance (atop_ally)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_ally

Original tag: atop_ally

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)

Description:

Member of an Alliance

0. Not a member of an alliance

1. Member of an alliance

2.20.9.2 Consultancy Obligation (atop_consult)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_consult

Original tag: atop_consult

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)

Description:
Consultancy Obligation

0. Has no Consultancy obligations

1. Has Consultancy obligations

2.20.9.3 Defensive Obligation (atop_defensive)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_defensive
Original tag: atop_defensive
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)
Description:
Defensive Obligation

0. Has no defensive obligations

1. Has defensive obligations

2.20.9.4 Neutrality Obligation (atop_neutrality)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_neutrality
Original tag: atop_neutrality
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)
Description:
Neutrality Obligation

0. Has no Neutrality obligations

1. Has Neutrality obligations

2.20.9.5 Non-Aggression Obligation (atop_nonagg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_nonagg
Original tag: atop_nonagg
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)
Description:
Non-Agression Obligation

0. Has no Non-Agression obligations

1. Has Non-Agression obligations

2.20.9.6 Number of Alliances (atop_number)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_number

Original tag: atop_number

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)

Description:

Number of Alliances

2.20.9.7 Offensive Obligation (atop_offensive)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_offensive

Original tag: atop_offensive

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)

Description:

Offensive Obligation

0. Has no offensive obligations

1. Has offensive obligations

2.20.9.8 Commitment start (atop_transyr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_transyr

Original tag: atop_transyr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)

Description:

Transition Year. 1 if any commitment starts or ends in the given year, indicating that some commitment is not in effect for the full year.

2.20.9.9 Global Militarization Index (bicc_gmi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bicc_gmi

Original tag: bicc_gmi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bayer, Markus and Rohleder, Paul (2022)

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

2.20.9.10 Heavy Weapons Index (bicc_hw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bicc_hw

Original tag: bicc_hw

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bayer, Markus and Rohleder, Paul (2022)

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.

2.20.9.11 Military Expenditure Index (bicc_milexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bicc_milexp

Original tag: bicc_milexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bayer, Markus and Rohleder, Paul (2022)

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.

2.20.9.12 Military Personnel Index (bicc_milper)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bicc_milper

Original tag: bicc_milper

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Bayer, Markus and Rohleder, Paul (2022)

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.

2.20.9.13 Conflict Intensity (bti_ci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ci

Original tag: bti_ci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

How serious are social, ethnic, and religious conflicts? From 1 to 10.

1. There are no violent incidents based on social, ethnic, or religious differences.

4. There are only a 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 a civil war or a widespread violent conflict based on social, ethnic, or religious differences.

2.20.9.14 Monopoly on the Use of Force (bti_muf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_muf

Original tag: bti_muf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent does the state's monopoly on the use of force cover the entire territory of the country? From 1 to 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.

2.20.9.15 Number of leader transitions in the year (chisols_totalldrtrans)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_totalldrtrans

Original tag: chisols_totalldrtrans

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Description:

This variable codes the number of leader transitions in the year of reference. The authors rely on existing data by Goemans, Gleditsch, and Chiozza (2009) to determine leaders and leadership changes. This database (Archigos v. 4.1 for the 5th version of this dataset) identifies the effective primary ruler and the dates the leader was in power for each independent state, as coded by Gleditsch and Ward (1999), between 1875 and 2014.

The authors code the leader transition as occurring on the day the new leader assumes power. Thus, if one leader departs from office in December and the new leader takes power in January, the leader who left office in December will continue to be listed as the first leader in January until the transition occurs.

2.20.9.16 Ongoing Conflict (gpi_conf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpi_conf

Original tag: gpi_conf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace (2022)

Description:

Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict (scaled 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.

2.20.9.17 Militarisation (gpi_mil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpi_mil

Original tag: gpi_mil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace (2022)

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.

2.20.9.18 Executive Power over Military Force (iaep_epmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_epmf

Original tag: iaep_epmf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

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)

2.20.9.19 Societal Violence Scale Index (svs_ind)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_svs_ind

Original tag: svs_ind

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gibney et al. (2021)

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.

2.20.9.20 Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts (ucdp_type1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ucdp_type1

Original tag: ucdp_type1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Davies et al. (2025), Pettersson (2024)

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.

2.20.9.21 Number of interstate armed conflicts (ucdp_type2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ucdp_type2

Original tag: ucdp_type2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Davies et al. (2025), Pettersson (2024)

Description:

Number of interstate armed conflicts per country in a given year. An interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states.

2.20.9.22 Number of internal armed conflicts (ucdp_type3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ucdp_type3

Original tag: ucdp_type3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Davies et al. (2025), Pettersson (2024)

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 moreinternal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states.

2.20.9.23 Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts (ucdp_type4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ucdp_type4

Original tag: ucdp_type4

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Davies et al. (2025), Pettersson (2024)

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.

2.20.9.24 Global Terrorism Index (gti_gti)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gti_gti

Original tag: voh_gti

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace (2023)

Description:

The Global Terrorism Index ranks 163 countries based on four indicators weighted over five years. A country's annual Global Terrorism Index score is based on a unique scoring system to account for the relative impact of incidents in the year.

The four factors counted in each country's yearly score are:

(1) total number of terrorist incidents in a given year

(2) total number of fatalities caused by terrorists in a given year

(3) total number of injuries caused by terrorists in a

given year

(4) total number of hostages caused by terrorists in a given year

Each of the factors is weighted between zero and three, and a five year weighted average is applied in a bid to reflect the latent psychological effect of terrorist acts over time.

2.20.9.25 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate (wbgi_pve)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_pve

Original tag: wbgi_pve

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

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.

2.20.9.26 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources (wbgi_pvn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_pvn

Original tag: wbgi_pvn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Number of Sources.

2.20.9.27 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error (wbgi_pvs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_pvs

Original tag: wbgi_pvs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Description:

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Standard Errors.

2.20.9.28 Armed forces personnel (percent of total labor force) (wdi_afp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_afp

Original tag: wdi_afp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.9.29 Armed forces personnel, total (wdi_afpt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_afpt

Original tag: wdi_afpt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.9.30 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_armexp

Original tag: wdi_armexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.9.31 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armimp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_armimp

Original tag: wdi_armimp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.9.32 Battle-related deaths (number of people) (wdi_brdeath)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_brdeath

Original tag: wdi_brdeath

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.9.33 Military expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_expmil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expmil

Original tag: wdi_expmil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.20.9.34 Military expenditure (percent of general government expenditure) (wdi_expmilge)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expmilge

Original tag: wdi_expmilge

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.)

2.20.9.35 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_idpdis

Original tag: wdi_idpdis

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.9.36 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-conflict and violence (number) (wdi_idpvc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_idpvc

Original tag: wdi_idpvc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.9.37 Internally displaced persons, total displaced by conflict-violence (number) (wdi_idpvp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_idpvp

Original tag: wdi_idpvp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.9.38 Number of people with military titles in cabinet ministers (wgov_minmil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_minmil

Original tag: wgov_minmil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

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.

2.20.9.39 Number of people with military titles in government positions (wgov_totmil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_totmil

Original tag: wgov_totmil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

The number of people in government positions with a military title. It should be noted that we 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 we therefore encourage researchers to be cautious when using this variable.

2.20.9.40 Confidence: Armed Forces (wvs_confaf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confaf

Original tag: wvs_confaf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.20.9.41 Willingness to fight for country (wvs_fight)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_fight

Original tag: wvs_fight

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.20.9.42 Political system: Having the army rule (wvs_psarmy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_psarmy

Original tag: wvs_psarmy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.20.10 Religion

This category includes variables regarding numbers of followers of specific religions and the status of religion in the constitution.

2.20.10.1 Religious Legislation (biu_relleg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_biu_relleg

Original tag: biu_relleg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Fox et al. (2018)

Description:

This variable refers to laws or government policies which legislate or otherwise support aspects of religion. This includes diverse laws and policies including the direct legislation of religious precepts, funding religion, religious monopolies on aspects of policy or law, and giving clergy and religious institution official powers or influence.

The variable ranges from 0-52. Higher scores indicate higher levels of religious legislation.

2.20.10.2 Freedom of Religion in Constitution (ccp_freerel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_freerel

Original tag: ccp_freerel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution provide for freedom of religion?

1. Yes
2. No
96. Other

2.20.10.3 Government Restrictions on Religious Practices (ciri_relfre)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_relfre

Original tag: ciri_relfre

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice

their religious beliefs is subject to actual government restrictions. Citizens of whatever religious belief should be able to worship free from government interference. Additionally, citizens should be able to hold no religion at all.

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.

Members of the clergy should be able to advocate partisan political views freely, oppose government laws, support political candidates, and otherwise freely participate in politics without fear of government prosecution.

Some important questions to consider include: Does the government respect rights to religious expression, including the freedom to publish religious documents in foreign languages? Does religious belief affect membership in a ruling party or a career in government? Does the government prohibit promotion of one religion over another, or discriminate on the grounds of religion or belief? Does the government restrict the teaching or practice of any faith? Does the government discriminate against minority religious groups?

Scoring Scheme:

Government restrictions on religious practices are:

(0) Severe and Widespread

(1) Moderate

(2) Practically Absent

2.20.10.4 Religiosity (ess_relig)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_relig

Original tag: ess_relig

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

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

2.20.10.5 Religion Based Banning of Parties (iaep_rbbp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_rbbp
Original tag: iaep_rbbp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)
Description:

Does religious affiliation determine the banning of parties?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

2.20.10.6 Confidence: Churches (wvs_confch)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confch
Original tag: wvs_confch
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
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

2.20.10.7 Belief in: God (wvs_godbel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_godbel
Original tag: wvs_godbel
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
Description:
Do you believe in God?

0. No

1. Yes

2.20.10.8 Importance of God (wvs_godimp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_godimp
Original tag: wvs_godimp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
Description:
How important is God in your life?

1. Not at all important

10. Very important

2.20.10.9 Important in life: Religion (wvs_imprel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_imprel
Original tag: wvs_imprel
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
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

2.20.10.10 Religion Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_religion2000)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_al_religion2000

Original tag: al_religion2000

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Religious Fractionalization in the year 2000. The variable reflects the 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 is the society.

2.20.10.11 Politicians who don't believe in God are unfit for public office (wvs_godpol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_godpol

Original tag: wvs_godpol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Politicians who don't believe in God are unfit for public office

2.20.10.12 Important for succesful marriage: Religious beliefs (wvs_marrel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_marrel

Original tag: wvs_marrel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Important for succesful marriage: Religious beliefs

2.20.10.13 Religious leaders should not influence government (wvs_relgov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_relgov

Original tag: wvs_relgov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Religious leaders should not influence government

2.20.10.14 Better if more people with strong religious beliefs in public office (wvs_reloff)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_reloff

Original tag: wvs_reloff

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Better if more people with strong religious beliefs in public office

2.20.10.15 Religious leaders should not influence how people vote (wvs_relvote)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_relvote
Original tag: wvs_relvote
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
Description:
Religious leaders should not influence how people vote

2.20.11 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.

2.20.11.1 Is the monarch female (br_monf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_monf
Original tag: br_monf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)
Description:
Is the monarch female? (0: No 1: Yes)

2.20.11.2 Is the president female (br_presf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_presf
Original tag: br_presf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)
Description:
Is the president female? (0: No 1: Yes)

2.20.11.3 Equal Opportunity (bti_eo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_eo
Original tag: bti_eo
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)
Description:
To what extent does equality of opportunity exist? From 1 to 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.

2.20.11.4 Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7) (cai_cai1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_cai1

Original tag: cai_cai1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.20.11.5 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1) (cai_cai2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_cai2

Original tag: cai_cai2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.20.11.6 Foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_foetal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_foetal

Original tag: cai_foetal

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.20.11.7 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.20.11.8 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.20.11.9 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.20.11.10 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.20.11.11 Abortion is available on request (cai_request)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_request

Original tag: cai_request

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.20.11.12 Social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_social)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_social

Original tag: cai_social

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

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.

2.20.11.13 Women's Economic Rights (ciri_wecon)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_wecon

Original tag: ciri_wecon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

Women's economic rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights

include:

- Equal pay for equal work

- The right to free choice of gainful employment or profession 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, including the military and police

force.

In measuring women's economic rights the authors are primarily interested in two things: 1) the extensiveness of laws pertaining to women's economic rights; 2) government practices towards

women or how effectively the government enforces the laws.

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the economic equality of women:

(0) There are no economic rights for women under law and systematic discrimination based on sex

may be built into the law. The government tolerates a high level of discrimination against women.

(1) There are some economic rights for women under law; however, in practice, the government

does not enforce the laws effectively or enforcement of laws is weak. The government tolerates a

moderate level of discrimination against women.

(2) There are some economic rights for women under law. In practice, the government does enforce

these laws effectively. However, the government still tolerates a low level of discrimination against

women.

(3) All or nearly all of women's economic rights are guaranteed by law. In practice, the government

fully and vigorously enforces these laws. The government tolerates no or almost no discrimination

against women.

2.20.11.14 Women's Political Rights (ciri_wopol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_wopol
Original tag: ciri_wopol
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

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.

2.20.11.15 Mean age of woman at childbirth (eu_demmawc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demmawc

Original tag: eu_demmawc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Mean age of woman at childbirth

2.20.11.16 Severe material deprivation rate (Female) (eu_povmatdeprf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_povmatdeprf

Original tag: eu_povmatdeprf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Severe material deprivation rate (Female)

2.20.11.17 Women ambassadors received to all postings (main and side accreditations) (gendip_afr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_afr

Original tag: gendip_afr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Women diplomats received to all postings as a share of all the postings received.

2.20.11.18 Women ambassadors received as share of all postings (gendip_afrp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_afrp

Original tag: gendip_afrp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Women diplomats received to all postings as a share of all the postings received.

2.20.11.19 Women ambassadors sent to all postings (main and side accreditations) (gendip_afs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_afs

Original tag: gendip_afs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
The number of female diplomats sent to main postings and side accreditations.

2.20.11.20 Women ambassadors sent as share of all postings (gendip_afsp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_afsp

Original tag: gendip_afsp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Women diplomats sent to all postings as a share of all the postings sent.

2.20.11.21 Ambassadors received to main postings (gendip_mar)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_mar

Original tag: gendip_mar

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Niklasson & Towns (2023)

Description:
The number of diplomats received to main postings.

2.20.11.22 Ambassadors sent to main postings (gendip_mas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_mas

Original tag: gendip_mas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Niklasson & Towns (2023)

Description:
The number of diplomats sent to main postings.

2.20.11.23 Women ambassadors received to main postings (gendip_mfr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_mfr

Original tag: gendip_mfr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Niklasson & Towns (2023)

Description:
The number of female diplomats received to main postings.

2.20.11.24 Women ambassadors received to main postings as share of main postings received (gendip_mfrp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_mfrp

Original tag: gendip_mfrp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Niklasson & Towns (2023)

Description:

Women diplomats received to main postings as a share of all the main postings received.

2.20.11.25 Women ambassadors sent to main postings (gendip_mfs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_mfs

Original tag: gendip_mfs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Niklasson & Towns (2023)

Description:

The number of female diplomats sent to main postings.

2.20.11.26 Women ambassadors sent to main postings as share of main postings sent (gendip_mfsp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_mfsp

Original tag: gendip_mfsp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Niklasson & Towns (2023)

Description:

Women diplomats sent to main postings as a share of all the main postings sent.

2.20.11.27 Ambassadors received to side accreditations (gendip_nar)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_nar

Original tag: gendip_nar

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The number of diplomats received to side accreditations.

2.20.11.28 Ambassadors sent to side accreditations (gendip_nas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_nas

Original tag: gendip_nas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The number of female sent to side accreditations.

2.20.11.29 Women ambassadors received to side accreditations (gendip_nfr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_nfr

Original tag: gendip_nfr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The number of female diplomats received to side accreditations.

2.20.11.30 Women ambassadors received to side accreditations as share of side acc. received (gendip_nfrp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_nfrp

Original tag: gendip_nfrp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Women diplomats received to side accreditations as a share of all the side accreditations received.

2.20.11.31 Women ambassadors sent to side accreditations (gendip_nfs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_nfs

Original tag: gendip_nfs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The number of female diplomats sent to side accreditations.

2.20.11.32 Women ambassadors sent to side accreditations as share of side acc. sent (gendip_nfsp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_nfsp

Original tag: gendip_nfsp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Women diplomats sent to side accreditations as a share of all the side accreditations sent.

2.20.11.33 Ambassadors received to all postings (main and side accreditations) (gendip_rec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_rec

Original tag: gendip_rec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The number of diplomats received to main postings and side accreditations.

2.20.11.34 Ambassadors sent to all postings (main and side accreditations) (gendip_send)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_send

Original tag: gendip_send

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The number of diplomats sent to main postings and side accreditations.

2.20.11.35 Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex (gggi_eas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_eas

Original tag: gggi_eas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

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.

2.20.11.36 Overall Global Gender Gap Index (gggi_ggi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_ggi

Original tag: gggi_ggi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

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.

2.20.11.37 Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex (gggi_hss)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_hss

Original tag: gggi_hss

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

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.

2.20.11.38 Global Gender Gap Political Empowerment Subindex (gggi_pes)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_pes

Original tag: gggi_pes

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

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.

2.20.11.39 Global Gender Gap Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex (gggi_pos)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_pos

Original tag: gggi_pos

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

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).

2.20.11.40 Gender Inequality Index (gii_gii)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gii_gii

Original tag: gii_gii

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

The GII is an inequality index (0 to 1 higher disparity). 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.

2.20.11.41 Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_sw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipu_l_sw

Original tag: ipu_l_sw

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union (2024)

Description:

Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

2.20.11.42 Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_w)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipu_l_w

Original tag: ipu_l_w

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union (2024)

Description:

Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

2.20.11.43 Share of Women (Upper House) (ipu_u_sw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipu_u_sw

Original tag: ipu_u_sw

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union (2024)

Description:

Share of Women (Upper House).

2.20.11.44 Number of Women (Upper House) (ipu_u_w)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipu_u_w

Original tag: ipu_u_w

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union (2024)

Description:

Number of Women (Upper House).

2.20.11.45 Adopted Gender Quota (qar_adqu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_adqu

Original tag: qar_adqu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Description:

Dummy variable on whether the country has adopted a gender quota as part of its constitution or secondary law. Coded '1' beginning in the year a quota is introduced in the constitution or secondary law and in all subsequent years unless the quota is overturned or withdrawn. Coded for all years.

2.20.11.46 Effective Gender Quota (qar_efqu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_efqu

Original tag: qar_efqu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Description:

Dummy variable for effective gender quota is coded 1 if a county has a quota that reaches a 10 percent de facto threshold for either candidate or reserved seat quotas. Further, candidate quotas are only coded as effective if they have strong sanctions for noncompliance and/or have strong placement mandates. Reserved seats are only coded as effective if they have a legal mechanism specified to fill the reserved seats. This variable indicates a minimally functioning quota that can be included in a wide range of models to control for an important structural feature of political competition. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.

2.20.11.47 Implemented Gender Quota (qar_imqu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_imqu

Original tag: qar_imqu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Description:

Dummy variable on whether a country has implemented a gender quota in an election. Coded '1' beginning in the year a quota has been implemented in an election -- whether or not the law was followed -- and in all subsequent years unless the quota is overturned or withdrawn. Coded for all years.

2.20.11.48 Placement Mandates for Gender Quota (qar_plac)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_plac

Original tag: qar_plac

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Description:

Dummy variable on whether a candidate quota includes placement mandates. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.

2.20.11.49 Strength of Placement Mandates for Gender Quota (qar_plstr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_plstr

Original tag: qar_plstr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Placement mandates as coded "strong" if they specify an order that meets or exceeds the threshold set by the quota. For example, if a quota with a 30percent threshold requires that women are on every third position on a party list (33percent), the placement mandate would be coded strong. Alternatively, placement mandates are coded "weak" if they are not specific (e.g., "place in winnable positions") or require a lower share of women than the legislated threshold

(e.g., every 10 candidates for a 15percent quota). Coded only for country-years where a quota with placement mandates was present.

2.20.11.50 Sanctions for Noncomplaince to Gender Quota (qar_san)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_san

Original tag: qar_san

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Description:

Dummy variable on whether a candidate quota includes a sanction for noncompliance. Coded only for country-years where a quota was

present.

2.20.11.51 Strength of Sanctions for Gender Quota (qar_sstr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_sstr

Original tag: qar_sstr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Sanctions are coded "strong" only if parties are stopped from participating in the election if they do not comply with the quota rules. If parties are fined or lose state funding, sanctions are coded as "weak." Coded only for country-years where a quota with sanctions for noncompliance was present.

2.20.11.52 De facto Threshold of Gender Quota (qar_thr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_thr

Original tag: qar_thr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Description:

The product of the percent of legislative seats to which the quota applies and the legislative threshold stipulated by the quota creates the de facto threshold. Valued between 0-100, as the percent of seats.

2.20.11.53 Type of Gender Quota (qar_typ)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_typ

Original tag: qar_typ

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Description:

Type of gender quota. 'seats' denotes a national quota that reserves a certain percentage of seats in the legislature for women. 'candidate' denotes a national gender quota that requires all parties to field a certain percentage of female candidates or nominees. 'both' denotes hybrid quotas that use a mix of both types.

Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.

2.20.11.54 Employers, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empf

Original tag: wdi_empf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.11.55 Fertility rate, total (births per woman) (wdi_fertility)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_fertility

Original tag: wdi_fertility

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.11.56 Lifetime risk of maternal death (percent) (wdi_lrmd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lrmd

Original tag: wdi_lrmd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.11.57 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percent) (wdi_wip)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_wip

Original tag: wdi_wip

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

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

2.20.11.58 Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100) (wdi_wombuslawi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_wombuslawi

Original tag: wdi_wombuslawi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.11.59 Number of women in cabinet ministers (wgov_minfem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_minfem

Original tag: wgov_minfem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

The number of women in cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min).

2.20.11.60 Number of women in government positions (wgov_totfem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_totfem

Original tag: wgov_totfem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Description:

The number of women in government positions, who were counted for wgov_tot.

2.20.11.61 Men make better political leaders than women do (wvs_menpol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_menpol

Original tag: wvs_menpol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

For each of the following statements I read out, can you tell me how much you agree with each.

'Men make better political leaders than women do.'

Do you agree strongly, agree, disagree, or disagree strongly?

1. Strongly disagree

2. Disagree

3. Agree

4. Strongly agree

2.20.11.62 Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using mean) (wwbi_fmwrprmean)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fmwrprmean

Original tag: wwbi_fmwrprmean

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using mean)

2.20.11.63 Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using median) (wwbi_fmwrprmedian)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fmwrprmedian

Original tag: wwbi_fmwrprmedian

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using median)

2.20.11.64 Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using mean) (wwbi_fmwrpumean)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fmwrpumean

Original tag: wwbi_fmwrpumean

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using mean)

2.20.11.65 Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using median) (wwbi_fmwrpumedian)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fmwrpumedian

Original tag: wwbi_fmwrpumedian

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using median)

2.20.11.66 Females as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_fsprpemp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fsprpemp

Original tag: wwbi_fsprpemp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Females as a share of private paid employees

2.20.11.67 Females, as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_fspuemp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fspuemp

Original tag: wwbi_fspuemp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Females, as a share of public paid employees

2.20.11.68 Women's Social Rights Laws (ciri_wosoc_l)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_wosoc_l

Original tag: ciri_wosoc_l

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

Women's social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include the following criteria:

- 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 spouse

- 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 (FGM) of children/adults without their consent

- Freedom from forced sterilization

- Freedom from child marriage (where the laws differ between boys and girls)

- Right to raise and make decisions regarding children with equal authority to men or husbands

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the country's legal recognition of women's social rights:

(0) There are no social rights for women under law and systematic discrimination based on sex may

be built into the law and/or if 5 or more of the above criteria are not adequately met.

(1) There are some social rights for women by law.

(2) Nearly all social rights for women are guaranteed by law

(3) All women's social rights are guaranteed by law and/or all of the above criteria are met or are not

mentioned

2.20.11.69 Women's Social Rights Practices (ciri_wosoc_p)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_wosoc_p

Original tag: ciri_wosoc_p

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

Women's social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include the following criteria:

- 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 spouse

- 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 (FGM) of children/adults without their consent

- Freedom from forced sterilization

- Freedom from child marriage (where the laws differ between boys and girls)

- Right to raise and make decisions regarding children with equal authority to men or

husbands

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the country's recognition of women's social rights in practice:

(0) The government tolerates a high level of discrimination against women.

(1) In practice, the government does not enforce laws effectively or enforcement of laws is weak.

The government tolerates a moderate level of discrimination against women.

(2) In practice, the government does enforce these laws effectively; however, the government still

tolerates a low level of discrimination against women.

(3) In practice, the government fully and vigorously enforces these laws. The government tolerates

none or almost no discrimination against women.

2.20.12 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.

2.20.12.1 Associational/Assembly Rights (bti_aar)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_aar

Original tag: bti_aar

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent can individuals form and join independent political or civic groups? To what extent can these groups operate and assemble freely? From 1 to 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.

2.20.12.2 Civil Society Participation (bti_csp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_csp

Original tag: bti_csp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent does the political leadership enable the participation of civil society in the political process? From 1 to 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.

2.20.12.3 Civil Society Traditions (bti_cst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_cst

Original tag: bti_cst

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent are there traditions of civil society? From 1 to 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.

2.20.12.4 Interest Groups (bti_ig)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ig

Original tag: bti_ig

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent is there a network of cooperative associations or interest groups to mediate between society and the political system? From 1 to 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. They tend to balance one another and are cooperative.

2.20.12.5 Political and Social Integration (bti_psi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_psi

Original tag: bti_psi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

Political and Social Integration: Stable patterns of representation exist for mediating between society and the state, there is also a consolidated civic culture. From 1 to 10.

2.20.12.6 Social Capital (bti_sc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_sc

Original tag: bti_sc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

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.

2.20.12.7 Right to Marry in Constitution (ccp_marriage)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_marriage

Original tag: ccp_marriage

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution provide for the right to marry?

1. Yes, general provision

2. Yes, marriage is allowed between a man and a woman

3. No

90. Left explicitly to non-constitution law

96. Other

2.20.12.8 Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution (ccp_samesexm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_samesexm

Original tag: ccp_samesexm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution provide the right for same sex marriages?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

2.20.12.9 Freedom of Assembly and Association (ciri_assn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_assn

Original tag: ciri_assn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

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 groups. This variable evaluates the extent to which the freedoms of assembly and association are subject to actual governmental limitations or restrictions (as opposed to strictly legal protections).

Scoring Scheme:

Citizens' rights to freedom of assembly and association are:

(0) Severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens.

(1) Limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups.

(2) Virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens.

2.20.12.10 Social Globalization (dr_sg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dr_sg

Original tag: dr_sg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Dreher (2006)

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 trademark 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.

2.20.12.11 Trust in Other People (ess_trpeople)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_trpeople

Original tag: ess_trpeople

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

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.

2.20.12.12 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_demd2janf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demd2janf

Original tag: eu_demd2janf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Population at 1st January, female

2.20.12.13 Population at 1st January, Male (eu_demd2janm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demd2janm

Original tag: eu_demd2janm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Population at 1st January, male

2.20.12.14 Population at 1st January, Total (eu_demd2jant)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demd2jant

Original tag: eu_demd2jant

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Population at 1st January, total

2.20.12.15 Population density, average population per square km (eu_demd3dens)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demd3dens
Original tag: eu_demd3dens
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Population density, average population per square km

2.20.12.16 Deaths - Female (eu_demdeathdf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demdeathdf
Original tag: eu_demdeathdf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Deaths - females

2.20.12.17 Deaths - Male. (eu_demdeathdm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demdeathdm
Original tag: eu_demdeathdm
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Deaths - Male.

2.20.12.18 Deaths - Total (eu_demdeathdt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demdeathdt
Original tag: eu_demdeathdt
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Deaths - Total

2.20.12.19 Fertility rate, Total (eu_demfrate2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demfrate2
Original tag: eu_demfrate2
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Fertility rate, Total.

2.20.12.20 Natural change of population (eu_demgrownnat)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demgrownnat
Original tag: eu_demgrownnat
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Natural change of population

2.20.12.21 Total population change (eu_demgrowt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demgrowt
Original tag: eu_demgrowt
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Total population change

2.20.12.22 Live births - Female (eu_demlbirthlf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demlbirthlf
Original tag: eu_demlbirthlf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Live births - females

2.20.12.23 Live births - Male (eu_demlbirthlm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demlbirthlm
Original tag: eu_demlbirthlm
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Live births - males

2.20.12.24 Live births - Total (eu_demlbirthlt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demlbirthlt
Original tag: eu_demlbirthlt
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Live births - total

2.20.12.25 Internet use: internet banking (eu_isiubk)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_isiubk
Original tag: eu_isiubk
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Internet use: internet banking as percentage of all individuals

2.20.12.26 Internet use: civic or political participation (eu_isiucpp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_isiucpp
Original tag: eu_isiucpp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Internet use: civic or political participation as percentage of all individuals

2.20.12.27 Internet use: participating in social networks (eu_isiunet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_isiunet

Original tag: eu_isiunet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Internet use: participating in social networks as percentage of all individuals

2.20.12.28 Internet use: selling goods or services (eu_isiusell)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_isiusell

Original tag: eu_isiusell

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Internet use: selling goods or services as percentage of all individuals

2.20.12.29 Internet use: never (eu_isiux)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_isiux

Original tag: eu_isiux

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Internet use: never as a percentage of all individuals

2.20.12.30 Cultural Diversity (fe_cultdiv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fe_cultdiv

Original tag: fe_cultdiv

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Fearon (2003)

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.

2.20.12.31 Ethnic Fractionalization (fe_etfra)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fe_etfra

Original tag: fe_etfra

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Fearon (2003)

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.

2.20.12.32 Largest Minority (fe_lmin)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fe_lmin

Original tag: fe_lmin

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Fearon (2003)

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.

2.20.12.33 Plurality Group (fe_plural)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fe_plural

Original tag: fe_plural

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Fearon (2003)

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.

2.20.12.34 Population (in the 1000's) (gle_pop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gle_pop

Original tag: gle_pop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gleditsch (2002)

Description:

Size of the population in the years 1000's.

2.20.12.35 Global Peace Index (gpi_gpi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpi_gpi

Original tag: gpi_gpi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace (2022)

Description:

The GPI (scaled from 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.

2.20.12.36 Safety and Security (gpi_ss)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpi_ss

Original tag: gpi_ss

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace (2022)

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.

2.20.12.37 Historical Index of Ethnic Fractionalization (hief_efindex)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_hief_efindex

Original tag: hief_efindex

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Drazanova (2019)

Description:

Based on the annual percentage of ethnic groups in each country The Historical Index of Ethnic Fractionalization (hereafter, HIEF) calculates the degree of ethnic fractionalization (EF) using the most universally applied formula in the empirical literature, which is a decreasing transformation of the Herfindahl concentration index.

Where EFc is the level of ethnic fractionalization in country c, i indexes ethnic groups and Si is the proportion of the population in unit c belonging to ethnic group i (i = 1, . . . , n).

2.20.12.38 Gender Component for Participation, Rights and Inclusion Score (iiag_gen)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_gen

Original tag: iiag_gen

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

Description:

Gender is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Participation, Rights amp; Inclusion category score. It consists of five indicators from four data sources.

2.20.12.39 Rural Sector Score (iiag_rs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_rs

Original tag: iiag_rs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

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).

2.20.12.40 Children Living in Single-Mother Families (percent) (lis_clsmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_clsmf
Original tag: lis_clsmf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)
Description:
Percentage of children living in single-mother families.

2.20.12.41 Population growth rates (oecd_evopop_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evopop_g1
Original tag: oecd_evopop_g1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Population growth rates, annual growth in percentage

2.20.12.42 Population levels (oecd_evopop_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_evopop_t1
Original tag: oecd_evopop_t1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Population levels in thousands of inhabitants

2.20.12.43 Population (in millions) (pwt_pop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_pop
Original tag: pwt_pop
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)
Description:
Population (in millions).

2.20.12.44 Cinema expenditure per capita (in local currency) (une4_cinexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une4_cinexp
Original tag: une_cinexp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: UNESCO (2024*a*)
Description:
Cinema expenditure per capita (in local currency).

2.20.12.45 Screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants) (une4_screen)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une4_screen
Original tag: une_screen
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: UNESCO (2024*a*)
Description:
Number of cinema screen per capita (per 100,000 inhabitants).

2.20.12.46 Women political empowerment index (vdem_gender)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_gender
Original tag: vdem_gender
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

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.

2.20.12.47 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_birth)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_birth

Original tag: wdi_birth

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.48 Completeness of birth registration (percent) (wdi_birthreg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_birthreg

Original tag: wdi_birthreg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.49 Completeness of birth registration, rural (percent) (wdi_birthregr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_birthregr

Original tag: wdi_birthregr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.50 Completeness of birth registration, urban (percent) (wdi_birthregu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_birthregu

Original tag: wdi_birthregu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.51 Births attended by skilled health staff (percent of total) (wdi_birthskill)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_birthskill

Original tag: wdi_birthskill

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.52 Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_death)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_death

Original tag: wdi_death

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.53 Completeness of death registration with cause-of-death information (percent) (wdi_deathreg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_deathreg

Original tag: wdi_deathreg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.54 Life expectancy at birth, total (years) (wdi_lifexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lifexp

Original tag: wdi_lifexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.55 Life expectancy at birth, female (years) (wdi_lifexpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lifexpf

Original tag: wdi_lifexpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.56 Life expectancy at birth, male (years) (wdi_lifexpm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lifexpm

Original tag: wdi_lifexpm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.57 Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults) (wdi_mortf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortf

Original tag: wdi_mortf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.58 Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortinf

Original tag: wdi_mortinf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.59 Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinff)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortinff

Original tag: wdi_mortinff

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.60 Mortality rate, infant, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinfm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortinfm

Original tag: wdi_mortinfm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.61 Mortality rate, adult, male (per 1,000 male adults) (wdi_mortm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortm

Original tag: wdi_mortm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.62 Mortality rate, neonatal (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortnn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortnn

Original tag: wdi_mortnn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.63 Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortu5

Original tag: wdi_mortu5

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.64 Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortu5f

Original tag: wdi_mortu5f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.65 Mortality rate, under-5, male (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortu5m

Original tag: wdi_mortu5m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.66 Population, total (wdi_pop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_pop

Original tag: wdi_pop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.67 Population ages 0-14 (percent of total population) (wdi_pop14)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_pop14

Original tag: wdi_pop14

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.68 Population ages 15-64 (percent of total population) (wdi_pop1564)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_pop1564

Original tag: wdi_pop1564

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.69 Population ages 65 and above (percent of total population) (wdi_pop65)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_pop65

Original tag: wdi_pop65

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.70 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Population below 5 mts is the percentage of the total population living in areas where the elevation is 5 meters or less.

2.20.12.71 Population density (people per sq. km of land area) (wdi_popden)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_popden

Original tag: wdi_popden

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.72 Population, female (percent of total population) (wdi_popf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_popf

Original tag: wdi_popf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.73 Population growth (annual percent) (wdi_popgr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_popgr

Original tag: wdi_popgr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.74 Rural population (percent of total population) (wdi_poprul)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_poprul

Original tag: wdi_poprul

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.75 Rural population growth (annual percent) (wdi_poprulgr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_poprulgr

Original tag: wdi_poprulgr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.76 Urban population (percent of total population) (wdi_popurb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_popurb

Original tag: wdi_popurb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.77 Urban population growth (annual percent) (wdi_popurbagr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_popurbagr

Original tag: wdi_popurbagr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.78 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.12.79 Autonomy Index (wvs_auton)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_auton

Original tag: wvs_auton

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

The Autonomy Index is a computed variable based on the Children qualities battery.

It uses only four variables (using WVS R6 variable naming and codes):

1. V19= Important Child Qualities: Religious Faith

2. V21= Important Child Qualities: Obedience

3. V12= Important Child Qualities: Independence

4. V18= Important Child Qualities: Determination, Perseverance

Only variables with answers to all v19,v21,v12,18 have an index.

2.20.12.80 Justifiable: cheating on taxes (wvs_jacot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_jacot

Original tag: wvs_jacot

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

10. Always justifiable

2.20.12.81 Post-Materialist index 12-item (wvs_pmi12)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_pmi12

Original tag: wvs_pmi12

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Post-Materialist index 12-item. 0=Materialist, 5=Post materialist.

2.20.12.82 Post-Materialist index 4-item (wvs_pmi4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_pmi4

Original tag: wvs_pmi4

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Post-Materialist index 4-item. 0=Materialist, 5=Post materialist.

2.20.12.83 Satisfaction with your life (wvs_satlif)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_satlif

Original tag: wvs_satlif

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

All things considered, how satisfied are you with your life as a whole these days?

1. Completely dissatisfied

10. Completely satisfied

2.20.12.84 Most people can be trusted (wvs_trust)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_trust

Original tag: wvs_trust

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.20.12.85 Ethnic Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_ethnic2000)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_al_ethnic2000

Original tag: al_ethnic2000

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.12.86 Language Fractionalization in the year 2000 (al_language2000)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_al_language2000

Original tag: al_language2000

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Linguistic Fractionalization in the year 2000. The variable reflects the probability that two randomly selected people from a given country will not belong to the same linguistic group. The higher the score, the more fractionalized is the society.

2.20.12.87 Justifiable: claiming government benefits (wvs_jacgb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_jacgb

Original tag: wvs_jacgb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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: Claiming government benefits to which you are not entitled

1. Never justifiable
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10. Always justifiable

2.20.13 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.

2.20.13.1 Socio-Economic Barriers (bti_seb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_seb

Original tag: bti_seb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent are significant parts of the population fundamentally excluded from society due to poverty and inequality? From 1 to 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.

2.20.13.2 Severe material deprivation rate (Total) (eu_povmatdepr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_povmatdepr

Original tag: eu_povmatdepr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Severe material deprivation rate (Total)

2.20.13.3 Severe material deprivation rate (Male) (eu_povmatdeprm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_povmatdeprm

Original tag: eu_povmatdeprm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Severe material deprivation rate (Male)

2.20.13.4 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Percentage of people under 60 years old living in households with very low work intensity

2.20.13.5 Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants (eu_sctrtotpmin)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctrtotpmin

Original tag: eu_sctrtotpmin

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Patent applications to the EPO, Per million inhabitants

2.20.13.6 Patent applications to the EPO, number (eu_scttotn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scttotn

Original tag: eu_scttotn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Patent applications to the EPO, number

2.20.13.7 Freedom to Trade Internationally (current) (fi_ftradeint)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_ftradeint

Original tag: fi_ftradeint

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.20.13.8 Freedom to Trade Internationally (panel data) (fi_ftradeint_pd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_ftradeint_pd

Original tag: fi_ftradeint_pd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.20.13.9 Economic Freedom of the World Index (current) (fi_index)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_index

Original tag: fi_index

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.20.13.10 Legal Structure and Security of Property Rights (current) (fi_legprop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_legprop

Original tag: fi_legprop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.20.13.11 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (current) (fi_reg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_reg

Original tag: fi_reg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.20.13.12 Regulation of Credit, Labor and Business (panel data) (fi_reg_pd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_reg_pd

Original tag: fi_reg_pd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.20.13.13 Access to Sound Money (current) (fi_sm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_sm

Original tag: fi_sm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.20.13.14 Access to Sound Money (chain_linked) (fi_sm_pd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fi_sm_pd

Original tag: fi_sm_pd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gwartney et al. (2024)

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.

2.20.13.15 Business Environment Score (iiag_be)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_be

Original tag: iiag_be

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

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.

2.20.13.16 Children Poverty Rates among Single-Mother (50percent) (lis_cprsmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_cprsmf

Original tag: lis_cprsmf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

This variable reports the percentage of single-mother families whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.20.13.17 Children Poverty Rates among Two-Parent Families (50percent) (lis_cprtpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_cprtpf

Original tag: lis_cprtpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

This variable reports the percentage of two-parent families whose income falls below the poverty

line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.20.13.18 Distribution of Children by Income Group (above 150percent) (lis_dc150)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_dc150

Original tag: lis_dc150

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

This variable reflects the percentage of children whose household income is more than 150percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income.

Disposable Household Income refers to cash and non-cash income from labour, income from capital, income from pensions (including private and public pensions) and non-pension public social benefits stemming from insurance, universal or assistance schemes (including in-kind social assistance transfers), as well as cash and non-cash private transfers, after deduction of the amount of income taxes and social contributions paid. Disposable Household Income is equivalised at individual level as the total amount divided by the square root of household members. Before equivalisation, top and bottom coding has been applied by setting boundaries for extreme values of log transformed Disposable Household Income: at the top Q3 plus 3 times the interquartile range (Q3-Q1), and at the bottom Q1 minus 3 times the interquartile range.

2.20.13.19 Distribution of Children by Income Group (50-75percent) (lis_dc5075)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_dc5075

Original tag: lis_dc5075

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

This variable reflects the percentage of children whose household income falls between 50percent and 75percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income.

Disposable Household Income refers to cash and non-cash income from labour, income from capital, income from pensions (including private and public pensions) and non-pension public social benefits stemming from insurance, universal or assistance schemes (including in-kind social assistance transfers), as well as cash and non-cash private transfers, after deduction of the amount of income taxes and social contributions paid. Disposable Household Income is equivalised at individual level as the total amount divided by the square root of household members. Before equivalisation, top and bottom coding has been applied by setting boundaries for extreme values of log transformed Disposable Household Income: at the top Q3 plus 3 times the interquartile range (Q3-Q1), and at the bottom Q1 minus 3 times the interquartile range.

2.20.13.20 Distribution of Children by Income Group (75-150percent) (lis_dc75150)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_dc75150

Original tag: lis_dc75150

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

This variable reflects the percentage of children whose household income falls between 75percent and 150percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income.

Disposable Household Income refers to cash and non-cash income from labour, income from capital, income from pensions (including private and public pensions) and non-pension public social benefits stemming from insurance, universal or assistance schemes (including in-kind social assistance transfers), as well as cash and non-cash private transfers, after deduction of the amount of income taxes and social contributions paid. Disposable Household Income is equivalised at individual level as the total amount divided by the square root of household members. Before equivalisation, top and bottom coding has been applied by setting boundaries for extreme values of log transformed Disposable Household Income: at the top Q3 plus 3 times the interquartile range (Q3-Q1), and at the bottom Q1 minus 3 times the interquartile range.

2.20.13.21 Mean Equivalized Income (lis_meaneqi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_meaneqi

Original tag: lis_meaneqi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

The mean value of the Equivalized Income. Equivalised Disposable Household Income refers to cash and non-cash income from labour, income from capital, income from pensions (including private and public pensions) and non-pension public social benefits stemming from insurance, universal or assistance schemes (including in-kind social assistance transfers), as well as cash and non-cash private transfers, after deduction of the amount of income taxes and social contributions paid. Disposable Household Income is equivalised at individual level as the total amount divided by the square root of household members. Before equivalisation, top and bottom coding has been applied by setting boundaries for extreme values of log transformed Disposable Household Income: at the top Q3 plus 3 times the interquartile range (Q3-Q1), and at the bottom Q1 minus 3 times the interquartile range.

2.20.13.22 Median Equivalized Income (lis_medeqi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_medeqi

Original tag: lis_medeqi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

The median value of the Equivalized Income. Equivalised Disposable Household Income refers to cash and non-cash income from labour, income from capital, income from pensions (including private and public pensions) and non-pension public social benefits stemming from insurance, universal or assistance schemes (including in-kind social assistance transfers), as well as cash and non-cash private transfers, after deduction of the amount of income taxes and social contributions paid. Disposable Household Income is equivalised at individual level as the total amount divided by the square root of household members. Before equivalisation, top and bottom coding has been applied by setting boundaries for extreme values of log transformed Disposable Household Income: at the top Q3 plus 3 times the interquartile range (Q3-Q1), and at the bottom Q1 minus 3 times the interquartile range.

2.20.13.23 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (40percent) (lis_rprc40)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprc40

Original tag: lis_rprc40

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Children at 40percent of the Median is the percentage of the children population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 40 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.20.13.24 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (50percent) (lis_rprc50)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprc50

Original tag: lis_rprc50

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Children at 50percent of the Median is the percentage of the children population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.20.13.25 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (60percent) (lis_rprc60)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprc60

Original tag: lis_rprc60

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Children at 60percent of the Median is the percentage of the children population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 60 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.20.13.26 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (50percent) (lis_rpre50)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rpre50

Original tag: lis_rpre50

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Elderly at 50percent of the Median is the percentage of the elderly population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.20.13.27 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (60percent) (lis_rpre60)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rpre60

Original tag: lis_rpre60

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Elderly at 60percent of the Median is the percentage of the elderly population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 60 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.20.13.28 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40percent) (lis_rprt40)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprt40

Original tag: lis_rprt40

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate at 40percent of the Median is the percentage of the total population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 40 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.20.13.29 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50percent) (lis_rprt50)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprt50

Original tag: lis_rprt50

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate at 50percent of the Median is the percentage of the total population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable or gross household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.20.13.30 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60percent) (lis_rprt60)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprt60

Original tag: lis_rprt60

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate at 60percent of the Median is the percentage of the total population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 60 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.20.13.31 CPI: all items (oecd_cpi_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_cpi_t1a

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Consumer price index: all items, annual growth in percentage

2.20.13.32 CPI: all items non food non energy (oecd_cpi_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_cpi_t1b

Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Consumer price index: all non-food non-energy items, annual growth in percentage

2.20.13.33 CPI: food (oecd_cpi_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_cpi_t1c
Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1c
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Consumer price index: food, annual growth in percentage

2.20.13.34 CPI: energy (oecd_cpi_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_cpi_t1d
Original tag: oecd_cpi_t1d
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Consumer price index: energy, annual growth in percentage

2.20.13.35 Households debt (oecd_housdebt_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_housdebt_t1
Original tag: oecd_housdebt_t1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Households debt as a percentage of gross disposable income

2.20.13.36 Real household disposable income (oecd_housinc_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_housinc_t1
Original tag: oecd_housinc_t1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Real household disposable income, annual growth in percentage

2.20.13.37 Non-financial assets of households: dwellings (oecd_housnonfin_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_housnonfin_t1a
Original tag: oecd_housnonfin_t1a
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Non-financial assets of households in US dollars at current PPPs, per capita: dwellings

2.20.13.38 Non-financial assets of households: lands (oecd_housnonfin_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_housnonfin_t1b
Original tag: oecd_housnonfin_t1b
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Non-financial assets of households in US dollars at current PPPs, per capita: lands

2.20.13.39 Household net saving rates (oecd_houssave_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_houssave_t1
Original tag: oecd_houssave_t1
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Household net saving rates as a percentage of household disposable income

2.20.13.40 Financial asset of households: Currency and deposits (oecd_houswealth_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1a

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Financial asset of households as a percentage of total financial assets: currency and deposits

2.20.13.41 Financial asset of households: Debt securities (oecd_houswealth_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1b

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Financial asset of households as a percentage of total financial assets: debt securities

2.20.13.42 Financial asset of households: equity (oecd_houswealth_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1c

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Financial asset of households as a percentage of total financial assets: equity

2.20.13.43 Financial asset of households: investment funds shares (oecd_houswealth_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1d

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1d

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Financial asset of households as a percentage of total financial assets: investment funds shares

2.20.13.44 Financial asset of households: Life insurance and annuities (oecd_houswealth_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1e

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1e

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Financial asset of households as a percentage of total financial assets: life insurance and annuities

2.20.13.45 Financial asset of households: Pension funds (oecd_houswealth_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_houswealth_t1f

Original tag: oecd_houswealth_t1f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Financial asset of households as a percentage of total financial assets: pension funds

2.20.13.46 Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income post taxes and transfers) (oecd_incinequal_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incinequal_t1a

Original tag: oecd_incinequal_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Income inequality: Gini (at disposable income, post taxes and transfers), 0-1 scale

2.20.13.47 Relative poverty rates: Entire population (oecd_incompoverty_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incompoverty_t1a

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Ratio of the number of people whose income falls below the poverty line, taken as half the median household income of the total population

2.20.13.48 Relative poverty rates: Children (age 0-17) (oecd_incompoverty_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incompoverty_t1b

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Relative poverty rates: Children (age 0-17)

2.20.13.49 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Relative poverty rates: working-age population (age 18-65)

2.20.13.50 Relative poverty rates: Retirement-age population (over 65) (oecd_incompoverty_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incompoverty_t1d

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1d

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Relative poverty rates: retirement-age population (over 65)

2.20.13.51 Poverty gap entire population (oecd_incompoverty_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_incompoverty_t1e

Original tag: oecd_incompoverty_t1e

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Poverty gap entire population, average score across all age groups

2.20.13.52 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Levels of GDP per capita as an effect of labour utilisation with respect to US GDP per capita in 2011

2.20.13.53 Purchasing power parities (oecd_rtsconv_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_rtsconv_t1a

Original tag: oecd_rtsconv_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Purchasing power parities, national currency units per US dollar

2.20.13.54 Indices of price levels (oecd_rtsconv_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_rtsconv_t1b

Original tag: oecd_rtsconv_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Indices of price levels, OECD = 100

2.20.13.55 Taxes on the average worker (oecd_taxapw_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_taxapw_t1

Original tag: oecd_taxapw_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Taxes on the average worker as a percentage of labour cost

2.20.13.56 The Property Right Protection Index (prp_prp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_prp_prp

Original tag: prp_prp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Ouattara & Standaert (2020)

Description:
The Poperty Rights Index measures (the perception of) the security of property rights, separately from other aspects of the rule of laws. It combines all publicly available information on the perception of the security of property rights (18 singular indicators of property rights).

2.20.13.57 Estimated variance of the PRP point estimate (prp_std)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_prp_std

Original tag: prp_std

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Ouattara & Standaert (2020)

Description:
Estimated variance of the Property Rights Protection estimate.

2.20.13.58 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (percent) (wdi_belmedinc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_belmedinc

Original tag: wdi_belmedinc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.13.59 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

New businesses registered are the number of new limited liability corporations registered in the calendar year.

2.20.13.60 Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (percent) (wdi_foodins)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_foodins

Original tag: wdi_foodins

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.13.61 Poverty gap at USD 2.15 a day (2017 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap215)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_povgap215

Original tag: wdi_povgap215

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Poverty headcount ratio at $2.15 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than $2.15 a day at 2017 purchasing power adjusted prices. As a result of revisions in PPP exchange rates, poverty rates for individual countries cannot be compared with poverty rates reported in earlier editions.

2.20.13.62 Innovation capability (wef_ci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wef_ci

Original tag: wef_ci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Innovation capability (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is best).

Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

2.20.13.63 Global Competitiveness Index (wef_gci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wef_gci

Original tag: wef_gci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Global Competitiveness Index 4.0 (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is 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

2.20.13.64 Property rights (wef_pr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wef_pr

Original tag: wef_pr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Property rights (scale 1 to 7, while 7 is 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

2.20.13.65 Satisfaction with financial situation of household (wvs_satfin)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_satfin

Original tag: wvs_satfin

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

How satisfied are you with the financial situation of your household?

1. Completely dissatisfied

10. Completely satisfied

2.20.13.66 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (40percent) (lis_rpre40)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rpre40

Original tag: lis_rpre40

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Elderly at 40percent of the Median is the percentage of the elderly population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 40 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

2.20.13.67 Poverty gap at USD 3.00 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap300)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_povgap300

Original tag: wdi_povgap300

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Poverty gap at $3.00 a day (2021 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $3.00 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.

2.20.13.68 Poverty gap at USD 4.20 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap420)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_povgap420

Original tag: wdi_povgap420

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Poverty gap at $4.20 a day (2021 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $4.20 a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

2.20.13.69 Poverty gap at USD 8.30 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap830)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_povgap830

Original tag: wdi_povgap830

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Poverty gap at $8.30 a day (2021 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $8.30 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.

2.20.14 Welfare

This category includes indicators on government expenditure related to social welfare (pension, sick- ness coverage and accidents coverage).

2.20.14.1 Social Safety Nets (bti_ssn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ssn

Original tag: bti_ssn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

To what extent do social safety nets provide compensation for social risks? From 1 to 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.

2.20.14.2 Welfare Regime (bti_wr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_wr

Original tag: bti_wr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Description:

Welfare Regime: Assesses whether there are available arrangements to compensate for social risks. From 1 to 10. Including 'To what extent do social safety nets provide compensation for social risks?' and 'To what extent does equality of opportunity exist?'.

2.20.14.3 Human Development Score (iiag_hd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_hd

Original tag: iiag_hd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

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.

2.20.14.4 Public pension expenditure (oecd_pension_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_pension_t1a

Original tag: oecd_pension_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Public pension expenditure as a percentage of GDP

2.20.14.5 Private pension expenditure (oecd_pension_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_pension_t1b

Original tag: oecd_pension_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Private pension expenditure as a percentage of GDP

2.20.14.6 Public social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_socexpnd_t1a

Original tag: oecd_socexpnd_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Public social expenditure as a percentage of GDP

2.20.14.7 Private social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_socexpnd_t1b

Original tag: oecd_socexpnd_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Private social expenditure as a percentage of GDP

2.20.14.8 Net social expenditure (oecd_socexpnd_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_socexpnd_t1c

Original tag: oecd_socexpnd_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Net social expenditure as a percentage of GDP

2.20.14.9 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Overall (sgi_so)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_so

Original tag: sgi_so

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies (Education, Social Inclusion, Health, Families, Pensions, Integration, Safe Living, Global Inequalities).

2.20.14.10 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Education (sgi_soed)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_soed

Original tag: sgi_soed

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

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).

2.20.14.11 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Families (sgi_sofa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_sofa

Original tag: sgi_sofa

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

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).

2.20.14.12 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Social Inequalities (sgi_sogi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_sogi

Original tag: sgi_sogi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:
Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Global Inequalities (Global Social Policy, Official Development Assistance (ODA)).

2.20.14.13 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (sgi_sohe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_sohe

Original tag: sgi_sohe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Health (Health Policy, Spending on Health Programs, Life Expectancy, Infant Mortality, Perceived Health Status).

2.20.14.14 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Integration Policy (sgi_soin)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_soin

Original tag: sgi_soin

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

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).

2.20.14.15 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (sgi_sope)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_sope

Original tag: sgi_sope

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Pensions (Pension Policy, Older Employment, Old Age Dependency Ratio, Senior Citizen Poverty).

2.20.14.16 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (sgi_sosi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_sosi

Original tag: sgi_sosi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Social Inclusion (Social Inclusion Policy, Poverty Rate, NEET Rate, Gini Coefficient, Gender Equality in Parliaments, Life Satisfaction).

2.20.14.17 Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living Conditions (sgi_sosl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_sosl

Original tag: sgi_sosl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

Sustainable Policies: Social Policies - Safe Living (Internal Security Policy, Homicides, Thefts, Confidence in Police).

2.20.14.18 CPIA social protection rating (wdi_spr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_spr

Original tag: wdi_spr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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 (1=low to 6=high).

2.20.14.19 Confidence: Social Security System (wvs_confsss)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confsss

Original tag: wvs_confsss

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.20.15 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).

2.20.15.1 Sustainability (bti_su)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_su

Original tag: bti_su

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

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?'.

2.20.15.2 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Female) percent of population (eu_edued256402f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256402f

Original tag: eu_edued256402f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Female). Percentage of the population.

2.20.15.3 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Male) percent of population (eu_edued256402m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256402m

Original tag: eu_edued256402m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Male). Percentage of the population.

2.20.15.4 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Total) percent of population. (eu_edued256402t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256402t
Original tag: eu_edued256402t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Total). Percentage of the population.

2.20.15.5 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female) (eu_edued256434f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256434f
Original tag: eu_edued256434f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female)

2.20.15.6 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male) (eu_edued256434m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256434m
Original tag: eu_edued256434m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male)

2.20.15.7 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total) (eu_edued256434t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256434t
Original tag: eu_edued256434t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total)

2.20.15.8 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female) (eu_edued256438f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256438f
Original tag: eu_edued256438f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female)

2.20.15.9 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male) (eu_edued256438m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256438m
Original tag: eu_edued256438m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male)

2.20.15.10 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total) (eu_edued256438t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256438t
Original tag: eu_edued256438t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total)

2.20.15.11 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female) (eu_edued256458f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256458f
Original tag: eu_edued256458f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female)

2.20.15.12 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male) (eu_edued256458m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256458m
Original tag: eu_edued256458m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male)

2.20.15.13 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total) (eu_edued256458t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256458t
Original tag: eu_edued256458t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total)

2.20.15.14 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Female) (eu_edued303402f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303402f
Original tag: eu_edued303402f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Female)

2.20.15.15 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Male) (eu_edued303402m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303402m
Original tag: eu_edued303402m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Male)

2.20.15.16 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Total) (eu_edued303402t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303402t
Original tag: eu_edued303402t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Total)

2.20.15.17 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Female) (eu_edued303434f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303434f
Original tag: eu_edued303434f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Female)

2.20.15.18 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Male) (eu_edued303434m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303434m
Original tag: eu_edued303434m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Male)

2.20.15.19 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Total) (eu_edued303434t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303434t
Original tag: eu_edued303434t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Total)

2.20.15.20 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Female) (eu_edued303438f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303438f
Original tag: eu_edued303438f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Female)

2.20.15.21 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Male) (eu_edued303438m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303438m
Original tag: eu_edued303438m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Male)

2.20.15.22 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Total) (eu_edued303438t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303438t
Original tag: eu_edued303438t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Total)

2.20.15.23 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Female) (eu_edued303458f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303458f
Original tag: eu_edued303458f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Female)

2.20.15.24 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Male) (eu_edued303458m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303458m
Original tag: eu_edued303458m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Male)

2.20.15.25 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Total) (eu_edued303458t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303458t
Original tag: eu_edued303458t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Total)

2.20.15.26 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female) (eu_edueleavf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edueleavf

Original tag: eu_edueleavf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female)

2.20.15.27 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male) (eu_edueleavm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edueleavm

Original tag: eu_edueleavm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male)

2.20.15.28 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total) (eu_edueleavt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edueleavt

Original tag: eu_edueleavt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total)

2.20.15.29 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 1 to 3

2.20.15.30 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 5 to 8

2.20.15.31 Ratio of students to teachers and staff in early childhood education (eu_edupttrearly)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edupttrearly

Original tag: eu_edupttrearly
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in early childhood education

2.20.15.32 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female) (gea_ea1524f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea1524f
Original tag: gea_ea1524f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Description:
Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female). Average years of education.

2.20.15.33 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male) (gea_ea1524m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea1524m
Original tag: gea_ea1524m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Description:
Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male). Average years of education.

2.20.15.34 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female) (gea_ea2534f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea2534f
Original tag: gea_ea2534f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Description:
Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female). Average years of education.

2.20.15.35 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male) (gea_ea2534m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea2534m
Original tag: gea_ea2534m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Description:
Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male). Average years of education.

2.20.15.36 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female) (gea_ea3544f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea3544f
Original tag: gea_ea3544f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Description:
Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female). Average years of education.

2.20.15.37 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male) (gea_ea3544m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea3544m
Original tag: gea_ea3544m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Description:
Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male). Average years of education.

2.20.15.38 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female) (gea_ea4554f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea4554f
Original tag: gea_ea4554f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Description:
Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female). Average years of education.

2.20.15.39 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male) (gea_ea4554m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea4554m
Original tag: gea_ea4554m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Description:
Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male). Average years of education.

2.20.15.40 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female) (gea_ea5564f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea5564f
Original tag: gea_ea5564f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Description:
Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female). Average years of education.

2.20.15.41 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male) (gea_ea5564m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea5564m
Original tag: gea_ea5564m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Description:
Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male). Average years of education.

2.20.15.42 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female) (gea_ea65f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea65f
Original tag: gea_ea65f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Description:
Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female). Average years of education.

2.20.15.43 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) (gea_ea65m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea65m
Original tag: gea_ea65m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)

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

2.20.15.44 Education Score (iiag_edu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_edu

Original tag: iiag_edu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

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.

2.20.15.45 Human Capital Index (pwt_hci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_hci

Original tag: pwt_hci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Description:
Human capital index based on the average years of schooling from Barro and Lee (Barro amp; Lee, 2013) and an assumed rate of return to education, based on Mincer equation estimates around the world (Psacharopoulos, 1994).

More information can be found in the document 'Human capital in PWT 9.0'

2.20.15.46 Human Development Index (undp_hdi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_undp_hdi

Original tag: undp_hdi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: United Nations Development Program (2024)

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 closer the score is to 1, the better the country is doing.

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.

2.20.15.47 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (percent) (une_girlglsf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlglsf

Original tag: une_girlglsf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: UNESCO (2024*b*)

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (percent).

2.20.15.48 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (percent) (une_girlglsm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlglsm

Original tag: une_girlglsm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: UNESCO (2024*b*)

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (percent).

2.20.15.49 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (percent) (une_girlglst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlglst

Original tag: une_girlglst

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: UNESCO (2024*b*)

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (percent).

2.20.15.50 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: UNESCO (2024*b*)

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (percent).

2.20.15.51 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: UNESCO (2024*b*)

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (percent).

2.20.15.52 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: UNESCO (2024*b*)

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent).

2.20.15.53 Official entrance age to early childhood education (years) (opri_oaeece)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_oaeece

Original tag: une_oaeece

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

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.

2.20.15.54 Official entrance age to primary education (years) (opri_oaepe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_oaepe

Original tag: une_oaepe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

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.

2.20.15.55 Official entrance age to compulsory education (years) (opri_oeace)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_oeace

Original tag: une_oeace

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

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.

2.20.15.56 Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years) (opri_oeals)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_oeals

Original tag: une_oeals

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

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.

2.20.15.57 Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (opri_oeapsnt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_oeapsnt

Original tag: une_oeapsnt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

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.

2.20.15.58 Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years) (opri_oeaus)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_oeaus

Original tag: une_oeaus

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

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.

2.20.15.59 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent) (opri_reprlsef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_reprlsef

Original tag: une_reprlsef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent).

2.20.15.60 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent) (opri_reprlsem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_reprlsem

Original tag: une_reprlsem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent).

2.20.15.61 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent) (opri_reprlset)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_reprlset

Original tag: une_reprlset

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent).

2.20.15.62 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent) (opri_reprpef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_reprpef

Original tag: une_reprpef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent).

2.20.15.63 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent) (opri_reprpem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_reprpem

Original tag: une_reprpem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent).

2.20.15.64 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent) (opri_reprpet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_reprpet

Original tag: une_reprpet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent).

2.20.15.65 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surg4pef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surg4pef

Original tag: une_surg4pef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent).

2.20.15.66 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surg4pem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surg4pem

Original tag: une_surg4pem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (percent).

2.20.15.67 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surg4pet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surg4pet

Original tag: une_surg4pet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (percent).

2.20.15.68 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surg5pef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surg5pef

Original tag: une_surg5pef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent).

2.20.15.69 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surg5pem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surg5pem

Original tag: une_surg5pem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (percent).

2.20.15.70 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surg5pet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surg5pet

Original tag: une_surg5pet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (percent).

2.20.15.71 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surlgpef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surlgpef

Original tag: une_surlgpef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent).

2.20.15.72 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surlgpem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surlgpem

Original tag: une_surlgpem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (percent).

2.20.15.73 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surlgpet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surlgpet

Original tag: une_surlgpet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent).

2.20.15.74 Theoretical duration of primary education (years) (opri_tdurce)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tdurce

Original tag: une_tdurce

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Theoretical duration of primary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

2.20.15.75 Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years) (opri_tdurece)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tdurece

Original tag: une_tdurece

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

2.20.15.76 Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years) (opri_tdurls)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tdurls

Original tag: une_tdurls

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

2.20.15.77 Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (opri_tdurpsnt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tdurpsnt

Original tag: une_tdurpsnt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

2.20.15.78 Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years) (opri_tdurused)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tdurused

Original tag: une_tdurused

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

2.20.15.79 Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number) (opri_tilsef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tilsef

Original tag: une_tilsef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number).

2.20.15.80 Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tilset)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tilset

Original tag: une_tilset

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number).

2.20.15.81 Teachers in primary education, female (number) (opri_tipef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tipef

Original tag: une_tipef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in primary education, female (number).

2.20.15.82 Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tipet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tipet

Original tag: une_tipet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number).

2.20.15.83 Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number) (opri_tiprepef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tiprepef

Original tag: une_tiprepef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number).

2.20.15.84 Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiprepet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tiprepet

Original tag: une_tiprepet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number).

2.20.15.85 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number) (opri_tipsntf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tipsntf

Original tag: une_tipsntf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number).

2.20.15.86 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tipsntt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tipsntt

Original tag: une_tipsntt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number).

2.20.15.87 Teachers in secondary education, female (number) (opri_tisef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tisef

Original tag: une_tisef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in secondary education, female (number).

2.20.15.88 Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiset)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tiset

Original tag: une_tiset

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number).

2.20.15.89 Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number) (opri_tiusef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tiusef

Original tag: une_tiusef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number).

2.20.15.90 Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiuset)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tiuset

Original tag: une_tiuset

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: **?**

Description:

Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number).

2.20.15.91 School enrollment, primary, private (percent of total primary) (wdi_eduprp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_eduprp

Original tag: wdi_eduprp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (percent).

2.20.15.92 School enrollment, secondary, private (percent of total secondary) (wdi_eduprs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_eduprs

Original tag: wdi_eduprs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (percent).

2.20.15.93 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of GDP) (wdi_expedu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expedu

Original tag: wdi_expedu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.94 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of government expenditure) (wdi_expeduge)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expeduge

Original tag: wdi_expeduge

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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/

2.20.15.95 Expenditure on primary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedup)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expedup

Original tag: wdi_expedup

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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/

2.20.15.96 Expenditure on secondary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedus)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expedus

Original tag: wdi_expedus

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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/

2.20.15.97 Expenditure on tertiary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedut)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expedut

Original tag: wdi_expedut

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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/

2.20.15.98 Government expenditure per student, primary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstup)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expstup

Original tag: wdi_expstup

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.99 Government expenditure per student, secondary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstus)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expstus

Original tag: wdi_expstus

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.100 Government expenditure per student, tertiary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstut)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expstut

Original tag: wdi_expstut

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.101 School enrollment, primary (percent gross) (wdi_gerp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerp

Original tag: wdi_gerp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.102 School enrollment, primary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerpf

Original tag: wdi_gerpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.103 School enrollment, primary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerpm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerpm

Original tag: wdi_gerpm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.104 School enrollment, preprimary (percent gross) (wdi_gerpp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerpp

Original tag: wdi_gerpp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.105 School enrollment, preprimary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerppf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerppf

Original tag: wdi_gerppf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.106 School enrollment, preprimary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerppm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerppm

Original tag: wdi_gerppm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.107 School enrollment, secondary (percent gross) (wdi_gers)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gers

Original tag: wdi_gers

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.108 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gersf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gersf

Original tag: wdi_gersf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.109 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gersm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gersm

Original tag: wdi_gersm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.110 School enrollment, tertiary (percent gross) (wdi_gert)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gert

Original tag: wdi_gert

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.111 School enrollment, tertiary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gertf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gertf

Original tag: wdi_gertf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.112 School enrollment, tertiary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gertm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gertm

Original tag: wdi_gertm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.113 Literacy rate, adult total (percent of people ages 15 and above) (wdi_litrad)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litrad

Original tag: wdi_litrad

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.114 Literacy rate, adult female (percent of females ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litradf

Original tag: wdi_litradf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.115 Literacy rate, adult male (percent of males ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litradm

Original tag: wdi_litradm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.116 Literacy rate, youth total (percent of people ages 15-24) (wdi_litry)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litry

Original tag: wdi_litry

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.117 Literacy rate, youth female (percent of females ages 15-24) (wdi_litryf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litryf

Original tag: wdi_litryf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.118 Literacy rate, youth male (percent of males ages 15-24) (wdi_litrym)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litrym

Original tag: wdi_litrym

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.119 School enrollment, primary (percent net) (wdi_nerp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerp

Original tag: wdi_nerp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.120 School enrollment, primary, female (percent net) (wdi_nerpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerpf

Original tag: wdi_nerpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.121 School enrollment, primary, male (percent net) (wdi_nerpm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerpm

Original tag: wdi_nerpm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.122 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerpr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerpr

Original tag: wdi_nerpr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.123 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerprf

Original tag: wdi_nerprf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.124 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerprm

Original tag: wdi_nerprm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.125 School enrollment, secondary (percent net) (wdi_ners)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ners

Original tag: wdi_ners

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.126 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent net) (wdi_nersf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nersf

Original tag: wdi_nersf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.127 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent net) (wdi_nersm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nersm

Original tag: wdi_nersm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.15.128 Confidence: Education System (wvs_confedu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confedu

Original tag: wvs_confedu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.20.15.129 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total population (Female) (eu_edurstterisced02f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced02f

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED02f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

No codebook entry

2.20.15.130 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total population (Male) (eu_edurstterisced02m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced02m

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED02m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

No codebook entry

2.20.15.131 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total population (Total) (eu_edurstterisced02t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced02t

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED02t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

No codebook entry

2.20.15.132 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total population (Female) (eu_edurstterisced34f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced34f

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED34f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

No codebook entry

2.20.15.133 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total population (Male) (eu_edurstterisced34m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced34m

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED34m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

No codebook entry

2.20.15.134 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total population (Total) (eu_edurstterisced34t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced34t

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED34t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

No codebook entry

2.20.15.135 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total population (Female) (eu_edurstterisced58f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced58f

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED58f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

No codebook entry

2.20.15.136 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total population (Male) (eu_edurstterisced58m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced58m

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED58m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

No codebook entry

2.20.15.137 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total population (Total) (eu_edurstterisced58t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced58t

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED58t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

No codebook entry

2.20.16 Labour Market

This category includes variables about employment, unemployment and union density rate, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

2.20.16.1 Limits on Child Work in Constitution (ccp_childwrk)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_childwrk

Original tag: ccp_childwrk

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Description:

Does the constitution place limits on child employment?

1. Yes

2. No

90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law

96. Other

2.20.16.2 Employed ICT specialists (percent of total employment) (eu_empict)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empict

Original tag: eu_empict

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employed ICT specialists (percent of total employment)

2.20.16.3 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_empy1524f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy1524f

Original tag: eu_empy1524f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.4 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_empy1524m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy1524m

Original tag: eu_empy1524m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.5 Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_empy1524t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy1524t

Original tag: eu_empy1524t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.6 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_empy1564f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy1564f

Original tag: eu_empy1564f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.7 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_empy1564m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy1564m

Original tag: eu_empy1564m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.8 Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_empy1564t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy1564t

Original tag: eu_empy1564t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment rates: 15-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.9 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_empy2064f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy2064f

Original tag: eu_empy2064f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.10 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_empy2064m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy2064m

Original tag: eu_empy2064m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.11 Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_empy2064t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy2064t

Original tag: eu_empy2064t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment rates: 20-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.12 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_empy2554f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy2554f

Original tag: eu_empy2554f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.13 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_empy2554m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy2554m

Original tag: eu_empy2554m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.14 Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_empy2554t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy2554t

Original tag: eu_empy2554t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment rates: 25-34 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.15 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_empy5564f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy5564f

Original tag: eu_empy5564f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.16 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_empy5564m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy5564m

Original tag: eu_empy5564m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.17 Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_empy5564t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_empy5564t

Original tag: eu_empy5564t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment rates: 55-64 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.18 Researchers in all sectors as percentage of total employment - full-time (Female) (eu_resallf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resallf

Original tag: eu_resallf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Researchers in all sectors as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (female)

2.20.16.19 Researchers in all sectors as percentage of total employment - full-time (Total) (eu_resallt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resallt

Original tag: eu_resallt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Researchers in all sectors as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (total)

2.20.16.20 Researchers in Business Sector as percentage of total employment - full-time (Female) (eu_resbusf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resbusf

Original tag: eu_resbusf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Researchers in Business Sector as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (female)

2.20.16.21 Researchers in Business Sector as percentage of total employment - full-time (Total) (eu_resbust)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resbust

Original tag: eu_resbust

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Researchers in Business Sector as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (total)

2.20.16.22 Researchers in Higher Education as percentage of total employment - full-time (Female) (eu_reseduf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_reseduf

Original tag: eu_reseduf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Researchers in Higher Education as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (female)

2.20.16.23 Researchers in Higher Education as percentage of total employment - full-time (Total) (eu_resedut)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resedut

Original tag: eu_resedut

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Researchers in Higher Education as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (total)

2.20.16.24 Researchers in Government as percentage of total employment - full-time (Female) (eu_resgovf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resgovf

Original tag: eu_resgovf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Researchers in Government as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (female)

2.20.16.25 Researchers in Government as percentage of total employment - full-time (Total) (eu_resgovt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resgovt

Original tag: eu_resgovt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Researchers in Government as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (total)

2.20.16.26 Researchers in Non-profits as percentage of total employment - full-time (Female) (eu_resnonpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resnonpf

Original tag: eu_resnonpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Researchers in Non-profits as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (female)

2.20.16.27 Researchers in Non-profits as percentage of total employment - full-time (Total) (eu_resnonpt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resnonpt

Original tag: eu_resnonpt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Researchers in Non-profits as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (total)

2.20.16.28 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctabf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctabf

Original tag: eu_sctabf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.29 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctabm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctabm

Original tag: eu_sctabm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.30 Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarry (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctabt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctabt

Original tag: eu_sctabt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing, Mining, Quarrying (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.31 Employment in Manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctcff)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcff

Original tag: eu_sctcff

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.32 Employment in Manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcfm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcfm

Original tag: eu_sctcfm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.33 Employment in Manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctcft)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcft

Original tag: eu_sctcft

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.34 Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtcf

Original tag: eu_sctchtcf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.35 Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtcm

Original tag: eu_sctchtcm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.36 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtcmf

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.37 Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmhf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtcmhf

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmhf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.38 Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmhm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtcmhm

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmhm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.39 Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmht)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtcmht

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmht

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in High and medium high-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.40 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtcmm

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.41 Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctchtcmt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtcmt

Original tag: eu_sctchtcmt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Medium high-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.42 Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctchtct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctchtct

Original tag: eu_sctchtct

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in high-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.43 Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltcf

Original tag: eu_sctcltcf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.44 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctcltclmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltclmf

Original tag: eu_sctcltclmf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.45 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltclmm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltclmm

Original tag: eu_sctcltclmm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.46 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltclmt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltclmt

Original tag: eu_sctcltclmt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.47 Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltcm

Original tag: eu_sctcltcm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.48 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltcmf

Original tag: eu_sctcltcmf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.49 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcmm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltcmm

Original tag: eu_sctcltcmm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.50 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcmt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltcmt

Original tag: eu_sctcltcmt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.51 Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltct

Original tag: eu_sctcltct

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.52 Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctdff)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctdff

Original tag: eu_sctdff

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.53 Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctdfm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctdfm

Original tag: eu_sctdfm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.54 Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air Con. supply (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctdft)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctdft

Original tag: eu_sctdft

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment in Electricity, Gas, Steam, Air conditioning supply (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.55 Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctgitf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctgitf

Original tag: eu_sctgitf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.56 Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctgitm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctgitm

Original tag: eu_sctgitm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.57 Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activ. (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctgitt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctgitt

Original tag: eu_sctgitt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Wholesale, Retail trade, Food service activities (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.58 Employment in Services (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctguf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctguf

Original tag: eu_sctguf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment in Services (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.59 Employment in Services (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctgum)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctgum

Original tag: eu_sctgum

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment in Services (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.60 Employment in Services (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctgut)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctgut

Original tag: eu_sctgut

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment in Services (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.61 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female) percent total employment (eu_scth52n79f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scth52n79f

Original tag: eu_scth52n79f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.62 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Male) percent total employment (eu_scth52n79m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scth52n79m

Original tag: eu_scth52n79m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.63 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_scth52n79t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scth52n79t

Original tag: eu_scth52n79t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.64 Employment in high-tech sectors (Female) percent total employment (eu_scthtcf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scthtcf

Original tag: eu_scthtcf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in high-tech sectors (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.65 Employment in high-tech sectors (Male) percent total employment (eu_scthtcm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scthtcm

Original tag: eu_scthtcm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in high-tech sectors (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.66 Employment in high-tech sectors (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_scthtct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scthtct

Original tag: eu_scthtct

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in high-tech sectors (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.67 Employment in Information and communication (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctjf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctjf

Original tag: eu_sctjf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Information and communication (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.68 Employment in Information and communication (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctjm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctjm

Original tag: eu_sctjm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Information and communication (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.69 Employment in Information and communication (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctjt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctjt

Original tag: eu_sctjt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Information and communication (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.70 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctkf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkf

Original tag: eu_sctkf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.71 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctkisf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkisf

Original tag: eu_sctkisf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.72 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctkishtcf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkishtcf

Original tag: eu_sctkishtcf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.73 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctkishtcm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkishtcm

Original tag: eu_sctkishtcm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.74 Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech serv. (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctkishtct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkishtct

Original tag: eu_sctkishtct

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Knowledge-intensive high-tech services (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.75 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctkism)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkism

Original tag: eu_sctkism

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.76 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctkismktothf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkismktothf

Original tag: eu_sctkismktothf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.77 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctkismktothm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkismktothm

Original tag: eu_sctkismktothm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.78 Employment in Knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctkismktotht)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkismktotht

Original tag: eu_sctkismktotht

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Knowledge-intensive market services (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.79 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctkisothf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkisothf

Original tag: eu_sctkisothf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.80 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctkisothm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkisothm

Original tag: eu_sctkisothm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.81 Employment in Other knowledge-intensive serv. (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctkisotht)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkisotht

Original tag: eu_sctkisotht

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Other knowledge-intensive services (Total) percent total employment

2.20.16.82 Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctkist)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkist

Original tag: eu_sctkist

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Knowledge-intensive services (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.83 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctkm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkm

Original tag: eu_sctkm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.84 Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctkt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctkt

Original tag: eu_sctkt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Financial and insurance activities (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.85 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctlkisf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkisf

Original tag: eu_sctlkisf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.86 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctlkism)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkism

Original tag: eu_sctlkism

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.87 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctlkismktf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkismktf

Original tag: eu_sctlkismktf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.88 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctlkismktm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkismktm

Original tag: eu_sctlkismktm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.89 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market serv. (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctlkismktt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkismktt

Original tag: eu_sctlkismktt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive market services (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.90 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctlkisothf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkisothf

Original tag: eu_sctlkisothf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.91 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctlkisothm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkisothm

Original tag: eu_sctlkisothm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.92 Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive serv. (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctlkisotht)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkisotht

Original tag: eu_sctlkisotht

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Other less knowledge-intensive services (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.93 Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctlkist)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctlkist

Original tag: eu_sctlkist

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Less knowledge-intensive services (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.94 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctmf

Original tag: eu_sctmf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.95 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctmm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctmm

Original tag: eu_sctmm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.96 Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctmt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctmt

Original tag: eu_sctmt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Professional, scientific and tech activities (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.97 Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctnf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctnf

Original tag: eu_sctnf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.98 Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctnm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctnm

Original tag: eu_sctnm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.99 Employment in Administrative and support service activ. (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctnt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctnt

Original tag: eu_sctnt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Administrative and support service activities (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.100 Employment in Education (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctpaf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctpaf

Original tag: eu_sctpaf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Public administration activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies

(Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.101 Employment in Education (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctpam)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctpam

Original tag: eu_sctpam

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Public administration activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (Male) percent total employment activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.102 Employment in Education (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctpat)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctpat

Original tag: eu_sctpat

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Public administration

2.20.16.103 Employment in Education (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctpf

Original tag: eu_sctpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Education (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.104 Employment in Education (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctpm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctpm

Original tag: eu_sctpm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Education (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.105 Employment in Education (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctpt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctpt

Original tag: eu_sctpt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Education (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.106 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctqf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctqf

Original tag: eu_sctqf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.107 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctqm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctqm

Original tag: eu_sctqm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.108 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctqt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctqt

Original tag: eu_sctqt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.109 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctrf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctrf

Original tag: eu_sctrf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.110 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctrm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctrm

Original tag: eu_sctrm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.111 Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctrt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctrt

Original tag: eu_sctrt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in Arts, entertainment and recreation (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.112 Employment in Other service activities (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctsf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctsf

Original tag: eu_sctsf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in Other service activities (Female) percent total employment

2.20.16.113 Employment in Other service activities (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctsm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctsm

Original tag: eu_sctsm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in Other service activities (Male) percent total employment

2.20.16.114 Employment in Other service activities (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctst

Original tag: eu_sctst

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Employment in Other service activities (Female and male) percent total employment

2.20.16.115 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, Female (percent of unemployment) (eu_unemppcunef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unemppcunef

Original tag: eu_unemppcunef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Long-term unemployment 25+ years, female (percent of unemployment)

2.20.16.116 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, Male (percent of unemployment) (eu_unemppcunem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unemppcunem

Original tag: eu_unemppcunem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Long-term unemployment 25+ years, male (percent of unemployment)

2.20.16.117 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, Total (percent of unemployment) (eu_unemppcunet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unemppcunet

Original tag: eu_unemppcunet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Long-term unemployment 25+ years, total (percent of unemployment)

2.20.16.118 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_unempy1524f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempy1524f

Original tag: eu_unempy1524f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Unemployment rates: 15 to 24 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.119 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_unempy1524m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempy1524m

Original tag: eu_unempy1524m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Unemployment rates: 15 to 24 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.120 Unemployment rates: 15-24 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_unempy1524t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempy1524t

Original tag: eu_unempy1524t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Unemployment rates: 15 to 24 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.121 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Female (percent of active population) (eu_unempy2574f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempy2574f

Original tag: eu_unempy2574f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.122 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Male (percent of active population) (eu_unempy2574m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempy2574m

Original tag: eu_unempy2574m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.123 Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Total (percent of active population) (eu_unempy2574t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempy2574t

Original tag: eu_unempy2574t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Unemployment rates: 25-74 Years, Total (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.124 Unemployment rates: Total, Female (percent of active population) (eu_unempytotf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempytotf

Original tag: eu_unempytotf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Unemployment rates: 15 to 74 Years, Female (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.125 Unemployment rates: Total, Male (percent of active population) (eu_unempytotm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempytotm

Original tag: eu_unempytotm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Unemployment rates: 15 to 74 Years, Male (percentage of active population)

2.20.16.126 Unemployment rates: Total, Female and Male (percent of active population) (eu_unempytott)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unempytott

Original tag: eu_unempytott

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Unemployment rates: 15 to 74 Years, Total (percentage of active population) for Female and Male population

2.20.16.127 Employment rates for age group 15-24 (oecd_emplage_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_emplage_t1a

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Employment rates for age group 15-24 as a percentage of population in that age group

2.20.16.128 Employment rates for age group 25-54 (oecd_emplage_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_emplage_t1b

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment rates for age group 25-54 as a percentage of population in that age group

2.20.16.129 Employment rates for age group 55-64 (oecd_emplage_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_emplage_t1c

Original tag: oecd_emplage_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment rates for age group 55-64 as a percentage of population in that age group

2.20.16.130 Employment rates: Women (oecd_emplgndr_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_emplgndr_t1a

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment rates, share of persons of working age in employment: women

2.20.16.131 Employment rates: Men (oecd_emplgndr_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_emplgndr_t1b

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment rates, share of persons of working age in employment: men

2.20.16.132 Employment rates: Total (oecd_emplgndr_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_emplgndr_t1c

Original tag: oecd_emplgndr_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment rates, share of persons of working age in employment: total

2.20.16.133 Average hours actually worked (oecd_hourswkd_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_hourswkd_t1

Original tag: oecd_hourswkd_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Average hours actually worked, hours per year per person in employment

2.20.16.134 Long-term unemployment (oecd_ltunemp_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_ltunemp_t1

Original tag: oecd_ltunemp_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Long-term unemployment as a percentage of total unemployed

2.20.16.135 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment as a percentage of population aged 25-64: low

2.20.16.136 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment as a percentage of population aged 25-64: high

2.20.16.137 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment rates of native-born population by educational attainment as a percentage of population aged 25-64: total

2.20.16.138 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment as a percentage of population aged 25-64: low

2.20.16.139 Employment rates of foreign-born pop. by edu. attainment: high (oecd_migeduemp_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migeduemp_t1e

Original tag: oecd_migeduemp_t1e

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment as a percentage of population aged 25-64: high

2.20.16.140 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Employment rates of foreign-born population by educational attainment as a percentage of population aged 25-64: total

2.20.16.141 Unemployment rates of native-born populations: men (oecd_migunemp_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migunemp_t1a

Original tag: oecd_migunemp_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Unemployment rates of native-born population as a percentage of total labour force: men

2.20.16.142 Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: men (oecd_migunemp_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migunemp_t1b

Original tag: oecd_migunemp_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Unemployment rates of foreign-born population as a percentage of total labour force: men

2.20.16.143 Unemployment rates of native-born populations: women (oecd_migunemp_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migunemp_t1c

Original tag: oecd_migunemp_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Unemployment rates of native-born population as a percentage of total labour force: women

2.20.16.144 Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: women (oecd_migunemp_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migunemp_t1d

Original tag: oecd_migunemp_t1d

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Unemployment rates of foreign-born population as a percentage of total labour force: women

2.20.16.145 Unemployment rates of native-born populations: total (oecd_migunemp_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migunemp_t1e

Original tag: oecd_migunemp_t1e

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Unemployment rates of native-born population as a percentage of total labour force: total

2.20.16.146 Unemployment rates of foreign-born populations: total (oecd_migunemp_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migunemp_t1f

Original tag: oecd_migunemp_t1f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Unemployment rates of foreign-born population as a percentage of total labour force: total

2.20.16.147 Incidence of part-time employment (oecd_ptempl_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_ptempl_t1

Original tag: oecd_ptempl_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Incidence of part-time employment as a percentage of total employment

2.20.16.148 Share of Researchers per 1,000 people (oecd_research_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_research_t1

Original tag: oecd_research_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Researchers are professionals engaged in the conception or creation of new knowledge, products, processes, methods, and systems, as well as in the management of the projects concerned. This indicator is measured per 1,000 people employed and in a number of researchers.

2.20.16.149 Self-employment rates: Women (oecd_selfempl_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_selfempl_t1a

Original tag: oecd_selfempl_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Self-employment rates as a percentage of total employment by gender: women

2.20.16.150 Self-employment rates: Men (oecd_selfempl_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_selfempl_t1b

Original tag: oecd_selfempl_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Self-employment rates as a percentage of total employment by gender: men

2.20.16.151 Self-employment rates: Total (oecd_selfempl_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_selfempl_t1c

Original tag: oecd_selfempl_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Self-employment rates as a percentage of total employment by gender: total

2.20.16.152 Youths(15-19) (oecd_socexclus_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_socexclus_t1a

Original tag: oecd_socexclus_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Youths(15-19) as a percentage of persons in that age group

2.20.16.153 Youths(20-24) (oecd_socexclus_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_socexclus_t1b

Original tag: oecd_socexclus_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:
Youths(20-24) as a percentage of persons in that age group

2.20.16.154 Unemployment rates: Women (oecd_unemplrt_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_unemplrt_t1a

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Unemployment rates as a percentage of labour force: women

2.20.16.155 Unemployment rates: Men (oecd_unemplrt_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_unemplrt_t1b

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Unemployment rates as a percentage of labour force: men

2.20.16.156 Unemployment rates: Total (oecd_unemplrt_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_unemplrt_t1c

Original tag: oecd_unemplrt_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Unemployment rates as a percentage of labour force: total

2.20.16.157 Age dependency ratio (percent of working-age pop.) (wdi_agedr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_agedr

Original tag: wdi_agedr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.158 Employers, total (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_emp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_emp

Original tag: wdi_emp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.159 Employment in agriculture (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empagr

Original tag: wdi_empagr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.160 Employment in agriculture, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empagrf

Original tag: wdi_empagrf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.161 Employment in agriculture, male (percent male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empagrm

Original tag: wdi_empagrm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.162 Children in employment, total (percent of children ages 7-14) (wdi_empch)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empch

Original tag: wdi_empch

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

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

2.20.16.163 Children in employment, female (percent of female children ages 7-14) (wdi_empchf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empchf

Original tag: wdi_empchf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

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

2.20.16.164 Children in employment, male (percent of male children ages 7-14) (wdi_empchm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empchm

Original tag: wdi_empchm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

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

2.20.16.165 Employment in industry (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empind)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empind

Original tag: wdi_empind

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.166 Employment in industry, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empindf

Original tag: wdi_empindf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.167 Employment in industry, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empindm

Original tag: wdi_empindm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.168 Employers, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empm

Original tag: wdi_empm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.169 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprfilo

Original tag: wdi_empprfilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.170 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprfne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprfne

Original tag: wdi_empprfne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.171 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprilo

Original tag: wdi_empprilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.172 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprmilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprmilo

Original tag: wdi_empprmilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.173 Employment to population ratio, 15+, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprmne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprmne

Original tag: wdi_empprmne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.174 Employment to population ratio, 15+, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprne

Original tag: wdi_empprne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.175 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_emppryfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_emppryfilo

Original tag: wdi_emppryfilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.176 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (national est.) (wdi_emppryfne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_emppryfne

Original tag: wdi_emppryfne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.177 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_emppryilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_emppryilo

Original tag: wdi_emppryilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.178 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprymilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprymilo

Original tag: wdi_empprymilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.179 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, male percent (national est.) (wdi_empprymne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprymne

Original tag: wdi_empprymne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.180 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, total percent (national est.) (wdi_emppryne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_emppryne

Original tag: wdi_emppryne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.181 Employment in services (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empser)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empser

Original tag: wdi_empser

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.182 Employment in services, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empserf

Original tag: wdi_empserf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.183 Employment in services, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empserm

Original tag: wdi_empserm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.184 Labor force with advanced education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedua)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpedua

Original tag: wdi_lfpedua

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.20.16.185 Labor force with advanced education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduaf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpeduaf

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduaf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.20.16.186 Labor force with advanced education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduam)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpeduam

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduam

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.20.16.187 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.20.16.188 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.20.16.189 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.20.16.190 Labor force with intermediate education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedui)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpedui

Original tag: wdi_lfpedui

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.20.16.191 Labor force with intermediate education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduif)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpeduif

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduif

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.20.16.192 Labor force with intermediate education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduim)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpeduim

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduim

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.20.16.193 Labor force, female (percent of total labor force) (wdi_lfpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpf

Original tag: wdi_lfpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.194 Labor force participation rate (percent female ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpfilo15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpfilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpfilo15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.195 Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpfne15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpfne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpfne15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.196 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpilo15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpilo15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.197 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpmilo15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpmilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpmilo15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.198 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpmne15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpmne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpmne15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.199 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpne15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpne15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.200 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.201 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.202 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.203 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpyfilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpyfilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.204 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyfne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpyfne

Original tag: wdi_lfpyfne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.205 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpyilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpyilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.206 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpymilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpymilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpymilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.207 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpymne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpymne

Original tag: wdi_lfpymne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.208 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpyne

Original tag: wdi_lfpyne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.209 Part time employment, total (percent of total employment) (wdi_pte)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_pte

Original tag: wdi_pte

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.210 Part time employment, female (percent of total female employment) (wdi_ptef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ptef

Original tag: wdi_ptef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.211 Part time employment, male (percent of total male employment) (wdi_ptem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ptem

Original tag: wdi_ptem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.212 Self-employed, total (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_semp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_semp

Original tag: wdi_semp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.213 Self-employed, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_sempf

Original tag: wdi_sempf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.214 Self-employed, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_sempm

Original tag: wdi_sempm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.215 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedua)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempedua

Original tag: wdi_unempedua

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.20.16.216 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduaf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempeduaf

Original tag: wdi_unempeduaf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.217 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduam)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempeduam

Original tag: wdi_unempeduam

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.218 Unemployment with basic education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedub)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempedub

Original tag: wdi_unempedub

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.20.16.219 Unemployment with basic education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempedubf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempedubf

Original tag: wdi_unempedubf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.220 Unemployment with basic education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempedubm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempedubm

Original tag: wdi_unempedubm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.221 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedui)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempedui

Original tag: wdi_unempedui

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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).

2.20.16.222 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduif)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempeduif

Original tag: wdi_unempeduif

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.223 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduim)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempeduim

Original tag: wdi_unempeduim

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.224 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempfilo

Original tag: wdi_unempfilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

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

2.20.16.225 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempfne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempfne

Original tag: wdi_unempfne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.226 Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempilo

Original tag: wdi_unempilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

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

2.20.16.227 Unemployment, male (percent of male labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempmilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempmilo

Original tag: wdi_unempmilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

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

2.20.16.228 Unemployment, male (percent of male labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempmne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempmne

Original tag: wdi_unempmne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.229 Unemployment, total (percent of total labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempne

Original tag: wdi_unempne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.230 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

2.20.16.231 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.232 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

2.20.16.233 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

2.20.16.234 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.16.235 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
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: World Bank (2024)
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.

2.20.16.236 Confidence: Labour Unions (wvs_conflu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_conflu
Original tag: wvs_conflu
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
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

2.20.16.237 Mean age of private paid employees (wwbi_meanageprpe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_meanageprpe
Original tag: wwbi_meanageprpe
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Mean age of private paid employees

2.20.16.238 Mean age of public paid employees (wwbi_meanagepupe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_meanagepupe
Original tag: wwbi_meanagepupe
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Mean age of public paid employees

2.20.16.239 Median age of private paid employees (wwbi_medianageprpe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_medianageprpe
Original tag: wwbi_medianageprpe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Median age of private paid employees

2.20.16.240 Median age of public paid employees (wwbi_medianagepupe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_medianagepupe
Original tag: wwbi_medianagepupe
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Median age of public paid employees

2.20.16.241 Pay compression ratio in private sector (wwbi_paycomppr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_paycomppr
Original tag: wwbi_paycomppr
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Pay compression ratio in private sector (ratio of 90th/10th percentile earners)

2.20.16.242 Pay compression ratio in public sector (wwbi_paycomppu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_paycomppu
Original tag: wwbi_paycomppu
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Pay compression ratio in public sector (ratio of 90th/10th percentile earners).

2.20.16.243 Share of private paid employees with social security (wwbi_prpempss)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_prpempss
Original tag: wwbi_prpempss
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Share of private paid employees with social security

2.20.16.244 Share of private paid employees with union membership (wwbi_prpempum)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_prpempum
Original tag: wwbi_prpempum
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Share of private paid employees with union membership

2.20.16.245 Public sector employment as a share of formal employment (wwbi_psefemp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psefemp
Original tag: wwbi_psefemp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of formal employment

2.20.16.246 Public sector employment as a share of total employment (wwbi_psemptot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psemptot

Original tag: wwbi_psemptot

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of total employment

2.20.16.247 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psemptotf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psemptotf

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Female)

2.20.16.248 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psemptotm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psemptotm

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Male)

2.20.16.249 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Rural) (wwbi_psemptotr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psemptotr

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Rural)

2.20.16.250 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Urban) (wwbi_psemptotu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psemptotu

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by location (Urban)

2.20.16.251 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment (wwbi_psepemp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psepemp
Original tag: wwbi_psepemp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment

2.20.16.252 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psepempf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psepempf
Original tag: wwbi_psepempf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Female)

2.20.16.253 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psepempm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psepempm
Original tag: wwbi_psepempm
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Male)

2.20.16.254 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Rural) (wwbi_psepempr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psepempr
Original tag: wwbi_psepempr
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Rural)

2.20.16.255 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Urban) (wwbi_psepempu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psepempu
Original tag: wwbi_psepempu
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by location (Urban)

2.20.16.256 Share of public paid employees with social security (wwbi_pupempss)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_pupempss
Original tag: wwbi_pupempss
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:
Share of public paid employees with social security

2.20.16.257 Share of public paid employees with union membership (wwbi_pupempum)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_pupempum
Original tag: wwbi_pupempum
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Share of public paid employees with union membership

2.20.16.258 Rural residents as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_rrespripemp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_rrespripemp
Original tag: wwbi_rrespripemp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Rural residents as a share of private paid employees

2.20.16.259 Rural resident as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_rrespubpemp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_rrespubpemp
Original tag: wwbi_rrespubpemp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Rural resident as a share of public paid employees

2.20.16.260 Individuals with no education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_sprpempn
Original tag: wwbi_sprpempn
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Individuals with no education as a share of private paid employees

2.20.16.261 Individuals with primary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_sprpempp
Original tag: wwbi_sprpempp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Individuals with primary education as a share of private paid employees

2.20.16.262 Individuals with secondary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpemps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_sprpemps

Original tag: wwbi_sprpemps

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Individuals with secondary education as a share of private paid employees

2.20.16.263 Individuals with tertiary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_sprpempt

Original tag: wwbi_sprpempt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Individuals with tertiary education as a share of private paid employees

2.20.16.264 Individuals with no education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_spupempn

Original tag: wwbi_spupempn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Individuals with no education as a share of public paid employees

2.20.16.265 Individuals with primary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_spupempp

Original tag: wwbi_spupempp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Individuals with primary education as a share of public paid employees

2.20.16.266 Individuals with secondary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupemps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_spupemps

Original tag: wwbi_spupemps

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Individuals with secondary education as a share of public paid employees

2.20.16.267 Individuals with tertiary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_spupempt

Original tag: wwbi_spupempt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Individuals with tertiary education as a share of public paid employees

2.20.16.268 Share of total employees with tertiary edu. working in public sector (wwbi_tertiarypubsec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_tertiarypubsec

Original tag: wwbi_tertiarypubsec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Proportion of total employees with tertiary education working in public sector

2.20.16.269 Worker Rights Laws (ciri_work_l_s)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_work_l_s

Original tag: ciri_work_l_s

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

Worker Rights Laws is an additive index of the following variables: (1) rights to form worker union, (2) right to bargain collectively,

(3) reasonable limitations on working hours, (4) right to be free from forced or compulsory labor,

(5) children's rights (6) right to a minimum wage, and (7) right to occupational safety and health

The index ranges from 0 to 14. Higher values indicate greater levels of human rights respect.

2.20.16.270 Worker Rights Practices (ciri_work_p_s)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_work_p_s

Original tag: ciri_work_p_s

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

Worker Rights Practices is an additive index of the following variables: (1) practice of rights to form worker union, (2) practice of right to bargain collectively,

(3) practice of reasonable limitations on working hours, (4) practice of right to be free from forced or compulsory labor,

(5) practice of children's rights (6) practice of right to a minimum wage, and (7) practice of right to occupational safety and health.

The index ranges from 0 to 14. Higher values indicate greater levels of human rights respect

2.20.17 Migration

This category includes indicators related to migratory phenomena such as immigration rates, level of education, brain drain, and refugee population.

2.20.17.1 Freedom of Foreign Movement and Travel (ciri_formov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_formov

Original tag: ciri_formov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Description:

The freedom to leave and return to one's country is a right. There are countries that do not allow citizens to leave at all. Methods used by governments to restrict freedom of movement include: withholding and/or delaying the issuing of passports, "exit control" lists to prevent emigration, the requirement of an exit visa or special permits to leave the country, revocation of citizenship, and obstacles to the extension of passport's validity. In addition, there are countries where even if one is allowed to leave, the duration of one's stay abroad is restricted, and citizens can lose their property and other assets if they leave for a very long time. Some citizens have to get permission to leave. Others, when they leave, are not allowed to return or the government makes return very difficult. Also, some governments place restrictions on certain groups of people such as opposition political leaders, ethnic minorities, religious leaders, women, human rights activists or monitors, and journalists. Rights to emigration and repatriation without prejudice are also included in freedom of foreign movement and travel.

Scoring Scheme:

Foreign movement and travel is:

(0) Severely Restricted

(1) Somewhat Restricted

(2) Unrestricted

2.20.17.2 Net migration plus statistical adjusted (eu_demcnmigratn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demcnmigratn

Original tag: eu_demcnmigratn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Net migration plus statistical adjusted

2.20.17.3 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Female (eu_imm118f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm118f

Original tag: eu_imm118f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:
Number of immigrants aged less than 18, female

2.20.17.4 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Male (eu_imm118m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm118m
Original tag: eu_imm118m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Number of immigrants aged less than 18, male

2.20.17.5 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Total (eu_imm118t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm118t
Original tag: eu_imm118t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Number of immigrants aged less than 18, total

2.20.17.6 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Female (eu_imm1824f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm1824f
Original tag: eu_imm1824f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, female

2.20.17.7 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Male (eu_imm1824m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm1824m
Original tag: eu_imm1824m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, male

2.20.17.8 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Total (eu_imm1824t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm1824t
Original tag: eu_imm1824t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, total

2.20.17.9 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Female (eu_imm2534f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm2534f
Original tag: eu_imm2534f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, female

2.20.17.10 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Male (eu_imm2534m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm2534m
Original tag: eu_imm2534m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, male

2.20.17.11 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Total (eu_imm2534t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm2534t
Original tag: eu_imm2534t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, total

2.20.17.12 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Female (eu_imm3564f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm3564f
Original tag: eu_imm3564f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, female

2.20.17.13 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Male (eu_imm3564m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm3564m
Original tag: eu_imm3564m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, male

2.20.17.14 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Total (eu_imm3564t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm3564t
Original tag: eu_imm3564t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, total

2.20.17.15 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Female (eu_imm65f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm65f
Original tag: eu_imm65f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Number of immigrants aged more than 65, female

2.20.17.16 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Male (eu_imm65m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm65m

Original tag: eu_imm65m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Number of immigrants aged more than 65, male

2.20.17.17 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Total (eu_imm65t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm65t

Original tag: eu_imm65t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Number of immigrants aged more than 65, total

2.20.17.18 Foreign-born population (oecd_migforpop_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migforpop_t1a

Original tag: oecd_migforpop_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Foreign-born population as a percentage of total population

2.20.17.19 Foreign population (oecd_migforpop_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_migforpop_t1b

Original tag: oecd_migforpop_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Foreign population as a percentage of total population

2.20.17.20 Permanent inflows by category of entry: work (oecd_netmigr_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_netmigr_t1a

Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Permanent inflows of immigrants by category of entry in thousands: work

2.20.17.21 Permanent inflows by category of entry: free movements (oecd_netmigr_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_netmigr_t1b

Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Permanent inflows of immigrants by category of entry in thousands: free movements

2.20.17.22 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Permanent inflows of immigrants by category of entry in thousands: accompanying family of

workers

2.20.17.23 Permanent inflows by category of entry: family (oecd_netmigr_t1d)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_netmigr_t1d
Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1d
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Permanent inflows of immigrants by category of entry in thousands: family

2.20.17.24 Permanent inflows by category of entry: humanitarian (oecd_netmigr_t1e)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_netmigr_t1e
Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1e
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Permanent inflows of immigrants by category of entry in thousands: humanitarian

2.20.17.25 Permanent inflows by category of entry: Other (oecd_netmigr_t1f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_netmigr_t1f
Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Permanent inflows of immigrants by category of entry in thousands: other

2.20.17.26 Permanent inflows by category of entry: total (oecd_netmigr_t1g)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_netmigr_t1g
Original tag: oecd_netmigr_t1g
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Permanent inflows of immigrants by category of entry in thousands: total

2.20.17.27 Inward Remittances Flow (rd_inw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_rd_inw
Original tag: rd_inw
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*a*)
Description:
Migrant Remittances Inflow, current (nominal) US $ million.

2.20.17.28 Outward Remittances Flow (rd_outw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_rd_outw
Original tag: rd_outw
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2024*a*)
Description:
Outward Remittances Flow, current (nominal) US $ million.

2.20.17.29 International migrant stock (percent of population) (wdi_imig)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_imig
Original tag: wdi_imig

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.17.30 Net migration (wdi_migration)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_migration

Original tag: wdi_migration

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.17.31 Refugee population by country or territory of asylum (wdi_refasy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_refasy

Original tag: wdi_refasy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.17.32 Refugee population by country or territory of origin (wdi_refori)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_refori

Original tag: wdi_refori

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.17.33 Refugees and asylum seekers as percent of the international migrant stock (unim_asy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_asy

Original tag: unim_asy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Refugees and asylum seekers at mid-year as a percentage of the international migrant stock.

2.20.17.34 International migrant stock as percent of the total population, females (unim_fem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_fem

Original tag: unim_fem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population in the destination country, females.

2.20.17.35 Median age of female international migrant stock (unim_femmed)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_femmed

Original tag: unim_femmed

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Median age of female international migrant stock at mid-year

2.20.17.36 percent of female international migrant stock aged btw. 20-64 (unim_femmid)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_femmid

Original tag: unim_femmid

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Female international migrant stock aged between 20-64, as a percentage of the female population in the same age group.

2.20.17.37 percent of female international migrant stock aged 65 and above (unim_femold)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_femold

Original tag: unim_femold

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Female international migrant stock aged 65 and above, as a percentage of the female population in the same age group.

2.20.17.38 percent of female international migrant stock aged under 20 (unim_femyng)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_femyng

Original tag: unim_femyng

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Female international migrant stock under 20, as a percentage of the female population in the same age group.

2.20.17.39 Median age of international migrant stock (unim_med)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_med

Original tag: unim_med

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Median age of international migrant stock at mid-year, both sexes combined.

2.20.17.40 International migrant stock as percent of the total population, males (unim_men)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_men

Original tag: unim_men

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population in the destination country, males.

2.20.17.41 Median age of male international migrant stock (unim_menmed)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_menmed

Original tag: unim_menmed

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Median age of male international migrant stock at mid-year.

2.20.17.42 percent of male international migrant stock aged btw. 20-64 (unim_menmid)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_menmid

Original tag: unim_menmid

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Male international migrant stock aged between 20-64, as a percentage of the male population in the same age group.

2.20.17.43 percent of male international migrant stock aged 65 and above (unim_menold)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_menold

Original tag: unim_menold

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Male international migrant stock aged 65 and above, as a percentage of the male population in the same age group.

2.20.17.44 percent of male international migrant stock aged under 20 (unim_menyng)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_menyng

Original tag: unim_menyng

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Male international migrant stock under 20, as a percentage of the male population in the same age group.

2.20.17.45 percent of international migrant stock aged btw. 20-64 (unim_mid)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_mid

Original tag: unim_mid

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

International migrant stock aged between 20-64, as a percentage of the total population in the same age group (both sexes).

2.20.17.46 percent of international migrant stock aged 65 and above (unim_old)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_old

Original tag: unim_old

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

International migrant stock aged 65 and above, as a percentage of the total population in the same age group (both sexes).

2.20.17.47 Female migrants as percent of the international migrant stock (unim_sex)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_sex

Original tag: unim_sex

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Female migrants as a percentage of the international migrant stock in the destination country.

2.20.17.48 International migrant stock as percent of the total population, total (unim_tot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_tot

Original tag: unim_tot

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

International migrant stock as a percentage of the total population in the destination country, both sexes combined.

2.20.17.49 percent of international migrant stock aged under 20 (unim_yng)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_unim_yng

Original tag: unim_yng

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

International migrant stock aged under 20, as a percentage of the total population under 20 (both sexes).

2.20.17.50 Refugees under the mandate of the UNHCR by country or territory of asylum (wdi_refhcras)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_refhcras

Original tag: wdi_refhcras

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Refugees under the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) include individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the refugee definition contained in the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees as incorporated into national laws, those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, individuals granted complementary forms of protection, and those enjoying temporary protection. The refugee population also includes people in a refugee-like situation, which is a category that is descriptive in nature and includes groups of people who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained. Refugees under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Palestine Refugees, are not typically included in the statistics on refugees (and people in a refugee-like situation) under the mandate of the UNHCR.

2.20.17.51 Refugees under the mandate of the UNHCR by country or territory of origin (wdi_refhcror)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_refhcror

Original tag: wdi_refhcror

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Refugees under the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) include individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol, the 1969 Organization of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa, the refugee definition contained in the 1984 Cartagena Declaration on Refugees as incorporated into national laws, those recognized in accordance with the UNHCR Statute, individuals granted complementary forms of protection, and those enjoying temporary protection. The refugee population also includes people in a refugee-like situation, which is a category that is descriptive in nature and includes groups of people who are outside their country or territory of origin and who face protection risks similar to those of refugees, but for whom refugee status has, for practical or other reasons, not been ascertained. Refugees under the mandate of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), Palestine Refugees, are not typically included in the statistics on refugees (and people in a refugee-like situation) under the mandate of the UNHCR.

2.20.18 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.

2.20.18.1 Built-up land footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_bul)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_bul

Original tag: ef_bul

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Description:

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.

2.20.18.2 Carbon footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_carb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_carb

Original tag: ef_carb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Description:

The carbon footprint measures CO2 emissions associated with fossil fuel use (burning fossil fuels and the embodied carbon in imported goods). The carbon footprint component is represented by the area of biologically productive land necessary for absorbing these carbon emissions. Currently, the carbon footprint is the largest portion of humanity's footprint. It is expressed in global hectares (gha) per person.

2.20.18.3 Cropland footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_crop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_crop

Original tag: ef_crop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Description:

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.

2.20.18.4 Ecological footprint of consumption per person (gha per person) (ef_ef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_ef

Original tag: ef_ef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Description:

Total ecological footprint of consumption divided by the population size. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

2.20.18.5 Fish footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_fg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_fg

Original tag: ef_fg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Description:

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.

2.20.18.6 Forest product footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_for)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_for

Original tag: ef_for

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Description:

The forest product footprint 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.

2.20.18.7 Grazing footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_gl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_gl

Original tag: ef_gl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Description:

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.

2.20.18.8 Agriculture Issue Category (epi_agr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_agr

Original tag: epi_agr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Agriculture Issue Category consists of the Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index, which measures the Euclidean distance from an ideal point with optimal nitrogen use efficiency (NUE) and crop yield. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.20.18.9 Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category (epi_bdh)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_bdh

Original tag: epi_bdh

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category consists of 7 indicators:

1) The terrestrial biome protection (national weights) indicator. It is calculated by first taking proportions of the area of each of a country's biome types that are covered by protected areas and then constructing a weighted sum of the protection percentages for all biomes within that country. The protection percentages are weighted according to the prevalence of each biome type within that country. This indicator evaluates a country's efforts to achieve 17percent protection for all biomes within its borders, as per Aichi Target 11. It is given 20percent weight in the aggregation.

2) The terrestrial biome protection (global weights) indicator, where protection percentages are weighted according to the global prevalence of each biome type. This indicator evaluates a country's contribution toward the global 17percent protection goal. It is given 20percent weight in the aggregation.

3) The marine protected areas indicator, measured as a percentage of a country's total exclusive economic zone (EEZ) designated as marine protected areas (MPAs). Because each country may have multiple EEZs, the summed area of MPAs is divided by the summed EEZ. It is given 20percent weight in the aggregation.

4) The Protected Areas Representativeness Index (PARI), which measures ecological representativeness as the proportion of biologically scaled environmental diversity included in a country's terrestrial protected areas. The measure relies on remote sensing, biodiversity informatics, and global modeling of fine-scaled variation in biodiversity composition for plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate species. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

5) Species Habitat Index (SHI) estimates potential population losses, as well as regional and global extinction risks of individual species, using habitat loss as a proxy. The SHI indicator measures the proportion of suitable habitat within a country that remains intact for each species in that country relative to a baseline set in the year 2001. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

6) Species Protection Index (SPI) evaluates the species-level ecological representativeness of each country's protected area network. The SPI metric uses remote sensing data, global biodiversity informatics, and integrative models to map suitable habitat for over 30,000 terrestrial vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species at high resolutions. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

7) The Biodiversity Habitat Index (BHI), which estimates the effects of habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation on the expected retention of terrestrial biodiversity. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.20.18.10 Climate Change Issue Category (epi_cch)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_cch

Original tag: epi_cch

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Climate Change Issue Category consists of 8 indicators:

1) The CO2 growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw carbon dioxide emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to

isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 55percent weight in the aggregation.

2) The CH4 growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw methane emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 15percent weight in the aggregation.

3) The F-gas growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw fluorinated gas emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

4) The N2O growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw nitrous oxide emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

5) The black carbon growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in black carbon over the years 2005-2014. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

6) Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita in the year 2017. First, the EPI team calculates total greenhouse gas emissions, applying Global Warming Potentials to convert all units to Gg of CO2-equivalents. Second, they calculate GHG emissions per capita (GHP) as the GHG emissions divided by population (POP). It is log-transformed and given 2.5percent weight in the aggregation.

7) CO2 emissions from land cover change, calculated over the years 2001-2015. First, the EPI team regresses logged CO2 emissions from land cover change (LULC) over 15 years to find a slope. Then, they calculate an unadjusted average annual growth rate in these CO2 emissions. It is given 2.5percent weight in the aggregation.

8) The greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity growth rate indicator, which serves as a signal of countries' progress in decoupling emissions from economic growth. The EPI team calculates an annual average growth rate in GHG emissions per unit of GDP over the years 2008-2017.

This indicator highlights the need for action on climate change mitigation in countries at all income levels. It is given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.20.18.11 Ecosystem Services Issue Category (epi_ecs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_ecs

Original tag: epi_ecs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Ecosystem Services Issue Category consists of 3 indicators:

1) Tree cover loss, measured as a five-year moving average of the percentage of forest lost from the extent of forest cover in the reference year 2000. They define a forest as any land area with over 30percent canopy cover. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 9.70E-07, and given 90percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Grassland loss, measured as a five-year moving average of percentage of gross losses in grassland areas compared to the 1992 reference year. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 4.45E-06, and given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

3) Wetland loss, measured as a five-year moving average of percentage of gross losses in wetland areas compared to the 1992 reference year. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 2.47E-06, and given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.20.18.12 Environmental Health Policy Objective (epi_eh)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_eh

Original tag: epi_eh

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

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 consists of 4 issue categories: Air Quality (50percent), Sanitation and Drinking Water (40percent), Heavy Metals (5percent), and Waste Management (5percent). The policy objective varies from 0 to 100.

2.20.18.13 Environmental Performance Index (epi_epi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_epi

Original tag: epi_epi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

The 2020 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) scores 180 countries on 32 performance indicators across 11 issue categories related to environmental health and ecosystem vitality. The 2020 EPI is 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 11 issue categories: Air Quality, Sanitation and 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 2 policy objectives, Environmental Health and Ecosystem Vitality, and then finally consolidated into the overall EPI. To allow for meaningful comparisons, before aggregation 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.

Note: The EPI scores are not comparable over time, therefore, this dataset only includes the EPI scores from the latest release.

2.20.18.14 Ecosystem Vitality Policy Objective (epi_ev)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_ev

Original tag: epi_ev

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

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 consists of 7 issue categories: Biodiversity and Habitat (25percent), Ecosystem Services (10percent), Fisheries (10percent), Climate Change (40percent), Pollution Emissions (5percent), Agriculture (5percent), and Water Resources (5percent). The policy objective varies from 0 to 100.

2.20.18.15 Fisheries Issue Category (epi_fsh)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_fsh

Original tag: epi_fsh

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Fisheries Issue Category consists of 3 indicators:

1) Fish stock status, measured as the percentage of a country's total catch that comes from overexploited or collapsed stocks, considering all fish stocks within a country's EEZs. Because

continued and increased stock exploitation leads to smaller catches, this indicator sheds light on the impact of a country's fishing practices. The metric is calculated as an average percentage weighted by catch and summed across classes of concern. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 1.13E-05, and given 35percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Marine Trophic Index (MTI), which measures the health of a country's fishing stock based on expected catch and changes over time. The MTI describes the degree to which a country is depleting species at higher trophic levels and "fishing down the food web." It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 9.51E-07, and given 35percent weight in the aggregation.

3) Fish caught by trawling, measured as the percentage of a country's fish caught by bottom or pelagic trawling, where a fishing net is pulled through the water behind a boat. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 8.40E-08, and given 30percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.20.18.16 Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category (epi_h2o)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_h2o

Original tag: epi_h2o

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category consists of two indicators:

1) Unsafe sanitation, measured 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. It is log-transformed and given 40percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Unsafe drinking water, measured 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. It is log-transformed and given 60percent weight in the aggregation.

Both indicators are measured using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.20.18.17 Heavy Metals Issue Category (epi_hmt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_hmt

Original tag: epi_hmt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Heavy Metals Issue Category consists of the indicator Lead Exposure, which measures the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to this risk. It is log-transformed. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.20.18.18 Waste Management Issue Category (epi_wmg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_wmg

Original tag: epi_wmg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Waste Management Issue Category consists of the indicator Controlled Solid Waste, which refers to the proportion of household and commercial waste generated in a country that is collected and treated in a manner that controls environmental risks. This metric counts waste as 'controlled' if it is treated through recycling, composting, anaerobic digestion, incineration, or disposed of in a sanitary landfill. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.20.18.19 Water Resources Issue Category (epi_wrs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_wrs

Original tag: epi_wrs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Description:

Water Resources Issue Category consists of the indicator Wastewater Treatment, which measures the percentage of wastewater that undergoes at least primary treatment, normalized by the proportion of the population connected to a municipal wastewater collection system. It is calculated through a straightforward product of wastewater treatment level and sewerage connection rate. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

2.20.18.20 Agricultural land (percent of Land area) (fao_luagr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luagr

Original tag: fao_luagr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Agricultural land as a share of total land area.

2.20.18.21 Arable land (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrara)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luagrara

Original tag: fao_luagrara

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Arable land as a share of total agricultural land.

2.20.18.22 Cropland (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrcrop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luagrcrop

Original tag: fao_luagrcrop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Cropland as a share of total agricultural land.

2.20.18.23 Agriculture area actually irrigated (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrirrac)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luagrirrac

Original tag: fao_luagrirrac

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Agriculture area actually irrigated as a share of total agricultural land.

2.20.18.24 Land area equipped for irrigation (percent of Cropland) (fao_luagrirreqcrop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luagrirreqcrop

Original tag: fao_luagrirreqcrop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Land area equipped for irrigation as a share of total cropland.

2.20.18.25 Agriculture area under organic agric. (percent of Agricultural land) (fao_luagrorg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luagrorg

Original tag: fao_luagrorg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Agriculture area under organic agriculture as a share of total agricultural land.

2.20.18.26 Cropland (percent of Land area) (fao_lucrop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_lucrop

Original tag: fao_lucrop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Cropland as a share of total land area.

2.20.18.27 Forest land (percent of Land area) (fao_luforest)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luforest

Original tag: fao_luforest

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Forest land as a share of total land area.

2.20.18.28 Planted forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforplant)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luforplant

Original tag: fao_luforplant

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Planted forest as a share of total forest area.

2.20.18.29 Other naturally regenerated forest (percent of Forest area) (fao_luforreg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fao_luforreg

Original tag: fao_luforreg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), FAO (2024)

Description:

Other naturally regenerated forest as a share of total forest area.

2.20.18.30 The Region of the Country (ht_region)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ht_region

Original tag: ht_region

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Teorell & Wahman (2018)

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 \
amp; the Dominican Republic)

3. North Africa \
amp; the Middle East (including Israel, Turkey \
amp; Cyprus)

4. Sub-Saharan Africa

5. Western Europe and North America (including Australia \
amp; New Zealand)

6. East Asia (including Japan \
amp; Mongolia)

7. South-East Asia

8. South Asia

9. The Pacific (excluding Australia \
amp; New Zealand)

10. The Caribbean (including Belize, Guyana \
amp; Suriname, but excluding Cuba, Haiti \
amp; the Dominican Republic)

2.20.18.31 Natural Resource Protection Indicator (nrmi_nrpi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nrmi_nrpi

Original tag: nrmi_nrpi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.18.32 CO2 emissions from fuel combustion (oecd_airqty_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_airqty_t1

Original tag: oecd_airqty_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

CO2 emissions from fuel combustion in million tonnes

2.20.18.33 Greenhouse gas emissions (oecd_greenhouse_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_greenhouse_t1

Original tag: oecd_greenhouse_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Greenhouse gas emissions in thousand tonnes CO2 equivalent

2.20.18.34 Sulphur Oxides Emissions (oecd_soxnox_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_soxnox_t1a

Original tag: oecd_soxnox_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Sulphur Oxides Emmissions in thousand tonnes

2.20.18.35 Nitrogene Oxides Emissions (oecd_soxnox_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_soxnox_t1b

Original tag: oecd_soxnox_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Nitrogene Oxides Emmissions in thousand tonnes

2.20.18.36 Total amount of municipal waste generated (oecd_waste_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_waste_t1b

Original tag: oecd_waste_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total amount generated of municipal waste in thousand tonnes

2.20.18.37 The Ocean Health Index (ohi_ohi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ohi_ohi

Original tag: ohi_ohi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024), Halpern et al. (2012)

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
amp; Economies, Tourism
amp; Recreation, Sense of Place, Clean Waters, Biodiversity. The index varies from 0 to 100.

2.20.18.38 Environmental Policy Performance Index (sgi_en)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_en

Original tag: sgi_en

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

The index consists of two parts: Environment Index and Global Environmental Protection Index, weighted equally. The variable varies between 0 and 10.

2.20.18.39 Environmental Policy Performance - Environment (sgi_enen)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_enen

Original tag: sgi_enen

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

The Environment index consists of the 'Environmental Policy' indicator (50percent), based on expert assessments of environmental policy effectiveness, and nine indicators related to observable environmental performance, including Energy Productivity (5,56percent), Greenhouse Gas Emissions (5,56percent), Particulate Matter (5,56percent), Biocapacity (5,56percent), Waste Generation (5,56percent), Material Recycling (5,56percent), Biodiversity (5,56percent), Renewable Energy (5,56percent), and Material footprint (5,56percent). The index varies from 0 to 10.

2.20.18.40 Environmental Policy Performance - Global Environmental Protection (sgi_enge)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_enge

Original tag: sgi_enge

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Description:

The Global Environmental Protection index consists of 'Global Environmental Policy Indicator' (50percent), based on expert assessments of countries' participation in global environmental protection regimes, the rate of participation in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (25percent), and Kyoto Participation and Achievements indicator, measuring to what extent the Kyoto emission reduction targets were met (25percent). The index varies from 0 to 10.

2.20.18.41 Agricultural irrigated land (percent of total agricultural land) (wdi_agrland)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_agrland

Original tag: wdi_agrland

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.18.42 Arable land (percent of land area) (wdi_araland)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_araland

Original tag: wdi_araland

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.18.43 Land area (sq. km) (wdi_area)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_area

Original tag: wdi_area

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.18.44 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Land area below 5m is the percentage of total land where the elevation is 5 meters or less.

2.20.18.45 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_co2

Original tag: wdi_co2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions stem 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.

2.20.18.46 Forest area (percent of land area) (wdi_forest)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_forest

Original tag: wdi_forest

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.18.47 Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability (wdi_piesr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_piesr

Original tag: wdi_piesr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability measures the extent to which environmental policies foster the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution. The indicator ranges from 1 (low) to 6 (high).

2.20.18.48 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) (wdi_precip)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_precip

Original tag: wdi_precip

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the country in millimeters (mm). Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a solid.

2.20.18.49 Confidence: The Environmental Protection Movement (mean) (wvs_confenv)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confenv

Original tag: wvs_confenv

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

The mean average reply to the question below:

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

2.20.18.50 Government should reduce environmental pollution (wvs_envgov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_envgov

Original tag: wvs_envgov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Government should reduce environmental pollution

2.20.18.51 Would give part of my income for the environment (wvs_envinc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_envinc

Original tag: wvs_envinc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Would give part of my income for the environment

2.20.18.52 Increase in taxes if used to prevent environmental pollution (wvs_envtax)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_envtax

Original tag: wvs_envtax

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Description:

Increase in taxes if used to prevent environmental pollution

2.20.18.53 Count of environmental and agricultural legislative framework policies (aepd_frame)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aepd_frame

Original tag: aepd_frame

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Number of framework policies recorded for this country and year, counted from the underlying agricultural-environmental policy database. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, the count additionally includes EU-level framework policies for the same year added to each EU member state.

2.20.18.54 Count of environmental and agricultural legislative policies (aepd_legis)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aepd_legis

Original tag: aepd_legis

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Number of legislation policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year count aggregated from the policy database, restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level legislation policies for the same year are added to each EU member state

2.20.18.55 Count of mixed environmental and agricultural policies (aepd_mix)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aepd_mix

Original tag: aepd_mix

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Number of mixed policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level mix policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

2.20.18.56 Count of environmental and agricultural monitoring policies (aepd_monitor)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aepd_monitor

Original tag: aepd_monitor

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Number of monitoring policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level monitoring policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

2.20.18.57 Count of environmental and agricultural payment scheme policies (aepd_pay)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aepd_pay

Original tag: aepd_pay

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Number of payment scheme policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level payment scheme policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

2.20.18.58 Count of environmental and legislative research and development policies (aepd_rd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aepd_rd

Original tag: aepd_rd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Number of R
amp;D policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level R
amp;D policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

2.20.18.59 Count of environmental and agricultural regulatory policies (aepd_reg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aepd_reg

Original tag: aepd_reg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Number of regulation policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level regulation policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

2.20.18.60 Total count of agricultural-environmental policies (aepd_total)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aepd_total

Original tag: aepd_total

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total number of policies recorded for this country and year across all policy-type count columns in this dataset. All component counts are aggregated at the country-year level from the policy database, restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed.

For EU member states, totals include EU-level policies assigned to all EU members for the same year.

2.20.18.61 The region of the country (wdi_region)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_region

Original tag: wdi_region

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Groupings of country are primarily based on regions used for administrative purposes by the World Bank. Countries are classified by region:

1. East Asia and Pacific
2. Europe and Central Asia
3. Latin America and the Caribbean
4. Middle East and North Africa
5. North America
6. South Asia
7. Sub-Saharan Africa.

See further information on https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups

2.20.19 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.

2.20.19.1 Subjective Happiness (ess_happy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_happy

Original tag: ess_happy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

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

2.20.19.2 Subjective Health (ess_health)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_health

Original tag: ess_health

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Description:

How is your health in general? Would you say it is:

1. Very Good
2. Good
3. Fair
4. Bad
5. Very Bad

2.20.19.3 Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, Female (eu_demmlifexpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demmlifexpf
Original tag: eu_demmlifexpf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, female

2.20.19.4 Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, Male (eu_demmlifexpm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demmlifexpm
Original tag: eu_demmlifexpm
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, male

2.20.19.5 Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, Total (eu_demmlifexpt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demmlifexpt
Original tag: eu_demmlifexpt
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, total

2.20.19.6 Dentists, per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_headenththab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_headenththab
Original tag: eu_headenththab
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

2.20.19.7 Dentists, number (eu_headentnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_headentnr
Original tag: eu_headentnr
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Description:
Number of Dentists. Professionally active.

2.20.19.8 Dentists, inhabitants per dentist (eu_headentp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_headentp

Original tag: eu_headentp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Number of inhabitants per dentist. Professionally active.

2.20.19.9 Curative care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per curative care beds (eu_heahbedcurhabp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedcurhabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedcurhabp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Curative care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per curative care beds

2.20.19.10 Curative care beds in hospitals, number (eu_heahbedcurnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedcurnr

Original tag: eu_heahbedcurnr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Curative care beds in hospitals, number

2.20.19.11 Curative care beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_heahbedcurphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedcurphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedcurphthab

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Curative care beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants

2.20.19.12 Available beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedhabp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedhabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedhabp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Available beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed

2.20.19.13 Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals, inhabitant per bed (eu_heahbedlthabp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedlthabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedlthabp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, inhabitants per bed

2.20.19.14 Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals, number (eu_heahbedltnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedltnr

Original tag: eu_heahbedltnr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, number

2.20.19.15 Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals per 100,000 inhab. (eu_heahbedltphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedltphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedltphthab

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, per 100 thousand inhabitants

2.20.19.16 Available beds in hospitals, number (eu_heahbednr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbednr

Original tag: eu_heahbednr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Available beds in hospitals, number

2.20.19.17 Other beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedothhabp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedothhabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedothhabp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Other beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed

2.20.19.18 Other beds in hospitals, number (eu_heahbedothnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedothnr

Original tag: eu_heahbedothnr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Other beds in hospitals, number

2.20.19.19 Other beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heahbedothphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedothphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedothphthab

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Other beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

2.20.19.20 Available beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_heahbedphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedphthab

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Available beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants

2.20.19.21 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedpsyhabp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedpsyhabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedpsyhabp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed

2.20.19.22 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, number (eu_heahbedpsynr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedpsynr

Original tag: eu_heahbedpsynr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, number

2.20.19.23 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heahbedpsyphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedpsyphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedpsyphthab

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants

2.20.19.24 Medical doctors, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heamdochthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heamdochthab

Original tag: eu_heamdochthab

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Medical doctors, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

2.20.19.25 Medical doctors, number (eu_heamdocnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heamdocnr

Original tag: eu_heamdocnr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Medical doctors, number. Professionally active.

2.20.19.26 Medical doctors, inhabitants per doctor (eu_heamdocp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heamdocp

Original tag: eu_heamdocp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Medical doctors, Inhabitants per doctor. Professionally active.

2.20.19.27 Professionally active nurses and midwives, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heanurshthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heanurshthab

Original tag: eu_heanurshthab

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Professionally active nurses and midwives, per hundred thousand inhabitants

2.20.19.28 Professionally active nurses and midwives, number (eu_heanursnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heanursnr

Original tag: eu_heanursnr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Professionally active nurses and midwives, number

2.20.19.29 Professionally active nurses and midwives, inhabitants per nurse/midwive (eu_heanursp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heanursp

Original tag: eu_heanursp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Professionally active nurses and midwives, inhabitants per nurse/midwife

2.20.19.30 Pharmacists, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heapharmhthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heapharmhthab

Original tag: eu_heapharmhthab

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Pharmacists, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

2.20.19.31 Pharmacists, number (eu_heapharmnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heapharmnr

Original tag: eu_heapharmnr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Pharmacists, number. Professionally active.

2.20.19.32 Pharmacists, inhabitants per pharmacist (eu_heapharmp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heapharmp

Original tag: eu_heapharmp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Pharmacists, inhabitants per pharmacist. Professionally active.

2.20.19.33 Internet use: seeking health information (eu_isiuhlt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_isiuhlt

Original tag: eu_isiuhlt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Internet use: seeking health information as percentage of all individuals

2.20.19.34 Healthy Life Years, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ihme_hle_0104f

Original tag: ihme_hle_0104f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.19.35 Healthy Life Years, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_hle_0104m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ihme_hle_0104m

Original tag: ihme_hle_0104m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.19.36 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.19.37 Life Expectancy, Female, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ihme_lifexp_0104f

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.19.38 Life Expectancy, Male, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ihme_lifexp_0104m

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.19.39 Life Expectancy, Both sexes, Age 1-4 years (ihme_lifexp_0104t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ihme_lifexp_0104t

Original tag: ihme_lifexp_0104t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.19.40 Health Score (iiag_he)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_he

Original tag: iiag_he

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

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.

2.20.19.41 Practising physicians (oecd_doctor_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_doctor_g1

Original tag: oecd_doctor_g1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Practising physicians per 1 000 inhabitants

2.20.19.42 Medical graduates (oecd_doctor_g3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_doctor_g3

Original tag: oecd_doctor_g3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Medical graduates per 100 000 inhabitants

2.20.19.43 Total fertility rates (oecd_fertility_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_fertility_t1

Original tag: oecd_fertility_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total fertility rates, number of children born to women aged 15 to 49

2.20.19.44 Infant mortality (oecd_infmorty_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_infmorty_g1

Original tag: oecd_infmorty_g1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Infant mortality, deaths per 1 000 live births

2.20.19.45 Life expectancy at birth: Total (oecd_lifeexpy_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_lifeexpy_g1

Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Life expectancy at birth: total

2.20.19.46 Life expectancy at birth: Women (oecd_lifeexpy_g2a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_lifeexpy_g2a

Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g2a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Life expectancy at birth: women

2.20.19.47 Life expectancy at birth: Men (oecd_lifeexpy_g2b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_lifeexpy_g2b

Original tag: oecd_lifeexpy_g2b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Life expectancy at birth: men

2.20.19.48 Practising nurses (oecd_nurse_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_nurse_g1

Original tag: oecd_nurse_g1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Practising nurses per 1 000 inhabitants

2.20.19.49 Nursing graduates (oecd_nurse_g3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_nurse_g3

Original tag: oecd_nurse_g3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Nursing graduates per 100 000 inhabitants

2.20.19.50 Total expenditure on health (oecd_pphlthxp_t1c)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_pphlthxp_t1c

Original tag: oecd_pphlthxp_t1c

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP

2.20.19.51 Road fatalities (oecd_rddeath_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_rddeath_t1

Original tag: oecd_rddeath_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Road fatalities. Deaths, Per 1 000 000 inhabitants, 1994 - 2016 Source: ITF Transport Statistics: Road accidents

2.20.19.52 Adult population smoking daily (oecd_smoke_g1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_smoke_g1

Original tag: oecd_smoke_g1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Adult population smoking daily as a percentage of adult population, 2010 or latest available year

2.20.19.53 Current health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_chexppgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_chexppgdp

Original tag: wdi_chexppgdp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.19.54 People with basic handwashing facilities (percent of population) (wdi_hwf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_hwf

Original tag: wdi_hwf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.19.55 People with basic handwashing facilities, rural (percent of rural population) (wdi_hwfr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_hwfr

Original tag: wdi_hwfr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.19.56 People with basic handwashing facilities, urban (percent of urban population) (wdi_hwfu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_hwfu

Original tag: wdi_hwfu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.19.57 Out-of-pocket expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ophexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ophexp

Original tag: wdi_ophexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.19.58 Smoking prevalence, females (percent of adults) (wdi_smokf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_smokf

Original tag: wdi_smokf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.19.59 Smoking prevalence, males (percent of adults) (wdi_smokm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_smokm

Original tag: wdi_smokm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.19.60 Alcohol consumption per capita (in litres) (who_alcohol10)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_alcohol10

Original tag: who_alcohol10

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Alcohol, recorded per capita (people over 15 years old) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol)

2.20.19.61 Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women (aged 15-49)(percent) (who_anpreg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_anpreg

Original tag: who_anpreg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Percentage of women aged 15 49 years with a haemoglobin concentration less than 120 g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women, and less than 110 g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking.

Data on the prevalence of anaemia and/or mean haemoglobin in women of reproductive age, collected between 1995 and 2019 were obtained from 408 population-representative data sources from 124 countries worldwide. A Bayesian hierarchical mixture model was used to estimate haemoglobin distributions and systematically address missing data, non-linear time trends, and representativeness of data sources. Full details on data sources are available on the GHO Anaemia page.

Full details on statistical methods may be found in the publication: Finucane MM, Paciorek CJ, Stevens GA EM. Semiparametric Bayesian density estimation with disparate data sources: a meta-analysis of global childhood undernutrition. J Am Stat Assoc. 2015;110(511):889–901.

2.20.19.62 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Rural (who_dwrur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_dwrur

Original tag: who_dwrur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Population in rural areas using at least basic drinking water services (percent)

2.20.19.63 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total (who_dwtot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_dwtot

Original tag: who_dwtot

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total

2.20.19.64 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Urban (who_dwurb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_dwurb
Original tag: who_dwurb
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Description:
Population in urban areas using at least basic drinking water services (percent)

2.20.19.65 Healthy Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_halef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_halef
Original tag: who_halef
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Description:
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Female

2.20.19.66 Healthy Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_halem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_halem
Original tag: who_halem
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Description:
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Male

2.20.19.67 Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_halet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_halet
Original tag: who_halet
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Description:
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Total

2.20.19.68 Infant mortality rate, Female (who_infmortf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_infmortf
Original tag: who_infmortf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Description:
Infant mortality rate - Female (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)

2.20.19.69 Infant mortality rate, Male (who_infmortm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_infmortm
Original tag: who_infmortm
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Description:
Infant mortality rate - Male (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)

2.20.19.70 Infant mortality rate, Total (who_infmortt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_infmortt

Original tag: who_infmortt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Infant mortality rate - Total (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)

2.20.19.71 Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_lef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_lef

Original tag: who_lef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

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

2.20.19.72 Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_lem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_lem

Original tag: who_lem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

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

2.20.19.73 Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_let)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_let

Original tag: who_let

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

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.

2.20.19.74 Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births) (who_matmort)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_matmort

Original tag: who_matmort

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births)

2.20.19.75 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female (who_mrf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_mrf
Original tag: who_mrf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female

2.20.19.76 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male (who_mrm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_mrm
Original tag: who_mrm
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male

2.20.19.77 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total (who_mrt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_mrt
Original tag: who_mrt
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total

2.20.19.78 Estimated road traffic death rate (100,000 population) (who_roadtrd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_roadtrd
Original tag: who_roadtrd
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Description:
Estimated road traffic death rate (per 100 000 population)

2.20.19.79 Rural population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_sanitrur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_sanitrur
Original tag: who_sanitrur
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Description:
Rural population using basic sanitation services (percent)

2.20.19.80 Total population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_sanittot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_sanittot
Original tag: who_sanittot
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Description:
Total population using basic sanitation services (percent)

2.20.19.81 Urban population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_saniturb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_saniturb

Original tag: who_saniturb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Urban population using basic sanitation services (percent)

2.20.19.82 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Female (who_suif)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_suif

Original tag: who_suif

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Female

2.20.19.83 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Male (who_suim)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_suim

Original tag: who_suim

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Male

2.20.19.84 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Total (who_suit)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_suit

Original tag: who_suit

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Description:

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Total

2.20.19.85 National-level average scores for subjective well-being (whr_hap)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_whr_hap

Original tag: whr_hap

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

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.

2.20.19.86 Confidence: Health Care System (wvs_confhcs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confhcs

Original tag: wvs_confhcs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

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

2.20.19.87 Feeling of happiness (wvs_hap)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_hap
Original tag: wvs_hap
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
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

2.20.19.88 State of health (subjective) (wvs_subh)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_subh
Original tag: wvs_subh
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
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

2.20.19.89 Share of private paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_prpemphi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_prpemphi
Original tag: wwbi_prpemphi
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Description:
Share of private paid employees with health insurance

2.20.19.90 Share of public paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_pupemphi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_pupemphi

Original tag: wwbi_pupemphi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Description:

Share of public paid employees with health insurance

2.20.19.91 Projected diabetes prevalence in 2050 (percent) in adults (idf_dia2050)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_idf_dia2050

Original tag: idf_dia2050

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Projected age-adjusted diabetes prevalence (percent) among adults aged 20–79 for the year 2050.

2.20.19.92 Projected diabetes-related health expenditure per person in 2050 (idf_hepp2050)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_idf_hepp2050

Original tag: idf_hepp2050

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Projected per capita diabetes-related health expenditure (USD) for 2050.

2.20.19.93 Projected prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (percent) among adults in 2050 (idf_ifg2050)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_idf_ifg2050

Original tag: idf_ifg2050

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Projected age-adjusted prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (IFG) (percent) among individuals aged 20–79 for 2050.

2.20.19.94 Projected prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (percent) among adults in 2050 (idf_igt2050)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_idf_igt2050

Original tag: idf_igt2050

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Projected age-adjusted prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) among individuals aged 20–79 for 2050, expressed as a percentage.

2.20.20 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).

2.20.20.1 Households with broadband access (percent of households with Internet access) (eu_ispchhiacc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_ispchhiacc

Original tag: eu_ispchhiacc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Households with broadband access (percent of households with Internet access)

2.20.20.2 Navigable canals (kilometre) (eu_trcnlkm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trcnlkm

Original tag: eu_trcnlkm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Navigable canals in the country in kilometres

2.20.20.3 Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes) (eu_trfrldnld)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trfrldnld

Original tag: eu_trfrldnld

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Maritime transport in a country defined as transport for both freight loaded and unloaded in 1000's tonnes

2.20.20.4 Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes) (eu_trldnld)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trldnld

Original tag: eu_trldnld

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Air transport in a country defined as transport for both freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes)

2.20.20.5 Motorways (kilometre) (eu_trmwaykm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trmwaykm

Original tag: eu_trmwaykm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Motorways in the country in kilometres

2.20.20.6 Other roads (kilometre) (eu_trrdothkm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trrdothkm

Original tag: eu_trrdothkm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Other roads that are not primary motorways in the country in kilometres

2.20.20.7 Navigable rivers (kilometre) (eu_trrivkm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trrivkm

Original tag: eu_trrivkm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Navigable rivers in the country in kilometres

2.20.20.8 Electrified railway lines (kilometre) (eu_trrlelckm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trrlelckm

Original tag: eu_trrlelckm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electrified railway lines in the country in kilometres

2.20.20.9 Total railway lines (kilometre) (eu_trrlkm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trrlkm

Original tag: eu_trrlkm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total railway lines in the country in kilometres

2.20.20.10 Railway lines with double and more tracks (kilometre) (eu_trrltge2km)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trrltge2km

Original tag: eu_trrltge2km

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Railway lines with double and more tracks in the country in kilometres

2.20.20.11 Infrastructure Score (iiag_inf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_inf

Original tag: iiag_inf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

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.

2.20.20.12 Crude oil import prices (oecd_oilprices_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_oilprices_t1

Original tag: oecd_oilprices_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Crude oil import prices, US dollars per barrel, average unit value

2.20.20.13 Production of crude oil (oecd_oilprod_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_oilprod_t1

Original tag: oecd_oilprod_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Production of crude oil, million tonnes

2.20.20.14 Contribution of renewables to energy supply (oecd_rnewable_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_rnewable_t1

Original tag: oecd_rnewable_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Contribution of renewables to energy supply as a percentage of total primary energy supply

2.20.20.15 Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP (oecd_tpes_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_tpes_t1

Original tag: oecd_tpes_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total primary energy supply per unit of GDP, tonnes of oil equivalent per thousand 2005 US dollars of GDP calculated using PPPs

2.20.20.16 Inland goods transport (oecd_transpgood_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_transpgood_t1

Original tag: oecd_transpgood_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Inland goods transport, billion tonne-kilometres

2.20.20.17 Inland passenger transport (oecd_transppasseng_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_transppasseng_t1

Original tag: oecd_transppasseng_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Inland passenger transport, billion passenger-kilometres

2.20.20.18 Generation intensities of municipal waste (oecd_waste_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_waste_t1a

Original tag: oecd_waste_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Generation intensities of municipal waste, kg/capita

2.20.20.19 Water abstractions per capita (oecd_water_t1a)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_water_t1a

Original tag: oecd_water_t1a

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Water abstractions per capita, m3 per capita

2.20.20.20 Total abstractions of water (oecd_water_t1b)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_water_t1b

Original tag: oecd_water_t1b

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total abstractions of water, million m3

2.20.20.21 Electricity generation (oecd_welecgen_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_welecgen_t1

Original tag: oecd_welecgen_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electricity generation, terawatt hours (TWh)

2.20.20.22 Total primary energy supply (oecd_wenergys_t1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_oecd_wenergys_t1

Original tag: oecd_wenergys_t1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total primary energy supply, million tonnes of oil equivalent

2.20.20.23 Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year (ross_gas_exp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_exp

Original tag: ross_gas_exp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)

Description:

Gas exports, billion cubic feet per year.

2.20.20.24 Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_netexp

Original tag: ross_gas_netexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)

Description:

Net gas exports value, measured in constant 2000 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

2.20.20.25 Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexpc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_netexpc

Original tag: ross_gas_netexpc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)

Description:

Net gas exports value per capita, measured in constant 2000 dollars

2.20.20.26 Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/dollars per million BTU of natural gas (ross_gas_price)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_price

Original tag: ross_gas_price

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)

Description:

Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/dollars per million British Thermal Units of natural gas.

2.20.20.27 Gas production, million barrels oil equiv. (ross_gas_prod)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_prod

Original tag: ross_gas_prod

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)

Description:

Gas production measured in million barrels of oil equivalent.

2.20.20.28 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
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Gas production value in 2000 dollars.

2.20.20.29 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
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Gas production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

2.20.20.30 Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day (ross_oil_exp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_oil_exp
Original tag: ross_oil_exp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Oil exports, thousands of barrels per day.

2.20.20.31 Net oil exports value, constant 2000 dollars (ross_oil_netexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_oil_netexp
Original tag: ross_oil_netexp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Net oil exports value measured in constant 2000 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

2.20.20.32 Net oil exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars (ross_oil_netexpc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_oil_netexpc
Original tag: ross_oil_netexpc
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Net oil exports value per capita measured in constant 2000 dollars.

2.20.20.33 Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/barrel (ross_oil_price)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_oil_price
Original tag: ross_oil_price
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Description:
Constant price of oil in 2000 dollar/barrel

2.20.20.34 Oil production in metric tons (ross_oil_prod)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_oil_prod

Original tag: ross_oil_prod

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)

Description:

Oil production in metric tons.

2.20.20.35 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)

Description:

Oil production value in 2000 dollars.

2.20.20.36 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

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)

Description:

Oil production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

2.20.20.37 Access to electricity (percent of population) (wdi_acel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_acel

Original tag: wdi_acel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.

2.20.20.38 Access to electricity, rural (percent of rural population) (wdi_acelr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_acelr

Original tag: wdi_acelr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.

2.20.20.39 Access to electricity, urban (percent of urban population) (wdi_acelu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_acelu

Original tag: wdi_acelu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.

2.20.20.40 Alternative and nuclear energy (percent of total energy use) (wdi_ane)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ane

Original tag: wdi_ane

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.20.41 Fixed broadband subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_broadb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_broadb

Original tag: wdi_broadb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.20.42 Renewable electricity output (percent of total electricity output) (wdi_elerenew)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elerenew

Original tag: wdi_elerenew

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Renewable electricity is the share of electrity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.

2.20.20.43 Electricity production from coal sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodcoal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elprodcoal

Original tag: wdi_elprodcoal

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.20.44 Electricity production from natural gas sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodgas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elprodgas

Original tag: wdi_elprodgas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.

2.20.20.45 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodhyd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elprodhyd

Original tag: wdi_elprodhyd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.

2.20.20.46 Electricity production from nuclear sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodnuc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elprodnuc

Original tag: wdi_elprodnuc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.

2.20.20.47 Electricity production from oil sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodoil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elprodoil

Original tag: wdi_elprodoil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.

2.20.20.48 Energy imports, net (percent of energy use) (wdi_eneimp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_eneimp

Original tag: wdi_eneimp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.20.49 Renewable energy consumption (percent of total final energy consumption) (wdi_enerenew)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_enerenew

Original tag: wdi_enerenew

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.

2.20.20.50 Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) (wdi_eneuse)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_eneuse

Original tag: wdi_eneuse

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.20.51 Fossil fuel energy consumption (percent of total) (wdi_fossil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_fossil

Original tag: wdi_fossil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Description:

Fossil fuel energy consumption as a percentage of total energy consumption. Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

2.20.20.52 Individuals using the Internet (percent of population) (wdi_internet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_internet

Original tag: wdi_internet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.20.53 Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_mobile)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mobile

Original tag: wdi_mobile

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.20.54 Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) (wdi_powcon)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_powcon

Original tag: wdi_powcon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.20.55 Fixed telephone subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_tele)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_tele

Original tag: wdi_tele

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

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.

2.20.20.56 Electricity (wef_elec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wef_elec

Original tag: wef_elec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electricity (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is 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.

2.20.20.57 Transport infrastructure (wef_qoi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wef_qoi

Original tag: wef_qoi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Transport infrastructure (scale 1 to 100, while 100 is 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

2.20.20.58 Water infrastructure (wef_wi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wef_wi

Original tag: wef_wi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Water infrastructure (scale 0 to 100, while 100 is best).

Original sources: World Economic Forum, Global Competitiveness Report 2018

2.20.20.59 Inland waterways transportation (1000's tonnes) (eu_trinlw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trinlw

Original tag: eu_trinlw

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Description:

Inland waterways transportation in the country in thousand tonnes

2.20.20.60 Bagasse: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regba)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regba

Original tag: pg_regba

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electricity generated from bagasse, a byproduct of sugarcane processing used as a biofuel.

2.20.20.61 Bioenergy: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regbi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regbi

Original tag: pg_regbi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

All forms of bioenergy used for electricity generation

2.20.20.62 Biogas: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regbiogas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regbiogas

Original tag: pg_regbiogas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electricity generation from biogas, produced through the anaerobic digestion of organic matter.

2.20.20.63 Concentrated Solar Power: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regcosopo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regcosopo

Original tag: pg_regcosopo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electricity generation from concentrated solar power systems, which use mirrors or lenses to concentrate sunlight

2.20.20.64 Geothermal: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regge)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regge

Original tag: pg_regge

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electricity generation from geothermal sources, harnessing heat from within the Earth.

2.20.20.65 Hydropower: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_reghy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_reghy

Original tag: pg_reghy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electricity generation from hydropower sources. It quantifies the amount of electricity produced through hydroelectric power plants and facilities, measured in Gigawatt-hours (GWh).

2.20.20.66 Liquid Biofuels: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_reglibi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_reglibi

Original tag: pg_reglibi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electricity generated from liquid biofuels, like biodiesel and bioethanol.

2.20.20.67 Marine: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regma)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regma

Original tag: pg_regma

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electricity generation from marine energy sources. It includes power derived from ocean energy forms such as tidal, wave, and ocean thermal energy conversion (OTEC), measured in Gigawatt-hours (GWh).

2.20.20.68 ffshore Wind Energy: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regofwien)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regofwien

Original tag: pg_regofwien

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Quantifies electricity produced by wind turbines located offshore, typically in marine environments.

2.20.20.69 Onshore Wind Energy: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regonwien)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regonwien

Original tag: pg_regonwien

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electricity generation specifically from onshore wind turbines.

2.20.20.70 Other Solid Biofuels: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regotsobi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regotsobi

Original tag: pg_regotsobi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electricity generation from various solid biofuels not classified under other categories.

2.20.20.71 Pumped Storage: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regpust)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regpust

Original tag: pg_regpust

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electricity generation through pumped storage hydroelectricity. It tracks the energy produced by moving water between reservoirs at different elevations, a process often used for grid energy storage and load balancing.

2.20.20.72 Renewable Hydropower: Renewable Electricity Generation (pg_regrehy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regrehy

Original tag: pg_regrehy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electricity generation from renewable hydropower sources. It quantifies the amount of electricity produced through hydroelectric power plants and facilities, measured in Gigawatt-hours (GWh).

2.20.20.73 Renewable Municipal Waste: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regremuwa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regremuwa

Original tag: pg_regremuwa

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electricity generation from the incineration or biodegradation of municipal waste

2.20.20.74 Solar: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regso)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regso

Original tag: pg_regso

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total electricity generation from solar energy, including both photovoltaic and concentrated solar power.

2.20.20.75 Solid Biofuels and Renewable Municipal Waste: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regsobianremuwa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regsobianremuwa

Original tag: pg_regsobianremuwa

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electricity generated from solid biofuels and renewable municipal waste.

2.20.20.76 Solar Photovoltaic: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh) (pg_regsoph)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regsoph

Original tag: pg_regsoph

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Electricity generation from solar photovoltaic cells, which convert sunlight directly into electricity.

2.20.20.77 Total Renewable Energy (pg_regtoreen)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regtoreen

Original tag: pg_regtoreen

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total Renewable Electricity Generated in Gigawatt-hours (GWh)

2.20.20.78 Wind: Renewable Electricity Generation (GWh): (pg_regwi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pg_regwi

Original tag: pg_regwi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Description:

Total electricity generation from wind energy, encompassing both onshore and offshore sources.

2.20.21 Bureaucratic Structure

NA

2.20.21.1 Multidimensional Index of Bureaucratic Underrepresentation (mibu_ibu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mibu_ibu

Original tag: mibu_ibu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Cingonali (2022)

Description:

The Multidimensional Index of Bureaucratic Under-representation aims to give a snapshot of the incidence and depth of the underrepresentation in the bureaucratic aparatus of each country in five different dimensions: female/male, ethnic minorities, Non-nationals, Young people and people with disabilities.

It uses ESS microdata on the occupation of individuals, registering whether they work in the public sector (either in the central / local government or in decentralized public services such as health or education). After adjusting for the analytical weights indicated by ESS administrators this allows for the possibility to approximate comparisons between the demographic characteristics of public sector officials versus the broader country population.

2.20.22 Conflict

This category includes variables that relate to conflict.

2.20.22.1 Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International (gd_ptsa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gd_ptsa

Original tag: gd_ptsa

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gib-ney & Barnes. (2024)

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.

2.20.22.2 Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch (gd_ptsh)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gd_ptsh

Original tag: gd_ptsh

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gib-ney & Barnes. (2024)

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.

2.20.22.3 Political Terror Scale - US State Department (gd_ptss)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gd_ptss

Original tag: gd_ptss

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026*b*)

Variable citation: Gib-ney & Barnes. (2024)

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.

3 Bibliography

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.

Ahir, H., Bloom, N. & Furceri, D. (2022), 'The world uncertainty index'. NBER Working Papers 29763.
URL: *https://worlduncertaintyindex.com/*

Aklin, M. & Urpelainen, J. (2014), 'The global spread of environmental ministries: domestic–international interactions', *International Studies Quarterly* **58**(4), 764–780.

Allie Funk and Kian Vesteinsson and Grant Baker (n.d.), 'Freedom on the net 2024: The repressive power of artificial intelligence'.
URL: *http://freedomonthenet.org*

Alvaredo, F., Atkinson, A. B., Piketty, T. & Saez, E. (2024), 'World inequality database'.
URL: *http://wid.world/data*

Andersson, Per F. and Brambor, Thomas (2019), 'Financing the state: Government tax revenue from 1800 to 2012. version 2.0'.
URL: *https://www.perfandersson.com/data*

Armingeon, K., Engler, S., Leeman, L. & Weisstanner, D. (2024), 'Supplement to the comparative political data set - government composition 1960-2022'.

Armingeon, K., Engler, S., Leemann, L. & Weisstanner, D. (2024), 'Comparative political data set 1960-2022'. Zurich/Lueneburg/Lucerne: University of Zurich, Leuphana University Lueneburg, and University of Lucerne.

Bayer, Markus and Rohleder, Paul (2022), *Global Militarization Index 2022*, Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC.
URL: *https://gmi.bicc.de/*

Bernauer, T., Böhmelt, T. & Koubi, V. (2013), 'Is there a democracy–civil society paradox in global environmental governance?', *Global Environmental Politics* **13**(1), 88–107.

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.

Boix, C., Miller, M. K. & Rosato, S. (2022), 'Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020', *Harvard Dataverse* **V1**. UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF].

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.
URL: *https://www.rug.nl/ggdc/historicaldevelopment/maddison/research*

Bolt, J. & van Zanden, J. L. (2024), 'Maddison style estimates of the evolution of the world economy: A new 2023 update', *Journal of Economic Surveys* pp. 1–41. MPD version 2023.
URL: *https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/joes.12618*

Borcan, O., Olsson, O. & Putterman, L. (2018), 'State history and economic development: Evidence from six millennia', *Journal of Economic Growth 23(1): 1-40* .
URL: *https://sites.google.com/site/econolaols/extended-state-history-index*

Bormann, N.-C. & Golder, M. (2022), 'Democratic electoral systems around the world, 1946–2020', *Electoral Studies* **78**, 102487.
URL: *https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0261379422000476*

Boräng, F., Felgendreher, S., Harring, N. & Löfgren, (2019), 'Committing to the climate: a global study of accountable climate targets', *Sustainability* **11**(7), 1861.

Botta, E. & Kozluk, T. (2014), 'Measuring environmental policy stringency in oecd countries: A composite index approach', *OECD Economics Department Working Papers* (1177). Date accessed: 23 August 2020.

Brambor, T., Goenaga, A., Lindvall, J. & Teorell, J. (2020), 'The lay of the land: Information capacity and the state', *Comparative Political Studies* **53**(2), 175–213.

Bättig, M. B., Brander, S. & Imboden, D. M. (2008), 'Measuring countries' cooperation within the international climate change regime', *Environmental Science & Policy* **11**(6), 478–489.

Center for International Earth Science Information Network CIESIN (2019), 'Natural resource protection and child health indicators, 2019 release'.
URL: *https://doi.org/10.7927/r6mv-sv82*

Chancel, L., Piketty, T., Saez, E. & Zucman, G. (2022), 'World inequality report 2022'.
URL: *http://wid.world/*

Charron, N., Dahlberg, S., Sundström, A., Holmberg, S., Rothstein, B., Alvarado Pachon, N. & Dalli, C. M. (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* .

Charron, N., Dijkstra, L. & Lapuente, V. (2014), 'Regional governance matters: Quality of government within european union member states', *Regional Studies* **48**(1), 68–90.

Charron, N., Lapuente, V. & Annoni, P. (2019), 'Measuring quality of government in eu regions across space and time', *Papers in Regional Science* **98**(5), 1925–1953.

Charron, N., Lapuente, V. & Bauhr, M. (2020), 'The eu as a savior and a saint? corruption and public support for redistribution', *Journal of European Public Policy* **27**(4), 509–527.

Charron, N., Lapuente, V. & Bauhr, M. (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', *The QoG Working Paper Series* (2021:4).

Charron, N., Lapuente, V. & Bauhr, M. (2024), 'The geography of quality of government in europe. subnational variations in the 2024 european quality of government index and comparisons with previous rounds', *QoG Working Paper Series. ISSN 1653-8919* (2).

Cheibub, J. A., Gandhi, J. & Vreeland, J. R. (2010), 'Democracy and dictatorship revisited', *Public Choice* **143**(1-2), 67–101.

Cingonali, L. (2022), 'Diversity in the public administration: a multidimensional index of bureaucratic underrepresentation'.

Coppedge, M., Alvarez, A. & Maldonado, C. (2008), 'Two persistent dimensions of democracy: Contestation and inclusiveness', *The Journal of Politics* **70**(3), 632–647.

Crippa, M., Guizzardi, D., Muntean, M., Schaaf, E., Solazzo, E., Monforti-Ferrario, F., Olivier, J. & Vignati, E. (2020), 'Fossil co2 emissions of all world countries - 2020 report'. Date accessed: 16 April 2020.
URL: *https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/overview.php?v=booklet2020*

Dahlström, C., Holmgren, M., Björkdahl, C., Hazell, K., Khomenko, A., Svensson, R. & Åberg, P. (2018), 'Swedish administrative agencies, 1960-2014'.

Dahlström, C. & Tyrberg, M. (2016), 'Politics, Institutions and Services in Swedish Municipalities, 1980-2015, version 01April2016.'.
URL: *https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government*

Davies, S., Pettersson, T., Sollenberg, M. & Öberg, M. (2025), 'Organized violence 1989–2024, and the challenges of identifying civilian victims', *Journal of Peace Research* **62**(4). UCDP is part of and funded by DEMSCORE, national research infrastructure grant 2021-00162 from the Swedish Research Council.

Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2022), 'United nations e-government survey'.
URL: *https://publicadministration.un.org/egovkb/en-us/Reports/UN-E-Government-Survey-2022*

Donner, S., Hartmann, H., Härterich, C. & Steinkamp, S. (2020), *Transformation Index of the Bertelsmann Stiftung 2020*, Bertelsmann Stiftung.
URL: *http://www.bti-project.org*

Donner, S., Hartmann, H. & Steinkamp, S. (2024), *Transformation Index BTI 2024: Governance in International Comparison*, Bertelsmann Stiftung.
URL: *http://www.bti-project.org*

Drazanova, L. (2019), 'Historical index of ethnic fractionalization dataset (hief)'. UNF:6:z4J/b/PKbUpNdIoeEFPvaw== [fileUNF].

Dreher, A. (2006), 'Does globalization affect growth? evidence from a new index of globalization', *Applied Economics* **38**(10), 1091–1110.

Elgin, C., Kose, M. A., Ohnsorge, F. & Yu, S. (2021), 'Understanding informality', *CERP Discussion Paper* **16497**.

Elkins, Z. & Ginsburg, T. (2021), 'Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0'. Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org.
URL: *http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org*

Emanuele, V. (2015), 'Dataset of electoral volatility and its internal components in western europe (1946-2015)'.
URL: *http://www.vincenzoemanuele.com/dataset-of-electoral-volatility.html*

Emanuele, V. (2016), 'Dataset of new parties and party system innovation in western europe since 1945'.
URL: *http://www.vincenzoemanuele.com/dataset-of-electoral-volatility.html*

Emanuele, V., Angelucci, D., Marino, B., Puleo, L. & Vegetti, F. (2020), 'The congealing of a new cleavage? the evolution of the demarcation bloc in europe (1979–2019)', *Italian Political Science Review* pp. 1–20.

Eskander, S. & Fankhauser, S. (2020), 'Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from national climate legislation', *Nature Climate Change* **10**, 750–756.
URL: *https://github.com/smsu1979/Eskander-Fankhauser-NCC-2020-*

ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), Data file edition 6.6, Technical report, Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024), Ess11 - integrated file, edition 2.0 [data set], Technical report, Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research.
URL: *http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/*

ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), Data file edition 3.6, Technical report, Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), Data file edition 3.7, Technical report, Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), Data file edition 4.5, Technical report, Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), Data file edition 3.4, Technical report, Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), Data file edition 2.4, Technical report, Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), Data file edition 2.2, Technical report, Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), Data file edition 2.2, Technical report, Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), Data file edition 3.1, Technical report, Sikt - Norwegian Agency for Shared Services in Education and Research, Norway – Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.

European Commission (2024), 'Eurostat'.
URL: *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database*

EVS (2020), 'European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017)'.
URL: *https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560*

FAO (2024), 'Faostat land, inputs and sustainability, land use indicators'. Available at: Available at: http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/, Rome, Italy.

Fazekas, M. & Kocsis, G. (2020), 'Uncovering high-level corruption: Cross-national objective corruption risk indicators using public procurement data'.

Fearon, J. D. (2003), 'Ethnic and cultural diversity by country', *Journal of Economic Growth* **8**(2), 195–222.

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.
URL: *www.ggdc.net/pwt*

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2020), 'Global forest resources assessments'.
URL: *http://www.fao.org/forest-resources-assessment/en/*

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2021), 'Aquastat database'. Date accessed: 10 June 2021.
URL: *http://www.fao.org/aquastat/statistics/query/index.html*

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.

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).

Freedom House (2017), 'Freedom of the press 2017'.
URL: *https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2017*

Freedom House (2024), 'Freedom in the world 2024'.
URL: *https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world*

Garriga, A. C. (2025), 'Revisiting central bank independence in the world: An extended dataset', *International Studies Quarterly* .
URL: *http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4816563*

Geddes, B., Wright, J. & Frantz, E. (2014), 'Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set', *Perspectives on Politics* **12**(2), 313–331.

Gerring, J., Thacker, S. C. & Moreno, C. (2005), 'Centripetal democratic governance: A theory and global inquiry', *American Political Science Review* **99**(4), 567–581.
URL: *http://www.jstor.org/stable/30038965*

Gib-ney, Mark, P. H.-k. D. A. A. P. G. B. B. P. & Barnes., J. (2024), 'The political terror scale 1976-2023'. Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website.
URL: *http://www.politicalterrorscale.org*

Gibney, M., Cornett, L. & Haschke, P. (2021), 'The societal violence scale'. Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website.
URL: *http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Documentation-SVS.html*

Gleditsch, K. S. (2002), 'Expanded trade and GDP data (version 6.0)', *Journal of Conflict Resolution* **46**(5), 712–724.

Global Footprint Network (2019), 'National footprint and biocapacity accounts (1961-2016), 2019 edition'. Date accessed: 21 October 2020.
URL: *https://data.footprintnetwork.org*

Global Footprint Network (2023), 'National footprint and biocapacity accounts (1961-2022), 2023 edition'. Date accessed: 5 December 2023.
URL: *https://data.footprintnetwork.org*

Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024), 'Africa integrity indicators 2014-2024'.
URL: *https://www.africaintegrityindicators.org/*

Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021), 'Climate change laws of the world database'. Date accessed: 7 June 2021.
URL: *climate-laws.org*

Guha-Sapir, D. (2020), 'Em-dat, the emergency events database'. Date accessed 23 December 2020.
URL: *www.emdat.be*

Guillen, M. & Capron, L. (2016), 'State capacity, minority shareholder protections, and stock market development', *Administrative Science Quarterly* **61**(1), 125–160.

Gwartney, J., Lawson, R., Hall, J. & Murphy, R. (2024), 'Economic Freedom Dataset, published in Economic Freedom of the World: 2024 Annual Report', *Fraser Institute* .
URL: *https://www.fraserinstitute.org/economic-freedom/dataset*

Halpern, B., Longo, C., Hardy, D., McLeod, K., Samhouri, J. & Katona, S. e. a. (2012), 'An index to assess the health and benefits of the global ocean', *Nature* **488**, 615–620.

Hanson, J. K. & Sigman, R. (2021), 'Leviathan's latent dimensions: Measuring state capacity for comparative political research', *The Journal of Politics* **83**(4), 1495–1510.

Heichel, S., Holzinger, K., Sommerer, T., Liefferink, D., Pape, J. & Veenman, S. (2008), Research design, variables and data, *in* K. Holzinger, C. Knill & H. Jörgens, eds, 'Environmental Policy Convergence in Europe: The Impact of International Institutions and Trade', Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp. 64–97. Date accessed: 24 March 2020.
URL: *https://www.polver.uni-konstanz.de/en/holzinger/research/research-projects/enviromental-policy-convergence-in-europe-envipolcon/project-deliverables/*

Henisz, W. J. (2017), 'The Political Constraint Index (POLCON) Dataset 2017 release'.
URL: *https://mgmt.wharton.upenn.edu/profile/1327*

Hollyer, J. R., Rosendorff, B. P. & Vreeland, J. R. (2014), 'Measuring transparency', *Political Analysis* **22**(4), 413–434.

Holzinger, K., Knill, C. & Sommerer, T. (2011), 'Is there convergence of national environmental policies? an analysis of policy outputs in 24 oecd countries', *Environmental politics* **20**(1), 20–41. Date accessed: 23 July 2020.
URL: *https://www.polver.uni-konstanz.de/holzinger/research/research-projects/policy-wandel-in-der-umweltpolitik-der-einfluss-von-nationalen-vetospielern-und-transnationalem-policy-learning/der-datensatz-environmental-policy-chance-envipolchange/*

Hughes, M. M., Paxton, P., Clayton, A. & Zetterberg, P. (2017), 'Quota adoption and reform over time (qarot), 1947-2015'. Ann Arbor, MI: Inter-university Consortium for Political and Social Research [distributor], 2017-08-16.
URL: *https://doi.org/10.3886/E100918V1*

Hyde, S. D. & Marinov, N. (2021), 'Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0'.
URL: *https://nelda.co/*

ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022), 'Government revenue dataset'. Version 2022.
URL: *https://www.wider.unu.edu/project/government-revenue-dataset*

Institute for Economics and Peace (2022), 'Global peace index 2022: Measuring peace in a complex world'. Accessed 01-09-2022.
URL: *http://visionofhumanity.org/resources*

Institute for Economics and Peace (2023), 'Global terrorism index 2023: Measuring the impact of terrorism'. http://visionofhumanity.org/resources. Accessed 06-09-2023.

Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015), 'Global educational attainment 1970-2015'.

Inter-Parliamentary Union (2024), 'Parline database: Monthly ranking of women in national parliaments'.
URL: *https://data.ipu.org/women-ranking*

International Budget Partnership (2024), 'Open budget survey data'. Accessed on 2024-11-14.
URL: *https://internationalbudget.org/open-budget-survey/*

International Diabetes Federation (2021), Idf diabetes atlas, 11th edn, Technical report, Brussels, Belgium: International Diabetes Federation.
URL: *https://www.diabetesatlas.org*

International Monetary Fund (2024), 'Government finance statistics - expenditure by function of government (cofog)'.
URL: *https://data.imf.org/?sk=a0867067-d23c-4ebc-ad23-d3b015045405*

ISSP Research Group (2003), 'International social survey programme: Environment ii - issp 2000', GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA3440 Data file Version 1.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.3440. Date accessed: 17 February 2016.

Johnson, J. W. & Wallack, J. S. (2012), 'Electoral systems and the personal vote'.
URL: *http://hdl.handle.net/1902.1/17901*

Kaufmann, D. & Kraay, A. (n.d.), 'Worldwide governance indicators, 2024 update'. Accessed on 2024-11-19.
URL: *www.govindicators.org*

Kuncic, A. (2014), 'Institutional quality dataset', *Journal of Institutional Economics* **10**(01), 135–161.

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.

Lindberg, S. I., Düpont, N., Higashijima, M., Kavasoglu, Y. B., Marquardt, K. L., Bernhard, M., Döring, H., Hicken, A., Laebens, M., Medzihorsky, J., Neundorf, A., Reuter, O. J., Ruth–Lovell, S., Weghorst, K. R., Wiesehomeier, N., Wright, J., Alizada, N., Bederke, P., Gastaldi, L., Grahn, S., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., von Römer, J., Wilson, S., Pemstein, D. & Seim, B. (2022), 'Varieties of party identity and organization (v–party) dataset v2', *Varieties of Democracy (V–Dem) Project* .
URL: *https://doi.org/10.23696/vpartydsv2*

LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024), 'Lis inequality and poverty key figures'. Accessed on 2024-11-14.
URL: *https://www.lisdatacenter.org/download-key-figures/*

Mark, S., Cingranelli, D., Filippov, M. & Richards, D. L. (2023), 'The cirights data project scoring manual v2.11.06.23 (november 6, 2023)'. Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=4625036 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4625036.

Marshall, M. G. & Elzinga-Marshall, G. (2017), 'Global report 2017: Conflict, governance, and state fragility'.

Marshall, M. G. & Gurr, T. R. (2020), 'Polity v project, political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2018'.

Mattes, M., Leeds, B. A. & Matsumura, N. (2016), 'Measuring change in source of leader support: The chisols dataset'.
URL: *https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0022343315625760?journalCode=jpra*

Mitchell, R. B. (2020), 'International environmental agreements database project (version 2020.1)'. Date accessed: 15 November 2020.
URL: *http://iea.uoregon.edu/*

Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024), '2024 Ibrahim Index of African Governance: Index Report'.
URL: *http://mo.ibrahim.foundation/iiag/*

Niklasson, B. & Towns, A. E. (2023), 'The gendip dataset on gender and diplomatic representation, version june23'.
URL: *https://www.gu.se/en/gendip/gendip-data*

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'.
URL: *http://www.qog.pol.gu.se*

NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), 'European social survey cumulative file, ess 1-9'. Data Archive and distributor of ESS data for ESS ERIC.
URL: *http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/*

Nyrup, J. & Bramwell, S. (2020), 'Who governs? a new global dataset on members of cabinets', *American Political Science Review* **114**(4), 1366–1374.

Ocean Health Index (2024), 'ohi-global version: Global scenarios data for ocean health index'. ohi-global version 2024. Date accessed: 9 January 2025.
URL: *https://github.com/OHI-Science/ohi-global/releases*

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*a*), 'Environmental protection expenditure account (epea)'. Date accessed: 13 May 2020.
URL: *https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/products-manuals-and-guidelines/-/KS-GQ-17-004*

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*b*), 'Environmentally adjusted multifactor productivity'. Date accessed: 13 May 2020.
URL: *oe.cd/eamfp*

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*c*), 'Green growth indicators database'. Date accessed: 23 August 2020.
URL: *https://stats.oecd.org/*

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020*d*), 'Policy instruments for the environment (pine)'. Date accessed: 13 May 2020.
URL: *oe.cd/pine*

Ouattara, B. & Standaert, S. (2020), 'Property rights revisited', *European Journal of Political Economy* **64**, 101895.
URL: *http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0176268020300434*

Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F. & von Römer, J. (2023), 'The v-dem measurement model: Latent variable analysis for cross-national and cross-temporal expert-coded data', `https://v-dem.net/wp.html`,.

Pettersson, T. (2024), 'UCDP Dyadic Dataset Codebook v 24.1'.
URL: *https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/*

Povitkina, M., Alvarado Pachon, N. & Dalli, C. M. (2021), 'The quality of government environmental indicators dataset, version sep21', *University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government* .

Redonda, A., von Haldenwang, C. & Aliu, F. (2024), 'Global tax expenditures database (gted), version 1.3.0'.
URL: *https://gted.taxexpenditures.org/*

Reporters sans frontières (2024), 'World press freedom index'.
URL: *https://rsf.org/en/index*

Romelli, D. (2024), 'Trends in central bank independence: a de-jure perspective', *BAFFI CAREFIN Centre Research Paper* (217).

Ross, M. & Mahdavi, P. (2015), 'Oil and gas data, 1932-2014'.
URL: *http://dx.doi.org/10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y*

Schiller, C. & Hellmann, T. (2024), 'Sustainable governance indicators 2024', *Bertelsmann Stiftung* . Date accessed: 18 January 2025.
URL: *https://www.sgi-network.org*

Standaert, S. (2015), 'Divining the level of corruption: A Bayesian state-space approach', *Journal of Comparative Economics* **43**(3), 782–803.
URL: *http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0147596714000584*

Stockemer, D. & Sundström, A. (2022), 'Introducing the worldwide age representation in parliaments (warp) data set', *Social Science Quarterly* **103**(7), 1765–1774.
URL: *https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/ssqu.13221*

Struett, T., Zable, A. & Aaronson, S. A. (2023), 'Global Data Governance Mapping: Year Three Report'.
URL: *https://globaldatagovernancemapping.org*

Teorell, J., Sundström, A., Holmberg, S., Rothstein, B., Alvarado Pachon, N., Phiri, V. S., Chen, C. & Liu, Z. (2026*a*), *The Quality of Government OECD Dataset, version Jan26.* QoG Data is part of and funded by DEMSCORE, national research infrastructure grant 2021-00162 from the Swedish Research Council.
URL: *https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government*

Teorell, J., Sundström, A., Holmberg, S., Rothstein, B., Alvarado Pachon, N., Phiri, V. S., Chen, C. & Liu, Z. (2026*b*), *The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan26.* QoG Data is part of and funded by DEMSCORE, national research infrastructure grant 2021-00162 from the Swedish Research Council.
URL: *https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government*

Teorell, J. & Wahman, M. (2018), 'Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change', *Democratization* **25**(1), 78–97.

The Comparative Study of Electoral Systems (www.cses.org) (2024), 'CSES INTEGRATED MODULE dataset phase 4 release [dataset and documentation]. february 27, 2024 version'.
URL: *http://cses.org/*

The Growth Lab at Harvard University (2019), 'Growth projections and complexity rankings'.

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2024*a*), 'Electoral system design database'.
URL: *https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/electoral-system-design*

The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (2024*b*), 'Voter turnout database'.
URL: *https://www.idea.int/data-tools/data/voter-turnout*

The PRS Group et al. (2025), 'International country risk guide'.

The World Bank (2021*a*), 'Climate change knowledge portal'. Date accessed 2 June 2021.
URL: *https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org*

The World Bank (2021*b*), 'Worldwide bureacracy indicators version 2.0'.
URL: *https://www.worldbank.org/en/topic/migrationremittancesdiasporaissues/brief/migration-remittances-data*

The World Bank (2024*a*), 'Remittances data'.
URL: *https://databank.worldbank.org/reports.aspx?source=2series=BX.TRF.PWKR.CD.DTcountry=*

The World Bank (2024*b*), 'World bank enterprise surveys'.
URL: *https://www.enterprisesurveys.org/en/enterprisesurveys*

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.

Transparency International (2017), 'Global corruption barometer 9th edition'.
URL: *https://www.transparency.org/research/gcb*

Transparency International (2024), 'Corruption perception index 2023'. Licensed under CC-BY-ND 4.0.
URL: *http://www.transparency.org/cpi*

UNESCO (2024*a*), 'Unesco institute for statistics: Feature films'. Adapted from: Feature Films.
URL: *http://data.uis.unesco.org/*

UNESCO (2024*b*), 'Unesco institute for statistics: Other policy relevant indicators (opri)'. Adapted from: Other Policy Relevant Indicators (OPRI).
URL: *http://data.uis.unesco.org/*

United Nations Development Program (2024), 'Human development report 2023/2024'.
URL: *https://hdr.undp.org/content/human-development-report-2023-24*

Vanhanen, T. (2019), 'Measures of democracy 1810-2018 dataset'. Version 8.0.
URL: *http://urn.fi/urn:nbn:fi:fsd:T-FSD1289*

Wendling, Z. A., Emerson, J. W., de Sherbinin, A., Esty, D. C., Hoving, K., Ospina, C., Murray, J., Gunn, L., Ferrato, M., Schreck, M. et al. (2020), 'Environmental performance index', *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law And Policy* .

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).

Williams, A. (2015), 'A global index of information transparency and accountability', *Journal of Comparative Economics* **43**(3), 804–824.

Wolf, M., Emerson, J. W., Esty, D. C., de Sherbinin, A. & Wendling, Z. A., e. a. (2022), '2022 environmental performance index', *New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy* . Date accessed: 17 October 2022.
URL: *epi.yale.edu*

World Bank (2024), 'World development indicators'.
URL: *https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators*

World Economic Forum (2024), 'The global gender gap report 2024'. All Rights Reserved.
URL: *https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2024/*

World Health Organization (2023), 'Global health observatory data repository'. Accessed on 2023-12-06.
URL: *https://www.who.int/data/gho*

World Justice Project (2023), 'WJP Rule of Law Index 2022'.
URL: *https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/*

World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015), 'Environmental democracy index'. Date accessed: 8 February 2021.
URL: *https://environmentaldemocracyindex.org/*