VARIABLE LIST

country  Country name

countryid  A four-digit code designating the country.

year  Year

population  Population excluding non-contiguous colonial possessions [1000]

popdens  Population density (population/area)[.1]

urban_pc  Percent of total population in cities of 100,000 or more [.001]

revenue_pc  Per capita national government revenue in U.S. equivalents [.01]

expend_pc  Per capita national government expenditure in U.S dollar equivalents [.01]

import_pc  Per capita imports in U.S. dollar equivalents [.01]

export_pc  Per capita exports in U.S. dollar equivalents [.01]

enrg_prod_pc  Energy production in kilograms per capita.

enrg_cons_pc  Energy consumption in kilograms per capita.

defexp_pc  Per capita national defense expenditure in U.S. equivalents [.01]

workf_agri  Percent of work force engaged in agricultural [.1]

workf_indus  Percent of work force engaged in industrial activity [.1]

propmil  Proportion of population in armed forces [.0001]

autos_pc  Per capita automobiles [.0001]

phones_pc  Per capita telephones [.0001]

mail_pc  Per capita mail sent and received domestically [.001]

tv_pc  Per capita television sets [.0001]

news_pc  Per capita newspaper circulation [.0001]

books_pc  Per capita book titles published [.000001]

secondary_pc  Per capita secondary school enrollment [.0001]

univ_pc  Per capita university enrollment [.0001]

literate  Literacy rate. Percent of population over 15 years of age able both to read and to write [.1]

docs_pc  Number of physicians per capita [10]
income_pc  National income per capita in U.S. dollar equivalents where national income is defined as the sum
of the incomes accruing to factors of production supplied by normal residents of the given country
before deduction of taxes.

gnp_pc  Per capita gross national product

assassinations  The number of assassinations, defined as any politically motivated murder or attempted murder of
a high government official or politician.

generalstrikes  The number of general strikes, defined as any strike of 1,000 or more industrial or service workers
that involves more than one employer and that is aimed at national government policies or
authority.

guerillawarfare  The number of acts of guerrilla warfare, defined as any armed activity, sabotage, or bombings
carried on by independent bands of citizens or irregular forces and aimed at the overthrow of the
present regime.

governmentcrises  The number of major government crises, defined as any rapidly developing situation that
threatens to bring the downfall of the present regime - excluding situations of revolt aimed at such
overthrow.

purges  The number of purges, defined as any systematic elimination by jailing or execution of political
opposition within the ranks of the regime or the opposition.

riots  The number of riots, defined as any violent demonstration or clash of more than 100 citizens
involving the use of physical force.

revolutions  The number of revolutions, defined as any illegal or forced change in the top governmental elite,
any attempt at such a change, or any successful or unsuccessful armed rebellion whose aim is
independence from the central government.

antigov_demos  The number of anti-government demonstrations, defined as any peaceful public gathering of at
least 100 people for the primary purpose of displaying or voicing their opposition to government
policies or authority, excluding demonstrations of a distinctly anti-foreign nature.

prop_regis  Registered voters as a proportion of total population [.001]

prop_voters  Votes cast in most recent election for the lower house of the national legislature as a proportion of
total population [.001]

compnom  Nominating process for legislature
0  No legislature
1  Essentially noncompetitive
2  Partially competitive
3  Competitive

regime  Type of regime
1  Civilian. Any government controlled by a non-military component of the nation's population.
2  Military-civilian. Outwardly civilian government effectively controlled by a military elite.
   Civilians hold only those posts (up to and including that of Chief of State) for which their services
   are deemed necessary for successful conduct of government operations. An example would be
   retention of the Emperor and selected civilian cabinet members during the period of Japanese
   military hegemony between 1932 and 1945.
3. Military. Direct rule by the military, usually (but not necessarily) following a military coup d'etat. The governing structure may vary from utilization of the military chain of command under conditions of martial law to the institution of an ad hoc administrative hierarchy with at least an upper echelon staffed by military personnel.

4. Other. All regimes not falling into one or another of the foregoing categories, including instances in which a country, save for reasons of exogenous influence, lacks an effective national government. An example of the latter would be Switzerland between 1815 and 1848.

Number of Coups d'Etat. The number of extraconstitutional or forced changes in the top government elite and/or its effective control of the nation's power structure in a given year. The term "coup" includes, but is not exhausted by, the term "successful revolution". Unsuccessful coups are not counted.

**headofstate**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Monarch. Chief of state is a monarch (either hereditary or elective) or a regent functioning on a monarch's behalf.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>President. Chief of state is a president who may function as chief executive or merely as titular head of state. In the latter case he will possess little effective power, even though serving as presiding officer of a legislative assembly or state council.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Military. A situation in which a member of the nation's armed forces is recognized as the formal head of government. In cases of conflict between (2) and (3), coding is determined on the basis of whether the incumbent's role is intrinsically military or civilian in character.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Other. In practice, this category is used when no distinct head of state can be identified. In theory, it includes any distinct head of state not included in (1)-(3), such as a theocratic ruler.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**exec_select**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Direct election. Election of the effective executive by popular vote or the election of committed delegates for the purpose of executive selection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Indirect election. Selection of the effective executive by an elected assembly or by an elected but uncommitted electoral college.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Nonelective. Any means of executive selection not involving a direct or indirect mandate from an electorate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**legis_select**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>None. No legislature exists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Non-elective. E.g., legislators selected by executive or based on heredity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Elective. Legislators selected by means of direct or indirect popular election.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**electricity_pc**

Per capita production of electrical energy [.01]

**steel_pc**

Per capita steel production in metric tons [.0001]

**cement_pc**

Per capita cement production in metric tons [.0001]