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   Type of head of state.

Code   Definition

1   Monarch. Chief of state is a monarch (either hereditary or elective) or a regent functioning on a monarch's behalf.

2   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.

3   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.

4   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.

exec_select   Method of selection of effective executive.

Code   Definition

1 Direct election. Election of the effective executive by popular vote or the election of committed delegates for the purpose of executive selection.

2 Indirect election. Selection of the effective executive by an elected assembly or by an elected but uncommitted electoral college.

3 Nonelective. Any means of executive selection not involving a direct or indirect mandate from an electorate.

legis_select   Legislative selection

0   None. No legislature exists.
1   Non-elective. E.g., legislators selected by executive or based on heredity.
2   Elective. Legislators selected by means of direct or indirect popular election.

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]