**Variable list LLAKES Systems Dataset**

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| **Variable name** | **Variable meaning** | **Source** |
| Country |  |  |
| ISO | Country ISO code |  |
| Edexprim[year] | Educational expenditure in primary as % of total educational expenditure | OECD - Education at a Glance |
| Edexlosec[year] | Educational expenditure in lower secondary as % of total educational expenditure | OECD - Education at a Glance |
| Edexupsec[year] | Educational expenditure in upper secondary as % of total educational expenditure | OECD - Education at a Glance |
| Pubexedu[year]\_GDP | Public expenditure on education as % of GDP | OECD - Education at a Glance |
| Pubexpup[year]\_GDPAL | Public expenditure per pupil as a % of GDP per capita. All levels | OECD - Education at a Glance |
| Pubexpup[year]\_GDPPR | Public expenditure per pupil as a % of GDP per capita. Primary | OECD - Education at a Glance |
| Pubexpup[year]\_GDPSE | Public expenditure per pupil as a % of GDP per capita. Secondary | OECD - Education at a Glance |
| Durationcompedu[year] | Duration of compulsory education | OECD - Education at a Glance |
| Admreg[year]\_pisa | Student admission decided at regional or national level 2000 (Proportion) | PISA-OECD |
| Stafreg[year]\_pisa | Staffing decided at regional or national level |  |
| Choice[one/two/more]\_pisa | Choice between one/two/ more schools |  |
| Avescs[year]\_pisa | Average ESCS |  |
| Varescs[year]\_pisa | Total variance ESCS |  |
| Btvarescs[year]\_pisa | Between school variance on ESCS |  |
| Wtvarescs[year]\_pisa | Within school variance on ESCS |  |
| Avscore[year]\_pisa | Average scores |  |
| Varscore[year]\_pisa | Total variance on scores |  |
| Btvarscores[year]\_pisa | Between School Variance on scores |  |
| Wtvarscores[year]\_pisa | Within School Variance on scores |  |
| Schauto[year]\_pisa | School autonomy |  |
| Schsize[year]\_pisa | School size |  |
| Stratio[year]\_pisa | Student teacher ratio |  |
| Selecres[year]\_pisa | Selection Sometimes Residence |  |
| Selecac[year]\_pisa | Selection Sometimes Academic Records |  |
| Selecsch[year]\_pisa | Selection Sometimes Recommendation from feeder schools |  |
| Selecrel[year]\_pisa | Selection Sometimes Religious philosophy |  |
| Selecspe[year]\_pisa | Selection Sometimes Special program |  |
| Selecpar[year]\_pisa | Selection Sometimes Parents former students |  |
| Abgroupall[year]\_pisa | For all subjects Ability grouping |  |
| Abgroupsom[year]\_pisa | For some subjects Ability grouping |  |
| Abgroupnon[year]\_pisa | Not for any subjects Ability grouping |  |
| Graderep[year]\_pisa | Grade repetition |  |
| Privatedep[year]\_pisa | Private dependent School type |  |
| Privateindep[year]\_pisa | Private independent School type |  |
| Public[year]\_pisa | Public School type |  |
| Expend[year]\_unesco | Exp%GDP |  |
| Unesco\_voc[year] | Vocational enrolment % of total enrolment |  |
| Educgini[year] | Education Gini Index, for age 15 and over, total population | World Bank (Thomas, Wang and Fan) |
| Inequality[year] | Income share of highest quintile minus income share of lowest quintile | World Bank (World Development Report) |
| Inequalitygini[year] | Gini coefficient on household income | World Bank (World Development Report) |
| Publsocexp[year] | Public social expenditure as percentage of GDP | OECD (Statextracts) |
| Unionization[year] | Percentage of employees who are union members | OECD (Statextracts) |
| EPL[year] | Composite index measuring the degree of legal employment protection. It includes 18 items on three main areas of legislation: (1) individual dismissal of regular workers; (2) Collective dismissal; (3) regulation of temporary forms of employment. The values of the index range between 1 [most liberal] and 6 [most strict]. | OECD (Statextracts) |
| Unioncov[year] | Proportion of employees covered by collective labour agreements (1<25%; 2=25-70%; 3>75%) | Nickell and Layard (1998) |
| Centralization[year] | Centralization of wage bargaining (scale ranging between 1 [max decentralisation] and 17 [max centralisation]) | Nickell and Layard (1998) |
| Publicempl[year] | Public sector employment as percentage of total employment | ILO (Laborsta Online Statistics) |
| Violentcrime[year] | Number of homicides, rapes and robberies per 100,000 | UN (UN Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems) |
| Homicide[year] | Number of homicides per 100,000 | UN (UN Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems) |
| Ethfract[year] | Ethnic diversity (as measured by the ethnic fractionalisation index) | Alesina et al (2003) |
| Migrantstock[year] | Percentage of the population born abroad | UN (UN Online Data on Population of Migrant Stock) |
| Socialtrust[year] | Percentage saying that most people can be trusted | European Values Study / World Values Survey |
| Poltrust[year] | Percentage representing the sum of those expressing ‘a great deal’ or ‘quite a lot’ of confidence in parliament | European Values Study / World Values Survey |
| Valuediv [year] | Composite indicator representing the dispersion of opinions on seven contentious issues. These issues concern items on homosexuality, abortion, euthanasia, taxation to help the environment, competition, immigration policy and collective versus individual responsibility for providing for people.  The indicator represents the sum of the standard deviations on these seven items. | European Values Study / World Values Survey |
| PostmatSD[year] | Dispersion of postmaterialist values as measured by the standard deviation of the postmaterialist values index as created by Inglehart. This index is comprised of the following items:   * Maintain order in the nation * Fight rising prices * Give people more say in the decisions of the government * Protect freedom of speech | European Values Study / World Values Survey |
| Passpart[year] | Composite index reflecting passive civic participation. It represents the national average of the number of different organisations a respondent considers him/herself to belong. These organisations concern the following:  - social welfare for elderly, handicapped or deprived people;  -religious or church organizations;  - education, arts, music or cultural activities;  - trade unions;  - political parties;  - third world developostmaterialistent or human rights;  - conservation, environment, animal rights groups;  - professional associations;  - youth work; | European Values Study / World Values Survey |
| Actpart[year] | Composite index reflecting active civic participation. It represents the national average of the number of different organisations a respondent does voluntary work for. For the organizations, see PASSPART | European Values Study / World Values Survey |
| Freedomvseq[year] | Percentage preferring freedom over equality | European Values Study / World Values Survey |
| Meritvseq[year] | Percentage saying it is fair that one secretary is paid more than the other if (s)he works better | European Values Study / World Values Survey |
| Poverty[year] | Percentage answering “because of laziness or lack of willpower” to the question why there are people living in need | European Values Study / World Values Survey |
| Sochier[year] | Percentage agreeing with the statement that “Regardless of what the qualities and faults of one’s parents are, one must always love and respect them” | European Values Study / World Values Survey |
| Cultvspol[year] | Composite index representing the strength of etho-cultural relative to political conceptions of national identity; it is based on the following items:  - ‘It is impossible for people who do not share the customs and traditions [of respondent’s country] to become fully [e.g., British, German, Hungarian, etc.]’  - ‘Respecting political institutions and laws of [respondent’s country] is important for being [e.g., truly British, Spanish, Hungarian, etc.]’  The values on the index are national averages; the higher the value the stronger ethno-cultural versus political conceptions of national identity | International Social Survey Programme |
| Xenophobia[year] | Index measuring xenophobia based on the following items:.  1. Immigrants increase crime rates  2. Immigrants are generally good for [country’s] economy  3. Immigrants take jobs away from people who were born in [country]  4. Immigrants make [country] more open to new ideas and  cultures  The values on the index are national averages. The higher the values the more negative the opinions on immigrants. | International Social Survey Programme |
| Immtol[year] | Percentage indicating that they would not mind having immigrants as neighbours | European Values Study / World Values Survey |
| Gendereq[year] | Percentage disagreeing with the opinion that in times of scarcity men have more right to a job than women | European Values Study / World Values Survey |

References:

Alesina, A., A. Devleeschauwer, W. Easterly, and S. Kurlat (2003). Fractionalization. *Journal of Economic Growth*, 8, 155-194.

Nickel, S. and Layard, R. (1998) *Labour Market Institutions and Economic Performance*, Centre for Economic Performance, LSE, London.