|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable name | Variable label | Range | Coverage |
| country | Country name (OECD countries)[[1]](#footnote-1) |  |  |
| year | Year |  |  |
| orgpart | **Organisational participation** (you can influence decisions that are important for your work)  Source: European Working Conditions Survey (original variables: q51o). "q51o. Select the response which best describes your work situation - You can influence decisions that are important for your work" ('Most of the time'; 'Always'); "Weights applied 'w5\_all\_e', ‘w5\_EU28’. | % | 2010, 2015 |
| invorg | **Involved in improving the organisation**  Source: European Working Conditions Survey (original variables: q51d). “Involved in improving the work organisation" ('Most of the time'; 'Always') - Weights applied 'w5\_all\_e', ‘w5\_EU28’. | % | 2010, 2015 |
| insec | **Labour market insecurity**  Source: OECD (2016), "Labour market insecurity: Average expected monetary loss associated with becoming and staying unemployed, as a share of previous earnings", in Country profiles and OECD partner countries, OECD Publishing, Paris, https://doi.org/10.1787/how\_life-2017-table145-en. | % | 2009-2013 |
| ltunem | **Long-term unemployment**  Source: OECD (2016), Long-term unemployment rate (indicator). doi: 10.1787/76471ad5-en [[2]](#footnote-2). | % | 1980-2014 |
| underem | **Time-related underemployment**  Source: ILOSTAT. “The time-related underemployment rate conveys the number of time-related underemployment as a percent of the total number of persons in employment. Persons in time-related underemployment comprise all persons in employment, who satisfy the following three criteria during the reference period: a) are willing to work additional hours; b) are available to work additional hours i.e., are ready, within a specified subsequent period, to work additional hours, given opportunities for additional work; and c) worked less than a threshold relating to working time i.e., persons whose hours actually worked in all jobs during the reference period were below a threshold, to be chosen according to national circumstances”[[3]](#footnote-3). | % | 1997-2014 |
| gwgap | **Gender wage gap**  Source: OECD (2016), Gender wage gap (indicator). doi: 10.1787/7cee77aa-en [[4]](#footnote-4) | % | 2000-2014 |
| respect | **Managerial practices: Your manager/ supervisor respects you as a person**  Source: European Working Conditions Survey. “q58B - In general, your immediate manager/ supervisor – respects you as person” (Yes) - Weight applied 'w5\_all\_e'[[5]](#footnote-5), ‘w5\_EU28’. | % | 2010, 2015 |
| resconf | **Managerial practices: Your manager/ supervisor is good at resolving conflicts & in getting people to work together**  Source: European Working Conditions Survey. “q58 C - In general, your immediate manager/ supervisor – is good at resolving conflicts” (Yes) - Weight applied 'w5\_all\_e', ‘w5\_EU28’. | % | 2010, 2015 |
| planorg | **Managerial practices: Your manager/ supervisor is good at planning and organising the work**  Source: European Working Conditions Survey. “q58 D - In general, your immediate manager/ supervisor – is good at planning and organising the work” (Yes) - Weight applied 'w5\_all\_e'. | % | 2010 |
| encpart | **Managerial practices: Your manager/ supervisor encourages you to participate**  Source: European Working Conditions Survey. “q58 E - In general, your immediate manager/ supervisor – encourages you to participate in important decisions” (Yes) - Weight applied 'w5\_all\_e'. | % | 2010 |
| emplprot | **Strictness of employment protection – individual dismissals (regular contracts)**  Source: OECD Indicators of Employment Protection. “The OECD employment protection indicators are compiled from 21 items covering different aspects of employment protection regulations as they were in force on January 1st of each year:  Individual dismissal of workers with regular contracts, incorporating three aspects of dismissal protection: (i)  *procedural inconveniences* that employers face when starting the dismissal process, such as notification and consultation requirements; (ii)  *notice periods and severance pay*, which typically vary by tenure of the employee; and (iii) *difficulty of dismissal*, as determined by the circumstances in which it is possible to dismiss workers, as well as the repercussions for the employer if a dismissal is found to be unfair (such as compensation and reinstatement)”[[6]](#footnote-6). | 0-6 (broader employment protection regulations) | 1985-2013 |
| temppro | **Strictness of employment protection – temporary employment**    Source: OECD Indicators of Employment Protection. “Regulation of temporary contracts. Includes regulation of fixed-term and temporary work agency contracts with respect to the types of work for which these contracts are allowed and their duration; regulation governing the establishment and operation of temporary work agencies; requirements for agency workers to receive the same pay and/or conditions as equivalent workers in the user firm, which can increase the cost of using temporary agency workers relative to hiring workers on permanent contracts”[[7]](#footnote-7). | 0-6 (broader employment protection regulations) | 1985-2013 |
| minwage | **Real minimum wages (hourly, constant prices at 2014 USD PPP)**  Source: OECD Statistics (Labour and Earnings data). “Real hourly and annual minimum wages are statutory minimum wages converted into a common hourly and annual pay period for the 25 countries for which they are available. The resulting estimates are deflated by national Consumer Price Indices (CPI). The data are then converted into a common currency unit using either US $ current exchange rates or US $ Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) for private consumption expenditures. Real hourly and annual minimum wages are calculated first by deflating the series using the consumer price index taking 2014 as the base year. The series are then converted into a common currency unit (USD) using Purchasing Power Parities (PPPs) for private consumption expenditures in 2014”[[8]](#footnote-8) | units | 1980-2015 |
| leave | **Annual leave entitlements**  Source: Adams, Z., Bishop, L. and Deakin, S. (2016) *CBR Labour Regulation Index (Dataset of 117 Countries)* (Cambridge: Centre for Business Research). “Measures the normal length of annual paid leave guaranteed by law or collective agreement. The same score is given for laws and for collective agreements which are de facto binding on most of the workforce (as in the case of systems which have extension legislation for collective agreements). The score is normalised on a 0-1 scale, with a leave entitlement of 30 days equivalent to a score of 1”[[9]](#footnote-9). | 0-1 scale | 1970-2013 |
| maxtime | **Maximum daily working time**  Source: Adams, Z., Bishop, L. and Deakin, S. (2016) *CBR Labour Regulation Index (Dataset of 117 Countries)* (Cambridge: Centre for Business Research). “Measures the maximum number of permitted working hours in a day, taking account of rules governing rest breaks and maximum daily working time limits. The score is normalised on a 0-1 scale with a limit of 8 hours or less scoring 1 and a limit of 18 hours or more scoring 0”[[10]](#footnote-10). | 0-1 scale | 1970-2013 |
|  |  |  |  |
| tudens | **Trade Union density**  Source: OECD (2016), "Trade Unions: Trade union density", OECD Employment and Labour Market Statistics (database), https://doi.org/10.1787/data-00371-en. Trade union density corresponds to the ratio of wage and salary earners that are trade union members, divided by the total number of wage and salary earners[[11]](#footnote-11). | % | 1960-2013 |
| cbcrate | **Collective bargaining coverage rate**  Source: ILOSTAT. “The collective bargaining coverage rate conveys the number of employees whose pay and/or conditions of employment are determined by one or more collective agreement(s) as a percentage of the total number of employees”[[12]](#footnote-12). | % | 2000-2013 |
| stwkc | **Status of work councils**  Source: Institutional characteristics of trade unions, wage setting, state intervention and social pacts database (ICTWSS). Coding scheme:  0 - work council or similar (union or non-union) based institutions of employee representation confronting management do not exist or are exceptional; 1 - work councils (etc.) are voluntary, i.e. even where they are mandated by law, there are no legal sanctions for non-observance; 2 - existence and rights of work council or structure for (union and non-union-based) employee representation within firms or establishments confronting management are mandated by law or established through basic general agreement between unions and employers[[13]](#footnote-13). | 0 - 2 | 1960-2014 |
| eorgden | **Employers' organisation density**  Source: ICTWSS. Employer’s organisation density, as a proportion of employees in employment. “(0-100) = WSEE in firms organised in employers’ organisations\*100/WSEE (WSEE is wage and salary earners in employment)[[14]](#footnote-14). | % | 1990-2013 |
| mficoop | **Market share of finance co-operatives** (provision of credit)  Source: European Association of Co-operative Banks[[15]](#footnote-15) (2012) | % | 2012 |
| cuficoop | **Credit union and financial co-operatives**  Source: International Monetary Fund.  Credit union and financial co-operatives branches per 100.000 adults. Calculated as (number of credit union and financial cooperatives + number of credit union and financial cooperative branches)\* 100.000/ adult population in the reporting country[[16]](#footnote-16). | Number of branches per 100000 adults | 2005-2014 |
| pactst | **Pact structure**  Source: ICTWSS. Pact or agreement is negotiated by all or some of the (possible) actors.  0 - No pact or agreement; 1 - Pact is negotiated by government, all (mainstream) union confederations and employers peak associations; 2 - Pact is negotiated without major (mainstream) union(s); 3 - Pact is negotiated without major (mainstream) employers association(s); 4 - Pact is negotiated between unions and employers, but with heavy involvement of the government in negotiations; 5 - Agreement is negotiated between unions and employers, but implemented through legislation; 6 - Agreement is negotiated between unions and employers and implemented without government involvement or legislation. | 0 - 6 | 1960-2014 |
| pactsc | **Pact scope**  Source: ICTWSS. Scope of social pact.  0 - No pact; 1 - narrow pacts, dealing with one issue and not extending into lower-firm decision making; 2 - broad pacts, dealing with several issues; 3 - pact is declaratory or symbolic. | 0 - 3 | 1960-2014 |
| inwfdi | **Inwards FDI stocks in % of GDP**  Source: OECD. “The inward FDI stock is the value of foreign investors' equity in and net loans to enterprises resident in the reporting economy. FDI stocks are measured in USD and as a share of GDP”[[17]](#footnote-17). | % | 2009-2013 |
| ouwfdi | **Outwards FDI stocks in % of GDP**  Source: OECD. “The outward FDI stock is the value of the resident investors' equity in and net loans to enterprises in foreign economies”[[18]](#footnote-18). | % | 2009-2013 |
| empfor | **Employment in foreign controlled enterprises as share of total domestic employment**  Source: Eurostat[[19]](#footnote-19). | % | 2008-2011 |
| rdexpf | **R&D expenditure in foreign controlled enterprises as % of total R&D expenditure**  Source: Eurostat | % | 2009; 2011 |
| tgovexp | **Total government expenditure as % of GDP**  Source: OECD. “Total general government expenditure (GGE) is equivalent to expenditures by general government on the following payable items: intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, subsidies, social benefits and social transfers in kind (via market producers), other current transfers, property income, capital transfers, the adjustment for the net equity of households in pension funds reserves, gross capital formation and net acquisition of non-financial non-produced assets. It also includes taxes on income and wealth and any other taxes on production that government may be required to pay”[[20]](#footnote-20). | % | 1970-2014 |
| hhmcin | **Herfindahl-Hirschman Market Concentration Index**  Source: World Bank - World Integrated Trade Solution Database/ Un COMTRADE.  "This indicator is a measure of the dispersion of trade value across an exporter’s partners. A country with a preponderance of trade value concentrated in a very few markets will have an index value close to 1. Thus, it is an indicator of the exporter’s dependency on its trading partners and the danger it could face should its partners increase trade barriers. Measured over time, a fall in the index may be an indication of diversification in the exporter’s trading partnerships"[[21]](#footnote-21). | 0 – 1[[22]](#footnote-22) | 1988-2014 |
| distrtax | **Attribution of tax revenues to regional and local sectors of government as % of total tax revenue**  Source: OECD. The relative share of tax revenues attributed to regional and local sectors of government as % of total tax revenue[[23]](#footnote-23). | % | 1975; 1995; 2013 |
| iuegod | **Involvement of unions and employers in government decisions on social and economic policy**  Source: ICTWSS. 2 - Full concertation, regular and frequent involvement; 1- partial concertation, irregular and infrequent involvement; 0 - no concertation, involvement is rare or absent. | 0 – 2 | 1960-2014 |
| tricounc | **Existence of a tripartite council on social and economic policy**  Source: ICTWSS. 2 - Tripartite council with representation from the trade unions, employers' associations, and independent experts or (appointed) representatives; 1 - council with various societal interest representatives, including unions and employers; 0 - no permanent council. | 0 – 2 | 1960-2014 |
| petition | **Signing a petition**  **Joining boycotts**  **Attending peaceful demonstrations**  **Joining unofficial strikes**  Source: European Values Survey and World Values Survey (original variables: EVS: v187; v188; v189; v190; WVS: E025/ v85; E026/ v86; E027/ v87; E028/ v88). “  EVS: "Now I’d like you to look at this card. I’m going to read out some different forms of political action that people can take, and I’d like you to tell me, for each one, whether you have actually done any of these things, whether you might do it or would never, under any circumstances, do it: signing a petition; joining in boycotts; attending lawful/ peaceful demonstrations; joining in unofficial strikes" (Have done) - weight applied 'weight\_g'. WVS "I'm going to read out some forms of political action that people can take, and I'd like you to tell me, for each one, whether you have done any of these things, whether you might do it or would never under any circumstances do it: signing a petition; joining in boycotts; attending lawful/ peaceful demonstrations; joining in unofficial strikes" (Have done) - weight applied 'S017'. | % | 2005-2009; 2010-2014 |
| boycott | % | 2005-2009; 2010-2014 |
| demonst | % | 2005-2009; 2010-2014 |
| strike | % | 2005-2009; 2010-2014 |
| cbind | **Central bank independence index**  Source: Cukierman, Webb and Neyapti (1980-89 CBI index); Crowe and Meade (2003). The index has four components: appointment procedures for the head of the central bank (the appointment, dismissal, and term of office of the chief executive officer of the bank - usually the governor); the resolution of conflict between the central bank and the executive branch of government (resolution of conflicts over monetary policy and the participation of the central bank in the budget process); the use of an explicit policy target (the objectives of the central bank); and rules limiting lending to the public sector (such restrictions limit the volume, maturity, interest rates, and conditions for direct advances and securitized lending from the central bank to the public sector). Coding scheme: Cukierman et al. (1992: 358-59)[[24]](#footnote-24). | 0 – 1 (highest level of independence) | 1980-89; 2003 |
| cbtran | **Central bank transparency index**  Source: Fry et al. (2000); Crowe and Meade (2008).  (0 - 1 highest level of transparency) This index replicates Fry et al (2000). Coding available on Crowe and Meade (2008: 24)[[25]](#footnote-25). | 0 – 1 (highest level of transparency | 1998; 2006 |

**Control variables**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable name | Variable label | Range | Coverage |
| malepar | **Male labour force participation**  Source: OECD. Male labour force participation rate (age 15-64). | % | 1970-2014 |
| fempar | **Female labour force participation**  Source: OECD. Female labour force participation rate (age 15-64). | % | 1970-2014 |
| tereduc | **Educational attainment (share of population with tertiary education, 25-64 year-old population)**  Source: OECD. Share of the population with tertiary education, 25-64 year-old population. | % | 2000; 2005; 2010; 2013; 2014 |
| ethfrac | **Ethnic fractionalization index**  Source: Fearon (2003).  Fearon (2003: 208): Fractionalization is "defined as the probability that two individuals selected at random from a country will be from different ethnic groups"[[26]](#footnote-26). | 0 – 1 (fractionalization) | 2003 |
| cultfrac | **Cultural fractionalization index**  Source: Fearon (2003) [[27]](#footnote-27).  Fearon (2003: 195): "uses the structural distance between languages as a proxy for the distance between groups in a country". | 0 – 1 (fractionalization) | 2003 |
| expeduc | **Expenditure in education as % of total government expenditure**  Source: World Bank/ UNESCO. “"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)"[[28]](#footnote-28). | % | 2000-2012 |
| renew | **Contribution of renewables to energy supply**  Source: OECD. “Renewable energy is defined as the contribution of renewables to total primary energy supply (TPES). Renewables include the primary energy equivalent of hydro (excluding pumped storage), geothermal, solar, wind, tide and wave sources”[[29]](#footnote-29). | % | 1971; 1990; 2002-2012 |
| womparl | **Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments**  Source: World Bank/ Inter-Parliamentary Union[[30]](#footnote-30). | % | 2000-2015 |
| hdi | **Human development index**  Source: United Nations Development Programme. “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 have a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions”[[31]](#footnote-31). | 0 – 1 | 1990; 2000; 2010; 2011-2014 |
| gini | **Gini coefficient**  Source: World Bank. “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”[[32]](#footnote-32). | 0 – 100 (inequality) | 2000-2013 |
| polity | **Polity IV score**  Source: Centre for Systemic Peace. “The "Polity Score" captures this regime authority spectrum on a 21-pont scale ranging from -10 (hereditary monarchy) to +10 (consolidated democracy). The Polity scores can also be converted into regime categories in a suggested three part categorization of "autocracies" (-10 to -6), "anocracies" (-5 to +5 and three special values: -66, -77 and -88), and "democracies" (+6 to +10)”[[33]](#footnote-33). | -10 – 10 (democratic regime) | 1980-2014 |
| banksec | **Leverage of the banking sector (ratio of selected assets to equity, number of times)**  Source: OECD. “"The ratio is the number of times selected assets held by the banking sector is to their equity. The ratio between the financial assets of the banking sector and their equity, also known as the equity multiplier ratio, can be used alongside other measurements of the financial leverage of this sector to ascertain its overall financial stability and to analyse its financial health"[[34]](#footnote-34). | Ratio of selected assets to equity, number of times | 1999-2012 |
| econfree | **Economic freedom index**  Source: The Heritage Foundation. “We measure economic freedom based on 10 quantitative and qualitative factors, grouped into four broad categories, or pillars, of economic freedom:   1. Rule of Law (property rights, freedom from corruption); 2. Limited Government (fiscal freedom, government spending); 3. Regulatory Efficiency (business freedom, labour freedom, monetary freedom); and 4. Open Markets (trade freedom, investment freedom, financial freedom).   Each of the ten economic freedoms within these categories is graded on a scale of 0 to 100. A country’s overall score is derived by averaging these ten economic freedoms, with equal weight being given to each”[[35]](#footnote-35). | 0 – 100 (free) | 2010-2016 |
| openbud | **Open Budget Index**  Source: Intl. Budget Partnership. “The amount, level of detail, and timeliness of budget information governments are making publicly available”[[36]](#footnote-36). | 0 – 100 (transparent) | 2015 |
| govchpo | **Govt. should change policies in response to what most people think**  Source: European Social Survey, round 6 (Understandings and Evaluation of Democracy module)[[37]](#footnote-37). | average (0 never – 10 always) | 2012 |
| hoftgcp | **How often does the government changes its planned policies in response to what most people think**  Source: European Social Survey, round 6 (Understandings and Evaluation of Democracy module)[[38]](#footnote-38). | % | 2012 |
| gdpvob  gdpvpvob  gdpc  gdpv  gdpdob  gdphvpvob  gdpgrow | **GDP, constant prices, OECD base year (2010)**  **GDP, constant prices, constant PPP, OECD base year (2010)**  **GDP, current prices**  **GDP, constant prices, national base year**  **GDP deflator (index, hundrendths, 2010)**  **GDP, per head, constant prices, constant PPP, OECD base year (expenditure approach)**  **GDP, annual growth rate**  Source: OECD, National Accounts. “In national currency, in current prices and constant prices (national base year, previous year prices and OECD base year i.e. 2010) - and for comparative purposes in US $ current prices and constant prices (using exchange rate and GDP PPPs for all series except actual individual consumption where a specific PPP is used). Expressed in millions and in indices” [[39]](#footnote-39). | Millions  % (growth rate) | 1960-2015 |
| financorp | **Financial net worth of financial corporations, as % of GDP**  Source: OECD (National Accounts, Financial Indicators - Stocks). “The financial net worth is the balancing item of the financial balance sheet (financial assets minus liabilities) which represents a synthesis of all financial stocks for the various institutional sectors of the economy”[[40]](#footnote-40). | % | 1990-2015 |
| top10inc  top5inc  top1inc | **Top 10% income share**  **Top 5% income share**  **Top1% income share**  Source: The World Wealth and Income database. | % | 1960-2015 |
| top10av  top5av  top1av | **Top 10% average income**  **Top 5% average income**  **Top 1% average income**  **Bottom 90% average income**  Source: The World Wealth and Income database. | units | 1960-2015 |
| poverty | **Poverty rate, after taxes and transfers** (poverty line 50%)  Source: OECD Income Distribution and Poverty  The ratio of the number of people who fall below the poverty line and the total population; the poverty line is here taken as half the median household income. |  | 2000 - 2013 |
| totalpop | **Total population**  Source: OECD – demography and population[[41]](#footnote-41). | units | 1960-2015 |
| demind | **Economist Intelligence Unit Democracy Index**  Source: Economist Intelligence Unit. “The Democracy Index is based on five categories: electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture. Based on their scores on a range of indicators within these categories, each country is then itself categorised as one of four types of regime: “full democracies”; “flawed democracies”; “hybrid regimes”; and “authoritarian regimes”[[42]](#footnote-42). | 0 – 10 (democratic) | 2006 - 2015 |
| consrule | **Consultation on rule-making**  Source: OECD Social Protection and Well-Being (indicator include in the OECD Better Life Index). “The indicator is a weighted average of yes/no answers to various questions on the existence of law consultation by citizens, of formal procedures enabling general public to impact regulation and governmental actions. The indicator describes the extent to which formal consultation processes are built in at key stages of the design of regulatory proposals, and what mechanisms exist for the outcome of that consultation to influence the preparation of draft primary laws and subordinate regulations. This indicator has been computed based on responses to the OECD’s survey of regulatory management systems, where respondents were government officials in OECD countries. The indicator is based on questions about the existence of formal procedures enabling general public, business and civil society organisations to impact regulation and governmental actions, and on whether citizens’ views on such consultation procedures are made public”[[43]](#footnote-43). |  | 2011 - 2015 |
| stakeng | **Stakeholder engagement for developing regulations**  Source: OECD Social Protection and Well-Being (indicator include in the OECD Better Life Index). “This indicator describes the extent to which formal stakeholder engagement is built in the development of primary laws and subordinate regulations. The indicator is calculated as the simple average of two composite indicators (covering respectively primary laws and subordinate regulations) that measure four aspects of stakeholder engagement , namely i) systematic adoption (of formal stakeholder engagement requirements); ii) methodology of consultation and stakeholder engagements; iii), transparency of public consultation processes and open government practices; and iv) oversight and quality control that refers to existence of oversight bodies and publicly available information on the results of stakeholder engagement. The maximum score for each of the four dimensions/categories is one and the maximum aggregate score for the composite indicator is then four. The stakeholder engagement indicator has been computed based on responses to the 2014 OECD’s regulatory indicators survey, where respondents were government officials in OECD countries.  The scores for primary laws refer exclusively to processes for developing primary laws initiated by the executive. There is no score for primary laws for the United States where all primary laws are initiated by Congress. In the majority of countries, most primary laws are initiated by the executive, except for Mexico and Korea, where a higher share of primary laws are initiated by parliament/congress (respectively 90.6% and 84%)”. | 0 - 4 | 2016 |
| voiceac | **Voice and accountability**  Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators. “Reflects perceptions of the extent to which a country's citizens are able to participate in selecting their government, as well as freedom of expression, freedom of association, and a free media. These aggregate indicators combine the views of a large number of enterprise, citizen and expert survey respondents in industrial and developing countries.  They are based on over 30 individual data sources produced by a variety of survey institutes, think tanks, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and private sector firms”[[44]](#footnote-44) | -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) | 1996 - 2015 |
| contcorr | **Control of corruption**  Source: Worldwide Governance Indicators. “Reflects perceptions of the extent to which public power is exercised for private gain, including both petty and grand forms of corruption, as well as "capture" of the state by elites and private interests” [[45]](#footnote-45). | -2.5 (weak) to 2.5 (strong) | 1996 - 2015 |
| envirpol | **Environmental policy stringency index**  Source: OECD. “The OECD Environmental Policy Stringency Index (EPS) is a country-specific and internationally-comparable measure of the stringency of environmental policy. Stringency is defined as the degree to which environmental policies put an explicit or implicit price on polluting or environmentally harmful behaviour. The index ranges from 0 (not stringent) to 6 (highest degree of stringency). The index covers 28 OECD and 6 BRIICS countries for the period 1990-2012. The index is based on the degree of stringency of 14 environmental policy instruments, primarily related to climate and air pollution”. | units | 1990-2012 |
| annwages | **Average annual wages (2015 constant prices, at 2015 USD PPP)**  Source: OECD Statistics (Labour and Earnings data). “Average annual wages per full-time equivalent dependent employee are obtained by dividing the national-accounts-based total wage bill by the average number of employees in the total economy, which is then multiplied by the ratio of average usual weekly hours per full-time employee to average usually weekly hours for all employees”[[46]](#footnote-46) | units | 1990-2015 |
| exphealt | **Current expenditure on health by govt schemes (share of GDP)**  Source: OECD Health expenditure and financing data. Current expenditure on health, by government schemes and compulsory health care financing schemes. | % | 1980-2015 |
| lifeexp | **Life expectancy (females at birth)**  Source: OECD Health status data. Average number of years that a person at that age can be expected to live, assuming that age-specific mortality levels remain constant. | years | 1960 – 2015 |
| lifeexpm | **Life expectancy (males at birth)**  Source: OECD Health status data. Average number of years that a person at that age can be expected to live, assuming that age-specific mortality levels remain constant. | years | 1960 – 2015 |
| physicia | **Practicing physicians – density per 1000 individuals**  Source: OECD Healthcare resources data. | head counts | 1960 - 2015 |
| unempr | **Harmonised unemployment rate**  Source: OECD Labour market statistics. “Harmonised unemployment rates define the unemployed as people of working age who are without work, are available for work, and have taken specific steps to find work. The uniform application of this definition results in estimates of unemployment rates that are more internationally comparable than estimates based on national definitions of unemployment. This indicator is measured in numbers of unemployed people as a percentage of the labour force and it is seasonally adjusted. The labour force is defined as the total number of unemployed people plus those in civilian employment”. | % | 1980-2015 |
| labreg | **CBR Labour Regulation Index**  Source: Centre for Business Research, University of Cambridge. “The CBR Labour Regulation Index Dataset (‘CBR-LRI’) provides data on labour laws in 117 countries for the period from (in most cases) the 1970s to the present day […]Five areas of labour law are coded, producing five sub-indices. These are: the law governing the definition of the employment relationship and different forms of employment; (including the regulation of the parties’ choice of legal form, and the rules relating to part-time, fixed-term and temporary agency work); the law on working time; the law relating to dismissal; the law governing employee representation; and the law relating to collective action. The 40 variables in the index between them cover these areas”[[47]](#footnote-47). | index (0 - 1) | 1970 - 2013 |
| conprice | **Consumer prices – all items (percentage change from previous period)**  Source: OECD Main Economic Indicators; Consumer Prices data. “Consumer Price Indices (CPIs) measure the average changes in the prices of consumer goods and services purchased by households”[[48]](#footnote-48). | % | 1960-2015 |
| bonds | **Government bonds, long-term interest rates, per cent per annum**  Source: OECD Financial Statistics dataset. “Long term (in most cases 10 year) government bonds are the instrument whose yield is used as the representative ‘interest rate’ for this area. Generally the yield is calculated at the pre-tax level and before deductions for brokerage costs and commissions and is derived from the relationship between the present market value of the bond and that at maturity, taking into account also interest payments paid through to maturity”[[49]](#footnote-49). | % | 1960-2015 |
| emplstat | **N. of employees in State-owned enterprises**  Source: OECD dataset on the size and composition of national state-owned enterprise sectors. “The latest dataset from end-2012 details the size of national SOE sectors in 34 countries (by company value and employment) and provides a breakdown of enterprises by sector and type of incorporation”[[50]](#footnote-50) | units | 2012 |
| mvstate | **Market value of State-owned enterprises (total, USD mn)**  Source: OECD dataset on the size and composition of national state-owned enterprise sectors. | units | 2012 |

1. AU (Australia); AT (Austria); BE (Belgium); CA (Canada); CL (Chile); CZ (Czech Republic), DK (Denmark); EE (Estonia); FI (Finland); FR (France); DE (Germany); GR (Greece); HU (Hungary); IS (Iceland); IE (Ireland); IL (Israel); IT (Italy); JP (Japan); KR (Republic of Korea); LU (Luxemburg); MX (Mexico); NL (Netherlands); NZ (New Zealand); NO (Norway); PL (Poland); PT (Portugal); SK (Slovak Republic); SI (Slovenia); ES (Spain); SE (Sweden); CH (Switzerland); TR (Turkey); UK (United Kingdom); US (United States). [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://data.oecd.org/unemp/long-term-unemployment-rate.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. [http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/help\_home/data\_by\_subject/subject-details/indicator-details-by-subject?indicator=TRU\_TTRU\_SEX\_AGE\_NB&subject=TRU&datasetCode=YI&collectionCode=YI&\_adf.ctrl-state=1as0njm80z\_21&\_afrLoop=29197503181447#](http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/help_home/data_by_subject/subject-details/indicator-details-by-subject?indicator=TRU_TTRU_SEX_AGE_NB&subject=TRU&datasetCode=YI&collectionCode=YI&_adf.ctrl-state=1as0njm80z_21&_afrLoop=29197503181447)! [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://data.oecd.org/earnwage/gender-wage-gap.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/surveys/about-eurofound-surveys/data-availability> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. <http://www.oecd.org/employment/onlineoecdemploymentdatabase.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. <http://www.oecd.org/employment/onlineoecdemploymentdatabase.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. [http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=AV\_AN\_WAGE#](http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=AV_AN_WAGE) [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. <https://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/handle/1810/256566> [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. <https://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/handle/1810/256566> [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/employment/data/trade-unions/trade-union-density_data-00371-en> [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. [http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/help\_home/data\_by\_country/country-details/indicator-details?indicator=ILR\_CBCT\_NOC\_RT&subject=SOD&datasetCode=AH&collectionCode=IR&country=GBR&\_adf.ctrl-state=1as0njm80z\_80&\_afrLoop=30347624796030#](http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/help_home/data_by_country/country-details/indicator-details?indicator=ILR_CBCT_NOC_RT&subject=SOD&datasetCode=AH&collectionCode=IR&country=GBR&_adf.ctrl-state=1as0njm80z_80&_afrLoop=30347624796030)! [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. <http://uva-aias.net/en/ictwss> [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. <http://uva-aias.net/en/ictwss> [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. <http://www.eacb.coop/en/cooperative-banks/key-figures.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. <http://data.imf.org/regular.aspx?key=61063966> [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. <https://data.oecd.org/fdi/fdi-stocks.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. <https://data.oecd.org/fdi/fdi-stocks.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. <https://data.europa.eu/euodp/en/data/dataset/fUWMFC9IKWUo0I75f0BWQ> [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. <https://data.oecd.org/gga/general-government-spending.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. <http://wits.worldbank.org/Default.aspx?lang=en> [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. A country with a preponderance of trade value concentrated in a very few markets will have an index value close to 1. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. <https://www.oecd.org/tax/tax-policy/revenue-statistics-levels-of-government.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
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26. Fearon, James (2003), “Ethnic and cultural diversity by country”. *Journal of Economic Growth* 8(2): 195-222. [↑](#footnote-ref-26)
27. Fearon, James (2003), “Ethnic and cultural diversity by country”. *Journal of Economic Growth* 8(2): 195-222. [↑](#footnote-ref-27)
28. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SE.XPD.TOTL.GD.ZS> [↑](#footnote-ref-28)
29. <https://data.oecd.org/energy/renewable-energy.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-29)
30. <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SG.GEN.PARL.ZS?locations=PK> [↑](#footnote-ref-30)
31. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi> [↑](#footnote-ref-31)
32. <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI> [↑](#footnote-ref-32)
33. <http://www.systemicpeace.org/polityproject.html> [↑](#footnote-ref-33)
34. <https://www.oecd-ilibrary.org/economics/banking-sector-leverage/indicator/english_027a0800-en> [↑](#footnote-ref-34)
35. <http://www.heritage.org/index/about> [↑](#footnote-ref-35)
36. <http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/open-budget-initiative/open-budget-survey/> [↑](#footnote-ref-36)
37. <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/data/themes.html?t=udemocracy> [↑](#footnote-ref-37)
38. <http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/data/themes.html?t=udemocracy> [↑](#footnote-ref-38)
39. <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SNA_TABLE1> [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
40. <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=SNA_TABLE710> [↑](#footnote-ref-40)
41. <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DatasetCode=POP_FIVE_HIST> [↑](#footnote-ref-41)
42. <http://www.eiu.com/Handlers/WhitepaperHandler.ashx?fi=EIU-Democracy-Index-2015.pdf&mode=wp&campaignid=DemocracyIndex2015> [↑](#footnote-ref-42)
43. <http://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=BLI2015> [↑](#footnote-ref-43)
44. <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/#doc>; <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/wgidataset.xlsx> [↑](#footnote-ref-44)
45. <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/#doc>; <http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/wgidataset.xlsx> [↑](#footnote-ref-45)
46. <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=AV_AN_WAGE> [↑](#footnote-ref-46)
47. <https://www.repository.cam.ac.uk/bitstream/handle/1810/256566/cbr-lri-117-countries-codebook-and-methodology.pdf?sequence=1> [↑](#footnote-ref-47)
48. <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=PRICES_CPI> [↑](#footnote-ref-48)
49. <https://data.oecd.org/interest/long-term-interest-rates.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-49)
50. <http://www.oecd.org/corporate/oecd-dataset-size-composition-soe-sectors.htm> [↑](#footnote-ref-50)