

Comparative Welfare States Data Set
Assembled by Evelyne Huber, Charles Ragin, and John D. Stephens
December 1997

Updated by David Brady, Jason Beckfield, and John Stephens
April 2004

This update includes the original Comparative Welfare States Data Set, and updates and additions by Stephens, Brady, and Beckfield. Several new variables were added and most variables were updated to 2000. Variables in the original data set were updated using more recent versions of the original sources, and also with some new sources. Some of the original sources are unavailable in recent years and no alternative source could be identified, so those variables were not always updated. In particular, the ILO social spending data which were the basis for many analyses beginning in the mid-1970s has not been updated. Note that some updates of those data are available to the interested scholar at the ILO website. The sources used are listed in chronological order, with the most recent source last. Dennis Quinn, Lane Kenworthy, David Neumark, Duane Swank, and William Wascher generously provided several new variables. New variables are listed with an asterisk () after the variable description and source. With the adoption of the Euro in several EU countries, users should be careful in constructing ratios and percentages. One should be certain that both the numerator and denominator are in the same currency in every year. The data sources have been inconsistent in retroactively converting entire or partial time series to the Euro currency. The Gerhard E. Lenski Chair held by John D. Stephens provided financial support for the work at the University of North Carolina.*

Preface to the 1997 data set.

The data contained in this data set were collected by a project entitled "The Welfare State in Comparative Perspective: Determinants, Program Characteristics, and Outcomes" directed by Evelyne Huber, Charles Ragin, and John Stephens. This project received seed money from the Center for Urban Affairs and Policy Research (now Institute for Policy Research) at Northwestern University in 1989-90 and was supported in 1990-92 by a grant from the National Science Foundation (Grant # SES 9108716). The LIS project also aided in the early stages of data collection. Continued support in 1992-97 was provided by the Institute for Research in the Social Sciences, the Department of Political Science, and the Morehead Alumni Chair held by Evelyne Huber, University of North Carolina, and by the Institute for Policy Research at Northwestern University.

In the initial stage of data collection in 1989-92, it was the intention of the project directors to collect a wide range of indicators of welfare state development, its causes, and its outcomes on an annual basis for the period 1945-89. The data for the period before 1960 proved to be far too spotty for inclusion in pooled time series analysis. For this reason, this data set begins with data for 1960. Because the project leaders were faced with limited resources in the process of updating the data to 1994, the data series for a number of variables for which data are available for the period 1990-94 were not updated. Generally, it can be said that OECD data are available

for this period. However, data from the ILO's *Cost of Social Security*, the single most important source for data on social expenditure, were not available beyond 1989 as of December 1997.

Citation: In any work using data from this data set, please cite both the data set and, where appropriate, the original source. In most cases, the original source can simply be cited as OECD or ILO. In others, for example the capital controls data provided by Dennis Quinn, a full citation should be included. Please cite this data set as Evelyne Huber, Charles Ragin, John D. Stephens, David Brady, and Jason Beckfield, *Comparative Welfare States Data Set*, Northwestern University, University of North Carolina, Duke University and Indiana University, 2004.

The project directors ask scholars using this data set in conference papers and publications to send a copy of the papers or publications to send the papers and publications to **Evelyne Huber and John D. Stephens, Department of Political Science, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3265**. Please direct any questions about this data set to [John D. Stephens](#) at the address above or at the e-mail address mentioned on this page. We intend to update this data set every three or four years and demonstrating that it is widely used will help us to secure funding to carry out the work.

CODEBOOK

ID	Country identification: AUL=Australia, AUS=Austria, BEL=Belgium, CAN=Canada, DEN=Denmark, FIN=Finland, FRA=France, FRG=West Germany, IRE=Ireland, ITA=Italy, JPN=Japan, NET=Netherlands, NZL=New Zealand, NOR=Norway, SWE=Sweden, SWZ=Switzerland, UKM=United Kingdom, USA=United States.
IDN	Numeric country identification: 1=Australia, 2=Austria, 3=Belgium, 4=Canada, 5=Denmark, 6=Finland, 7=France, 8=West Germany, 9=Ireland, 10=Italy, 11=Japan, 12=Netherlands, 13= New Zealand, 14= Norway, 15=Sweden, 16=Switzerland, 17=United Kingdom, 18=United States.
YEAR	1960 to 2003.

1. WAGE AND SALARY DATA

MIWSEPPP	Mean income of wage and salaried employees in U.S. purchasing power parity dollars at current prices. Source: OECD Health Data ECO-SANTE, 2003.*
MIWSENC	Mean income of wage and salaried employees in national currency units at current prices. Source: OECD Health Data ECO-SANTE, 2003.*
COMPENS	Compensation of Employees in millions of national currency units at current prices. Source: 1960-1996 OECD Eco-Sante CD-ROM, 1997-1998 OECD, <u>National Accounts</u> ; OECD Health Data ECO-SANTE, 2003.*
EARNPROD	Average earnings of production workers in national currency units at current prices. Source: OECD Health Data ECO-SANTE, 2003.*
WAGES	Wage index such that either 1990 or 1995=100 (depending on country). Source: IMF <i>International Financial Statistics</i> , Geneva: 1999; IMF <i>International Financial Statistics Database</i> , line 65 at www.imfstatistics.org , December 2003.*
P90P50	The ratio of the gross earnings received by the worker at the 90 th percentile to the wage received by the worker at the 50 th percentile. Source: OECD, "OECD Database on Trends in Earnings Dispersion." OECD: Paris.*
P50P10	The ratio of the gross earnings received by the worker at the 50 th percentile to the wage received by the worker at the 10 th percentile. Source: See P90/P50.*

2. SOCIAL SPENDING, REVENUE, AND WELFARE STATE INSTITUTIONS DATA

- SWAGES** Summary measure of the social wage. Source: Kenworthy, Lane. "Do Social-Welfare Policies Reduce Poverty? A Cross-National Assessment." *Social Forces* 77:1119-1139; OECD Data-base on Benefit Entitlements and Gross Replacement Rates.*
- SSBEN** Total social security benefit expenditure, in millions of national currency units. Source: ILO, *The Cost of Social Security*, Table 1, various years. Notes: (1) For West Germany 1949-52 data excludes W. Berlin, 1953-86 data includes W. Berlin. (2) In the 1984-86 volume, ILO changed their treatment of financial years, which affected the data for Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United Kingdom. In order to make the 1984-86 and future data compatible with previous years (for these four countries only), it was necessary to "shift" the data from all previous volumes (1949 to 1983) backward one year; i.e. 1961's values were assigned to 1960, 1960's to 1959, etc. (3) The 1984-86 data are not strictly comparable to preceding data for Australia, Italy, and Norway. For Australia, data for public assistance not available; Italy, data for public employees, public assistance, national health service, and benefits for war victims not available; Norway, unspecified. 1987-89 data not strictly comparable for Norway and Italy and data not available for Luxembourg and Belgium. (4) Public health services such as sanitation, disease control, etc. are excluded after 1977. See Introduction, Item 3, of the 11th inquiry (1978-1980).
- SSEX** Total social security expenditures (benefits plus administrative expenses and transfers to other schemes), in millions of national currency units. Source: ILO, *The Cost of Social Security*, Table 1, various years. See notes for SSBEN.
- SSREV** Total social security receipts (contributions, taxes, general state revenues, other state participation, capital income), in millions of national currency units. Source: ILO, *The Cost of Social Security*, Table 1, various years. See notes for SSBEN.
- SIFAMBEN** Total benefit expenditure relating to "Social Insurance and Assimilated Schemes" and "Family Allowance" programs. Source: ILO, *The Cost of Social Security*, Table 2 in 1949-57 and 1958-60 vols., individual country tables in 1961-63 and 1964-66 vols., Table 3.8 in 1972-74, 1975-77, 1978-80 and 1981-83 vols., Table 10 in 1967-71 and 1984-86 vols. For years 1958-1966 only, COSS included public health expenditures in the total expenditure for this series. To make this comparable with latter data, we have subtracted the public health expenditure from the total. Also see notes for SSBEN.
- SIFAMREV** Total receipts relating to "Social Insurance and Assimilated Schemes" and "Family Allowance" programs, including transfers from other programs. Source: ILO, *The Cost of Social Security*, Table 2 in 1949-57 and 1958-60 vols., individual country tables in 1961-63 and 1964-66 vols., Table 7 in 1972-74, 1975-

77, 1978-80 and 1981-83 vols., Table 9 in 1967-71 and 1984-86 vols. See notes for SSBEN.

SIKBEN Benefit expenditure on sickness and maternity (including medical care and cash benefits) as a percentage of total social insurance benefit expenditure (SIFAMBEN). Source: ILO, The Cost of Social Security, Tables 11, 10, 8, various years.

Note: The variables SIKBEN, ACCBEN, PENBEN, UNMBEN, and FAMBEN are percentages of total social security benefit expenditure and should sum to approximately 100. For years 1958-1966 only, COSS included a 6th variable in the series, Public Health Expenditures. As noted in the description of SIFAMBEN above, to make the series comparable over time, we have not included Public Health Expenditures in the dataset. The data 1958-1966 for SIKBEN, ACCBEN, PENBEN, UNMBEN, and FAMBEN were adjusted to sum to 100 percent. The procedure used was to multiply each variable by $[100/(100-\text{Public Health Percentage})]$.

ACCBEN Benefit expenditure on employment injuries (including medical care and cash benefits) as a percentage of total social insurance benefit expenditure (SIFAMBEN). Source: see SIKBEN.

PENBEN Benefit expenditure on pensions as a percentage of total social insurance benefit expenditure (SIFAMBEN). Source: see SIKBEN.

UNMBEN Benefit expenditure on unemployment as a percentage of total social insurance benefit expenditure (SIFAMBEN). Source: see SIKBEN.

FAMBEN Benefit expenditure on family allowances as a percentage of total social insurance benefit expenditure (SIFAMBEN). Source: see SIKBEN.

PAYREV Revenue from workers' contributions as a percentage of total social insurance revenue (SIFAMREV). Source: ILO, The Cost of Social Security, Tables 7, 9, 10, various years; individual country tables for 1961-63 and 1964-66 vols.

EMPREV Revenue from employers' contributions as a percentage of total social insurance revenue (SIFAMREV). Source: see PAYREV.

TAXREV Revenue from special taxes allocated to social security as a percentage of total social insurance revenue (SIFAMREV). Source: see PAYREV.

GENREV Revenue from state funds, plus contributions from other public authorities, as a percentage of total social insurance revenue (SIFAMREV). Source: see PAYREV.

CAPLREV Revenue from income from capital as a percentage of total social insurance revenue (SIFAMREV). Source: see PAYREV.

SSTRAN	Social security transfers as a percentage of GDP. Consists of benefits for sickness, old-age, family allowances, etc., social assistance grants and welfare. Source: OECD, <i>Historical Statistics</i> , various years (2001), Table 6.3.
HLPUBNEW	Public expenditures on health in millions of national currency units. Source: OECD, <i>Health Care Systems in Transition</i> , 1990, Table 2; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003.
TOTHEAL	Total expenditures on health in millions of national currency units. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1998, 2003.
PENONCU	Public expenditure on age, disability and survivors pension in national units (millions for all countries except ITA and JPN which are in billions). Source: OECD <i>Reforming Public Pensions</i> , 1988. Table C1.
PENDNI	Public expenditure on Old Age, Disability and Survivors pensions in percent of national income; OECD <i>Reforming Public Pensions</i> , 1988 Table C1.
PENOGNP	Total public expenditures on old age, disability and survivors pensions in percent of gross domestic product. Source: OECD <i>Reforming Public Pensions</i> , 1988, table C1.
TPUBEXNC	Total public expenditure, in millions NCU. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003. Notes: in 2003 data, this is labeled “General Government Total Outlays”.
PUBREVNC	Public revenue, in millions NCU. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003.
GVDEFNC	General government deficit, in millions NCU. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998.
TMEDCV	Share of population with total medical coverage. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003.
AMBCV	Share of population with ambulatory care coverage. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998.
INPATCV	Share of population with in-patient services coverage. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003.
PCREXNC	Current public expenditure on health, millions NCU. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003. Notes: this variable is different from HLPUBNEW since this excludes investment in medical facilities.

TINPAT	Total expenditure on in-patient care, millions NCU. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003.
PINPAT	Public expenditure on in-patient care, millions NCU. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003.
TAMBUL	Total expenditure on ambulatory care, millions NCU. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998.
PAMBUL	Public expenditure on ambulatory care, millions NCU. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998.
PTOTHEAL	Public expenditures on health as a percent of total expenditures on health. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.*
SOCX	Gross public social expenditures as percentages of current GDP. Source: OECD. 2001. OECD Social Expenditure Data Base: 1980/1998.*
OLDCASH	Old age cash benefits as percentages of current GDP. Source: OECD. 2001. OECD Social Expenditure Data Base: 1980/1998.*

3. LABOR FORCE AND LABOR INSTITUTIONS DATA

MWRATIO	Ratio of minimum wage to average production wage. Source: Neumark, David and William Wascher. 1997. "Do Minimum Wages Fight Poverty?" National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper No. 6127.*
MWGLAW	Minimum wage law = 1. Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. 1998. Employment Outlook Paris: OECD.*
INMWLAW	Minimum wage law automatically adjusted for inflation = 1. See MWGLAW.*
WCOORD	Wage Setting Coordination Scores. 1 = fragmented wage bargaining, confined largely to individual firms or plants; 2 = bargaining mainly at industry-level with little or no pattern-setting; 3 = industry-level bargaining with reasonably strong pattern-setting but only moderate union concentration; 4 = centralized bargaining by confederation(s) or government imposition of wage schedule/freeze – without a peace obligation, high degree of union concentration and extensive, regularized pattern-setting, tacit coordination of bargaining by employer organizations with extensive pattern-setting; 5 = centralized bargaining by confederation(s) or government imposition of wage schedule/freeze – with a peace obligation, extremely high degree of union concentration and coordination of industry bargaining by confederation, extensive coordination of bargaining by employer organizations with extensive pattern-setting. Source: Lane Kenworthy "Wage-Setting Measures: A Survey and Assessment." <i>World Politics</i> 54: 57-98.*

- STUNEMR Standardized Unemployment Rate. Source: OECD. 1999. *Quarterly Labor Force Statistics*, No. 4; OECD. 2002. *OECD Main Economic Indicators*; Paris: OECD; OECD, Main Economic Indicators, November 2003, p.16.*
- STMUNEMR Standardized Male Unemployment Rate. See STUNEMR*
- STFUNEMR Standardized Female Unemployment Rate. See STUNEMR*
- MDIVTEAM Multi-divisional project teams that link various departments within firms. 1 = extensive use of multidivisional teams in large firms; .5 = moderate use of multidivisional teams by many firms or extensive use by some firms; 0 = infrequent use of multidivisional teams. Source: Hicks, Alexander and Lane Kenworthy. 1998. "Cooperation and Political Economic Performance in Affluent Democratic Capitalism." *American Journal of Sociology*_103: 1631-1672.*
- WRKRTEAM Participatory teamwork arrangements. 1 = extensive use of relatively autonomous, participatory shopfloor work teams (or similar small groups, such as some types of Japanese quality circles) in large firms; .5 = moderate use of participatory work teams by many firms or extensive use by some firms; 0 = infrequent use of participatory work teams. See MDIVTEAM*
- LABMGMT Long-term employment security guaranteed by firms. 1 = long-term (in some cases lifetime) employment security common in large firms; .5 = some firms provide medium- or long-term security (facilitated by a relatively low unemployment rate); 0 = employment security relatively uncommon. See MDIVTEAM*
- COMPFIRM Alliances among competing firms for research and development, training, productivity, standard setting, etc. 1 = extensive use of alliances, often involving more than two firms; .5 = moderate use of alliances by many firms, or extensive use by some firms; 0 = infrequent use of alliances.. See MDIVTEAM*
- PURCHSUP Long-term voice-based relationships between purchaser and supplier firms. 1 = extensive use of highly cooperative supplier partnerships by many large firms; .5 = use of moderately cooperative supplier partnerships by many firms or of highly cooperative partnerships by some firms; 0 = infrequent use of supplier partnerships. See MDIVTEAM*
- INVFIRMS Long-term voice-based relationships between firms and their investors. 1 = large investors hold significant ownership shares for long periods; .5 = relatively decentralized ownership but with only moderate investor turnover; 0 = decentralized ownership with a high turnover rate. See MDIVTEAM*
- TNCHS Tripartite neocorporatism centered in economic system and society scored 0-1; as described by Lijphart and Crepaz (1991) See MDIVTEAM*

- TNCLC Tripartite neocorporatism centered in political system scored 0-1; as described by Hicks and Swank (1992). See MDIVTEAM*
- GOVTINTS Cooperation between government and interest groups. 1 = relatively cooperative interaction between cohesive government agencies and coordinated business and labor organizations; .5 = moderate cooperation; 0 = relatively combative, conflictual relationship between fragmented state agencies and interest group organizations. See MDIVTEAM*
- WAGECOOR Coordinated wage bargaining. 1 = wage negotiations coordinated and/or conducted by centralized or concentrated labor and employer confederations, in some cases with government involvement; .5 = moderate coordination at the central or industry level; 0 = fragmented bargaining, confined largely to individual firms or plants. See MDIVTEAM*
- BUSCONF Centralized business confederations. 1 = central business confederation with substantial authority over members and weakly contested by competing federations; .5 = central confederation with moderate authority and/or moderately contested by competitors; 0 = fragmentation among business federations and/or central federation with little authority over members. See MDIVTEAM*
- NEOCORP Neocorporatism scale based on previous eleven items. See MDIVTEAM, also: Kenworthy, Lane. 2003. "Quantitative Indicators of Corporatism." *International Journal of Sociology* 33: 10-44.*
- FLCOOP Firm-Level cooperation scale based on previous eleven items before NEOCORP. See MDIVTEAM.*
- AGEMPN Agricultural employment, in thousands. Source: OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995 1998; OECD, Labor Force Statistics, 2003, p.26-27.
- INEMPN Industrial employment, in thousands. Source: OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years. Data for years 1965-1988, all countries: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998; OECD, Labor Force Statistics, 2003, p.28-29.
- SREMPZ Employment in service, in thousands. Source: OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998; OECD, Labor Force Statistics, 2003, p.30-31.
- TLABFONW Total Labor Force in thousands. Sources: OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003.
- ARMED Total number of armed forces, in thousands. Source: OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years, 2003.

TCEMPNEW	Total civilian employment, in thousands. Source: OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.
EMPOWN	Employers and persons working on own account, in thousands. Source: Individual country tables listing Civilian Employment figures, OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years, 2003. Notes: JPN: From 1973 all data include Okinawa prefecture and the figures are not strictly comparable with those of previous years. Figures for 1974, 1982, and 1984 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years due to a modification of the design of the sample.
UNPFMW	Unpaid family workers, in thousands. Source: Individual country tables listing civilian Employment figures, OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years, 2003. Note: Finland – prior to 1983, figures include persons of 'unknown' status. New Zealand – registered unemployed; from 1986, new series. Japan - from 1973 all data include Okinawa prefecture and the figures are not strictly comparable with previous data; (all) figures for 1974, 1982, and 1984 are not strictly comparable with those of previous years due to a modification of the design of the sample.
WAGSALNW	Wage and salaried employees, in thousands. Multiple sources, including country yearbooks with varying quality; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003.
MLABFO	Male labor force, in thousands. Source: OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.
MCVEMP	Male civilian employment, in thousands. Source: OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years, 2002; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.
FLABFO	Female labor force, in thousands. Source: OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.
FCVEMP	Female civilian employment, in thousands. Source: OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years, 2002; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.
TUNEMP	Total labor force unemployed, in thousands. Source: OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.
MUNEMP	Male unemployment, in thousands. Source: OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.
FUNEMP	Female unemployment, in thousands. Source: OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.
NLD	Number of industrial disputes (Strikes and Lockouts). Source: ILO, <i>Yearbook of Labour Statistics</i> , various years, 2002. For recent years: <i>Yearbook of Nordic</i>

Statistics 1991, Copenhagen, 1991; Japan Statistical 1990, 1990; *Annual Abstract of Statistics* 1991, London, 1991. Notes: Australia: excluding strikes with less than 10 workdays not worked. Belgium: excluding public sector. Canada: only includes strikes lasting at least half a day with more than 10 days lost. Denmark, up to 1995: excluding strikes with less than 100 work-days lost. France: one strike represents one establishment on strike. Ireland: only strikes lasting at least one day or with at least 10 work-days lost. Japan: excluding strikes lasting less than half a day. Norway: excluding strikes lasting less than one day. New Zealand: excluding strikes with less than 10 work-days lost (from 2000, 5 workdays), including partial strikes and lockouts, prior to 1998, excluding public sector. Spain: excluding Basque country. Sweden: Strikes in which at least 8 hours not worked. Switzerland: excludes strikes lasting less than one day. UK: Strikes involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day if 100 or more workdays not worked. US, 1977- present: includes only those disputes involving 1000 or more workers.

WI	Workers involved in labor disputes, in thousands. See NLD.
WDL	Working-days lost, in thousands. See NLD.
STRIKES	Working days lost per 1000 workers. See NLD
GOVEMP	General government services in thousands. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998.
CGEWAP	Civilian government employment as a percentage of the working age population (15-64) Cite source as T.R. Cusack, Data on public employment and wages for 21 OECD countries, Science Center Berlin, May, 2004. Original sources for this data are various OECD publications. This data series updates to the public employment data presented in: T.R. Cusack, T. Notermans, and M. Rein (1989), "Political-Economic Aspects of Public Employment", <i>European Journal of Political Research</i> 17: 471-500 and T.R. Cusack (1991) "The Changing Contours of Government", Berlin: Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin Discussion Paper P91-304.
GROSSU	Total reported union members, in thousands. Source: Jelle Visser, Unionisation Trends. The OECD Countries Union Membership File, Amsterdam: University of Amsterdam, Centre for Research of European Societies and Labour Relations CESAR, 1996; Ebbinghaus, Bernhard and Jelle Visser. 2000. <i>The Societies of Europe: Trade Unions in Western Europe Since 1945</i> New York: Grove's Dictionaries, Inc. (West Europe); Hirsch, Barry T. and David A. MacPherson. 2000. <i>Union Membership and Earnings Data Book: Compilations from the Current Population Survey</i> Washington, D.C.: Bureau of National Affairs (U.S. 1987-1998).
ACTU	Active union membership, in thousands (gross minus retired members). Source: See GROSSU.

NETU Net union membership, in thousands (gross minus retired and unemployed members). Source: See GROSSU.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

POPNEW Population, in thousands. Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics, 1979; 1989; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003.

PLT15 Total population under 15 years, in thousands. Source: OECD, Labour Force Statistics, various years; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.

P1564 Total population from 15 to 64 years, in thousands. Source: OECD, Labour Force Statistics, various years; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.

PO65NEW Total population 65 years and over, in thousands. Source: OECD, Labour Force Statistics, various years; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003.

FEMALEN Total female population, in thousands. Source: Population tables of specific countries, OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003. R's: FRG 1987; *'s: 0. Note: (All) Estimates at 1st of June.

MALENEW Total male population, in thousands. Source: Population tables of specific countries, OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003. R's: FRG 1987; *'s: 0. Note: (All) Estimates at 1st of June.

MLT15 Male population under 15 years, in thousands. Source: Population tables of specific countries, OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years, 2003.

M1564 Male population between 15 and 64 years, in thousands. Source: Population tables of specific countries, OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years, 2003, p.10-11.

MO65 Male population 65 years and older, in thousands. Source: Population tables of specific countries, OECD, Labor Force Statistics, various years, 2003.

P15ONEW Total population 15 years and over. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003.

LIFEXP Life expectancy at birth for total population, in years. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.*

FLIFEXP Female life expectancy at birth, in years. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.*

MLIFEXP	Male life expectancy at birth, in years. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.*
INFMORTN	Number of deaths, 0-1 years of age per thousand births. Source: UN Demographic Yearbook, New York, various years; for recent years: Yearbook of Nordic Statistics 1991, Copenhagen, 1991, Austrian Statistical Handbook, 1991, Annuario Statistico Italiano, Rome, 1990, Statistical Yearbook 1990 of the Netherlands, the Hague, 1990, Demographic Statistics 1990, Luxembourg: Office of EC Publications, 1990, Annual Abstract of Statistics, London, 1991, OECD in Figures, Paris, 1991; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003.
BIRTHS	Number of births, in thousands. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.*
DEATHS	Number of deaths, in thousands. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.*

5. MACROECONOMIC DATA: Penn World Table Mark 6.1 (PWT)

Mark 6.1 of the Penn World Table provides a set of national accounts economic time series that extend from 1960-2000 (except Germany – the German series refer to unified Germany and begin in 1970). The unique feature of the PWT is that its expenditure series are denominated in a common set of prices in a common currency so that real international quantity comparisons can be made both between countries and over time. The PWT is derived from benchmark United Nations pricing studies which produce Purchasing Power Parity. The price parities are used to convert the countries' national currency expenditures to a common currency unit, thus making real quantity comparisons possible across countries. For more information, see Alan Heston, Robert Summers and Bettina Aten, *Penn World Table Version 6.1*, Center for International Comparisons at the University of Pennsylvania (CICUP), October 2002. Also see Summers and Heston, 1991, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, "The Penn World Table (Mark 5): An Expanded Set of International Comparisons, 1950-1998." These data were downloaded from the Penn World Table web site, <http://pwt.econ.upenn.edu/>, in March 2003. Variable descriptions are taken from the PWT documentation, with only slight modifications.

POPPWT	Population in thousands. Population is from the World Bank World Development Indicators 2001.
XRAT	Exchange rate (US=1). From 1960-1988 from UN and World Bank sources, usually the same as the IMF annual rate.
CC	Consumption Share (in %) of CGDP (CGDP is Real gross domestic product per capita in current prices – see below).
CG	Government Share (in %) of CGDP.

CI	Investment Share (in %) of CGDP.
KC	Consumption Share (in %) of RGDPL (RGDPL is real GDP per capita in constant 1996 international dollars – see below).
KG	Government Share (in %) of RGDPL.
KI	Investment Share (in %) of RGDPL.
OPENC	Current-prices economic openness (exports + imports as % of current GDP). Exports plus Imports divided by CGDP is the total trade as a percentage of GDP. The export and import figures are in national currencies from the World Bank and United Nations data archives.
OPENK	Constant-prices economic openness (exports + imports as % of real GDP in constant prices). Exports plus Imports divided by RGDPL. This is the constant price equivalent of the OPENC variable and is the total trade as a percentage of GDP.
CSAVE	Current Savings. This variable is defined as the percentage share of current savings to GDP and is derived by subtracting CC and CG from 100. Users should note that this measure may substantially differ from the same percentage in national currencies.
RGDPCH	Real GDP per capita in 1996 international dollars (Chain). RGDPCH is a chain index obtained by first applying the component growth rates between each pair of consecutive years, t-1 and t (t=1959 to 2000), to the current price component shares in year t-1 to obtain the DA growth rate for each year. This DA growth rate for each year t is then applied backwards and forwards from 1996, and summed to the constant price net foreign balance to obtain the Chain GDP series.
RGDPL	Real GDP per capita in 1996 international dollars (Laspeyres). RGDPL is obtained by adding up consumption, investment, government and exports, and subtracting imports in any given year. The given year components are obtained by extrapolating the 1996 values in international dollars from the Geary aggregation using national growth rates. It is a fixed base index where the reference year is 1996, hence the designation "L" for Laspeyres.
CGDP	Real gross domestic product per capita, in current prices.
RGDPTT	Gross Domestic Income, following the recommended method in the UN System of National Accounts. This revised procedure is also consistent with the current and past treatment of the net foreign balance in PWT. RGDPTT is the 1996 international price value of domestic absorption of a

country in a given year plus current exports minus current imports deflated by the deflator and the 1996 PPP of domestic absorption.

- Y CGDP relative to the United States (US=1). This is the current per capita GDP expressed relative to the United State (US=100) in each year.
- P Price Level of Gross domestic product. Price Level of GDP (P) is the PPP over GDP divided by the exchange rate times 100. The PPP of GDP or any component is the national currency value divided by the real value in international dollars. The PPP and the exchange rate are both expressed as national currency units per US dollar. The value of P for the United States is made equal to 100.
- PC Price Level of Consumption (see description of P, above).
- PG Price Level of Investment (see description of P, above).
- PI Price Level of Government (see description of P, above).
- RGDPEQA Real GDP chain per equivalent adult. The equivalent measure used here assigns a weight of 1.0 to all persons over 15, and 0.5 for those under age 15. See footnote 12 of *QJE* text for additional information.
- RGDPWOK Real GDP chain per worker. Worker for this variable is usually a census definition based of economically active population. The underlying data are from the International Labour Organization, and have been interpolated for other years.

6. MACROECONOMIC DATA: OTHERS

- EXTPI Portfolio Investment Assets (Outward/External Portfolio Investment). Note: This variable is coded in positive values unlike the negative values it is reported in (reflecting the negative value for balance of transfers). Source: IMF 2001. *International Financial Statistics*, Geneva; IMF *International Financial Statistics Database*, line 78bfdzf at www.imfstatistics.org, December 2003. Notes: Belgium and Luxembourg were reported together for the years 1975-2001. These values are reported for Belgium, while Luxembourg is coded as missing for the same period.*
- INWPI Portfolio Investment Liabilities (Inward/Internal Portfolio Investment). Source: See EXTPI, line 78bgdzf. Notes: Belgium and Luxembourg were reported together for the years 1975-2001. These values are reported for Belgium, while Luxembourg is coded as missing for the same period.*

OFDI	Outward FDI flows (direct investment abroad). Note: This variable is coded in positive values unlike the negative values it is reported in (reflecting the negative value for balance of transfers). Source: IMF 1999. <i>International Financial Statistics</i> , Geneva; IMF <i>International Financial Statistics Database</i> , line 78bddzf at www.imfstatistics.org , December 2003. Notes: Belgium and Luxembourg were reported together for the years 1975-2001. These values are reported for Belgium, while Luxembourg is coded as missing for the same period.*
IFDI	Inward FDI flows (direct investment in reporting economy) Source: See OFDI, line 78BEDZF. Notes: Belgium and Luxembourg were reported together for the years 1975-2001. These values are reported for Belgium, while Luxembourg is coded as missing for the same period.*
DINVIC:	Direct investment inflows as percentages of current GDP. Source: Duane Swank, 2002. "21-Nation Data Set on the Comparative Political Economy of Advanced Industrial Democracies, 1955-1999." Department of Political Science, Marquette University, Milwaukee, WI.*
DINVOC:	Direct investment outflows as percentages of current GDP. Source: See DINVIC.*
CAPITAL:	Liberalization of inward and outward capital account transactions. It ranges from zero to four. Source: Quinn, Dennis. 1997. "The Correlates of Change in International Financial Regulation." <i>The American Political Science Review</i> 91(3): 531-551.*
CURRENT:	Liberalization of inward and outward current account transactions. It ranges from zero to eight. Source: See CAPITAL.*
AGREE:	Accession to international legal agreements, such as OECD, IMF, EU, and so on, that constrain a nation's ability to restrict exchange and capital flows. It ranges from zero to two. Source: See CAPITAL.*
EGROWTH	Economic growth adjusted for purchasing power parity and inflation. Source: www.oecd.org .*
GDPPP	Gross domestic product in millions PPP. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003.
GDPNCU	Gross domestic product, in billions of national currency units at current prices. Source: IMF, <i>International Financial Statistics</i> , 1979; 1989, 1996; IMF <i>International Financial Statistics Database</i> , line 99b at www.imfstatistics.org , December 2003. Notes: countries within the Euro Zone generally began reporting this data in Euros in 1999. For this update, euros were converted back into original country currency units according to the following fixed exchange rates from 1999 onward: Austria: 13.7603 schillings per Euro; Belgium: 40.3399 francs

per Euro; Finland: 5.94573 markkaa per Euro; France: 6.55957 francs per Euro; Germany: 1.95583 Deutsche Marks per Euro; Ireland: 0.787564 pounds per Euro; Italy: 1936.27 lira per Euro; Luxembourg: 40.3399 francs per Euro; Netherlands: 2.20371 guilders per Euro; Spain: 166.386 pesetas per Euro.

GDPNC	Gross domestic product, in millions of national currency units at current prices, DATA INVOLVES RETROACTIVE CONVERSION TO EURO. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.*
GDPNCN	Gross domestic product, in millions 1995 NCU. Source: OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.
GDPPC	Gross domestic product per capita (in US dollars) at current prices and exchange rates. Source: OECD, National Accounts 1960-1987, 1989, Vol. 1, Table 21. 1995-1998 OECD Health Data ECO-SANTE CD-ROM, 1998, 2003.
GDPUSD	GDP at current prices and current exchange rates, in millions of US dollars. Source: OECD, National Accounts 1960-1987, 1989, Vol. 1, Table 13; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.
XCUSD	Exchange rate, in national currency units per US dollar. Source: World Bank, World Tables, 1988-89; OECD, National Accounts 1960-1987, 1989, Vol.1, Appendix; OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.
CPI	Consumer price index, as percent change from prior year. Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics Yearbook, 1979 (for 1949-59), 1990 (for 1960-89), and 1996 (1990-1994). IMF <i>International Financial Statistics Database</i> , line 64 at www.imfstatistics.org , December 2003.
CPI2	Consumer price index on scale such that 1995=100. Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics web page: www.bls.gov ; OECD Main Economic Indicators, November 2003, p.12.
GROSSK	Gross fixed capital formation, in millions of national currency units at current prices. Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics, Geneva: 1979, 1989; For data after 1970 OECD Health Data, ECO-SANTE, 2003.
EXPORT	Value of exports, in billions of national currency units at current prices. Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics, Geneva: 1979, 1989, 1992; IMF <i>International Financial Statistics Database</i> , line 90c at www.imfstatistics.org , December 2003. Notes: countries within the Euro Zone generally began reporting this data in Euros in 1999. For this update, euros were converted back into original country currency units according to the following fixed exchange rates from 1999 onward: Austria: 13.7603 schillings per Euro; Belgium: 40.3399 francs per Euro; Finland: 5.94573 markkaa per Euro; France: 6.55957 francs per Euro; Germany: 1.95583 Deutsche Marks per Euro; Ireland: 0.787564 pounds per Euro;

Italy: 1936.27 lira per Euro; Luxembourg: 40.3399 francs per Euro; Netherlands: 2.20371 guilders per Euro; Spain: 166.386 pesetas per Euro

- IMPORT** Value of imports, in billions of national currency units at current prices. Source: See EXPORT, line 98c.
- GEXPGDP** Total current disbursements for general government (including central, state, and local government) as a percentage of GDP. Source: OECD, National Accounts, various years; Table 6.6, OECD Historical Statistics, 2001.
- GREVGDP** Total current receipts for general government (including central, state, and local government) as a percentage of GDP. Source: OECD, National Accounts, various years; Table 6.4, OECD Historical Statistics, 2001
- GOVCONS** Government consumption expenditure, in billions of national currency units at current prices. Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics, Geneva: 1979, 1989; IMF *International Financial Statistics Database*, line 91f at www.imfstatistics.org, December 2003. Notes: countries within the Euro Zone generally began reporting this data in Euros in 1999. For this update, euros were converted back into original country currency units according to the following fixed exchange rates from 1999 onward: Austria: 13.7603 schillings per Euro; Belgium: 40.3399 francs per Euro; Finland: 5.94573 markkaa per Euro; France: 6.55957 francs per Euro; Germany: 1.95583 Deutsche Marks per Euro; Ireland: 0.787564 pounds per Euro; Italy: 1936.27 lira per Euro; Luxembourg: 40.3399 francs per Euro; Netherlands: 2.20371 guilders per Euro; Spain: 166.386 pesetas per Euro.
- CGOVREV** Central government revenue, in billions of national currency units at current prices. Source: IMF, International Financial Statistics, Geneva: 1979, 1989; IMF *International Financial Statistics Database*, line 81 at www.imfstatistics.org, December 2003. Notes: countries within the Euro Zone generally began reporting this data in Euros in 1999. For this update, euros were converted back into original country currency units according to the following fixed exchange rates from 1999 onward: Austria: 13.7603 schillings per Euro; Belgium: 40.3399 francs per Euro; Finland: 5.94573 markkaa per Euro; France: 6.55957 francs per Euro; Germany: 1.95583 Deutsche Marks per Euro; Ireland: 0.787564 pounds per Euro; Italy: 1936.27 lira per Euro; Luxembourg: 40.3399 francs per Euro; Netherlands: 2.20371 guilders per Euro; Spain: 166.386 pesetas per Euro.
- CGOVEXP** Central government expenditure in billions of national currency units at current prices. Source: IMF *International Financial Statistics Database* at www.imfstatistics.org, December 2003. Notes: Government Finance sub-category, line 82. Countries within the Euro Zone generally began reporting this data in Euros in 1999. For this update, euros were converted back into original country currency units according to the following fixed exchange rates from 1999 onward: Finland: 5.94573 markkaa per Euro; Ireland: 0.787564 pounds per Euro;

Italy: 1936.27 lira per Euro; Netherlands: 2.20371 guilders per Euro; Spain: 166.386 pesetas per Euro.

MIL Military expenditure as a percentage of GDP. Source: Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, Yearbook World Armaments and Disarmament, 1989; International Institute for Peace and Conflict Research, World Armaments and Disarmament: SIPRI Yearbook, 1975, 1982, 1985, 1988, 1992, 1995. 1999 and 2003 volumes titled *Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* New York: Oxford University Press.

GVCONSNC General government final consumption, millions NCU. Source: OECD Health. Data, ECO-SANTE, 1995, 1998, 2003.

7. POLITICAL VARIABLES

VTURN Voter turnout in each national election, in percentages of electorate that voted. (Mackie, Thomas and Richard Rose, *The International Almanac of Electoral History*, 1982). For more recent years, the data are from the annual issue of the *European Journal of Political Research* reporting electoral results.

LEFTVOT Left vote; Percentage of total votes for left parties

LEFTSEAT Left seats: Percentage of total seats in parliament for left parties

LEFTCAB Left seats as a percentage of seats held by all government parties

LEFTMAJ Left seats as a percentage of parliamentary seats needed to have a majority ($1/2 + 1$).

LTCABCUM Cumulative LEFTCAB score from 1946 to the year of the observation. For example, LTCABCUM for Australia 1948 = LEFTCAB 1946 + LEFTCAB 1947 + LEFTCAB 1948.

CNVOT Center vote: Percentage of total votes for center secular parties

CNSEAT Center seats: Percentage of total seats in parliament for center secular parties

CNCAB Center seats as a percentage of seats held by all government parties

CNMAJ Center seats as a percentage of parliamentary seats needed to have a majority ($1/2 + 1$).

Note: In the following codings of center and right "Christian" and "Catholic" parties, Christian democratic parties which combine Catholic and Protestant forces, such as the Dutch Christian Democrats after the merger or the German Christian Democrats, are classified as "Christian".

CNCABCUM Cumulative CNCAB score from 1946 to the year of the observation.

CNCRVOT Center, Christian vote: Percentage of total votes for center, Christian parties

CNCRSEAT Center, Christian seats: Percentage of total seats in parliament for center, Christian parties

CNCR CAB Center, Christian seats as a percentage of seats held by all government parties

CNCRMAJ Center, Christian seats as a percentage of parliamentary seats needed to have a majority ($1/2 + 1$).

CNCR CUM Cumulative CNCR CAB score from 1946 to the year of the observation.

CNCTVOT Center, Catholic vote: Percentage of total votes for center, Catholic parties

CNCTSEAT Center, Catholic seats as a percentage of seats held by all government parties

CNCT CAB Center, Catholic seats as a percentage of seats held by all government parties

CNCTMAJ Center, Catholic seats as a percentage of parliamentary seats needed to have a majority ($1/2$ plus 1).

CNCT CUM Cumulative CNCT CAB score from 1946 to the year of the observation.

RTVOT Right vote: percentage of total votes for right secular parties

RTSEAT Right seats; percentage of total seats in parliament for right secular parties

RTCAB Right seats as a percentage of seats held by all government parties

RTMAJ Right seats as a percentage of parliamentary seats needed to have a majority ($1/2$ plus 1).

RTCABCUM Cumulative RTCAB score from 1946 to the year of the observation.

RTCRVOT Right, Christian vote: percentage of total votes for right, Christian parties

RTCRSEAT Right, Christian seats: percentage of total seats in parliament for right, Christian Parties.

RTCRCAB Right, Christian seats as a percentage of seats held by all government parties

RTCRMAJ Right, Christian seats as a percentage of parliamentary seats needed to have a majority ($1/2$ plus 1).

RTCRCUM	Cumulative RTCRCAB score from 1946 to the year of the observation.
RTCTVOT	Right Catholic vote: percentage of total votes for Right Catholic parties
RTCTSEAT	Right, Catholic seats: percentage of total seats in parliament for right Catholic Parties.
RTCTCAB	Right, Catholic seats as a percentage of seats held by all government parties
RTCTMAJ	Right, Catholic seats as a percentage of parliamentary seats needed to have a majority (1/2 plus 1)
RTCTCUM	Cumulative RTCTCAB score from 1946 to the year of the observation.

The following 7 variables were used to develop measures of "constitutional structure veto points". All of the information was coded from Arend Lijphart (1984), *Democracies*. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press and Arend Lijphart (1999), *Patterns for Democracy*. New Haven: Yale University Press. See Evelyne Huber, Charles Ragin, and John D. Stephens (1993), "Social Democracy, Christian Democracy, Constitutional Structure, and the Welfare State", *American Journal of Sociology*, vol. 99, no. 3, pp. 711-749 and Evelyne Huber and John D. Stephens (2001), *Development and Crisis of the Welfare State*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press for alternative version of the constitutional structure measure.

FED	Federalism coded 0 = no, 1 = weak, 2 = strong
PRES	Presidential system coded 0 = parliamentary, 1 = president or collegial executive
SINGMEMD	Electoral system-single member districts, or Proportional representation coded 0 = proportional representation, 1 = modified proportional representation, 2 = single-member, simple plurality systems
STRBIC	Strength of bicameralism coded 0 = no second chamber or second chamber with very weak powers, 1 = weak bicameralism
REFEREN	Referendum coded 0 = none or infrequent, 1 = frequent
JUDREV	Judicial review 0=no, 1=yes
AUTHLEG	Authoritarian legacies. Political regime in 1900. Coded by John D. Stephens according to historical evidence gathered by him and presented in Chapter 4 of Dietrich Rueschemeyer, Evelyne Huber Stephens, and John D. Stephens, <i>Capitalist Development and Democracy</i> (University of Chicago Press, 1992). The categories are 1) "Full" democracies (suffrage for all adult males and cabinet responsibility to parliament or elected president); 2) Cabinet responsibility but significant portion of the adult male population without suffrage rights; 3) "Neo-

absolutist" governments in which the principle of cabinet responsibility to the parliamentary majority has not been established.

FEMPAR Seats held by women as a percentage of total seats in parliament. Source: IPU (Inter-Parliamentary Union) (1995) "Women in Parliaments 1945-95: A World Statistical Survey" Geneva; for years since 1995, see <http://www.ipu.org/>.*

FEMPARCA Cumulative average in FEMPAR from 1945 to current year.*