

Variable	Definitions
<b>Area Data Definitions</b>	
Area in Square Kilometers	Area in Square Kilometers or Area in Square Miles is converted from one to the other on the basis of the factors .3861 (from K2 to M2) and 2.590 (from M2 to K2). An unusually large number of individual sources were consulted, thus no bibliographic references are provided for most of the area data. A substantial portion of the latter for the earlier years were, however, derived from the Almanach de Gotha, the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society (London), and The Statesman's Yearbook. Beginning in 2011 area data closely follows the CIA World Factbook figures.
Area in Square Miles	See Area in Square Kilometers
Area of Empire in Square Miles	Area and population of empire data are provided for only 13 countries: Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Portugal, Russia, Spain, Turkey (Ottoman Empire), United Kingdom, and United States, thus omitting a few marginal cases, such as the dual monarchies of Denmark-Iceland (to 1944) and Sweden-Norway (to 1905).
<b>Computer Usage Data Definitions</b>	
Internet Hosts	Collected from the CIA World Factbook and World Bank Data Bank
Internet Hosts Per Capita	Calculated
Internet Users	Collected from World Bank Data Bank
Internet Users Per Capita	calculated
Estimated Personal Computers	Collected from World Bank Data Bank
Estimated Personal Computers	calculated
Estimated Personal Computers Per Capita	calculated
<b>Domestic Conflict Event Data Definitions</b>	
Anti-government Demonstrations	Any peaceful public gathering of at least 100 people for the primary purpose of displaying or voicing their opposition to government policies or authority, excluding demonstrations of a distinctly anti-foreign nature.
Assassinations	Any politically motivated murder or attempted murder of a high government official or politician.
General Strikes	Any strike of 1,000 or more industrial or service workers that involves more than one employer and that is aimed at national government policies or authority.
Guerrilla Warfare	Any armed activity, sabotage, or bombings carried on by independent bands of citizens or irregular forces and aimed at the overthrow of the present regime.
Major Government Crises	Any rapidly developing situation that threatens to bring the downfall of the present regime - excluding situations of revolt aimed at such overthrow.
Purges	Any systematic elimination by jailing or execution of political opposition within the ranks of the regime or the opposition.
Revolutions	Any illegal or forced change in the top government elite, any attempt at such a change, or any successful or unsuccessful armed rebellion whose aim is independence from the central government.
Riots	Any violent demonstration or clash of more than 100 citizens involving the use of physical force.
Weighted Conflict Measure	The specific weights are variable. As of October 2007 the values entered were: Assassinations (25), Strikes (20), Guerrilla Warfare (100), Government Crises (20), Purges (20), Riots (25), Revolutions (150), and Anti-Government Demonstrations (10). Multiply the value for each variable times the specific weights; multiply that sum of products by 100 and divide the result by 8.
<b>Economic Data Definitions</b>	
National Income Per Capita	The sum of the incomes accruing to factors of production supplied by normal residents of the given country before deduction of direct taxes. (UN Yearbook of National Accounts Statistics, 1969, v. 1, p. xi.)

Gross Domestic Product Per Capita (Factor Cost)	The value at factor cost of the product, before deduction of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital, attributable to factor services rendered to resident producers of the given country. It differs from the gross domestic product at market prices by the exclusion of the excess of indirect taxes over subsidies.
Gross National Product Per Capita (Market Prices)	The market value of the product, before deduction of provisions for the consumption of fixed capital, attributable to the factors of production supplied by normal residents of the given country. It is identically equal to the sum of consumption expenditure and gross domestic capital formation, private and public, and the net exports of goods and services plus the net factor incomes received from abroad.
Currency in Circulation Per Capita	Per capita currency in circulation, expressed in U.S. dollars at the free market rate, save in a limited number of cases where the free rate closely approximates the official rate. Data are from Pick's Currency Yearbook, whose reports terminated as of 1984.
Age of Currency in Months	"Age" is defined in terms of the number of months that have elapsed since the introduction of a new monetary system or since an upward or downward revaluation of 5% or more. In cases of multiple revaluations totaling 5% or more during a given year, the count is from the last such revaluation. Because of the general abandonment of artificially pegged and multiple rate systems, the series is discontinued after 1970.
Official/Princial Exchange Rate, Local Currency/ \$US	A nation's official exchange rate at year's end, expressed in local currency per U.S. dollar. After 1971 the effective rate (usually the IMF market or principal rate) is used if the official rate is inoperative.
Free/Black Market Rate, Local Currency Per \$US	The free or black market rate in local currency per U.S. dollar, primarily as reported until 1985 by Pick's Currency Yearbook.
% Annual Increase: Age of Currency in Months	calculated
% Annual Increase: Currency in Circulation Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: Gross Domestic Product Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: Gross National Product Per Capita	calculated
<b>Electoral Data Definitions</b>	
Percent Voter Turnout, Legislature	The most recent (lower house) legislative election.
Registered Voters	The number of registered voters (in some cases, such as the United States, those eligible to register and vote).
Registered Voters/Population	calculated
Votes Cast, Lower House of Legislature	The number of valid votes cast.
Votes Cast, Lower House of Legislature/Population	calculated
<b>Energy Data Definitions</b>	
Energy Production, Metric Tons Coal Equivalent	Overall energy production.
Energy Production in Kilograms Coal Equivalent Per Capita	Overall energy production.

Energy Consumption, Metric Tons Coal Equivalent	Energy consumption.
Energy Consumption in Kilograms Coal Equivalent Per Capita	Energy consumption.
% Annual Increase: Energy Consumption in Kilograms Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: Energy Production in Kilograms Per Capita	calculated
<b>Highway Vehicle Data Definitions</b>	
Passenger Cars	The total number of passenger vehicles.
Passenger Cars Per Capita	calculated
Commercial Vehicles	The total number of commercial vehicles.
Commercial Vehicles Per Capita	calculated
All Highway Vehicles	The total number of passenger and commercial vehicles combined.
All Highway Vehicles Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: All Highway Vehicles Per Capita	calculated
<b>Identification Data Definitions</b>	
Country Code	Each country has a unique Country Code.
Country Label	Not all of the Country Labels are, however, invariant through time. Alternative labels are utilized for the appropriate period.
World Bank codes	The World Bank codes are the International Standards Organization (ISO) 3-digit alphabetic codes when one exists.
Year	The basic structure of the archive is that of a rectangular matrix of periodically augmented records, each encompassing data for one country-year.
<b>Industrial and Labor Force Data Definitions</b>	
Percent GDP Originating in Industrial Activity	"Industrial activity" is defined as embracing categories 2-4 of the revised (1958) International Standard Industrial Classification of all Economic Activities (ISIC), which includes mining and quarrying; manufacturing; and electricity, gas and water.
Per Capita GDP Originating in Industrial Activity	calculated
Percent Work Force in Agriculture	"Agriculture" is defined in terms of revised ISIC category 1, which includes agriculture, forestry, and fishing.
Percent Work in Industry	calculated
Percent Work Force in Other Activity	"Other activity" is simply the sum of the foregoing subtracted from 100%.
% Annual Increase: Per Capita GDP Originating in Industrial Activity	calculated
% Annual Increase: Percent GDP Originating in Industrial Activity	calculated
% Annual Increase: Percent Work Force in Agriculture	calculated

% Annual Increase: Percent Work Force in Industry	calculated
<b>Industrial Production Data Definitions</b>	
Electric Power Production (kwh)	Insofar as possible, the data include production for both public and private purposes, and cover both thermal and hydroelectric output, thus reflecting total gross generation of electricity, excluding station use and transmission losses.
Electric Power Production (kwh) Per Capita	calculated
Steel Production (metric tons)	Crude steel production, including, insofar as possible, both ingots and steel for castings, whether obtained from pig iron or scrap. Wrought (puddled) iron is generally excluded.
Steel Production (metric tons) Per Capita	calculated
Cement Production (metric tons)	Total production of hydraulic cements used for construction purposes (Portland, metallurgic, aluminous, natural, etc.).
Cement Production (metric tons) Per Capita	calculated
<b>International Status Indicators Data Definitions</b>	
	These data embrace the period 1817-1935, and are eight international status indicators developed by J. David Singer and Melvin Small in "The Composition and Status Ordering of the International System: 1815-1940," World Politics, 18 (January 1966), 236-282. Singer and Small provide entries, in each case, for every fifth year. Yearly estimates were calculated and are provided in the present file for the basic variable, "International Status, Composite Score". Points are assigned as follows: 3 points for Ambassador or equivalent; 2 points for Minister, Minister Resident or Envoy, 1 point for Charge d'Affaires or equivalent.
International Status Ranking	Ranking based on Composite Score for the year.
International Status, Case Size	Number of countries ranked for the year.
International Status, Composite Score	Sum of the points achieved for the year.
International Status, Composite Standardized Score	Composite Score divided by the score of the highest-ranked nation for the year.
International Status, Quintile	Composite Standardized Score divided into quintiles for the year.
International Status, Weighted Rank	Ranking based on Weighted Status Ordering for the year.
International Status, Weighted Status Ordering	Sum of the Composite Score of all the sending nations for the year.
International Status, Weighted Quintile	Weighted Status Ordering divided into quintiles for the year.
<b>Legislative Process Data Definitions</b>	
Number of Seats, Largest Party in Legislature	The number of seats held by the largest party in the lower house of each country's national assembly.
Size of Legislature (Lower House)	The total number of seats in the lower house.
Effectiveness of Legislature	Coded ordinal-scaled data.
Competitiveness of Nominating Process	Coded ordinal-scaled data.
Party Coalitions	Coded ordinal-scaled data.

Party Legitimacy	Coded ordinal-scaled data.
Size of Legislature/Number of Seats, Largest Party	An index of seats held by the largest party, obtained by dividing the Size of Legislature by Number of Seats, Largest Party.
Composite Index	A total of the ordinal scores contained in the Coded ordinal-scaled data and, as such, may be construed as a simple, nonfactoral, measure of political polyarchy or pluralism.
Seven-Year Average	Seven-year averages of the Size of Legislature/Number of Seats, Largest Party
Seven-Year Total	Seven-year totals of the Composite Index.
<b>Mail Data Definitions</b>	
First Class Mail	Items of domestic First Class mail.
First Class Mail Per Capita	calculated
All Letter-Post Mail	Items of domestic Letter-Post mail.
All Letter-Post Mail Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: All Letter-Post Mail Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: First Class Mail Per Capita	calculated
<b>Media Data Definitions</b>	
Radios	The number of radios.
Radios Per Capita	calculated
Televisions	The number of televisions.
Televisions Per Capita	calculated
Daily Newspaper Circulation Per Capita	Provided by UN Statistical Yearbook.
Book Production by Titles	Number of titles (not copies in print).
Book Production by Titles Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: Daily Newspaper Circulation Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: Radios Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: Televisions Per Capita	calculated
<b>Military Data Definitions</b>	
National Defense Expenditure	Calculated from National Government Expenditure and the ratio National Defense Expenditure/National Government Expenditure.
National Defense Expenditure Per Capita	calculated
Size of Military	The "military" is defined as embracing all active-duty members of a nation's armed forces.
Size of Military Per Capita	calculated
<b>National Government Revenue and Expenditure Data</b>	
Nat'l Gov't Revenue & Expenditure	calculated
Nat'l Gov't Revenue & Expenditure Per Capita	calculated
Nat'l Gov't Revenue	The term "national government revenue" should be construed as referring exclusively to central government.
Nat'l Gov't Revenue Per Capita	calculated

Nat'l Gov't Expenditure	The term "national government expenditure" should be construed as referring exclusively to central government.
Nat'l Gov't Expenditure Per Capita	calculated
Nat'l Defense Expenditure/Nat'l Gov't Expenditure	calculated
% Annual Increase: National Government Expenditure Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: National Government Revenue Per Capita	calculated
<b>Phone Data Definitions</b>	
All Telephones, including Cellular	The total of cellular and non-cellular telephones.
Mobile Cellular Telephones	The number of cellular telephones.
Telephones, excluding Cellular	The number of non-cellular telephones.
Telephones, excluding Cellular Per Capita	calculated
Mobile Cellular Telephones Per Capita	calculated
All Telephones, including Cellular, Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: Telephones Per Capita	calculated
<b>Physician Data Definitions</b>	
Inhabitants Per Physician	Values are collected from the UN Statistical Yearbook.
Physicians Per Capita	Physicians Per Capita is deemed a somewhat more useful cross-national indicator than Inhabitants Per Physician, since the direction of the array, for most countries, accords with that of other "developmental" indicators (tending to yield positive rather than negative correlation coefficients).
% Annual Increase: Physicians Per Capita	calculated
<b>Political Data Definitions</b>	
Party Fractionalization Index	The index is based on a formula proposed by Douglas Rae in "A Note on the Fractionalization of Some European Party Systems", Comparative Political Studies, 1 (October 1968), 413-418.

Type of Regime	<p>(1) Civilian. Any government controlled by a nonmilitary component of the nation's population.</p> <p>(2) Military-Civilian. Outwardly civilian government controlled by a military elite. Civilians hold only those posts (up to and including that of Chief of State) for which their services are deemed necessary for successful conduct of government operations. An example would be retention of the Emperor and selected civilian cabinet members during the period of Japanese military hegemony between 1932 and 1945.</p> <p>(3) Military. Direct rule by the military, usually (but not necessarily) following a military coup d'état. The governing structure may vary from utilization of the military chain of command under conditions of martial law to the institution of an ad hoc administrative hierarchy with at least an upper echelon staffed by military personnel.</p> <p>(4) Other. All regimes not falling into one or another of the foregoing categories, including instances in which a country, save for reasons of exogenous influence, lacks an effective national government. An example of the latter would be Switzerland between 1815 and 1848.</p>
Number of Coups d'Etat	The number of extraconstitutional or forced changes in the top government elite and/or its effective control of the nation's power structure in a given year. The term "coup" includes, but is not exhausted by, the term "successful revolution". Unsuccessful coups are not counted.
Number of Major Constitutional Changes	<p>. Major Constitutional Changes</p> <p>The number of basic alterations in a state's constitutional structure, the extreme case being the adoption of a new constitution that significantly alters the prerogatives of the various branches of government. Examples of the latter might be the substitution of presidential for parliamentary government or the replacement of monarchical by republican rule. Constitutional amendments which do not have significant impact on the political system are not counted.</p>
Head of State	<p>(1) Monarch. Chief of state is a monarch (either hereditary or elective) or a regent functioning on a monarch's behalf. (2) President. Chief of state is a president who may function as a chief executive or merely as titular head of state, in which case he will possess little effective power. The presiding officer of a legislative assembly or state council may qualify for the coding, even though the formal title may be that of "chairman". (3) Military. A situation in which a member of the nation's armed forces is recognized as the formal head of government. In case of conflict between (2) and (3), coding is determined on the basis of whether the incumbent's role is intrinsically military or civilian in character. (4) Other. This category is generally used when no distinct head of state can be identified; it also includes individuals not included in (1-3), such as theocratic rulers, as well as nonmilitary individuals serving in a collegial capacity.</p>
Premier	<p>(1) Formal executive is premierial, including "Chairman, Council of Ministers" (2) Formal executive is non-premierial</p>
Effective Executive (Type)	<p>Refers to the individual who exercises primary influence in the shaping of most major decisions affecting the nation's internal and external affairs. The "other" category may refer to a situation in which the individual in question (such as the party first secretary in a Communist regime) holds no formal governmental post, or to one in which no truly effective national executive can be said to exist. (1) Monarch (2) President (3) Premier (4) Military (5) Other</p>

Effective Executive (Selection)	<i>(1) Direct Election. Election of the effective executive by popular vote or the election of committed delegates for the purpose of executive selection. (2) Indirect Election. Selection by an elected assembly or by an elected but uncommitted electoral college. This coding is also used when a legislature is called upon to make the selection in a plurality situation. (3) Nonelective. Any means of selection not involving a direct or indirect mandate from an electorate.</i>
Degree of Parliamentary Responsibility	<i>Refers to the degree to which a premier must depend on the support of a majority in the lower house of a legislature to remain in office. (0) Irrelevant. Office of premier or legislature does not exist. (1) Absent. Office of premier exists, but there is no parliamentary responsibility. (2) Incomplete. The premier is, at least to some extent, constitutionally responsible to the legislature. Effective responsibility is, however, limited. (3) Complete. The premier is constitutionally and effectively dependent on a legislative majority for continuance in office.</i>
Size of Cabinet	Refers to the number of ministers of "cabinet rank", excluding undersecretaries, parliamentary secretaries, ministerial alternates, etc. Includes the president and vice-president under a presidential system, but not under a parliamentary system. In many cases, counts are approximate, since sources often differ (particularly in regard to "ministers of state") as to what constitutes cabinet status. Generally, the count is of ministries, not of individuals holding multiple offices (the most extreme recent case being that of New Zealand).
Number of Major Cabinet Changes	The number of time in a year that a new premier is named and/or 50% of the cabinet posts are assumed by new ministers.
Changes in Effective Executive	The number of times in a year that effective control of executive power changes hands. Such a change requires that the new executive be independent of his predecessor.
Legislative Effectiveness	(0) None. No legislature exists. (1) Ineffective. There are three possible bases for this coding: first, legislative activity may be essentially of a "rubber stamp" character; second, domestic turmoil may make implementation of legislation impossible; third, the effective executive may prevent the legislature from meeting, or otherwise substantially impede the exercise of its functions. (2) Partially Effective. A situation in which the effective executive's power substantially outweighs, but does not completely dominate, that of the legislature. (3) Effective. The possession of significant governmental autonomy by the legislature, typically including substantial authority in regard to taxation and disbursement, and the power to override executive vetoes of legislation.
Legislative Selection	(0) None. No legislature exists. (1) Nonelective. Examples would be the selection of a majority of legislators by the effective executive, or by means of heredity or ascription. (2) Elective. A majority of legislators (or members of the lower house in a bicameral system) are selected by means of either direct or indirect popular election.
Number of Legislative Elections	The number of elections held for the lower house of a national legislature in a given year. A limited number of by-elections are included, but most are not.
<b>Population Data Definitions</b>	
Population	The numbers are based on CIA population growth rates from UN Statistical Yearbook estimates.
Population Density	calculated
Population of Empire	The numbers are primarily from The Statesman's Yearbook.
Population Density of Empire	calculated
% Annual Increase: Population	calculated
% Annual Increase: Population Density	calculated
<b>Railroad Data Definitions</b>	

Railroad Mileage	Miles of line (both public and private), rather than as miles of track. Thus, ten miles of a single track line would be counted as equal to ten miles of double track line.
Railroad Mileage Per Square Mile	calculated
Rail Passenger-Miles	The sum of miles traveled by each individual rail passenger.
Rail Passenger-Kilometers	The sum of kilometers traveled by each individual rail passenger.
Rail Ton-Miles	Rail-ton miles of freight carried.
Rail Ton-Kilometers	Rail-ton kilometers of freight carried.
Rail Ton-Mile Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: Rail Passenger-Kilometers	calculated
% Annual Increase: Railroad Mileage Per Square Mile	calculated
<b>School Enrollment Data Definitions</b>	
Primary School Enrollment	Education whose main function is to provide basic instruction in the tools of learning (e.g., at elementary school, primary school). Its length may vary from 4 to 9 years, depending on the organization of the school system in each country.
Primary School Enrollment Per Capita	calculated
Secondary School Enrollment	Education based upon at least four years of previous instruction at the first level, and providing general or specialized instruction, or both (e.g., at middle school, secondary school, high school . . .).
Secondary School Enrollment Per Capita	calculated
Primary + Secondary School Enrollment	calculated
Primary + Secondary School Enrollment Per Capita	calculated
Primary/Primary + Secondary School Enrollment	calculated
University Enrollment	Education which requires, as a minimum condition of admission, the successful completion of education at the second level, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge.
University Enrollment Per Capita	calculated
All School Enrollment	calculated
All School Enrollment Per Capita	calculated
Percent Literate	Literacy is defined in the UN Demographic Yearbook (from which most of the post-World War II data are extracted) as "ability both to read and to write".
% Annual Increase: Percent Literate	calculated
% Annual Increase: Primary + Secondary School Enrollment Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: Primary School Enrollment Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: Secondary School Enrollment Per Capita	calculated

% Annual Increase: University Enrollment Per Capita	calculated
<b>Trade Data Definitions</b>	
Imports	All trade data is exclusive of transshipments and bullion transfers.
Imports Per Capita	calculated
Exports	All trade data is exclusive of transshipments and bullion transfers
Exports Per Capita	calculated
Proportion of World Trade	Calculated proportion of world trade (imports and exports) for each country for each year.
% Annual Increase: Exports Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: Imports Per Capita	calculated
<b>Urbanization Data Definitions</b>	
Population, Cities of 100,000 & Over	Aggregate population figures for core cities or urban areas are employed, excluding greater metropolitan or suburban populations.
Population, Cities of 100,000 & Over Per Capita	calculated
Population, Cities of 50,000 & Over	Aggregate population figures for core cities or urban areas are employed, excluding greater metropolitan or suburban populations.
Population, Cities of 50,000 & Over Per Capita	calculated
Population, Cities of 25,000 & Over	Aggregate population figures for core cities or urban areas are employed, excluding greater metropolitan or suburban populations.
Population, Cities of 25,000 & Over Per Capita	calculated
Population, Cities of 20,000 & Over	Aggregate population figures for core cities or urban areas are employed, excluding greater metropolitan or suburban populations.
Population, Cities of 20,000 & Over Per Capita	calculated
Population, Cities of 10,000 & Over	Aggregate population figures for core cities or urban areas are employed, excluding greater metropolitan or suburban populations.
Population, Cities of 10,000 & Over Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: Population, Cities of 100,000 & Over Per Capita	calculated
% Annual Increase: Population, Cities of 50,000 & Over Per Capita	calculated