Codebook

The Governance and Limited Statehood Dataset

Version March 2017

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Introduction

This dataset was created in the context of the Collaborative Research Center (SFB) 700´s work on governance in areas of limited statehood. Its intended use is the measurement of statehood and governance effectiveness.

The SFB 700 understands statehood as an "institutionalized rule structure with the ability to rule authoritatively and to legitimately control the means of violence" (Risse 2011 p. 4). Governance is understood as the "institutionalized modes of social coordination to produce and implement collectively binding rules or to produce collective goods" (Risse 2011 p. 9).

This dataset distinguishes itself from similar datasets because it measures statehood and governance as two distinct concepts.

Accordingly statehood is measured by an indicator combining ICRG data measuring bureaucratic quality and PITF data measuring the monopoly of force. Thus, statehood is measured describing the state's capabilities in enforcing its laws and regulations as well as the absence of challenges to its monopoly of force.

Most of the included data is retrieved from the Quality of Government Dataset (QOG). However, all data is z-standardized (normalized) to a 0-1 scale with higher values signaling better governance performance. Governance effectiveness is measured in different categories, namely: health, food, education, environment and rule of law.

In this codebook, the reader will find the name and label of every variable. Under **description** the reader finds the original dataset the indicator was retrieved from, as well as a **definition** of the indicator. The dataset features data from 1984 until 2016. Nevertheless, not every indicator is available for all years. In the category **years included** the reader will find which years are covered by the indicator as well as the maximum (**N Max)** and minimum **(N Min)** number of countries for which data is available. Furthermore, the original **source** the data was retrieved from and all data transformations executed by the authors are noted **(Note)**.

Despite our best efforts, if you find any mistakes in the dataset please let us know via e-mail:

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Variable Name: ccode
Variable Label: COW Country Code Numeric
Description: Correlates of War; Country Code Numeric
Definition: Unique numeric three-digit code identifying countries
Years Included: 1984-2016
N Min: 2015; n= 194
N Max: 1995; n= 196
Source: Correlates of War Project (2016): COW Country Codes. Retrieved from:
http://correlatesofwar.org
Note: -

Variable Name: year
Variable Label: Year
Description: Year of measurement.
Definition: Variable identifying the year of measurement
Years included: 1984.2016
N Min: -
N Max: -
Source: Own calculation
Note: -

Variable Name: Country Name
Variable Label: Country Name
Description: Full country name.
Definition: Variable containing the country name
Years Included: 1984-2016
N Min: -
N Max: -
Source: -
Note: -

Variable Name: z_bti_rol
Variable Label: BTI Rule of Law - Normalized (0-1 Scale)
Description: Bertelsmann Stiftung; Bertelsmann Transformation Index; Indicator: Rule of Law
Definition: State powers check and balance one another and ensure civil rights. Including "To what extent is there a working separation of powers (checks and balances)?", "To what extent does an independent judiciary exist?", "To what extent are public officeholders who abuse their positions prosecuted or penalized?" and "To what extent are civil rights guaranteed and protected, and to what extent can citizens seek redress for violations of these rights?".
Years Included: 2003, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012
N Min: 2003; n= 114
N Max: 2012; n= 126
Source: Bertelsmann Stiftung, (2014): **Bertelsmann Transformation Index**. Retrieved from: Teorell, Jan, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Anna Khomenko &
Richard Svensson. 2016. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan16.
University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se
doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan16

Note: Variable was normalized (Original scale transformed to 0-1 scale).

Variable: z_ti_cpi
Variable Label: Transparency International Corruption Perception Index - Normalized (0-1 Scale)
Description: Transparency International; Corruption Perceptions Database Indicator: Corruption Perceptions Index
Definition: The CPI focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The surveys used in compiling the CPI tend to ask questions in line with the misuse of public power for private benefit, with a focus, for example, on bribe-taking by public officials in public procurement. The sources do not distinguish between administrative and political corruption. The CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).
Years Included: 1995-2014
N Min: 1995; n= 41
N Max: 2011; n= 176
Source: Transparency International (2015): Corruption perceptions index. Retrieved from: Teorell, Jan, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Anna Khomenko &Richard Svensson. 2016. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan16.
University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se
doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan16

Note: Variable was normalized (Original scale transformed to 0-1 scale).

Variable: z_epi
Variable Label: Environmental Performance Index - Normalized (0-1 Scale)
Description: Environmental Performance Index; Environmental Performance Data; Indicator: Environmental Performance Index
Name: Environmental Performance Index
Definition: Environmental Performance Index: Index calculated from two indices : Environmental Health (40%) and Ecosystem Vitality (60%).
Environmental Health: Index calculated from three indices : Health Impacts, Air Quality and Water and Sanitation.
Ecosystem Vitality: Index calculated from five indices : Water Resources, Agriculture, Forests, Fisheries and Biodiversity and Habitat.
Years Included: 2002-2011
N Min: 2002; n= 175
N Max: 2011; n= 177
Source: Hsu, A., Emerson, J., Levy, M., de Sherbinin, A., Johnson, L., Malik, O., . . . Jaiteh, M. (2014). The 2014 environmental performance index. New Haven, CT: Yale Center for Environmental Law and Policy. Retrieved from: Teorell, Jan, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Anna Khomenko &Richard Svensson. 2016. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan16.
University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se
doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan16
Note: Variable was normalized (Original scale transformed to 0-1 scale).

Variable: z_ghi_score
Variable Label: GHI Total Score - Normalized (0-1)
Description: Global Hunger Index; Indivcator: Overall Score
Definition: The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is a tool designed to comprehensively measure and track hunger globally, regionally, and by country. Each year, the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) calculates GHI scores in order to assess progress, or the lack thereof, in decreasing hunger. The GHI is designed to raise awareness and understanding of regional and country differences in the struggle against hunger.

Since 2015, GHI scores have been calculated using a revised and improved formula. The revision replaces child underweight, previously the sole indicator of child undernutrition, with two indicators of child undernutrition—child wasting and child stunting—which are equally weighted in the GHI calculation. The revised formula also standardizes each of the component indicators to balance their contribution to the overall index and to changes in the GHI scores over time.

The 2016 GHI has been calculated for 118 countries for which data on the four component indicators are available and where measuring hunger is considered most relevant. GHI scores are not calculated for some higher income countries where the prevalence of hunger is very low. The GHI is only as current as the data for its four component indicators.

This year's GHI reflects the most recent available country-level data and projections available between 2011 and 2016. It therefore reflects the hunger levels during this period rather than solely capturing conditions in 2016. The 1992, 2000, 2008, and 2016 GHI scores reflect the latest revised data for the four component indicators of the GHI. Where original source data were not available, the estimates of the GHI component indicators were based on the most recent data available.

The four component indicators used to calculate the GHI scores draw upon data from the following sources:

1. Undernourishment: Updated data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) were used for the 1992, 2000, 2008, and 2016 GHI scores. Undernourishment data and projections for the 2016 GHI are for 2014-2016.

2. Child wasting and stunting: The child undernutrition indicators of the GHI—child wasting and child stunting—include data from the joint database of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Bank, and additional data from WHO's continuously updated Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition; the most recent Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) reports; and statistical tables from UNICEF. For the 2016 GHI, data on child wasting and child stunting are for the latest year for which data are available in the period 2011-2015.

3. Child mortality: Updated data from the UN Inter-Agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation were used for the 1992, 2000, 2008, and 2016 GHI scores. For the 2016 GHI, data on child mortality are from 2015

Years Included: 1990-1994; 1998-2002; 2006-2016
N Min: 1990; n= 123
N Max: 2016; n= 129
Source: 2016 Global Hunger Index data. Used with permission from the International Food Policy Research Institute. The full, original dataset can be found online at doi:10.7910/DVN/LU8KRU. IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute); WHH (Welthungerhilfe); Concern Worldwide. 2016. 2016 Global Hunger Index Data. Harvard Dataverse, V1. Accessed on 22.11.2016. doi:10.7910/DVN/LU8KRU.
Note: Variable was normalized (Original scale transformed to 0-1 scale) and inverted. Higher Values now signal a higher GHI score. The original data are four-year averages. The averages where included in the dataset for every year covered by the four-year average.

Variable: z_undernourished_pop
Variable Label: Proportion of undernourished in the population (%); Normalized (0-1)
Description: Global Hunger Index; Indicator: Proportion of undernourished in the population (%)
Definition: Undernourishment means that a person is not able to acquire enough food to meet the daily minimum dietary energy requirements, over a period of one year. FAO defines hunger as being synonymous with chronic undernourishment.
Updated data from the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) were used for the 1992, 2000, 2008, and 2016 GHI scores. Undernourishment data and projections for the 2016 GHI are for 2014-2016
Years Included: 1991, 1992, 1993, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2014, 2015, 2016
N Min: 1991; n= 96
N Max: 2016; n= 118
Source: 2016 Global Hunger Index data. Used with permission from the International Food Policy Research Institute. The full, original dataset can be found online at doi:10.7910/DVN/LU8KRU. IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute); WHH (Welthungerhilfe); Concern Worldwide. 2016. 2016 Global Hunger Index Data. Harvard Dataverse, V1. Accessed on 22.11.2016. doi:10.7910/DVN/LU8KRU.
Note: Variable was normalized (Original scale transformed to 0-1 scale) and inverted. Higher values now signal a less undernourished in the population. The original data are three-year averages. The averages where included in the dataset for every year covered by the three-year average.

Variable: z_ihdi
Variable Label: Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) - Normalized (0-1 Scale)
Description: United Nations Development Programme; Human Development Data; Indicator: Inequality Adjusted Human Development Index
Definition: The HDI represents a national average of human development achievements in the three basic dimensions: a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. Like all averages, the HDI conceals disparities in human development across the population within the same country. Two countries with different distributions of achievements can still have the same average HDI value.
The IHDI takes into account not only the average achievements of a country on health, education and income, but also how those achievements are distributed among its population by "discounting" each dimension's average value according to its level of inequality. The approach is based on a distribution-sensitive class of composite indices proposed by Foster, Lopez-Calva, and Szekely (2005), which draws on the Atkinson (1970) family of inequality measures. It is computed as the geometric mean of dimension indices adjusted for inequality. The inequality in each dimension is estimated by the Atkinson inequality measure, which is based on the assumption that a society has a certain level of aversion to inequality. For details see Alkire and Foster (2010)
Years Included: 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010-2014
N Min: 1985; n= 111
N Max: 2014; n= 186
Source: Retrieved from: UNDP (http://hdr.undp.org/en/data)
Note: -

Variable: z_wdi_immdpt
Variable Label: Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months) - Normalized (0-1 Scale)
Description: World Bank; World Development Indicators; Indicator: Immunization, DPT (% of children ages 12-23 months)
Definition: Child immunization measures the percentage of children ages 12-23 months who received vaccinations before12 months or at anytime before the survey. A child is considered adequately immunized against diphtheria, pertussis (or whooping cough), and tetanus (DPT) after receiving three doses of vaccine
Years Included: 1984-2014
N Min: 1984; n= 140
N Max: 2014; n= 187
Source: World Bank. (2015). *World development indicators.* The World Bank Washington DC. Retrieved from: Teorell, Jan, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Anna Khomenko & Richard Svensson. 2016. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan16. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan16
Note: Variable was normalized (Original scale transformed to 0-1 scale).

Variable: z_wdi_mortinftot
Variable Label: Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) - Normalized (0-1 Scale)
Description: World Bank; World Development Indicators; Indicator: Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)
Definition: Infant mortality rate is the number of infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 live births in a given year.
Years Included: 1984-2015
N Min: 1984; n= 148
N Max: 2015; n= 187
Source: World Bank. (2015). *World development indicators.* The World Bank Washington DC. Retrieved from: Teorell, Jan, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Anna Khomenko & Richard Svensson. 2016. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan16. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan16
Note: Variable was normalized (Original scale transformed to 0-1 scale) and inverted. Higher Values now signal a lower infant mortality rate.

Variable: z_wdi_matmortm
Variable Label: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births) – Normalize
Description: World Bank; World Development Indicators; Indicator: Maternal mortality ratio (modeled estimate, per 100,000 live births)
Definition: Maternal mortality ratio is the number of women who die from pregnancy-related causes while pregnant or within 42 days of pregnancy termination per 100,000 live births. The data are estimated with a regression model using information on the proportion of maternal deaths among non-AIDS deaths in women ages 15-49, fertility, birth attendants, and GDP.
Years Included: 1990-2015
N Min: 1990; n= 150
N Max: 2015; n= 178
Source: World Bank. (2015). *World development indicators.* The World Bank Washington DC. Retrieved from: Teorell, Jan, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Anna Khomenko & Richard Svensson. 2016. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan16.

University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se
doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan16
Note: Variable was normalized (Original scale transformed to 0-1 scale) and inverted. Higher Values now signal a lower maternal mortality rate.

Variable: z_oop_health
Variable Label: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of total expenditure on health - Normalized (0-1)
Description: World Health Organization; Global Health Expenditure Database; Indicator: Out-of-pocket health expenditure (% of total expenditure on health)
Definition: Out of pocket expenditure is any direct outlay by households, including gratuities and in-kind payments, to health practitioners and suppliers of pharmaceuticals, therapeutic appliances, and other goods and services whose primary intent is to contribute to the restoration or enhancement of the health status of individuals or population groups. It is a part of private health expenditure.
Years Included: 2000-2014
N Min: 2000; n= 187
N Max: 2014; n= 190
Source: World Health Organization Global Health Expenditure database (see http://apps.who.int/nha/database for the most recent updates).
Retrieved from World Bank: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SH.XPD.OOPC.TO.ZS
Note: Variable was normalized (Original scale transformed to 0-1 scale)

Variable: z_p_polity_pos
Variable Label: Polity IV Combined - Normalized (0-1 Scale)
Description: Polity IV Annual Time-Series; Indicator: Combined Polity Score
Definition: Combined Polity Score: Scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic)
Years Included: 1984-2014
N Min: 1991; n= 123
N Max: 2014; n= 156
Source: Marshall, M. G., Jaggers, K., & Gurr, T. R. (2014). *Polity iv project, political regime characteristics and transitions, 1800-2014.* Teorell, Jan, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Anna Khomenko & Richard Svensson. 2016. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan16. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se
doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan16
Note: For z_p_polity_pos the original scale was transformed from a -10 - +10 to a 0-20 scale with 20 signaling strongly democratic regimes by adding 10 to every value in the original data. Variable z_p_polity_pos was normalized (Original scale transformed to 0-1 scale).

Variable: z_stunting_u_five
Variable Label: Prevalence of stunting in children under five years (%); Normalized (0-1)
Description: Global Hunger Index; Indicator: Prevalence of stunting in children under five years (%)
Definition: The child undernutrition indicators of the GHI—child wasting and child stunting—include data from the joint database of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Bank, and additional data from WHO's continuously updated Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition; the most recent Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) reports; and statistical tables from UNICEF. For the 2016 GHI, data on child wasting and child stunting are for the latest year for which data are available in the period 2011-2015.

Years Included: 1990-1994; 1998-2002; 2006-2015
N Min: 1990; n= 123
N Max: 2015; n= 129
Source: 2016 Global Hunger Index data. Used with permission from the International Food Policy Research Institute. The full, original dataset can be found online at doi:10.7910/DVN/LU8KRU. IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute); WHH (Welthungerhilfe); Concern Worldwide. 2016. 2016 Global Hunger Index Data. Harvard Dataverse, V1. Accessed on 22.11.2016. doi:10.7910/DVN/LU8KRU.
Note: Variable was normalized (Original scale transformed to 0-1 scale) and inverted. Higher Values now signal less prevalence of stunting in children under five years. The original data are five-year averages. The averages where included in the dataset for every year covered by the five-year average.

Variable: z_wasting_u_five
Variable Label: Prevalence of wasting in children under five years (%); Normalized (0-1)
Description: Global Hunger Index; Indicator: Prevalence of wasting in children under five years (%)
Definition: The child undernutrition indicators of the GHI—child wasting and child stunting—include data from the joint database of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Bank, and additional data from WHO's continuously updated Global Database on Child Growth and Malnutrition; the most recent Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) reports; and statistical tables from UNICEF. For the 2016 GHI, data on child wasting and child stunting are for the latest year for which data are available in the period 2011-2015.
Years Included: 1990-1994; 1998-2002; 2006-2015
N Min: 1990; n= 123
N Max: 2015; n= 129
Source: 2016 Global Hunger Index data. Used with permission from the International Food Policy Research Institute. The full, original dataset can be found online at doi:10.7910/DVN/LU8KRU. IFPRI (International Food Policy Research Institute); WHH (Welthungerhilfe); Concern Worldwide. 2016. 2016 Global Hunger Index Data. Harvard Dataverse, V1. Accessed on 22.11.2016. doi:10.7910/DVN/LU8KRU.
Note: Variable was normalized (Original scale transformed to 0-1 scale) and inverted. Higher Values now signal less prevalence of wasting in children under five years. . The original data are five-year averages. The averages where included in the dataset for every year covered by the five-year average.

Variable: z_food_iande_3year
Variable Label: Prevalence of food inadequacy (%) (3-year average); Normalized (0-1)
Description: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; FAOSTAT; Indicator: Prevalence of food inadequacy (%) (3-year average)
Definition: Prevalence of food inadequacy indicates the risk that individuals will be living on a diet that prevents them from effectively discharging an economic activity requiring significant physical effort. Compared with the prevalence of undernourishment, the prevalence of food inadequacy also includes individuals with a food energy deficit who would not be considered undernourished under normal conditions, but who may be undernourished when carrying out the intense physical work they engage in owing to a lack of alternatives. Trends for this indicator are similar to those for the prevalence of undernourishment, but the indicator's level offers insights into the inadequacy of food supply. In more than one country, the difference between the prevalence of undernourishment and the prevalence of food inadequacy seems significant, showing that a considerable share of the

population is suffering from inadequate food intake, even though chronic undernourishment is not widespread.

Years Included: 1991- 2015

N Min: 2015; n= 104

N Max: 1991; n= 112

Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2016): FAOSTAT Database. Retrieved from: http://faostat.fao.org/beta/en/#data/FS

Note: Variable was normalized (Original scale transformed to 0-1 scale) and inverted. Higher Values now signal less prevalence of food inadequacy. The original data are three-year averages. The averages where included in the dataset for every year covered by the three-year average.

Variable: z_undernourish_3year
Variable Label: Prevalence of undernourishment (%) (3-year average); Normalized (0-1)
Description: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; FAOSTAT Prevalence of undernourishment (%) (3-year average)
Definition: Undernourishment means that a person is not able to acquire enough food to meet the daily minimum dietary energy requirements, over a period of one year. FAO defines hunger as being synonymous with chronic undernourishment.
Years Included: 1991- 2015
N Min: 2015; n= 79
N Max: 1991; n= 102
Source: UN Food and Agriculture Organization (http://faostat.fao.org/beta/en/#data/FS)
Note: Variable was normalized (Original scale transformed to 0-1 scale) and inverted. Higher Values now signal less prevalence of undernourishment. The original data are three-year averages. The averages where included in the dataset for every year covered by the three-year average. Values under five percent are stated as five percent. No additional scaling is done with values under five percent in original data.

Variable Name: z_statehoodVariable Label: Statehood
Values: 0-1
Note: Following the statehood definition of the *Collaborative Research Center (SFB) 700: Governance in Areas of Limited Statehood*, this variable is obtained by combining two components and their empirical measurements: 1. the state's monopoly on force and 2. the state's administrative capacity.
Monopoly of Force:
This variable is generated through combining two variables from three PITF datasets (Revolutionary Wars, Adverse Regime Changes, and Ethnic and Civil Wars). The variable MAGAREA appears in both Revolutionary Wars and Ethnic and Civil Wars. This variable measures the proportion of a country affected by fighting. The variable MAGFAIL appears only in Adverse Regime Changes. This variable measures the failure of state authority. Both variables capture the state's monopoly on force as a negative proxy, since acts of violence threatening the state's monopoly of force are measured. Because the original PITF data is event-year data, countries with more than one event per year enter the dataset for each year. Countries leave the dataset when they have no more events. Countries that never have an event over the period 1955-present never enter the dataset. For countries with multiple events, the highest intensity event (on the basis of MAGFAIL and MAGAREA) is retained; the other observations are excluded. Then a weighted average of the combined variables going back 10 years is generated. For example, conflicts that occurred nine years ago enter the variable with a score of .1, conflicts in the most recent year enter the variable with a score of 1.0. The assumption is that past conflicts still have an impact on the state's monopoly of force even if active fighting has ended.
For monopoly on force methodology see: Lee et al. 2014
For PITF Datasets and methodology see: http://www.systemicpeace.org/index.html
Administrative Capacity:
Administrative capacity is measured with the International Country Risk Guide (ICRG)-Dataset using their *Bureaucracy Quality* indicator. In the ICRG Dataset high values are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions. Values for this variable range from 1 to 4 with higher values signaling higher bureaucracy quality. To increase robustness the values for January, June and December of each year have been aggregated by country to calculate an annual average.
For ICRG Dataset see: **http://epub.prsgroup.com/products/international-country-risk-guide-icrg**

Statehood*:* For generating the statehood variable *Administrative Capacity* and *Monopoly of Force* have been combined into an equally weighted index, which is then normalized on a 0-1 scale with higher values signaling higher levels of statehood.
Years Included: 1984- 2015
N Min: 1984; n= 87
N Max: 2013; n= 138
Source: Own calculation based on:
The PRS Group (2016): The International Country Risk Guide. Available at: www.prsgroup.com
PITF - STATE FAILURE PROBLEM SET (2014) and

Variable: z_undernourish
Variable Label: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population); Normalized (0-1)
Description: Food and Agriculture Organization; Food Security Statistics; Indicator: Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population)
Definition: Population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption (also referred to as prevalence of undernourishment) shows the percentage of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet dietary energy requirements continuously. Data showing as 5 signifies a prevalence of undernourishment below 5%.
Years Included: 1984- 2015
N Min: 1984; n= 114
N Max: 2015; n= 114
Source: Food and Agriculture Organization (http://www.fao.org/publications/en/). Retrieved from World Bank: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SN.ITK.DFCT
Note: Variable was normalized (Original scale transformed to 0-1 scale) and inverted. Higher Values now signal less prevalence of undernourishment.

Variable: z_bl_asy25mf
Variable Label: Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (25+) - Normalized (0-1 Scale)
Description: Barro and Lee Educational Attainment Dataset; Indicator: Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (25+)
Definition: Average Schooling Years, Female and Male (25+)
Years Included: 1985-2010; in 5 year intervals
N Min: 1985; n= 124
N Max: 2010; n= 142
Source: Barro, R. J., & Lee, J. W. (2013). A new data set of educational attainment in the world, 1950–2010. *Journal of development economics*, *104*, 184–198. Teorell, Jan, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Anna Khomenko & Richard Svensson. 2016. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan16. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, http://www.qog.pol.gu.se doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan16
Note: Variable z_bl_asy25mf was normalized (Original scale tranformed to 0-1 scale).

Literature

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Risse, Thomas (ed.) 2011: Governance Without a State? Policies and Politics in Areas of Limited Statehood, New York NY: Columbia University Press.