demscore

Thematic Datasets

Codebook

Gender



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For data enquiries: contact@demscore.se

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1 Explanatory Notes

1.1 Release Notes v8

Demscore provides worldwide free access to harmonized data on Democracy, Environment, Migration, Social Policy, Conflict and Representation from several of the world's most prominent social science research institutes. The interdisciplinary nature of Demscore data facilitates large-scale comparative analyses. This is essential to advance adequate policy responses to complex societal challenges associated with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and beyond, facing Sweden, Europe, and the world today.

With a firm commitment to transparency and openness, Demscore v8 enables users to gain comprehensive insights into various topics across the social sciences. The joint infrastructure ensures data integrity and quality at the highest international standards and maximizes usability in the measurement of contextual data with over 26.000 variables across nearly all countries in the world, from 1750 to the present.

This creates critical time- and cost saving advantages in data collection, management, distribution, and not the least for end-users in the scientific community. Demscore's unique approach to translating and merging data scales up to more than 420.000 variable versions available in the infrastructure, storing more than 10 billion non-missing observations.

This collaborative effort between leading Swedish universities pushes the scale of social science data to a new level and offers unprecedented possibilities for interdisciplinary research and knowledge advancement.

These are the key features of Demscore:

1. **Customized Download:** A fully normalized, joint PostgreSQL database, sophisticated programming, and a user-friendly web-based interface for users to generate custom-designed datasets and codebooks for download.
2. **Translations and Data Merges:** Demscore currently offers more than 1300 merge options between datasets.
3. **Metadata:** Demscore takes information on and organization of metadata to new heights with the inclusion of customized codebooks, a detailed methodology document, and a comprehensive handbook.
4. **Handling of Missing Data:** Demscore pioneers in developing an innovative approach to tackle missing data. Researchers can now account for missing values with increased precision, leading to more robust and reliable analyses.
5. **Merge Scores:** Demscore introduces a unique merge mechanism. This powerful tool enables researchers to combine datasets effortlessly, uncovering connections and patterns that were previously hidden in isolated data silos.
6. **Thematic Datasets:** Demscore provides researchers with curated thematic datasets, each focused on a specific topic. These datasets bring together relevant variables from across the Demscore partners, facilitating in-depth investigations and comprehensive analyses of specific domains.
7. **Interactive Web Portal:** In addition to all the above, Demscore's web portal offers interactive visualization tools, user support and additional information on all partners and data sources.

For more information, please visit `https://www.demscore.se/` or contact contact@demscore.se.

1.2 New in Demscore version 8

A detailed description of changes and additions made for version 8 compared to version 7 can be found in the Methodology Document.

1.3 The Demscore Codebook

The autogenerated Demscore Codebook lists variable entries for those variables chosen by the user along with citation guidelines and licenses per variable.

The meta data is extracted from the codebooks per dataset stored in a table in the Demscore PostgreSQL database with one row per variable for all datasets. This table includes codebook entries, variable tags, labels, and other variable information in LaTeX format used to generate an automated codebook.
Demscore maintains a single set of standard entries for metadata across all datasets, to which all project members contribute their information. Additionally, variables within different datasets may have varying sets of additional information requirements specific to each dataset. These dataset-specific entries are also included, but they are presented as variable-specific metadata beneath the standard entries.
At the outset of the harmonization process, Demscore underwent a thorough variable name cleanup. This involved tasks such as replacing spaces or dots in variable names with underscores and converting all letters to lowercase. Notably, the original tags remain preserved and stored in the PostgreSQL table. Each variable in Demscore is accessible in both short and long forms. The short form comprises the cleaned version of the original variable tag, while the long form starts with the dataset name from which it originates, followed by the cleaned variable name.

For instance, the original name of the variable *MinisterPersonalID* from the H-DATA Foreign Minister Dataset is included as *ministerpersonalid* (short form) and *hdata_fomin_ministerpersonalid* (long form) in Demscore.

In addition, each dataset includes Demscore unit-identifier variables which are named according to the following naming scheme: Beginning with u_, followed by the name of the primary unit and finally the variable tag. The *year*- variable from the COMPLAB SPIN The Out-of-Work Benefits Dataset (OUTWB), which is part of the primary unit u_complab_country_year has the Demscore unit identifier name *u_complab_country_year_year*.

1.4 Methodology

For details on our methodology please see the Demscore Methodology document available for download on the Demscore website.

1.5 Citations

The Demscore project does not have a formal citation of its own. Hence, when using Demscore, we suggest that you cite the respective projects and datasets. We indicate how every dataset is to be cited in the autogenerated codebook you retreive with your data download, both in the dataset description and the codebook entry for each variable. Most often it is sufficient to cite the dataset a variable originates from, but sometimes there is a variable specific citation listed in the codebook entry in addition to that. For these cases, please also add the variable specific citation to the reference list of your publication. Full references are linked in the codebook entries of the variables and listed in the codebook's bibliography. We suggest you to also cite the Demscore Methodology Document when using data retrieved through Demscore.

1.6 Missing Data

Demscore indicates different types of missingness for observations in the customized datasets:
Missing in original data = Whenever an observation in the original variable is a missing (NA, missing code such as 7777, blank cell), we preserve this missing value. When the original source has special codes for various types of missing, those are preserved.
Missing code: -11111 = Demscore code for observation is missing due to the translation/merge, i.e., missing data due to no data being included for this combination of identifiers in the end Output Unit.
Missing code: -22222 = No observation is merged/translated, but the original data contains information for these identifier combinations elsewhere. For these cases, we use a different code. The

user needs to consult the reference documents (Methodology Document Section 5.1. or the Demscore Handbook) to clarify why the translation to the identifier combinations in the end Output Unit was not possible.

Please note that an observation that is missing in its original output unit does no take the value -11111, but appears as NA/blank cell in the customized dataset.

1.7 Download ID

The download ID can be shared with other users for replication purposes. A user can type the download ID into the Demscore website and retrieve the same download selection and files as the original user. This ID is autogenerated for each download from the Demscore website and will always retrieve the same data, even if the Demscore version was updated in the meantime.

Download ID:

1.8 Unit Identifier Variables

An Output Unit is defined as an output format in which variables can be retrieved from one or more datasets through a strictly defined output grid. A unit table defining this output grid contains unit identifier columns with u_ prefixes and the table is sorted based on these unit identifier columns and has a fixed number of rows. Unit columns are based on the columns that constitute the unit of analysis in a dataset. They are added to the original dataset and marked by a unit prefix (consisting of a u_ and the dataset unit name) before the original variable name. Unit columns can contain slightly modified data, e.g., missing values are replaced by a default value. Sometimes we add additional columns to the unit table, for instance if a dataset includes both a country_id column with a numeric country code, we add the variable storing the full country name to the unit table as well for better readability.

1.9 Thematic Dataset

This dataset encompasses the diverse aspects of gender that are available for analysis in the Demscore research infrastructure. This includes social, cultural, economic, and health-related variables. The dataset provides researchers, policymakers, and practitioners with a rich repository of information to investigate and analyze gender-related issues from various perspectives, without having to search data sources and merge variables themselves.

We hope that this dataset can serve as a powerful tool for researchers and practitioners interested in examining gender-related phenomena, identifying patterns and trends, and informing evidence-based policies and interventions.

1.10 Output Unit Identifier Variables in the Chosen Unit

u_demscore_country_year_country: The column is created based on V-Dem, H-DATA AND GW. It is based on the following datasets: H-DATA Information Capacity Dataset H-DATA Foreign Minister Dataset V-Dem Episodes of Regime Transformation Dataset V-Dem Country-Year: V-Dem Full+Others

u_demscore_country_year_code: NA

u_demscore_country_year_year: The column is created based on V-Dem, H-DATA AND GW. It is based on the following datasets: H-DATA Information Capacity Dataset H-DATA Foreign Minister Dataset V-Dem Episodes of Regime Transformation Dataset V-Dem Country-Year: V-Dem Full+Others

2 COMPLAB

Based at Stockholm University, the **Comparative Policy Laboratory (COMPLAB)**, provides vital policy data across three areas: environmental, social, and migration policy. The **Social Policy Indicators (SPIN)** database provides the foundations for new comparative and longitudinal research on causes and consequences of welfare states. Building on T.H. Marshall's ideas about social citizenship, SPIN makes available comparative data on social rights and duties of citizens, thereby moving research beyond analyses of welfare state expenditures. The SPIN database is instead oriented towards analyses of institutions as manifested in social policy legislation. Data are carefully collected in a coherent and consistent methodological manner to facilitate quantitative research of social policy across time and space. To date, SPIN covers 36 countries, of which several have data on core social policy programs from 1930 to 2019. More information is available on the project's website: `https://www.su.se/comparative-policy-laboratory/data/spin-1.644259` **GRACE, Governing the Anthropocene – Environmental Policy and Outcomes in a Comparative Perspective**, is a longitudinal and comparative study on environmental governance has created a dataset of national policy responses for environmental management and protection in 37 countries for the period 1970-2022. `https://www.su.se/comparative-policy-laboratory/data/grace-1.645779` **The Migration Policy Database (MIGPOL)** consists of a range of indicators compiled on behalf of leading data projects in the field of comparative migration policy research. It also contains original data on the rights of irregular migrants which will soon be added to Demscore. `https://www.su.se/comparative-policy-laboratory/data/migpol-1.645783` Read more about COMPLAB here: `https://www.su.se/comparative-policy-laboratory/`

2.1 COMPLAB MIGPOL GLOBALCIT Country-Year

Dataset tag: complab_migpol_gc_cy

Output Unit: COMPLAB Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per country and year. That means each row in the dataset can be identified by one country in combination with a year, using the columns country_code (ISO 3-letter-code) and year or country_nr (ISO numeric code) and year. If necessary, an additional country column storing the countries' full names is created as a unit identifier. Please note that we synchronize Complab country variable names in Demscore to country_full_name, country_nr and country_id.

Description: The GLOBALCIT Citizenship Law Dataset integrates, systematizes and updates information previously included in two online GLOBALCIT databases: the Global Databases on Modes of Acquisition and Loss of Citizenship. Both were compiled by a team of experts at the Global Citizenship Observatory of the European University Institute (EUI). The current dataset (version 2) includes information on the different ways in which citizenship can be acquired and lost around the world. The GLOBALCIT Citizenship Law Dataset is organized around a comprehensive typology of modes of acquisition and loss of citizenship, which outlines, in a systematic way, the various ways in which citizenship can be acquired and lost. For each 'mode of acquisition' and 'mode of loss' of citizenship the typology outlines a standardized 'target person' which allows comparing rules applicable to similar groups across countries. The Dataset covers information on citizenship laws in force in 191 states on 1 January 2020, 2021 and 2022. For selected provisions regarding dual citizenship acceptance (modes A06b, L01, L054) the Dataset also includes longitudinal data back to 1960. The dataset is primarily based on information from datasheets provided by GLOBALCIT country experts that provide a concise representation of relevant legislative provisions for each mode of acquisition and loss and indicate whether changes took place within a particular timeframe. If no GLOBALCIT country expert has been assigned for a particular country, data are primarily retrieved from available country reports and (translations of) national legislation available in the GLOBALCIT repository. In addition, external sources can be deployed if this is deemed necessary, such as national legislation or official translations thereof available from governmental sources or other reliable sources.

Dataset citation: Vink, Marteen and van der Baaren, Luuk and Bauböck, Rainer and Džankić, Jelena and Honohan, Iseult and Manby, Bronwen (2023) "GLOBALCIT Citizenship Law Dataset,

v2.0, Country-Year-Mode Data (Acquisition)" Published: Global Citizenship Observatory. Funding for MIGPOL was provided by grants from the Swedish Research Council (2021-00162_VR).

Link to original codebook
`https://migpol.org/data/`

License: The codebook of the GLOBALCIT Citizenship Law Dataset is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 (CC-BY 4.0) International license. If cited or quoted, reference should be made to the full name of the author(s), editor(s), the title, the series and number, the year and the publisher. The data can be used without restrictions as long as that the GLOBALCIT project is cited accordingly in corresponding publications.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://globalcit.eu/databases/globalcit-citizenship-law-dataset/`

2.1.1 Acquisition of Citizenship

The Acquisition of Citizenship section in the GLOBALCIT_Country_Year dataset outlines in a systematic way the various ways in which citizenship can be acquired. For each mode of acquisition of citizenship the typology outlines a standardized target person, which allows comparing rules applicable to similar groups across countries.

2.1.1.1 Marriage (a08_cat)

Long tag: complab_migpol_gc_cy_a08_cat

Original tag: globalcit_a08_cat

Dataset citation: Vink et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 573, Percent: 3.28

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 507, Percent: 1.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 66 Percent: 11.52

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Does the country provide for acquisition of citizenship by the spouse or registered partner of a person who is already a citizen and, if so, under which conditions?
VALUES:
1 = Generally applicable provision (no residence requirement)
2 = Generally applicable provision (with residence requirement)
3 = Gender restriction: only for female spouse of male citizen (no residence requirement)
4 = Gender restriction: only for female spouse of male citizen (with residence requirement)
5 = Gender restriction: only for male spouse of female citizen
6 = Gender differentiation (residence requirement differs by gender)
7 = Group restriction: only if spouse of a citizen is member of a particular group
0 = No provision
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2020-2022

2.1.1.2 Spousal coacquisition (a13_cat)

Long tag: complab_migpol_gc_cy_a13_cat

Original tag: globalcit_a13_cat

Dataset citation: Vink et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 573, Percent: 3.28

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 507, Percent: 1.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 66 Percent: 11.52

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Does the country provide for extending the acquisition of citizenship to the spouse or registered partner of a person who is acquiring citizenship and, if so, under which conditions?
VALUES:
1 = Generally applicable provision (without residence requirement)
2 = Generally applicable provision (with residence requirement)
3 = Gender restriction: only applies to female spouses (without residence requirement)
4 = Gender restriction: only applies to female spouses (with residence requirement)
0 = No provision
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2020-2022

2.1.2 Loss of Citizenship

The Loss of Citizenship section in the GLOBALCIT_Country_Year dataset outlines in a systematic way the various ways in which citizenship can be lost. For each mode of loss of citizenship the typology outlines a standardized target person, which allows comparing rules applicable to similar groups across countries.

2.1.2.1 Loss of citizenship by extension to a spouse (l12_cat)

Long tag: complab_migpol_gc_cy_l12_cat

Original tag: globalcit_l12_cat

Dataset citation: Vink et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 573, Percent: 3.28

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 507, Percent: 1.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 66 Percent: 11.52

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Does the country provide for involuntary loss of citizenship by a person whose spouse or registered partner loses citizenship of the country and, if so, under which conditions?
VALUES:
1 = Generally applicable provision
2 = Only applies to female spouse if citizenship lost by male citizen
0 = No provision
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2020-2022

2.2 COMPLAB MIGPOL IMISEM

Dataset tag: complab_migpol_imisem

Output Unit: COMPLAB Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per country and year. That means each row in the dataset can be identified by one country in combination with a year, using the columns country_code (ISO 3-letter-code) and year or country_nr (ISO numeric code) and year. If necessary, an additional country column storing the countries' full names is created as a unit identifier. Please note that we synchronize Complab country variable names in Demscore to country_full_name, country_nr and country_id.

Description: The IMISEM dataset contains 828 indicators on the migration policies of 32 polities from Europe, South East Asia and Latin America and the Caribbean. The IMISEM project adopts

a comprehensive view of migration policy that includes both its emigrant/ emigration and immigrant/ immigration sides, bridging for the first time the two sides of migration policy. Thus, the dataset includes indicators that measure emigration policies (exit policies and control of outflows), immigration policies (entry policies and control of inflows), emigrant policies (rights granted, services offered and obligations imposed on non-resident citizens), immigrant policies (mainly, rights granted to non-citizen residents) and citizenship policies (mainly, access to naturalization for immigrants and retention of citizenship by emigrants). The main sources used to complete the IMISEM questionnaires are legal sources (i.e., laws, regulations). Legal sources are complemented with secondary sources (for instance, policy reports) and interviews with experts. The IMISEM Dataset is one of the main outputs of the "The very Immigrant is an Emigrant Project (IMISEM)" funded by the Leibniz Gemeinschaft and carried out at the GIGA German Institute for Global and Area Studies between 2017 and 2020. IMISEM data was collected for the years 2017 to 2019 during this time. It is coded for 2018 in DEMSCORE to align with the country-year format of other datasets.

Dataset citation: Pedroza, Luicy (2022) "IMISEM Dataset" GESIS Data Archive DOI: 10.7802/2380
`https://search.gesis.org/research_data/SDN-10.7802-2380?doi=10.7802/2380`. Funding for MIGPOL was provided by grants from the Swedish Research Council (2021-00162_VR).

Link to original codebook
`https://migpol.org/data/`

License: The IMISEM CODEBOOK is an Open Access publication licensed under CC BY 4.0. The data can be used without restrictions as long as that the IMISEM project is cited accordingly in corresponding publications.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.giga-hamburg.de/en/publications/research-datasets/imisem-dataset`

2.2.1 Emigration Policies Representation

The Emigration Representation section in the IMISEM dataset contains variables on electoral rights, regulation of political competition abroad, consultative bodies, and funding of emigrant associations.

2.2.1.1 Emigrant Policies of Representation Consultative Bodies National Selection Gender (egrantconsultation_nationalselectiongender)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_egrantconsultation_nationalselectiongender

Original tag: imisem_egrantconsultation_nationalselectiongender

Dataset citation: Pedroza et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 61, Percent: 0.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57, Percent: 0.19

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 6.56

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body on emigrant issues on the national level.
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.2.1.2 Emigrant Policies of Representation Consultative Bodies Consular Selection Gender (egrantconsultation_consularselectiongender)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_egrantconsultation_consularselectiongender

Original tag: imisem_egrantconsultation_consularselectiongender

Dataset citation: Pedroza et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 61, Percent: 0.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57, Percent: 0.19

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 6.56

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body on emigrant issues on the consular level.
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.2.2 Immigration Proxy Labor Migration

The ImmigratioProxy Labor Migration section in the IMISEM dataset contains variables on high- and low-skilled migrants, with specific attention to domestic workers, agricultural workers, and medical doctors.

2.2.2.1 Immigration Proxy: Labor Migration Domestic Workers Gender (itionlabor_gender_domestic)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_itionlabor_gender_domestic

Original tag: imisem_itionlabor_gender_domestic

Dataset citation: Pedroza et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 61, Percent: 0.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57, Percent: 0.19

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 6.56

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the domestic worker entry track?
VALUES:
No = 1
Yes = 0.5
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.2.2.2 Immigration Proxy: Labor Migration Agricultural Workers Gender (itionlabor_gender_agricultural)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_itionlabor_gender_agricultural

Original tag: imisem_itionlabor_gender_agricultural

Dataset citation: Pedroza et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 61, Percent: 0.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57, Percent: 0.19

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 6.56

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under this entry track?
VALUES:
No = 1
Yes = 0.5
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.2.2.3 Immigration Proxy: Labor Migration Medical Doctors Gender (itionlabor_gender_medical)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_itionlabor_gender_medical

Original tag: imisem_itionlabor_gender_medical

Dataset citation: Pedroza et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 61, Percent: 0.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57, Percent: 0.19

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 6.56

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track? Only if 1 in ItionLabor_Visa_Medical.
VALUES:
No = 1
Yes = 0.5
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.2.3 Immigration Proxy Refugee

The Immigration Proxy Refugee section in the IMISEM dataset covers policies on refugees. These include restrictions, place of application, permit validity, maximum timeframe for application resolution, right to appeal, possibility to change migratory status, detention, status after rejection, right to work, and translation and interpretation

2.2.3.1 Immigration Proxy: Refugees Restrictions Gender (itionrefugee_gender)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_itionrefugee_gender

Original tag: imisem_itionrefugee_gender

Dataset citation: Pedroza et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 61, Percent: 0.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57, Percent: 0.19

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 6.56

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Is having a certain gender a requisite to be granted refugee status? Only if 1 in ItionRefugee_Existence.
VALUES:
No = 1
Yes = 0
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.2.4 Immigration Policies of Representation

The Immigration Policies of Representation section in the IMISEM dataset contains variables on policies of representation for immigrants, including electoral rights, regulation of participation in parties.

2.2.4.1 Immigrant Policies of Representation Consultative Bodies National Selection Gender (igrantconsultation_nationalselectiongender)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantconsultation_nationalselectiongender

Original tag: imisem_igrantconsultation_nationalselectiongender

Dataset citation: Pedroza et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 61, Percent: 0.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57, Percent: 0.19

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 6.56

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Existence of selection criteria to ensure a gender-balanced consultative body. Only if 1 in IgrantConsultation_NationalExistence.
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.3 COMPLAB MIGPOL MIPEX

Dataset tag: complab_migpol_mipex

Output Unit: COMPLAB Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per country and year. That means each row in the dataset can be identified by one country in combination with a year, using the columns country_code (ISO 3-letter-code) and year or country_nr (ISO numeric code) and year. If necessary, an additional country column storing the countries' full names is created as a unit identifier. Please note that we synchronize Complab country variable names in Demscore to country_full_name, country_nr and country_id.

Description: The Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) is a comprehensive tool used to evaluate, compare, and enhance integration policies in 31 countries across Europe and North America. It employs 148 policy indicators across 7 policy areas (labour market mobility, family reunion, education, political participation, long-term residence, access to nationality and anti-discrimination) to offer a multifaceted view of migrants' societal participation opportunities while assessing government commitment to integration. MIPEX helps determine whether all residents are afforded equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities. The project is conducted by

the British Council, the Migration Policy Group in Brussels and the Center for International Affairs in Barcelona with the involvement of 37 national-level organizations, including think-tanks, non-governmental organisations, foundations, universities, research institutes and equality bodies. Unlike indexes relying on expert opinions, MIPEX is based on public laws, policies, and research. It utilizes data from independent scholars and practitioners in migration law, education, and anti-discrimination who assess each indicator based on publicly available documents. These scores are peer-reviewed and moderated for consistency across countries and time, with national experts contributing insights into policy changes and their rationales.

Dataset citation: Solano, Giacomo and Huddelston, Thomas (2020) "Migrant Integration Policy Index". Funding for MIGPOL was provided by grants from the Swedish Research Council (2021-00162_VR).

Link to original codebook
`https://migpol.org/data/`

License: The data can be used without restrictions as long as that the MIPEX project is cited accordingly in corresponding publications.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.mipex.eu/`

2.3.1 Labour Market Mobility

The Labour Market Mobility section of the MIPEX dataset contain variables which try to answer the following question: Do immigrants have equal rights and opportunities to access jobs and improve their skills?

2.3.1.1 Economic integration measures of youth and women (ac14)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_ac14

Original tag: mipex_ac14

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 689, Percent: 3.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 671, Percent: 2.21

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18 Percent: 2.61

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Targeted measures to further the integration of TCNs into the labour market
a. National programmes to address labour market situation of migrant youth
b. National programmes to address labour market situation of migrant women
VALUES:
100 - Both (please specify content)
50 -One of these (please specify content)
0 - Only ad hoc (mainly through projects implemented by NGOs)
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2007-2019

2.4 COMPLAB SPIN The Parental Leave Benefit Dataset (PLB)

Dataset tag: complab_spin_plb

Output Unit: COMPLAB Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per country and year. That means each row in the dataset can be identified by one country in combination with a year, using the columns country_code (ISO 3-letter-code) and year or country_nr (ISO numeric code) and year. If

necessary, an additional country column storing the countries' full names is created as a unit identifier. Please note that we synchronize Complab country variable names in Demscore to country_full_name, country_nr and country_id.

Description: The Parental Leave Benefit (PLB) dataset is a SPIN data module that provides indicators on parental leave benefits and related family policy programmes. The PLB aims to facilitate systematic, comparative and longitudinal institutional analyses of the causes and consequences of family policy development. The latest update contains information on various types of leave benefits for four different family types in 37 countries between 1950 and 2024.

Dataset citation: Nelson, K., Fredriksson, D., Korpi, T., Korpi, W., Palme, J. and O. Sjöberg. 2020. The Social Policy Indicators (SPIN) database. International Journal of Social Welfare. 29 (3). 285-289. `https://doi.org/10.1111/ijsw.12418`. Funding for the SPIN database was provided by grants from Riksbankens jubileumsfond (In10-0846:1, IN18-0897:1) and the Swedish Research Council (2021-00162).

Link to original codebook
`https://www.su.se/download/18.267b79ce19c9877fbb9386c/1773750214461/PLB_2026-03_dataset.pdf`

License: Complab datasets are free to use. Although variables have been carefully extracted, processed and analyzed, no warranty is given that the information supplied is free from error. Researchers involved in the establishment of SPIN shall not be liable for any loss suffered through the use of any of this information. References to data should acknowledge the SPIN research infrastructure (see reference below) and the specific data module.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.su.se/english/divisions/social-policy-indicators-database/data`

2.4.1 Wages

This section includes variables measuring wages.

2.4.1.1 gapww (gapwwk)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_gapwwk
Original tag: GAPWWK
Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29
Description:
Gross average production workers' wage, weekly

2.4.1.2 gapwy (gapwyr)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_gapwyr
Original tag: GAPWYR
Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29
Description:
Gross average production workers' wage, yearly

2.4.1.3 napww (napwwk)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_napwwk

Original tag: NAPWWK

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Net average production workers' wage, weekly

2.4.1.4 napwy (napwyr)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_napwyr

Original tag: NAPWYR

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Net average production worker wage, yearly

2.4.1.5 Net average production workers' wage, including child benefits, weekly (napwwk_cb)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_napwwk_cb

Original tag: napwwk_cb

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Net average production workers' wage, including child benefits, weekly.

2.4.1.6 Net average production workers' wage, including child benefits, yearly (napwyr_cb)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_napwyr_cb

Original tag: napwyr_cb

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Net average production workers' wage, including child benefits, yearly.

2.4.2 Parental Benefits

This section includes variables measuring benefits related to parental leave including maternity/paternity leave, among others.

2.4.2.1 Duration, maternity, pre-delivery, in weeks (family A) (pidrpre_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrpre_a

Original tag: pidrpre_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Duration, maternity, pre-delivery, in weeks. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.2 Duration, maternity, pre-delivery, in weeks (family B) (pidrpre_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrpre_b

Original tag: pidrpre_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, maternity, pre-delivery, in weeks. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.3 Duration, maternity, pre-delivery, in weeks (family C) (pidrpre_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrpre_c

Original tag: pidrpre_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, maternity, pre-delivery, in weeks. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.4 Duration, maternity, pre-delivery, in weeks (family D) (pidrpre_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrpre_d

Original tag: pidrpre_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, maternity, pre-delivery, in weeks. Family D: a single parent with the same income

level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.5 Duration, daddy days, in weeks (family A) (pidrdd_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrdd_a

Original tag: pidrdd_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Duration, daddy days, in weeks. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.6 Duration, daddy days, in weeks (family B) (pidrdd_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrdd_b

Original tag: pidrdd_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, daddy days, in weeks. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.7 Duration, daddy days, in weeks (family C) (pidrdd_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrdd_c

Original tag: pidrdd_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, daddy days, in weeks. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.8 Duration, daddy days, in weeks (family D) (pidrdd_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrdd_d

Original tag: pidrdd_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, daddy days, in weeks. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.9 Duration, maternity post-delivery, in weeks, first year (family A) (pidrmatpo_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrmatpo_a

Original tag: pidrmatpo_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Duration, maternity post-delivery, in weeks, first year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.10 Duration, maternity post-delivery, in weeks, first year (family B) (pidrmatpo_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrmatpo_b

Original tag: pidrmatpo_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, maternity post-delivery, in weeks, first year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.11 Duration, maternity post-delivery, in weeks, first year (family C) (pidrmatpo_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrmatpo_c

Original tag: pidrmatpo_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, maternity post-delivery, in weeks, first year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.12 Duration, maternity post-delivery, in weeks, first year (family D) (pidrmatpo_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrmatpo_d

Original tag: pidrmatpo_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, maternity post-delivery, in weeks, first year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.13 Duration, paternity post-delivery, in weeks, first year (family A) (pidrpatpo_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrpatpo_a

Original tag: pidrpatpo_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Duration, paternity post-delivery, in weeks, first year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.14 Duration, paternity post-delivery, in weeks, first year (family B) (pidrpatpo_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrpatpo_b

Original tag: pidrpatpo_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, paternity post-delivery, in weeks, first year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.15 Duration, paternity post-delivery, in weeks, first year (family C) (pidrpatpo_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrpatpo_c

Original tag: pidrpatpo_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, paternity post-delivery, in weeks, first year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.16 Duration, paternity post-delivery, in weeks, first year (family D) (pidrpatpo_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrpatpo_d

Original tag: pidrpatpo_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, paternity post-delivery, in weeks, first year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.17 Duration, dual post-delivery, in weeks, first year (family A) (pidrdupo_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrdupo_a

Original tag: pidrdupo_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Duration, dual post-delivery, in weeks, first year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.18 Duration, dual post-delivery, in weeks, first year (family B) (pidrdupo_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrdupo_b

Original tag: pidrdupo_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, dual post-delivery, in weeks, first year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.19 Duration, dual post-delivery, in weeks, first year (family C) (pidrdupo_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrdupo_c

Original tag: pidrdupo_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, dual post-delivery, in weeks, first year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as

family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.20 Duration, dual post-delivery, in weeks, first year (family D) (pidrdupo_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrdupo_d

Original tag: pidrdupo_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, dual post-delivery, in weeks, first year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.21 Duration, total post-delivery, in weeks, first year (family A) (pidrtopo_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrtopo_a

Original tag: pidrtopo_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Duration, total post-delivery, in weeks, first year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.22 Duration, total post-delivery, in weeks, first year (family B) (pidrtopo_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrtopo_b

Original tag: pidrtopo_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, total post-delivery, in weeks, first year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.23 Duration, total post-delivery, in weeks, first year (family C) (pidrtopo_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrtopo_c

Original tag: pidrtopo_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, total post-delivery, in weeks, first year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.24 Duration, total post-delivery, in weeks, first year (family D) (pidrtopo_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrtopo_d

Original tag: pidrtopo_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, total post-delivery, in weeks, first year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.25 Duration, maternity full post-delivery, all weeks (family A) (pidrmatfu_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrmatfu_a

Original tag: pidrmatfu_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Duration, maternity full post-delivery, all weeks. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.26 Duration, maternity full post-delivery, all weeks (family B) (pidrmatfu_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrmatfu_b

Original tag: pidrmatfu_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, maternity full post-delivery, all weeks. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.27 Duration, maternity full post-delivery, all weeks (family C) (pidrmatfu_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrmatfu_c

Original tag: pidrmatfu_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, maternity full post-delivery, all weeks. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.28 Duration, maternity full post-delivery, all weeks (family D) (pidrmatfu_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrmatfu_d

Original tag: pidrmatfu_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, maternity full post-delivery, all weeks. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.29 Duration, paternity full post-delivery, all weeks (family A) (pidrpatfu_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrpatfu_a

Original tag: pidrpatfu_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Duration, paternity full post-delivery, all weeks. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.30 Duration, paternity full post-delivery, all weeks (family B) (pidrpatfu_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrpatfu_b

Original tag: pidrpatfu_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, paternity full post-delivery, all weeks. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.31 Duration, paternity full post-delivery, all weeks (family C) (pidrpatfu_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrpatfu_c

Original tag: pidrpatfu_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, paternity full post-delivery, all weeks. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.32 Duration, paternity full post-delivery, all weeks (family D) (pidrpatfu_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrpatfu_d

Original tag: pidrpatfu_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, paternity full post-delivery, all weeks. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.33 Duration, dual full post-delivery, all weeks (family A) (pidrdufu_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrdufu_a

Original tag: pidrdufu_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1090, Percent: 6.24

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1065, Percent: 3.51

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Duration, dual full post-delivery, all weeks. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.34 Duration, dual full post-delivery, all weeks (family B) (pidrdufu_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrdufu_b

Original tag: pidrdufu_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 908, Percent: 5.2

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 883, Percent: 2.91

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.75

Description:

Duration, dual full post-delivery, all weeks. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.35 Duration, dual full post-delivery, all weeks (family C) (pidrdufu_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrdufu_c

Original tag: pidrdufu_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 908, Percent: 5.2

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 883, Percent: 2.91

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.75

Description:

Duration, dual full post-delivery, all weeks. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.36 Duration, dual full post-delivery, all weeks (family D) (pidrdufu_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrdufu_d

Original tag: pidrdufu_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 908, Percent: 5.2

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 883, Percent: 2.91

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.75

Description:

Duration, dual full post-delivery, all weeks. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.37 Duration, total full post-delivery, all weeks (family A) (pidrtofu_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrtofu_a

Original tag: pidrtofu_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Duration, total full post-delivery, all weeks. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.38 Duration, total full post-delivery, all weeks (family B) (pidrtofu_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrtofu_b

Original tag: pidrtofu_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, total full post-delivery, all weeks. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.39 Duration, total full post-delivery, all weeks (family C) (pidrtofu_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrtofu_c

Original tag: pidrtofu_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, total full post-delivery, all weeks. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.40 Duration, total full post-delivery, all weeks (family D) (pidrtofu_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pidrtofu_d

Original tag: pidrtofu_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Duration, total full post-delivery, all weeks. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.41 Benefit (in national currency), gross, weekly (family A) (pibengwk_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pibengwk_a

Original tag: pibengwk_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Benefit (in national currency), gross, weekly. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.42 Benefit (in national currency), gross, weekly (family B) (pibengwk_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pibengwk_b

Original tag: pibengwk_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Benefit (in national currency), gross, weekly. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.43 Benefit (in national currency), gross, weekly (family C) (pibengwk_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pibengwk_c

Original tag: pibengwk_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Benefit (in national currency), gross, weekly. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.44 Benefit (in national currency), gross, weekly (family D) (pibengwk_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pibengwk_d

Original tag: pibengwk_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Benefit (in national currency), gross, weekly. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.45 Benefit (in national currency), gross, first year (family A) (pibengyr_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pibengyr_a

Original tag: pibengyr_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Benefit (in national currency), gross, first year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.46 Benefit (in national currency), gross, first year (family B) (pibengyr_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pibengyr_b

Original tag: pibengyr_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Benefit (in national currency), gross, first year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother

returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.47 Benefit (in national currency), gross, first year (family C) (pibengyr_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pibengyr_c

Original tag: pibengyr_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Benefit (in national currency), gross, first year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.48 Benefit (in national currency), gross, first year (family D) (pibengyr_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pibengyr_d

Original tag: pibengyr_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Benefit (in national currency), gross, first year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.49 Benefit (in national currency), net, weekly (family A) (pibennwk_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pibennwk_a

Original tag: pibennwk_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1093, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1068, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Benefit (in national currency), net, weekly. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.50 Benefit (in national currency), net, weekly (family B) (pibennwk_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pibennwk_b

Original tag: pibennwk_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:
Benefit (in national currency), net, weekly. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.51 Benefit (in national currency), net, weekly (family C) (pibennwk_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pibennwk_c

Original tag: pibennwk_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:
Benefit (in national currency), net, weekly. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.52 Benefit (in national currency), net, weekly (family D) (pibennwk_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pibennwk_d

Original tag: pibennwk_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:
Benefit (in national currency), net, weekly. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.53 Benefit (in national currency), net, first year (family A) (pibennyr_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pibennyr_a

Original tag: pibennyr_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1093, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1068, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:
Benefit (in national currency), net, first year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.54 Benefit (in national currency), net, first year (family B) (pibennyr_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pibennyr_b

Original tag: pibennyr_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Benefit (in national currency), net, first year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.55 Benefit (in national currency), net, first year (family C) (pibennyr_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pibennyr_c

Original tag: pibennyr_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Benefit (in national currency), net, first year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.56 Benefit (in national currency), net, first year (family D) (pibennyr_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pibennyr_d

Original tag: pibennyr_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Benefit (in national currency), net, first year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.57 Gross replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), weekly (family A) (pigrrwk_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pigrrwk_a

Original tag: pigrrwk_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Gross replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), weekly. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.58 Gross replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), weekly (family B) (pigrrwk_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pigrrwk_b

Original tag: pigrrwk_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Gross replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), weekly. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.59 Gross replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), weekly (family C) (pigrrwk_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pigrrwk_c

Original tag: pigrrwk_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Gross replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), weekly. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.60 Gross replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), weekly (family D) (pigrrwk_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pigrrwk_d

Original tag: pigrrwk_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Gross replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), weekly. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.61 Gross replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), first year (family A) (pigrryr_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pigrryr_a

Original tag: pigrryr_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Gross replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), first year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.62 Gross replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), first year (family B) (pigrryr_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pigrryr_b

Original tag: pigrryr_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Gross replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), first year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.63 Gross replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), first year (family C) (pigrryr_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pigrryr_c

Original tag: pigrryr_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Gross replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), first year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.64 Gross replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), first year (family D) (pigrryr_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pigrryr_d

Original tag: pigrryr_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Gross replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), first year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.65 Net replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), weekly (family A) (pinrrwk_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pinrrwk_a

Original tag: pinrrwk_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1093, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1068, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Net replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), weekly. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid

paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.66 Net replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), weekly (family B) (pinrrwk_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pinrrwk_b

Original tag: pinrrwk_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Net replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), weekly. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.67 Net replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), weekly (family C) (pinrrwk_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pinrrwk_c

Original tag: pinrrwk_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Net replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), weekly. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.68 Net replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), weekly (family D) (pinrrwk_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pinrrwk_d

Original tag: pinrrwk_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Net replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), weekly. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.69 Net replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), first year (family A) (pinrryr_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pinrryr_a

Original tag: pinrryr_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1093, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1068, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:
Net replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), first year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.70 Net replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), first year (family B) (pinrryr_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pinrryr_b

Original tag: pinrryr_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:
Net replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), first year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.71 Net replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), first year (family C) (pinrryr_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pinrryr_c

Original tag: pinrryr_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:
Net replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), first year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.72 Net replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), first year (family D) (pinrryr_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_pinrryr_d

Original tag: pinrryr_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:
Net replacement rate, (benefit/APWW), first year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.73 Maternity grant benefit (in national currency), gross (family A) (mgg_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_mgg_a

Original tag: mgg_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Maternity grant benefit (in national currency), gross. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.74 Maternity grant benefit (in national currency), gross (family B) (mgg_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_mgg_b

Original tag: mgg_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Maternity grant benefit (in national currency), gross. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.75 Maternity grant benefit (in national currency), gross (family C) (mgg_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_mgg_c

Original tag: mgg_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Maternity grant benefit (in national currency), gross. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.76 Maternity grant benefit (in national currency), gross (family D) (mgg_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_mgg_d

Original tag: mgg_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Maternity grant benefit (in national currency), gross. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.77 Maternity grant benefit (in national currency), net (family A) (mgn_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_mgn_a

Original tag: mgn_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Maternity grant benefit (in national currency), net. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.78 Maternity grant benefit (in national currency), net (family B) (mgn_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_mgn_b

Original tag: mgn_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Maternity grant benefit (in national currency), net. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.79 Maternity grant benefit (in national currency), net (family C) (mgn_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_mgn_c

Original tag: mgn_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Maternity grant benefit (in national currency), net. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.80 Maternity grant benefit (in national currency), net (family D) (mgn_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_mgn_d

Original tag: mgn_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Maternity grant benefit (in national currency), net. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.81 Maternity grant gross replacement rate (gross grant/gross APWW) (family A) (mggrr_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_mggrr_a

Original tag: mggrr_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Maternity grant gross replacement rate (gross grant/gross APWW). Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.82 Maternity grant gross replacement rate (gross grant/gross APWW) (family B) (mggrr_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_mggrr_b

Original tag: mggrr_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Maternity grant gross replacement rate (gross grant/gross APWW). Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.83 Maternity grant gross replacement rate (gross grant/gross APWW) (family C) (mggrr_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_mggrr_c

Original tag: mggrr_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Maternity grant gross replacement rate (gross grant/gross APWW). Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.84 Maternity grant gross replacement rate (gross grant/gross APWW) (family D) (mggrr_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_mggrr_d

Original tag: mggrr_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Maternity grant gross replacement rate (gross grant/gross APWW). Family D: a single parent

with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.85 Maternity grant net replacement rate (net grant/net APWW) (family A) (mgnrr_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_mgnrr_a

Original tag: mgnrr_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Maternity grant net replacement rate (net grant/net APWW). Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.86 Maternity grant net replacement rate (net grant/net APWW) (family B) (mgnrr_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_mgnrr_b

Original tag: mgnrr_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Maternity grant net replacement rate (net grant/net APWW). Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.87 Maternity grant net replacement rate (net grant/net APWW) (family C) (mgnrr_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_mgnrr_c

Original tag: mgnrr_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Maternity grant net replacement rate (net grant/net APWW). Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.88 Maternity grant net replacement rate (net grant/net APWW) (family D) (mgnrr_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_mgnrr_d

Original tag: mgnrr_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Maternity grant net replacement rate (net grant/net APWW). Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.89 Child care leave duration, post parental insurance, in weeks, first Year (family A) (cldrpo_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_cldrpo_a

Original tag: cldrpo_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Child care leave duration, post parental insurance, in weeks, first Year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.90 Child care leave duration, post parental insurance, in weeks, first Year (family B) (cldrpo_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_cldrpo_b

Original tag: cldrpo_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave duration, post parental insurance, in weeks, first Year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.91 Child care leave duration, post parental insurance, in weeks, first Year (family C) (cldrpo_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_cldrpo_c

Original tag: cldrpo_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave duration, post parental insurance, in weeks, first Year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.92 Child care leave duration, post parental insurance, in weeks, first Year (family D) (cldrpo_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_cldrpo_d

Original tag: cldrpo_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave duration, post parental insurance, in weeks, first Year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.93 Child care leave duration, post parental, all weeks (family A) (cldrfu_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_cldrfu_a

Original tag: cldrfu_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Child care leave duration, post parental, all weeks. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.94 Child care leave duration, post parental, all weeks (family B) (cldrfu_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_cldrfu_b

Original tag: cldrfu_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave duration, post parental, all weeks. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.95 Child care leave duration, post parental, all weeks (family C) (cldrfu_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_cldrfu_c

Original tag: cldrfu_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave duration, post parental, all weeks. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.96 Child care leave duration, post parental, all weeks (family D) (cldrfu_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_cldrfu_d

Original tag: cldrfu_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave duration, post parental, all weeks. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.97 Child care leave benefit (in national currency), gross, weekly (family A) (clbengwk_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clbengwk_a

Original tag: clbengwk_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Child care leave benefit (in national currency), gross, weekly. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.98 Child care leave benefit (in national currency), gross, weekly (family B) (clbengwk_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clbengwk_b

Original tag: clbengwk_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave benefit (in national currency), gross, weekly. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.99 Child care leave benefit (in national currency), gross, weekly (family C) (clbengwk_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clbengwk_c

Original tag: clbengwk_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave benefit (in national currency), gross, weekly. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.100 Child care leave benefit (in national currency), gross, weekly (family D) (clbengwk_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clbengwk_d

Original tag: clbengwk_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave benefit (in national currency), gross, weekly. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.101 Child care leave benefit (in national currency), gross, first year (family A) (clbengyr_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clbengyr_a

Original tag: clbengyr_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Child care leave benefit (in national currency), gross, first year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.102 Child care leave benefit (in national currency), gross, first year (family B) (clbengyr_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clbengyr_b

Original tag: clbengyr_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave benefit (in national currency), gross, first year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.103 Child care leave benefit (in national currency), gross, first year (family C) (clbengyr_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clbengyr_c

Original tag: clbengyr_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave benefit (in national currency), gross, first year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.104 Child care leave benefit (in national currency), gross, first year (family D) (clbengyr_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clbengyr_d

Original tag: clbengyr_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave benefit (in national currency), gross, first year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.105 Child care leave benefit (in national currency), net, weekly (family A) (clbennwk_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clbennwk_a

Original tag: clbennwk_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Child care leave benefit (in national currency), net, weekly. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.106 Child care leave benefit (in national currency), net, weekly (family B) (clbennwk_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clbennwk_b

Original tag: clbennwk_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave benefit (in national currency), net, weekly. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.107 Child care leave benefit (in national currency), net, weekly (family C) (clbennwk_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clbennwk_c

Original tag: clbennwk_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave benefit (in national currency), net, weekly. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.108 Child care leave benefit (in national currency), net, weekly (family D) (clbennwk_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clbennwk_d

Original tag: clbennwk_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave benefit (in national currency), net, weekly. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.109 Child care leave benefit (in national currency), net, first year (family A) (clbennyr_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clbennyr_a

Original tag: clbennyr_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Child care leave benefit (in national currency), net, first year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.110 Child care leave benefit (in national currency), net, first year (family B) (clbennyr_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clbennyr_b

Original tag: clbennyr_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave benefit (in national currency), net, first year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.111 Child care leave benefit (in national currency), net, first year (family C) (clbennyr_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clbennyr_c

Original tag: clbennyr_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave benefit (in national currency), net, first year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.112 Child care leave benefit (in national currency), net, first year (family D) (clbennyr_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clbennyr_d

Original tag: clbennyr_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave benefit (in national currency), net, first year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.113 Child care leave gross replacement rate (gross benefit/gross APWW), weekly (family A) (clgrrwk_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clgrrwk_a

Original tag: clgrrwk_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Child care leave gross replacement rate (gross benefit/gross APWW), weekly. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.114 Child care leave gross replacement rate (gross benefit/gross APWW), weekly (family B) (clgrrwk_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clgrrwk_b

Original tag: clgrrwk_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave gross replacement rate (gross benefit/gross APWW), weekly. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.115 Child care leave gross replacement rate (gross benefit/gross APWW), weekly (family C) (clgrrwk_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clgrrwk_c

Original tag: clgrrwk_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave gross replacement rate (gross benefit/gross APWW), weekly. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.116 Child care leave gross replacement rate (gross benefit/gross APWW), weekly (family D) (clgrrwk_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clgrrwk_d

Original tag: clgrrwk_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave gross replacement rate (gross benefit/gross APWW), weekly. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.117 Child care leave gross replacement rate (gross benefit/gross APWW), first year (family A) (clgrryr_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clgrryr_a

Original tag: clgrryr_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:
Child care leave gross replacement rate (gross benefit/gross APWW), first year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.118 Child care leave gross replacement rate (gross benefit/gross APWW), first year (family B) (clgrryr_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clgrryr_b

Original tag: clgrryr_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:
Child care leave gross replacement rate (gross benefit/gross APWW), first year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.119 Child care leave gross replacement rate (gross benefit/gross APWW), first year (family C) (clgrryr_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clgrryr_c

Original tag: clgrryr_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:
Child care leave gross replacement rate (gross benefit/gross APWW), first year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.120 Child care leave gross replacement rate (gross benefit/gross APWW), first year (family D) (clgrryr_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clgrryr_d

Original tag: clgrryr_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:
Child care leave gross replacement rate (gross benefit/gross APWW), first year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.121 Child care leave net replacement rate (net benefit/net APWW), weekly (family A) (clnrrwk_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clnrrwk_a

Original tag: clnrrwk_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Child care leave net replacement rate (net benefit/net APWW), weekly. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.122 Child care leave net replacement rate (net benefit/net APWW), weekly (family B) (clnrrwk_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clnrrwk_b

Original tag: clnrrwk_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave net replacement rate (net benefit/net APWW), weekly. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.123 Child care leave net replacement rate (net benefit/net APWW), weekly (family C) (clnrrwk_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clnrrwk_c

Original tag: clnrrwk_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave net replacement rate (net benefit/net APWW), weekly. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.124 Child care leave net replacement rate (net benefit/net APWW), weekly (family D) (clnrrwk_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clnrrwk_d

Original tag: clnrrwk_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave net replacement rate (net benefit/net APWW), weekly. Family D: a single

parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.125 Child care leave net replacement rate (net benefit/net APWW), first year (family A) (clnrryr_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clnrryr_a

Original tag: clnrryr_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Child care leave net replacement rate (net benefit/net APWW), first year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.126 Child care leave net replacement rate (net benefit/net APWW), first year (family B) (clnrryr_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clnrryr_b

Original tag: clnrryr_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave net replacement rate (net benefit/net APWW), first year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.127 Child care leave net replacement rate (net benefit/net APWW), first year (family C) (clnrryr_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clnrryr_c

Original tag: clnrryr_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave net replacement rate (net benefit/net APWW), first year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.128 Child care leave net replacement rate (net benefit/net APWW), first year (family D) (clnrryr_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_clnrryr_d

Original tag: clnrryr_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Child care leave net replacement rate (net benefit/net APWW), first year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.129 Total benefit (in national currency), gross, first 26 weeks (family A) (tbg26w_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbg26w_a

Original tag: tbg26w_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), gross, first 26 weeks. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.130 Total benefit (in national currency), gross, first 26 weeks (family B) (tbg26w_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbg26w_b

Original tag: tbg26w_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), gross, first 26 weeks. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.131 Total benefit (in national currency), gross, first 26 weeks (family C) (tbg26w_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbg26w_c

Original tag: tbg26w_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), gross, first 26 weeks. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.132 Total benefit (in national currency), gross, first 26 weeks (family D) (tbg26w_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbg26w_d

Original tag: tbg26w_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), gross, first 26 weeks. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.133 Total benefit (in national currency), gross, first year (family A) (tbg1y_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbg1y_a

Original tag: tbg1y_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), gross, first year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.134 Total benefit (in national currency), gross, first year (family B) (tbg1y_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbg1y_b

Original tag: tbg1y_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), gross, first year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.135 Total benefit (in national currency), gross, first year (family C) (tbg1y_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbg1y_c

Original tag: tbg1y_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), gross, first year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern

as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.136 Total benefit (in national currency), gross, first year (family D) (tbg1y_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbg1y_d

Original tag: tbg1y_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), gross, first year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.137 Total benefit (in national currency), gross, remaining years (family A) (tbgry_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbgry_a

Original tag: tbgry_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), gross, remaining years. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.138 Total benefit (in national currency), gross, remaining years (family B) (tbgry_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbgry_b

Original tag: tbgry_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), gross, remaining years. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.139 Total benefit (in national currency), gross, remaining years (family C) (tbgry_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbgry_c

Original tag: tbgry_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), gross, remaining years. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.140 Total benefit (in national currency), gross, remaining years (family D) (tbgry_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbgry_d

Original tag: tbgry_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 910, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 885, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.75

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), gross, remaining years. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.141 Total benefit (in national currency), net, first 26 weeks (family A) (tbn26w_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbn26w_a

Original tag: tbn26w_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1093, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1068, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), net, first 26 weeks. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.142 Total benefit (in national currency), net, first 26 weeks (family B) (tbn26w_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbn26w_b

Original tag: tbn26w_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), net, first 26 weeks. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.143 Total benefit (in national currency), net, first 26 weeks (family C) (tbn26w_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbn26w_c

Original tag: tbn26w_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), net, first 26 weeks. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.144 Total benefit (in national currency), net, first 26 weeks (family D) (tbn26w_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbn26w_d

Original tag: tbn26w_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 910, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 885, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.75

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), net, first 26 weeks. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.145 Total benefit (in national currency), net, first year (family A) (tbn1y_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbn1y_a

Original tag: tbn1y_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1093, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1068, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), net, first year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.146 Total benefit (in national currency), net, first year (family B) (tbn1y_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbn1y_b

Original tag: tbn1y_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), net, first year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.147 Total benefit (in national currency), net, first year (family C) (tbn1y_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbn1y_c

Original tag: tbn1y_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 910, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 885, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.75

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), net, first year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.148 Total benefit (in national currency), net, first year (family D) (tbn1y_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbn1y_d

Original tag: tbn1y_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 910, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 885, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.75

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), net, first year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.149 Total benefit (in national currency), net, remaining years (family A) (tbnry_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbnry_a

Original tag: tbnry_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), net, remaining years. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.150 Total benefit (in national currency), net, remaining years (family B) (tbnry_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbnry_b

Original tag: tbnry_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), net, remaining years. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.151 Total benefit (in national currency), net, remaining years (family C) (tbnry_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbnry_c

Original tag: tbnry_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), net, remaining years. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.152 Total benefit (in national currency), net, remaining years (family D) (tbnry_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tbnry_d

Original tag: tbnry_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Total benefit (in national currency), net, remaining years. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.153 Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), first 26 weeks (family A) (tgrr26w_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tgrr26w_a

Original tag: tgrr26w_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), first 26 weeks. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.154 Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), first 26 weeks (family B) (tgrr26w_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tgrr26w_b

Original tag: tgrr26w_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), first 26 weeks. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.155 Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), first 26 weeks (family C) (tgrr26w_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tgrr26w_c

Original tag: tgrr26w_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), first 26 weeks. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.156 Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), first 26 weeks (family D) (tgrr26w_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tgrr26w_d

Original tag: tgrr26w_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), first 26 weeks. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.157 Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), first year (family A) (tgrr1y_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tgrr1y_a

Original tag: tgrr1y_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), first year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.158 Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), first year (family B) (tgrr1y_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tgrr1y_b

Original tag: tgrr1y_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), first year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.159 Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), first year (family C) (tgrr1y_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tgrr1y_c

Original tag: tgrr1y_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), first year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.160 Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), first year (family D) (tgrr1y_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tgrr1y_d

Original tag: tgrr1y_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), first year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.161 Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), remaining years weekly (family A) (tgrrry_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tgrrry_a

Original tag: tgrrry_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:
Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), remaining years weekly. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.162 Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), remaining years weekly (family B) (tgrrry_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tgrrry_b

Original tag: tgrrry_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:
Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), remaining years weekly. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.163 Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), remaining years weekly (family C) (tgrrry_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tgrrry_c

Original tag: tgrrry_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:
Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), remaining years weekly. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.164 Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), remaining years weekly (family D) (tgrrry_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tgrrry_d

Original tag: tgrrry_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 910, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 885, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.75

Description:
Gross replacement rate (gross benefit/(gross APWW/2)), remaining years weekly. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.165 Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), first 26 weeks (family A) (tnrr26w_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tnrr26w_a

Original tag: tnrr26w_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1093, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1068, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), first 26 weeks. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.166 Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), first 26 weeks (family B) (tnrr26w_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tnrr26w_b

Original tag: tnrr26w_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), first 26 weeks. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.167 Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), first 26 weeks (family C) (tnrr26w_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tnrr26w_c

Original tag: tnrr26w_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), first 26 weeks. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.168 Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), first 26 weeks (family D) (tnrr26w_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tnrr26w_d

Original tag: tnrr26w_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 910, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 885, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.75

Description:

Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), first 26 weeks. Family D: a single parent

with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.169 Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), first year (family A) (tnrr1y_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tnrr1y_a

Original tag: tnrr1y_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1093, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1068, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), first year. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.170 Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), first year (family B) (tnrr1y_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tnrr1y_b

Original tag: tnrr1y_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), first year. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.171 Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), first year (family C) (tnrr1y_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tnrr1y_c

Original tag: tnrr1y_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), first year. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.172 Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), first year (family D) (tnrr1y_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tnrr1y_d

Original tag: tnrr1y_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 910, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 885, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.75

Description:

Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), first year. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

2.4.2.173 Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), remaining years weekly (family A) (tnrrry_a)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tnrrry_a

Original tag: tnrrry_a

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1094, Percent: 6.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1069, Percent: 3.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.29

Description:

Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), remaining years weekly. Family A: coupled parents use leave in a traditional manner; one parent uses as much paid leave as possible, while the partner uses paid paternity leave during the other parent's maternity or parental leave. The partner's benefit is excluded from replacement rates.

2.4.2.174 Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), remaining years weekly (family B) (tnrrry_b)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tnrrry_b

Original tag: tnrrry_b

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), remaining years weekly. Family B: coupled parents divide leave as equally as possible. Where applicable, the father uses paid paternity leave after the mother returns to work to maximise total paid leave.

2.4.2.175 Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), remaining years weekly (family C) (tnrrry_c)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tnrrry_c

Original tag: tnrrry_c

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 912, Percent: 5.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 887, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), remaining years weekly. Family C: the same leave-use pattern as family A, but the parents are assumed to lack work history. Social assistance and related minimum income benefits are not considered.

2.4.2.176 Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), remaining years weekly (family D) (tnrrry_d)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_tnrrry_d

Original tag: tnrrry_d

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 5.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.74

Description:

Net replacement rate (net benefit/(net APWW/2)), remaining years weekly. Family D: a single parent with the same income level as family types A and B, assumed to use as much paid leave as possible.

3 H-DATA

The Historical Data Archive (H-DATA) is a hub of historical country-level data running as far back as the French revolution (1789) and offers unparalleled depth of data and temporality, enabling researchers to answer critical questions about the past but to also understand the origins of, and find historical parallels to, present-day problems. H-DATA works to collect, integrate, and curate historical data from Demscore's other modules. By adding this long-term historical dimension, H-DATA makes it possible for researchers to study the path dependency of political institutions where changes are incremental or rare thus making long time-series essential to understanding their causes and consequences. By extending data back into time, H-DATA helps deepen and further our understanding of the conditions of the complex global challenges that we face today. More information is available on the project's website: `https://www.su.se/english/research/research-projects/h-data`

3.1 H-DATA Leader Survival Dataset (PLT post-1789)

Dataset tag: hdata_plt

Output Unit: H-DATA Leader-Date, i.e., data is collected per leader and the day they got into power.

Description:
Timespan: 1789-2022
Coverage: 10,662 leader spells in 186 countries
The Leader Survival Dataset is the post-1789 part of the "Political Leaders through Time" (PLT) dataset, and provides data on entry and exit dates, type of leader position held, biographical background information, as well as appointment and exit reasons for 10,662 individual leaders in 186 countries (or territories) from 1789-2022. The dataset was used by Per Andersson Jan Teorell in their article "The Double-Edged Sword: How State Capacity Prolongs Autocratic Tenure but Hastens Democratization".

Dataset citation:
Gerring John, Nong Xin, Chatterton Ben, Cojocaru Lee, Dalli Cem Mert, Knutsen Carl Henrik, Kokkonen Andrej, Smith Daniel Steven, Teorell Jan, Selsky Sam, Ward Daisy, Jeon Ji Yeon. "Leader Tenure through the Ages: The Growth of Constraints." Unpublished manuscript, University of Texas at Austin, 2024.

Link to original codebook:
`https://www.su.se/polopoly_fs/1.803891.1740574267!/menu/standard/file/Codebook%20Leader%20Survival%20Data_last%20update%2020250225.pdf`

License: CC-BY-SA 4.0 International
`https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode`

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.su.se/english/research/research-projects/h-data/datasets-1.610144`

3.1.1 Leadership Variables

This set of variables describes each leader, or in some cases an interregnum between leaders. A leader is defined loosely as someone who occupies a position at or near the apex of political power in a territory. Separate observations (rows) for the same leader are required if that person's status changes along one of these dimensions: (a) Office type, (b) Office typology, or (c) Spell (dates of entry and exit). If a leader occupies the same office sequentially it is understood as the same spell and hence does not require a new observation.

3.1.1.1 Office type (officetype)

Long tag: hdata_plt_officetype

Original tag: officetype

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10592, Percent: 99.72

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 24334, Percent: 80.23

Description:

Question: What type of office is this?
Clarification: Consider the office as it is usually employed (not the particular strengths/weaknesses of particular leaders). We are primarily concerned with influence over policy decisions, e.g., fiscal policy and foreign policy. If influence differs across policy areas, the de facto leader is identified by considering decisions over foreign policy. If influence differs across geographical areas of the polity, we consider as the leader the person that is most influential in parts of the country that make up about half, or more, of the population. If no single person is the most influential in such an area of the country, we consider as the leader the person that is the most influential in the capital of the polity.
0: The only Head of State in the polity, who also functions as the de facto leader of the polity
1: The only Head of State in the polity, but who does not function as the de facto leader of the polity
2: One of several Heads of State in the polity, who also functions as the de facto leader of the polity
3: One of several Heads of State in the polity, but who does not function as the de facto leader of the polity
4: The person is not a Head of State, but still functions as the de facto leader of the polity, i.e., Head of Government
5: The person is not a Head of State, but still functions as one of several de facto leaders of the polity, e.g. one of several Heads of Government
6: One of several Heads of State in the polity, but still functions as one of several de facto leaders of the polity, i.e. Joint monarchs
7: The only Head of State in the polity, who also functions as one of several de facto leaders of the polity, i.e. one of several Heads of Government
8: The person is not a Head of State and does not function as the de facto leader of the polity (e.g., chief advisor, chief of staff)
Instructions: If Office type is coded 0-7, please code all the following questions in the codebook. If Leader type is coded 8, please code only name, title, year of birth, year of death and female for this individual.
Note: Regents should be coded as Head of Government.

3.1.1.2 Gender (gender)

Long tag: hdata_plt_gender

Original tag: gender

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10538, Percent: 99.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 24124, Percent: 79.54

Description:

Question: What is the gender of the leader?
Clarification: If the leader is a collective body, provide the gender of the person executing the most executive power over this body, or, if no such person exists, answer if any persons in the body are female.
0: Male
1: Female

4 QOG

The **Quality of Government (QoG)** Institute was founded in 2004 by Professor Bo Rothstein and Professor Sören Holmberg. It is an independent research institute within the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg. QoG is comprised of about 30 researchers who conduct and promote research on the causes, consequences and nature of Good Governance and the Quality of Government (QoG) - that is, trustworthy, reliable, impartial, uncorrupted and competent government institutions. QoG's award-winning datasets focus on concepts related to quality of government, transparency, and public administration. The main objective of QoG's research is to address the theoretical and empirical problem of how political institutions of high quality can be created and maintained. A second objective is to study the effects of Quality of Government on a number of policy areas, such as health, the environment, social policy, and poverty. The QoG datasets draw on a number of freely available datasources. More information on how the variables are complied for different QoG datasets can be found in the respective QoG codebooks available on their website. More information is available on the project's website: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government`

4.1 QoG EU Regional Dataset Long Data

Dataset tag: qog_eureg_long

Output Unit: QoG NUTS Region-Year, i.e., data is collected per European NUTS region and year. This means that every row in the dataset can be identified through a combination of region and year. The unit can be expressed using the columns region_code and year. The unit can also be expressed through a combination of the columns nuts0, nuts1 nuts2 and year.

Description: The QoG EU Regional dataset is a dataset consisting of more than 300 variables covering three levels of European regions - Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS): NUTS0 (country), NUTS1(major socio-economic regions) and NUTS2 (basic regions for the application of regional policies).

The QoG Regional Data is presented in three different forms available in separate datasets. The variable are the same across all three dataset besides a varying suffix (_nuts0, _nuts1, _nuts2) indication which NUTS level is represented.
All datasets are available in time-series format. The first one (The QoG Regional Data - Long Form) is a dataset where data is presented in the long form. The list of units of analysis contains regions of all NUTS levels.
Two other datasets are presented in the wide form for multilevel analysis. In the second dataset (The QoG Regional Data - Wide Form NUTS1) includes NUTS1 level as the unit of analysis and variables represent the values for this level and corresponding lower level – NUTS0. As an example, in this dataset the data is presented only for East Sweden(Ostra Sverige SE1), as a unit of analysis and has values for lower levels of this region - Sweden (SE).
In the third dataset (The QoG Regional Data - Wide Form NUTS2) the unit of analysis is NUTS2 level regions and variables provide values as for every unit of analysis, as well as for corresponding lower NUTS levels: NUTS1 and NUTS0. One example of unit of analysis in this dataset is Stockholm (SE11) and data for every variable will be for Stockholm, as well as for lower level regions - East Sweden (Ostra Sverige SE1) and Sweden (SE).

Dataset citation: Charron, Nicholas, Stefan Dahlberg, Aksel Sundström, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon Cem Mert Dalli. 2020. The Quality of Government EU Regional Dataset, version Nov20. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government doi:10.18157/qogeuregnov20

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_eureg_nov20.pdf`

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our

datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/eu-regional-dataset`

4.1.1 Demographics

This category includes variables describing the demographic characteristics of a population, such as its size, life-expectancy, fertility rates and death rates.

4.1.1.1 Mean age of women at childbirth (eu_nmarpct)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_nmarpct

Original tag: eu_nmarpct

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1457, Percent: 4.8

Description:

Mean age of women at childbirth. It is calculated as the mean age of women when their children are born.

4.1.1.2 Mean age of women at birth of first child (eu_totferrt)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_totferrt

Original tag: eu_totferrt

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1415, Percent: 4.67

Description:

Mean age of women at birth of first child. It is calculated as the mean age of women when their first children are born.

4.1.1.3 Number of deaths of females, all ages (eu_death_totalf)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_totalf

Original tag: eu_death_totalf

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1564, Percent: 5.16

Description:

Number of deaths of females, all ages. Death means the permanent disappearance of all

evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

4.1.1.4 Number of deaths of females, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y1f

Original tag: eu_death_y1f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1353, Percent: 4.46

Description:

Number of deaths of females, at 1 year old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

4.1.1.5 Number of deaths of females, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y20f

Original tag: eu_death_y20f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1353, Percent: 4.46

Description:

Number of deaths of females, at 20 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

4.1.1.6 Number of deaths of females, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y50f

Original tag: eu_death_y50f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1353, Percent: 4.46

Description:

Number of deaths of females, at 50 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

4.1.1.7 Number of deaths of females, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y70f

Original tag: eu_death_y70f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1353, Percent: 4.46

Description:

Number of deaths of females, at 70 years old. Death means the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after life birth has taken place (postnatal cessation of vital functions without capability of resuscitation).

4.1.1.8 Fertility rate, at age 15 (eu_frate_y15)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_frate_y15

Original tag: eu_frate_y15

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 15. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 15 to the average female population of age 15.

4.1.1.9 Fertility rate, at age 30 (eu_frate_y30)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_frate_y30

Original tag: eu_frate_y30

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 30. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 30 to the average female population of age 30.

4.1.1.10 Fertility rate, at age 35 (eu_frate_y35)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_frate_y35

Original tag: eu_frate_y35

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 886, Percent: 2.92

Description:

Fertility rate, at age 35. This age-specific fertility rate is calculated by dividing the number of births of mothers of age 35 to the average female population of age 35.

4.1.1.11 Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female (eu_mlifexp_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_mlifexp_f

Original tag: eu_mlifexp_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 894, Percent: 2.95

Description:

Life expectancy in years at 1 year old, female. Life expectancy at given exact age is the mean number of years still to be lived by a person who has reached a certain exact age, if subjected throughout the rest of his or her life to the current mortality conditions (age-specific probabilities of dying).

4.1.2 Education

This category includes a variety of indicators related to education, such as educational attainment, the students (age, gender, educational level), and educational outcomes.

4.1.2.1 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y2564f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 611, Percent: 2.01

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

4.1.2.2 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y2564f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 611, Percent: 2.01

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

4.1.2.3 Educational attainment for ages 25 to 64, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y2564f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 611, Percent: 2.01

Description:

Percentage of 25-64 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

4.1.2.4 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, primary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed02_y3034f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 609, Percent: 2.01

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). This aggregate refers to levels 0, 1 and 2 of the ISCED 2011 (online code ED0-2). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 0, 1 and 2 but also include level 3C short (educational attainment from ISCED level 3 programmes of less than two years).

4.1.2.5 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, secondary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed34_y3034f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 610, Percent: 2.01

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is upper secondary and post-secondary non-tertiary education (levels 3 and 4). This aggregate corresponds to ISCED 2011 levels 3 and 4 (online code ED3_4). ISCED 2011 level 3 programmes of partial level completion are considered within ISCED level 3. Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 3C long, 3A, 3B and 4.

4.1.2.6 Educational attainment for ages 30 to 34, tertiary education, Female (eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f

Original tag: eu_edatt_ed58_y3034f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 610, Percent: 2.01

Description:

Percentage of 30-34 years old females whose the highest level of education successfully completed is tertiary education (levels 5-8). This aggregate covers ISCED 2011 levels 5, 6, 7 and 8 (short-cycle tertiary education, bachelor's or equivalent level, master's or equivalent

level, doctoral or equivalent level, online code ED5-8 'tertiary education'). Data up to 2013 refer to ISCED 1997 levels 5 and 6.

4.1.2.7 15-24 year old neither in employment nor in education as percentage, female (eu_neet_y1524f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_neet_y1524f

Original tag: eu_neet_y1524f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 597, Percent: 1.97

Description:

15-24 year old females neither in employment nor in education as percentage. The indicator on young people neither in employment nor in education and training (NEET) provides information on young people aged 15 to 24 who meet the following two conditions: (a) they are not employed (i.e. unemployed or inactive according to the International Labour Organisation definition) and (b) they have not received any education or training in the four weeks preceding the survey. Data are expressed as a percentage of the total population in the same age group and sex, excluding the respondents who have not answered the question 'participation to education and training'. Data come from the European Union Labour Force Survey.

4.1.2.8 Participation rate in education and training (last 4 weeks), females (eu_epry2564f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_epry2564f

Original tag: eu_epry2564f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 598, Percent: 1.97

Description:

Female participation rate in education and training during the last four weeks preceding the survey. The participation rate in education and training covers participation in formal and non-formal education and training. The reference period for the participation in education and training is the four weeks prior to the interview. Formal education is defined by ISCED as 'education that is institutionalised, intentional and planned through public organisations and recognised private bodies, and – in their totality – constitute the formal education system of a country. Formal education programmes are thus recognised as such by the relevant national education or equivalent authorities, e.g. any other institution in cooperation with the national or sub-national education authorities.' Non-formal education and training is defined as any institutionalised, intentional and organised/planned learning activities outside the formal education system. According to the classification of learning activities (CLA 2016), non-formal education and training comprises courses, seminars and workshops, private lessons or instructions and guided-on-the-job training. However, non-formal education as measured in the EU-LFS excludes guided-on-the-job training. The information collected covers both job-related (professional) and non-job related (personal, social, 'leisure') education and training activities.

4.1.3 Health

This category includes indicators describing the health of a population in a given country. These include reports about the prevalence of infectious diseases, and indicators such as birth rate, death

rate, life expectancy. It also provides information on the capacity of the health care system, such as the number of hospital beds available.

4.1.3.1 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female (eu_hea_cs_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_cs_f

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 125, Percent: 0.41

Description:

Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. quot;the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injuryquot;. Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

4.1.3.2 Number of deaths by HIV, female (eu_hea_hiv_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_hiv_f

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 96, Percent: 0.32

Description:

Number of deaths by HIV, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. quot;the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injuryquot;. Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

4.1.3.3 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female (eu_hea_ipd_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ipd_f

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 125, Percent: 0.41

Description:

Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. quot;the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injuryquot;. Expressed in deaths per

100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

4.1.3.4 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female (eu_hea_np_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_np_f

Original tag: eu_hea_np_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 125, Percent: 0.41

Description:

Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. quot;the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injuryquot;. Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

4.1.3.5 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female (eu_hea_ns_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ns_f

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 125, Percent: 0.41

Description:

Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. quot;the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injuryquot;. Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

4.1.3.6 Number of deaths by self-harm, female (eu_hea_sh_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_sh_f

Original tag: eu_hea_sh_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 124, Percent: 0.41

Description:

Number of deaths by self-harm, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. quot;the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injuryquot;. Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the

population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

4.1.3.7 Number of deaths by drug dependence, female (eu_hea_tox_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_tox_f

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 54, Percent: 0.18

Description:

Number of deaths by drug dependence, female. Causes of death (COD) statistics are based on information derived from the medical certificate of cause of death. COD target at the underlying cause of death, in accordance with the ICD-10 definition i.e. quot;the disease or injury which initiated the train of morbid events leading directly to death, or the circumstances of the accident or violence which produced the fatal injuryquot;. Expressed in deaths per 100,000 inhabitants, it is calculated as the number of deaths recorded in the population for a given period divided by population in the same period and then multiplied by 100,000.

4.1.4 Science and Technology

This category provides information on employment rates in different sectors, for the total population as well as subgroups.

4.1.4.1 Employment in agriculture, fishing and mining, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ab_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_ab_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_ab_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 355, Percent: 1.17

Description:

Female employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing; mining and quarrying, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.2 Employment in manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_c_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_c_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_c_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 365, Percent: 1.2

Description:

Female employment in manufacturing, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.3 Employment in high-technology manufacturing, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_chtc_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_chtc_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_chtc_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 323, Percent: 1.06

Description:

Female employment in high-technology manufacturing, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.4 Employment in electricity, gas and water supply, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_df_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_df_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_df_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 365, Percent: 1.2

Description:

Female employment in electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply and construction, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.5 Employment in services, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_gu_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_gu_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_gu_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 365, Percent: 1.2

Description:

Female employment in services, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.6 Employment in high-technology sectors, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_htc_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_htc_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_htc_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 365, Percent: 1.2

Description:

Female employment in high-technology sectors (high-technology manufacturing and knowledge-intensive high-technology services), as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.7 Employment in information and communication, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_j_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_j_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_j_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 365, Percent: 1.2

Description:

Female employment in information and communication, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical

classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.8 Employment in financial and insurance activities, percent of tot. employment, Female (eu_emtk_k_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_k_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_k_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 365, Percent: 1.2

Description:

Female employment in financial and insurance activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.9 Employment in knowledge-intensive services, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kis_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_kis_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_kis_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 365, Percent: 1.2

Description:

Female employment in total knowledge-intensive services, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.10 Employment in real estate activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_kl_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_kl_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_kl_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 365, Percent: 1.2

Description:

Female employment in financial and insurance activities; real estate activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people

are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.11 Employment in scientific and technical activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_m_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_m_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_m_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 365, Percent: 1.2

Description:

Female employment in professional, scientific and technical activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.12 Employment in admin. and support activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_n_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_n_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_n_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 364, Percent: 1.2

Description:

Female employment in administrative and support service activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.13 Employment in extraterritorial org. and bodies, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_ou_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_ou_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_ou_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 365, Percent: 1.2

Description:

Female employment in public administration; activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.14 Employment in education, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_p_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_p_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_p_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 365, Percent: 1.2

Description:

Female employment in education, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.15 Employment in health and social work activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_q_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_q_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_q_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 365, Percent: 1.2

Description:

Female employment in human health and social work activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.16 Employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_r_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_r_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_r_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 365, Percent: 1.2

Description:

Female employment in arts, entertainment and recreation, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.17 Employment in other service activities, percent of tot. employment, female (eu_emtk_s_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emtk_s_f

Original tag: eu_emtk_s_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 365, Percent: 1.2

Description:

Female employment in other service activities, as percentage of total female employment. Data come from EU Labour force survey (LFS). Employed people are defined as persons aged 15 years and over who during the reference week performed work, even for just one hour a week, for pay, profit or family gain or were not at work but had a job or business from which they were temporarily absent because of, e.g., illness, holidays, industrial dispute and education and training. In high-tech statistics the population excludes anyone below the age of 15 or over the age of 74. The data are aggregated based on the statistical classification of economic activities in the European Community (NACE) at 2-digit level.

4.1.4.18 Total R and D employees in business enterprise sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_bes_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_prd_bes_f

Original tag: eu_prd_bes_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 447, Percent: 1.47

Description:

Female R&D employees in business enterprise sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical staff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further

information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

4.1.4.19 Total R and D employees in government sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_gov_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_prd_gov_f

Original tag: eu_prd_gov_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 469, Percent: 1.55

Description:

Female R&D employees in government sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

4.1.4.20 Total R and D employees in higher education sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_hes_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_prd_hes_f

Original tag: eu_prd_hes_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 478, Percent: 1.58

Description:

Female R&D employees in higher education sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

4.1.4.21 Total R and D employees in private non-profit sector, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_pnp_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_prd_pnp_f

Original tag: eu_prd_pnp_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 319, Percent: 1.05

Description:

Female R&D employees in private non-profit sector, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

4.1.4.22 Total R and D employees in all sectors, female, full-time equivalent (eu_prd_total_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_prd_total_f

Original tag: eu_prd_total_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 439, Percent: 1.45

Description:

Female R&D employees in all sectors, full-time equivalent. R&D personnel in a statistical unit include all persons engaged directly in R&D, whether employed by the statistical unit or external contributors fully integrated into the statistical unit‘s R&D activities, as well as those providing direct services for the R&D activities (such as R&D managers, administrators, technicians and clerical straff). Persons providing indirect support and ancillary services, such as canteen, maintenance, administrative and security staff, has been excluded, even though their wages and salaries are included in “other current costs” when measuring R&D expenditure. Further information on the concepts and definitions used for the production of R&D statistics can be found in Frascati Manual (OECD 2015).

4.1.5 Labour Market Statistics

This category includes variables about employment and unemployment rates, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

4.1.5.1 Full-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_ft_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ft_f

Original tag: eu_emp_ft_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 636, Percent: 2.1

Description:

Full-time female employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions

and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

4.1.5.2 Part-time employment, female, in thousands (eu_emp_pt_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_pt_f

Original tag: eu_emp_pt_f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 636, Percent: 2.1

Description:

Part-time female employment, in thousands. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

4.1.5.3 Employment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_emp_1524f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_1524f

Original tag: eu_emp_1524f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 638, Percent: 2.1

Description:

Employment rate for women between 15-24 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

4.1.5.4 Employment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_emp_2064f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_2064f

Original tag: eu_emp_2064f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 638, Percent: 2.1

Description:

Employment rate for women between 20-64 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of

unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

4.1.5.5 Employment rate for 25-34 years old, female (eu_emp_2534f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_2534f

Original tag: eu_emp_2534f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 638, Percent: 2.1

Description:

Employment rate for women between 25-34 years old. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

4.1.5.6 Employment rate for +25 years, Female (eu_emp_ge25f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ge25f

Original tag: eu_emp_ge25f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 638, Percent: 2.1

Description:

Employment rate for women 25 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

4.1.5.7 Employment rate for +65 years, Female (eu_emp_ge65f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_emp_ge65f

Original tag: eu_emp_ge65f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 600, Percent: 1.98

Description:

Employment rate for women 65 years old and above. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The definition of unemployment is further specified in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1897/2000.

4.1.5.8 Unemployment rate for 15-24 years old, female (eu_unemp_1524f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_1524f

Original tag: eu_unemp_1524f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 629, Percent: 2.07

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 15-24 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

4.1.5.9 Unemployment rate for 15-74 years old, female (eu_unemp_1574f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_1574f

Original tag: eu_unemp_1574f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 637, Percent: 2.1

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 15-74 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

4.1.5.10 Unemployment rate for 20-64 years old, female (eu_unemp_2064f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_2064f

Original tag: eu_unemp_2064f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 637, Percent: 2.1

Description:

Unemployment rate for women between 20-64 years old. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking

work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

4.1.5.11 Unemployment rate for + 15 years, female (eu_unemp_ge15f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_ge15f

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge15f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 637, Percent: 2.1

Description:

Unemployment rate for women aged 15 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

4.1.5.12 Unemployment rate for + 25 years, female (eu_unemp_ge25f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_unemp_ge25f

Original tag: eu_unemp_ge25f

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2020)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 634, Percent: 2.09

Description:

Unemployment rate for women aged 25 years and over. Unemployed persons comprise persons who fulfil all the three following conditions: - are without work during the reference week; - are available to start work within the next two weeks; - have been actively seeking work in the past four weeks or have already found a job to start within the next three months. The source for the regional labour market information is the EU Labour Force Survey (EU-LFS). This is a quarterly household sample survey conducted in all Member States of the EU, the United Kingdom, EFTA and Candidate Countries (Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey). The definitions of employment and unemployment, as well as other survey characteristics follow the definitions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation (ILO).

4.2 QoG Standard Dataset Time-Series

Dataset tag: qog_std_ts

Output Unit: QoG Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per country and year. That means there is one row for each combination of country and year in the dataset. This unit is identified using the

cname column and the year column.

Description: The QoG Standard dataset is our largest dataset. It consists of approximately 2100 variables from more than 100 data sources related to Quality of Government. In the QoG Standard TS dataset, data from 1946 to 2024 is included and the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g., Sweden-1946, Sweden-1947, etc.).

Dataset citation: Teorell, Jan, Aksel Sundström, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Natalia Alvarado Pachon, Cem Mert Dalli, Rafael Lopez Valverde, Victor Saidi Phiri Lauren Gerber. 2025. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan25. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government doi:10.18157/qogstdjan25. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government doi:10.18157/qogstdjan24`

QoG Data is part of and funded by DEMSCORE, national research infrastructure grant 2021-00162 from the Swedish Research Council.

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_std_jan25.pdf`

License: The QoG datasets are open and available, free of charge and without a need to register your data. You can use them for your analysis, graphs, teaching, and other academic-related and non-commercial purposes. We ask our users to cite always the original source(s) of the data and our datasets.

We do not allow other uses of these data including but not limited to redistribution, commercialization and other for-profit usage. If a user is interested in such use or has doubts about the license, they will have to refer to the original source and check with them if this is allowed and what requirements they need to fulfill.

Be mindful that the original data sources are the only owners of their data and they can adjust their license without previous warning.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government/qog-data/data-downloads/standard-dataset`

4.2.1 Political System

This category includes variables describing the rules of the political system (presidential or parliamentary system), the chief executive (years in office), regime type, stability (age of present regime), and checks and balances as well as aspects of federalism.

4.2.1.1 Democracy measure, requiring min. 50percent of adult women have the right to vote (bmr_demfsuf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bmr_demfsuf

Original tag: bmr_demfsuf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Boix et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 11167, Percent: 87.83

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9955, Percent: 32.82

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1212 Percent: 10.85

Description:

> This variable adjusts the democracy index by also requiring that at least half of the adult women have the right to vote.

4.2.2 Gender Equality

This category includes variables related to the differences of access and opportunities between women and men by country, such as access to education, overall employment and employment by specific sectors, and indexes that shine a light on the general differences in treatment between men and women.

4.2.2.1 Is the monarch female (br_monf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_monf
Original tag: br_monf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2057, Percent: 16.18
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1743, Percent: 5.75
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 314 Percent: 15.26
Description:
Is the monarch female? (0: No 1: Yes)

4.2.2.2 Is the president female (br_presf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_br_presf
Original tag: br_presf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Bjørnskov & Rode (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8189, Percent: 64.41
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7634, Percent: 25.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 555 Percent: 6.78
Description:
Is the president female? (0: No 1: Yes)

4.2.2.3 Equal Opportunity (bti_eo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_eo
Original tag: bti_eo
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1283, Percent: 10.09
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1239, Percent: 4.08
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 44 Percent: 3.43
Description:
To what extent does equality of opportunity exist? From 1 to 10.

1. Equality of opportunity is not achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic or religious groups have only very limited access to education, public office, and employment. There are no legal provisions against discrimination.

4. Equality of opportunity is only partially achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic, religious, and other groups have limited access to education, public office, and employment. There are some legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is highly deficient.

7. Equality of opportunity is largely achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have near-equal access to education, public office, and employment. There are a number of legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is at times insufficient.

10. Equality of opportunity is achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have equal access to education, public office, and employment. There is a comprehensive and effective legal and institutional framework for the protection against discrimination.

4.2.2.4 Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7) (cai_cai1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_cai1

Original tag: cai_cai1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4121, Percent: 32.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3628, Percent: 11.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 493 Percent: 11.96

Description:

The scale quantifies grounds on which a country might grant legal access to abortion: saving a woman's life, preserving a woman's physical health, preserving a woman's mental health, in case of rape or incest, in case of fetal impairment, for social or economic reasons, and on request. 0 represents a country with a complete ban on abortions. 7 represents a country that allows abortions on request.

4.2.2.5 Comparative Abortion Index 2 (0 to 1) (cai_cai2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_cai2

Original tag: cai_cai2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4121, Percent: 32.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3628, Percent: 11.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 493 Percent: 11.96

Description:

Using the 7 grounds for legal abortion, the weight of each grounds (Wi) will be determined based on the percentage (Pi) of countries that allow it. In the weighted index, countries are given a score on a scale of 0-1, where 0 represents countries in which there are no conditions for legal abortion, and 1 represents a country that accepts all criteria for abortion, including on request. The need for a weighted scale is as follows: It would be imprecise, for instance, to suggest that the criterion of saving a woman's life is equivalent to (and thus carries the same weight as) allowing abortion on demand. The more permissive the criterion, the less likely that it is universally accepted. Thus, the scale accounts for the different degrees of acceptance that each criterion represents.

4.2.2.6 Foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_foetal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_foetal

Original tag: cai_foetal

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4121, Percent: 32.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3628, Percent: 11.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 493 Percent: 11.96

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not foetal impairment is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

4.2.2.7 Threat to mother's life is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_life)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_life

Original tag: cai_life

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4121, Percent: 32.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3628, Percent: 11.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 493 Percent: 11.96

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's life is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

4.2.2.8 Threat to mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_mental)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_mental

Original tag: cai_mental

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4121, Percent: 32.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3628, Percent: 11.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 493 Percent: 11.96

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

4.2.2.9 Threat to mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_physical)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_physical

Original tag: cai_physical

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4121, Percent: 32.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3628, Percent: 11.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 493 Percent: 11.96

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

4.2.2.10 Pregnancy as result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_rape)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_rape

Original tag: cai_rape

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4121, Percent: 32.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3628, Percent: 11.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 493 Percent: 11.96

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not pregnancy as a result of rape or incest is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

4.2.2.11 Abortion is available on request (cai_request)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_request

Original tag: cai_request

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4121, Percent: 32.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3628, Percent: 11.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 493 Percent: 11.96

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether abortion is available on request. In other words, if there is complete legal access to abortion. 1 implies that there is complete access to abortion. 0 implies that there are limitations, and abortion services are not legally available upon request.

4.2.2.12 Social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_social)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_social

Original tag: cai_social

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4121, Percent: 32.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3628, Percent: 11.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 493 Percent: 11.96

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not social or economic reasons are accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that they are accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and they are not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

4.2.2.13 Women's Economic Rights (ciri_wecon)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_wecon
Original tag: ciri_wecon
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6905, Percent: 54.31
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6248, Percent: 20.6
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 657 Percent: 9.51
Description:

Women's economic rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include:

- Equal pay for equal work

- The right to free choice of gainful employment or profession without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent

- Equality in hiring and promotion practices

- Job security (maternity leave, unemployment benefits, no arbitrary firing or layoffs, etc.)

- Non-discrimination by employers

- The right to be free from sexual harassment in the workplace

- The right to work at night

- The right to work in occupations classified as dangerous, including the military and police force.

In measuring women's economic rights the authors are primarily interested in two things: 1) the extensiveness of laws pertaining to women's economic rights; 2) government practices towards women or how effectively the government enforces the laws.

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the economic equality of women:

(0) There are no economic rights for women under law and systematic discrimination based on sex

may be built into the law. The government tolerates a high level of discrimination against women.

(1) There are some economic rights for women under law; however, in practice, the government

does not enforce the laws effectively or enforcement of laws is weak. The government tolerates a

moderate level of discrimination against women.

(2) There are some economic rights for women under law. In practice, the government does enforce

these laws effectively. However, the government still tolerates a low level of discrimination against

women.

(3) All or nearly all of women's economic rights are guaranteed by law. In practice, the government

fully and vigorously enforces these laws. The government tolerates no or almost no discrimination

against women.

4.2.2.14 Women's Political Rights (ciri_wopol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_wopol
Original tag: ciri_wopol
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)
Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6953, Percent: 54.69

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6298, Percent: 20.76

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 655 Percent: 9.42

Description:

Women's political rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include:

- The right to vote

- The right to run for political office

- The right to hold elected and appointed government positions

- The right to join political parties

- The right to petition government officials.

A score of 0 indicates that women's political rights were not guaranteed by law during a given year. A score of 1 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but severely prohibited in practice. A score of 2 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but were still moderately prohibited in practice. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in both law and practice.

4.2.2.15 Mean age of woman at childbirth (eu_demmawc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demmawc

Original tag: eu_demmawc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 458, Percent: 3.6

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 445, Percent: 1.47

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 13 Percent: 2.84

Description:

Mean age of woman at childbirth

4.2.2.16 Severe material deprivation rate (Female) (eu_povmatdeprf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_povmatdeprf

Original tag: eu_povmatdeprf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 552, Percent: 4.34

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 552, Percent: 1.82

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

Severe material deprivation rate (Female)

4.2.2.17 Women ambassadors received to main postings (gendip_mfr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_mfr

Original tag: gendip_mfr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Niklasson & Towns (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1947, Percent: 15.31

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1729, Percent: 5.7

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 218 Percent: 11.2

Description:

The number of female diplomats received to main postings.

4.2.2.18 Women ambassadors received to main postings as share of main postings received (gendip_mfrp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_mfrp

Original tag: gendip_mfrp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Niklasson & Towns (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1947, Percent: 15.31

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1729, Percent: 5.7

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 218 Percent: 11.2

Description:

Women diplomats received to main postings as a share of all the main postings received.

4.2.2.19 Women ambassadors sent to main postings (gendip_mfs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_mfs

Original tag: gendip_mfs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Niklasson & Towns (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1965, Percent: 15.46

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1732, Percent: 5.71

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 233 Percent: 11.86

Description:

The number of female diplomats sent to main postings.

4.2.2.20 Women ambassadors sent to main postings as share of main postings sent (gendip_mfsp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gendip_mfsp

Original tag: gendip_mfsp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Niklasson & Towns (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1965, Percent: 15.46

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1732, Percent: 5.71

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 233 Percent: 11.86

Description:

Women diplomats sent to main postings as a share of all the main postings sent.

4.2.2.21 Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex (gggi_eas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_eas

Original tag: gggi_eas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2515, Percent: 19.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2458, Percent: 8.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57 Percent: 2.27

Description:

Educational Attainment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex captures the gap between women's and men's current access to education through ratios of women to men in primary-, secondary- and tertiary-level education. A longer-term view of the country's ability to educate women and men in equal numbers is captured through the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate.

4.2.2.22 Overall Global Gender Gap Index (gggi_ggi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_ggi

Original tag: gggi_ggi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2515, Percent: 19.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2458, Percent: 8.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57 Percent: 2.27

Description:

The Global Gender Gap Index (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap) examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment.

4.2.2.23 Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex (gggi_hss)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_hss

Original tag: gggi_hss

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2515, Percent: 19.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2458, Percent: 8.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57 Percent: 2.27

Description:

Health and Survival (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex provides an overview of the differences between women's and men's health through the use of two indicators. The first is the sex ratio at birth, which aims specifically to capture the phenomenon of "missing women", prevalent in many countries with a strong son preference. Second, we use the gap between women's and men's healthy life expectancy. This measure provides an estimate of the

number of years that women and men can expect to live in good health by taking into account the years lost to violence, disease, malnutrition and other relevant factors.

4.2.2.24 Global Gender Gap Political Empowerment Subindex (gggi_pes)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_pes

Original tag: gggi_pes

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2515, Percent: 19.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2458, Percent: 8.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57 Percent: 2.27

Description:

Political Empowerment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex measures the gap between men and women at the highest level of political decision-making through the ratio of women to men in ministerial positions and the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions. In addition, we've included the ratio of women to men in terms of years in executive office (prime minister or president) for the last 50 years. A clear drawback in this category is the absence of any indicators capturing differences between the participation of women and men at local levels of government. Should such data become available at a globally comparative level in future years, it will be considered for inclusion in the Index.

4.2.2.25 Global Gender Gap Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex (gggi_pos)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_pos

Original tag: gggi_pos

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2515, Percent: 19.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2458, Percent: 8.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57 Percent: 2.27

Description:

Economic Participation and Opportunity (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex contains three concepts: the participation gap, the remuneration gap and the advancement gap. The participation gap is captured using the difference between women and men in labour force participation rates. The remuneration gap is captured through a hard data indicator (ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income) and a qualitative indicator gathered through the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey (wage equality for similar work). Finally, the gap between the advancement of women and men is captured through two hard data statistics (the ratio of women to men among legislators, senior officials and managers, and the ratio of women to men among technical and professional workers).

4.2.2.26 Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_sw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipu_l_sw

Original tag: ipu_l_sw

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5397, Percent: 42.45

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4755, Percent: 15.68

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 642 Percent: 11.9

Description:
Share of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

4.2.2.27 Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses) (ipu_l_w)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipu_l_w
Original tag: ipu_l_w
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5397, Percent: 42.45
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4755, Percent: 15.68
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 642 Percent: 11.9
Description:
Number of Women (Lower and Single Houses).

4.2.2.28 Share of Women (Upper House) (ipu_u_sw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipu_u_sw
Original tag: ipu_u_sw
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2097, Percent: 16.49
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1934, Percent: 6.38
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 163 Percent: 7.77
Description:
Share of Women (Upper House).

4.2.2.29 Number of Women (Upper House) (ipu_u_w)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ipu_u_w
Original tag: ipu_u_w
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Inter-Parliamentary Union (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2097, Percent: 16.49
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1934, Percent: 6.38
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 163 Percent: 7.77
Description:
Number of Women (Upper House).

4.2.2.30 Adopted Gender Quota (qar_adqu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_adqu
Original tag: qar_adqu
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9830, Percent: 77.32
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8887, Percent: 29.3
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 943 Percent: 9.59
Description:

Dummy variable on whether the country has adopted a gender quota as part of its constitution or secondary law. Coded '1' beginning in the year a quota is introduced in the constitution or secondary law and in all subsequent years unless the quota is overturned or withdrawn. Coded for all years.

4.2.2.31 Effective Gender Quota (qar_efqu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_efqu

Original tag: qar_efqu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9830, Percent: 77.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8887, Percent: 29.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 943 Percent: 9.59

Description:

Dummy variable for effective gender quota is coded 1 if a county has a quota that reaches a 10 percent de facto threshold for either candidate or reserved seat quotas. Further, candidate quotas are only coded as effective if they have strong sanctions for noncompliance and/or have strong placement mandates. Reserved seats are only coded as effective if they have a legal mechanism specified to fill the reserved seats. This variable indicates a minimally functioning quota that can be included in a wide range of models to control for an important structural feature of political competition. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.

4.2.2.32 Implemented Gender Quota (qar_imqu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_imqu

Original tag: qar_imqu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9830, Percent: 77.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8887, Percent: 29.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 943 Percent: 9.59

Description:

Dummy variable on whether a country has implemented a gender quota in an election. Coded '1' beginning in the year a quota has been implemented in an election -- whether or not the law was followed -- and in all subsequent years unless the quota is overturned or withdrawn. Coded for all years.

4.2.2.33 Placement Mandates for Gender Quota (qar_plac)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_plac

Original tag: qar_plac

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1033, Percent: 8.12

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1003, Percent: 3.31

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 30 Percent: 2.9

Description:

Dummy variable on whether a candidate quota includes placement mandates. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.

4.2.2.34 Sanctions for Noncomplaince to Gender Quota (qar_san)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_san

Original tag: qar_san

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1033, Percent: 8.12

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1003, Percent: 3.31

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 30 Percent: 2.9

Description:

Dummy variable on whether a candidate quota includes a sanction for noncompliance. Coded only for country-years where a quota was

present.

4.2.2.35 De facto Threshold of Gender Quota (qar_thr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_thr

Original tag: qar_thr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1033, Percent: 8.12

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1003, Percent: 3.31

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 30 Percent: 2.9

Description:

The product of the percent of legislative seats to which the quota applies and the legislative threshold stipulated by the quota creates the de facto threshold. Valued between 0-100, as the percent of seats.

4.2.2.36 Type of Gender Quota (qar_typ)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_typ

Original tag: qar_typ

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1033, Percent: 8.12

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1003, Percent: 3.31

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 30 Percent: 2.9

Description:

Type of gender quota. 'seats' denotes a national quota that reserves a certain percentage of seats in the legislature for women. 'candidate' denotes a national gender quota that requires all parties to field a certain percentage of female candidates or nominees. 'both' denotes hybrid quotas that use a mix of both types.

Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.

4.2.2.37 Employers, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empf

Original tag: wdi_empf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5772, Percent: 45.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5453, Percent: 17.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 319 Percent: 5.53

Description:

Employers refers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners, hold the type of jobs defined as a 'self-employment jobs' i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced, and, in this capacity, have engaged, on a continuous basis, one or more persons to work for them as employee(s). Modeled ILO estimate.

4.2.2.38 Fertility rate, total (births per woman) (wdi_fertility)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_fertility

Original tag: wdi_fertility

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10553, Percent: 83

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9367, Percent: 30.88

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1186 Percent: 11.24

Description:

Total fertility rate represents the number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years and bear children in accordance with age-specific fertility rates of the specified year.

4.2.2.39 Lifetime risk of maternal death (percent) (wdi_lrmd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lrmd

Original tag: wdi_lrmd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7162, Percent: 56.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6324, Percent: 20.85

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 838 Percent: 11.7

Description:

Life time risk of maternal death is the probability that a 15-year-old female will die eventually from a maternal cause assuming that current levels of fertility and mortality (including maternal mortality) do not change in the future, taking into account competing causes of death.

4.2.2.40 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percent) (wdi_wip)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_wip

Original tag: wdi_wip

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5047, Percent: 39.7

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4452, Percent: 14.68

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 595 Percent: 11.79

Description:

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

4.2.2.41 Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100) (wdi_wombuslawi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_wombuslawi

Original tag: wdi_wombuslawi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9000, Percent: 70.79

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8164, Percent: 26.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 836 Percent: 9.29

Description:

Women Business and the Law Index Score (1-100) measures how laws and regulations affect women's economic opportunity. Overall scores are calculated by taking the average score of each of the eight areas (Going Places, Starting a Job, Getting Paid, Getting Married, Having Children, Running a Business, Managing Assets and Getting a Pension), with 100 representing the highest possible score.

4.2.2.42 Number of women in cabinet ministers (wgov_minfem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_minfem

Original tag: wgov_minfem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9000, Percent: 70.79

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8557, Percent: 28.21

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 443 Percent: 4.92

Description:

The number of women in cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min).

4.2.2.43 Number of women in government positions (wgov_totfem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_totfem

Original tag: wgov_totfem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9000, Percent: 70.79

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8557, Percent: 28.21

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 443 Percent: 4.92

Description:

The number of women in government positions, who were counted for wgov_tot.

4.2.2.44 Men make better political leaders than women do (wvs_menpol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_menpol

Original tag: wvs_menpol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 297, Percent: 2.34

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 291, Percent: 0.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6 Percent: 2.02

Description:

For each of the following statements I read out, can you tell me how much you agree with each.

'Men make better political leaders than women do.'

Do you agree strongly, agree, disagree, or disagree strongly?

1. Strongly disagree
2. Disagree
3. Agree
4. Strongly agree

4.2.2.45 Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using mean) (wwbi_fmwrprmean)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fmwrprmean

Original tag: wwbi_fmwrprmean

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 842, Percent: 6.62

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 840, Percent: 2.77

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.24

Description:

Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using mean)

4.2.2.46 Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using median) (wwbi_fmwrprmedian)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fmwrprmedian

Original tag: wwbi_fmwrprmedian

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 836, Percent: 6.58
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 834, Percent: 2.75
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.24
Description:
Female to male wage ratio in the private sector (using median)

4.2.2.47 Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using mean) (wwbi_fmwrpumean)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fmwrpumean
Original tag: wwbi_fmwrpumean
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 844, Percent: 6.64
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 842, Percent: 2.78
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.24
Description:
Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using mean)

4.2.2.48 Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using median) (wwbi_fmwrpumedian)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fmwrpumedian
Original tag: wwbi_fmwrpumedian
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 845, Percent: 6.65
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 843, Percent: 2.78
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.24
Description:
Female to male wage ratio in the public sector (using median)

4.2.2.49 Females as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_fsprpemp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fsprpemp
Original tag: wwbi_fsprpemp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 971, Percent: 7.64
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 969, Percent: 3.19
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.21
Description:
Females as a share of private paid employees

4.2.2.50 Females, as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_fspuemp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_fspuemp
Original tag: wwbi_fspuemp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021)

Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 976, Percent: 7.68
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 974, Percent: 3.21
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.2
Description:
Females, as a share of public paid employees

4.2.2.51 Women's Social Rights Laws (ciri_wosoc_l)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_wosoc_l
Original tag: ciri_wosoc_l
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3400, Percent: 26.74
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2980, Percent: 9.82
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 420 Percent: 12.35
Description:
Women's social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include the following criteria:

- The right to equal inheritance

- The right to enter into marriage on a basis of equality with men

- The right to travel abroad

- The right to obtain a passport

- The right to confer citizenship to children or a spouse

- The right to initiate a divorce

- The right to own, acquire, manage, and retain property brought into marriage

- The right to participate in social, cultural, and community activities

- The right to an education

- The freedom to choose a residence/domicile

- Freedom from female genital mutilation (FGM) of children/adults without their consent

- Freedom from forced sterilization

- Freedom from child marriage (where the laws differ between boys and girls)

- Right to raise and make decisions regarding children with equal authority to men or

husbands

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the country's legal recognition of women's social rights:

(0) There are no social rights for women under law and systematic discrimination based on sex may

be built into the law and/or if 5 or more of the above criteria are not adequately met.

(1) There are some social rights for women by law.

(2) Nearly all social rights for women are guaranteed by law

(3) All women's social rights are guaranteed by law and/or all of the above criteria are met or are not

mentioned

4.2.2.52 Women's Social Rights Practices (ciri_wosoc_p)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_wosoc_p
Original tag: ciri_wosoc_p
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3397, Percent: 26.72
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2977, Percent: 9.82
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 420 Percent: 12.36
Description:
Women's social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include the following criteria:

- The right to equal inheritance

- The right to enter into marriage on a basis of equality with men

- The right to travel abroad

- The right to obtain a passport

- The right to confer citizenship to children or a spouse

- The right to initiate a divorce

- The right to own, acquire, manage, and retain property brought into marriage

- The right to participate in social, cultural, and community activities

- The right to an education

- The freedom to choose a residence/domicile

- Freedom from female genital mutilation (FGM) of children/adults without their consent

- Freedom from forced sterilization

- Freedom from child marriage (where the laws differ between boys and girls)

- Right to raise and make decisions regarding children with equal authority to men or husbands

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the country's recognition of women's social rights in practice:

(0) The government tolerates a high level of discrimination against women.

(1) In practice, the government does not enforce laws effectively or enforcement of laws is weak.

The government tolerates a moderate level of discrimination against women.

(2) In practice, the government does enforce these laws effectively; however, the government still

tolerates a low level of discrimination against women.

(3) In practice, the government fully and vigorously enforces these laws. The government tolerates

none or almost no discrimination against women.

4.2.3 Judicial

This category includes judicial indicators, generally covering legal rights granted by a state to its citizens and their compliance, as well as measures of crimes and the overall state of the judicial system.

4.2.3.1 Freedom of Domestic Movement (ciri_dommov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_dommov

Original tag: ciri_dommov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7498, Percent: 58.97

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6571, Percent: 21.66

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 927 Percent: 12.36

Description:

The freedom to travel within one's country is a right. There are governments that do not allow citizens to travel within their own country of birth or that restrict the movement of certain groups for reasons based on political views or activities, religious beliefs, ethnicity, marital status, and gender. For example, some countries strictly curtail the freedom of movement of oppositional political leaders, ethnic minorities, religious leaders, human rights activists or monitors, and journalists. This may take many forms, including government-imposed internal exile and/or intentional bureaucratic/administrative delays to freedom of movement after a prison term has ended. Some countries strictly monitor all or nearly all citizens' internal movements, and citizens are required to notify local officials of their whereabouts or must get their permission to move. In some countries, citizens must carry national identity cards, travel or work permits, or internal passports for any movement outside their immediate village, neighborhood, or province. Some countries use issuance of these cards to restrict movement within the country. Some governments use forced internal resettlement to relocate large numbers of citizens without their consent. Some governments also impose curfew laws and military checkpoints on domestic travel during times of military or civil conflict.

Scoring Scheme:

Domestic travel is:

(0) Severely Restricted

(1) Somewhat Restricted

(2) Unrestricted

4.2.3.2 Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female) (wdi_homicidesf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_homicidesf

Original tag: wdi_homicidesf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2435, Percent: 19.15

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2285, Percent: 7.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 150 Percent: 6.16

Description:

Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female). Intentional homicides, female are estimates of unlawful female homicides purposely inflicted as a result of domestic disputes, interpersonal violence, violent conflicts over land resources, intergang violence over turf or control, and predatory violence and killing by armed groups. Intentional homicide does not include all intentional killing; the difference is usually in the organization of the killing. Individuals or small groups usually commit homicide, whereas killing in armed conflict is usually committed by fairly cohesive groups of up to several hundred members and is thus usually excluded.

4.2.4 Migration

This category includes indicators related to migratory phenomena such as immigration rates, level of education, brain drain, and refugee population.

4.2.4.1 Freedom of Foreign Movement and Travel (ciri_formov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_formov

Original tag: ciri_formov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7501, Percent: 59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6574, Percent: 21.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 927 Percent: 12.36

Description:

The freedom to leave and return to one's country is a right. There are countries that do not allow citizens to leave at all. Methods used by governments to restrict freedom of movement include: withholding and/or delaying the issuing of passports, "exit control" lists to prevent emigration, the requirement of an exit visa or special permits to leave the country, revocation of citizenship, and obstacles to the extension of passport's validity. In addition, there are countries where even if one is allowed to leave, the duration of one's stay abroad is restricted, and citizens can lose their property and other assets if they leave for a very long time. Some citizens have to get permission to leave. Others, when they leave, are not allowed to return or the government makes return very difficult. Also, some governments place restrictions on certain groups of people such as opposition political leaders, ethnic minorities, religious leaders, women, human rights activists or monitors, and journalists. Rights to emigration and repatriation without prejudice are also included in freedom of foreign movement and travel.

Scoring Scheme:

Foreign movement and travel is:

(0) Severely Restricted

(1) Somewhat Restricted

(2) Unrestricted

4.2.4.2 Number of immigrants aged less than 18, Female (eu_imm118f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm118f
Original tag: eu_imm118f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 526, Percent: 4.14
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 510, Percent: 1.68
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 3.04
Description:
Number of immigrants aged less than 18, female

4.2.4.3 Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, Female (eu_imm1824f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm1824f
Original tag: eu_imm1824f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 526, Percent: 4.14
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 510, Percent: 1.68
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 3.04
Description:
Number of immigrants aged 18 to 24, female

4.2.4.4 Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, Female (eu_imm2534f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm2534f
Original tag: eu_imm2534f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 526, Percent: 4.14
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 510, Percent: 1.68
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 3.04
Description:
Number of immigrants aged 25 to 34, female

4.2.4.5 Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, Female (eu_imm3564f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm3564f
Original tag: eu_imm3564f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 526, Percent: 4.14
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 510, Percent: 1.68
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 3.04
Description:
Number of immigrants aged 35 to 64, female

4.2.4.6 Number of immigrants aged more than 65, Female (eu_imm65f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_imm65f
Original tag: eu_imm65f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 526, Percent: 4.14
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 510, Percent: 1.68
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 3.04
Description:
Number of immigrants aged more than 65, female

4.2.5 Civil Society, Population and Culture

This category includes variables that relate to social capital, personal beliefs, size and distribution of the population as well as ethnic and linguistic fractionalization.

4.2.5.1 Population at 1st January, Female (eu_demd2janf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demd2janf
Original tag: eu_demd2janf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2125, Percent: 16.71
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2017, Percent: 6.65
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 108 Percent: 5.08
Description:
Population at 1st January, female

4.2.5.2 Deaths - Female (eu_demdeathdf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demdeathdf
Original tag: eu_demdeathdf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1981, Percent: 15.58
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1904, Percent: 6.28
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 77 Percent: 3.89

Description:
Deaths - females

4.2.5.3 Live births - Female (eu_demlbirthlf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demlbirthlf
Original tag: eu_demlbirthlf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1585, Percent: 12.47
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1507, Percent: 4.97
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 78 Percent: 4.92
Description:
Live births - females

4.2.5.4 Women political empowerment index (vdem_gender)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_gender
Original tag: vdem_gender
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10747, Percent: 84.53
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10389, Percent: 34.25
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 358 Percent: 3.33
Description:
Women political empowerment index

Question: How politically empowered are women?

Clarifications: Women's political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for

women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, women's open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions.

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index, women's civil society participation index, and women's political participation index.

4.2.5.5 Births attended by skilled health staff (percent of total) (wdi_birthskill)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_birthskill
Original tag: wdi_birthskill
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2873, Percent: 22.6

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2610, Percent: 8.61

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 263 Percent: 9.15

Description:

Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

4.2.5.6 Life expectancy at birth, female (years) (wdi_lifexpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lifexpf

Original tag: wdi_lifexpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10551, Percent: 82.99

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9365, Percent: 30.88

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1186 Percent: 11.24

Description:

Life expectancy at birth for females indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

4.2.5.7 Mortality rate, adult, female (per 1,000 female adults) (wdi_mortf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortf

Original tag: wdi_mortf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10506, Percent: 82.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9320, Percent: 30.73

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1186 Percent: 11.29

Description:

Adult mortality rate is the probability of dying between the ages of 15 and 60 -- that is, the probability of a 15-year-old dying before reaching age 60, if subject to age-specific mortality rates of the specified year between those ages.

4.2.5.8 Mortality rate, infant, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortinff)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortinff

Original tag: wdi_mortinff

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10147, Percent: 79.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9117, Percent: 30.06

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1030 Percent: 10.15

Description:

Infant mortality rate, female is the number of female infants dying before reaching one year of age, per 1,000 female live births in a given year.

4.2.5.9 Mortality rate, under-5, female (per 1,000 live births) (wdi_mortu5f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mortu5f

Original tag: wdi_mortu5f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10147, Percent: 79.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9117, Percent: 30.06

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1030 Percent: 10.15

Description:

Under-five mortality rate, female is the probability per 1,000 that a newborn female baby will die before reaching age five, if subject to female age-specific mortality rates of the specified year.

4.2.5.10 Population, female (percent of total population) (wdi_popf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_popf

Original tag: wdi_popf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10747, Percent: 84.53

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9537, Percent: 31.44

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1210 Percent: 11.26

Description:

Female population is the percentage of the population that is female. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship.

4.2.5.11 Women who were first married by age 15 (percent of women ages 20-24) (wdi_wofm15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_wofm15

Original tag: wdi_wofm15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 408, Percent: 3.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 393, Percent: 1.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 3.68

Description:

Women who were first married by age 15 (percent of women ages 20-24). Women who were first married by age 15 refers to the percentage of women ages 20-24 who were first married by age 15.

4.2.6 Health

This category includes indicators describing the health of a population in a given country. These include reports about self-perceived health (state of health), policies and provided infrastructure concerning health (expenditure, number of hospitals), the prevalence of diseases (HIV, tuberculosis), and indicators such as birth rate, death rate and life expectancy.

4.2.6.1 Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, Female (eu_demmlifexpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demmlifexpf

Original tag: eu_demmlifexpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1591, Percent: 12.51

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1559, Percent: 5.14

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 32 Percent: 2.01

Description:

Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, female

4.2.6.2 Smoking prevalence, females (percent of adults) (wdi_smokf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_smokf

Original tag: wdi_smokf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1301, Percent: 10.23

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1211, Percent: 3.99

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 90 Percent: 6.92

Description:

Prevalence of smoking, female is the percentage of women ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

4.2.7 Labour Market

This category includes variables about employment, unemployment and union density rate, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

4.2.7.1 Researchers in all sectors as percentage of total employment - full-time (Female) (eu_resallf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resallf

Original tag: eu_resallf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 553, Percent: 4.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 553, Percent: 1.82

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

Researchers in all sectors as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (female)

4.2.7.2 Researchers in Business Sector as percentage of total employment - full-time (Female) (eu_resbusf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resbusf

Original tag: eu_resbusf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 564, Percent: 4.44

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 564, Percent: 1.86

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

Researchers in Business Sector as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (female)

4.2.7.3 Researchers in Higher Education as percentage of total employment - full-time (Female) (eu_reseduf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_reseduf

Original tag: eu_reseduf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 615, Percent: 4.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 615, Percent: 2.03

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

Researchers in Higher Education as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (female)

4.2.7.4 Researchers in Government as percentage of total employment - full-time (Female) (eu_resgovf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resgovf

Original tag: eu_resgovf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 624, Percent: 4.91

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 624, Percent: 2.06

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

Researchers in Government as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (female)

4.2.7.5 Researchers in Non-profits as percentage of total employment - full-time (Female) (eu_resnonpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_resnonpf

Original tag: eu_resnonpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 408, Percent: 3.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 408, Percent: 1.35

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

Researchers in Non-profits as percentage of total employment - full-time equivalent (female)

4.2.7.6 Long-term unemployment 25+ years, Female (percent of unemployment) (eu_unemppcunef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_unemppcunef

Original tag: eu_unemppcunef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 7.17

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

Long-term unemployment 25+ years, female (percent of unemployment)

4.2.7.7 Employment in agriculture, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empagrf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empagrf

Original tag: wdi_empagrf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5772, Percent: 45.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5453, Percent: 17.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 319 Percent: 5.53

Description:

Female employment in agriculture as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The agriculture sector consists of activities in agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing, in accordance with division 1 (ISIC 2) or categories A-B (ISIC 3) or category A (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

4.2.7.8 Children in employment, female (percent of female children ages 7-14) (wdi_empchf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empchf

Original tag: wdi_empchf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 277, Percent: 2.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 269, Percent: 0.89

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8 Percent: 2.89

Description:

Children in employment refer to children involved in economic activity for at least one hour in the reference week of the survey. Female.

4.2.7.9 Employment in industry, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empindf

Original tag: wdi_empindf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5772, Percent: 45.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5453, Percent: 17.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 319 Percent: 5.53

Description:

Female employment in industry as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

4.2.7.10 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empprfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprfilo

Original tag: wdi_empprfilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5946, Percent: 46.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5617, Percent: 18.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 329 Percent: 5.53

Description:

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

4.2.7.11 Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_empprfne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empprfne

Original tag: wdi_empprfne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3712, Percent: 29.2

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3549, Percent: 11.7

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 163 Percent: 4.39

Description:

Employment to population ratio, 15+, female (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15 and older are generally considered the working-age population.

4.2.7.12 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (modeled ILO) (wdi_emppryfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_emppryfilo

Original tag: wdi_emppryfilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5946, Percent: 46.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5617, Percent: 18.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 329 Percent: 5.53

Description:

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (percent) (ILO estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

4.2.7.13 Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female percent (national est.) (wdi_emppryfne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_emppryfne

Original tag: wdi_emppryfne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2883, Percent: 22.68

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2793, Percent: 9.21

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 90 Percent: 3.12

Description:

Employment to population ratio, ages 15-24, female (percent) (National estimation). Employment to population ratio is the proportion of a country's population that is employed. Ages 15-24 are generally considered the youth population.

4.2.7.14 Employment in services, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empserf

Original tag: wdi_empserf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5772, Percent: 45.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5453, Percent: 17.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 319 Percent: 5.53

Description:

Female employment in services (percent of female employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

4.2.7.15 Labor force with advanced education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduaf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpeduaf

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduaf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2317, Percent: 18.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2258, Percent: 7.44

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 2.55

Description:

The percentage of the working age female population with an advanced level of education

who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

4.2.7.16 Labor force with basic education percent of female working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpedubf

Original tag: wdi_lfpedubf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2332, Percent: 18.34

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2272, Percent: 7.49

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 60 Percent: 2.57

Description:

The percentage of the working age female population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

4.2.7.17 Labor force with intermediate education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduif)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpeduif

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduif

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2326, Percent: 18.29

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2267, Percent: 7.47

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 2.54

Description:

The percentage of the working age female population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

4.2.7.18 Labor force, female (percent of total labor force) (wdi_lfpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpf

Original tag: wdi_lfpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6096, Percent: 47.95

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5757, Percent: 18.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 339 Percent: 5.56

Description:

Female labor force as a percentage of the total show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

4.2.7.19 Labor force participation rate (percent female ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpfilo15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpfilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpfilo15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6096, Percent: 47.95

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5757, Percent: 18.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 339 Percent: 5.56

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.2.7.20 Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpfne15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpfne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpfne15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4328, Percent: 34.04

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4105, Percent: 13.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 223 Percent: 5.15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.2.7.21 Labor force participation rate, female (percent of female pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfprf

Original tag: wdi_lfprf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6096, Percent: 47.95

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5757, Percent: 18.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 339 Percent: 5.56

Description:

Labor force participation rate, female (percent of female population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.2.7.22 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpyfilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpyfilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6096, Percent: 47.95

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5757, Percent: 18.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 339 Percent: 5.56

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.2.7.23 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyfne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpyfne

Original tag: wdi_lfpyfne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3855, Percent: 30.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3700, Percent: 12.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 155 Percent: 4.02

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.2.7.24 Part time employment, female (percent of total female employment) (wdi_ptef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ptef

Original tag: wdi_ptef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2249, Percent: 17.69

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2204, Percent: 7.27

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 45 Percent: 2

Description:

Part time employment, female (percent of total female employment). Part time employment refers to regular employment in which working time is substantially less than normal. Definitions of part time employment differ by country.

4.2.7.25 Self-employed, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_sempf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_sempf

Original tag: wdi_sempf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5772, Percent: 45.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5453, Percent: 17.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 319 Percent: 5.53

Description:

Self-employed female workers are those workers who, working on their own account or with one or a few partners or in cooperative, hold the type of jobs defined as a 'self-employment jobs'. i.e. jobs where the remuneration is directly dependent upon the profits derived from the goods and services produced. Self-employed workers include four sub-categories of employers, own-account workers, members of producers' cooperatives, and contributing family workers. Modeled ILO estimate.

4.2.7.26 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduaf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempeduaf

Original tag: wdi_unempeduaf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2402, Percent: 18.89

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2349, Percent: 7.74

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 53 Percent: 2.21

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

4.2.7.27 Unemployment with basic education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempedubf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempedubf

Original tag: wdi_unempedubf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2460, Percent: 19.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2401, Percent: 7.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 2.4

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

4.2.7.28 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduif)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempeduif

Original tag: wdi_unempeduif

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2419, Percent: 19.03

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2366, Percent: 7.8

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 53 Percent: 2.19

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

4.2.7.29 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (modeled ILO) (wdi_unempfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempfilo

Original tag: wdi_unempfilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5946, Percent: 46.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5617, Percent: 18.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 329 Percent: 5.53

Description:

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Female.

4.2.7.30 Unemployment, female (percent of female labor force) (national est.) (wdi_unempfne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempfne

Original tag: wdi_unempfne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4211, Percent: 33.12

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4010, Percent: 13.22

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 201 Percent: 4.77

Description:

Unemployment refers to the share of the labor force that is without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country. Female.

4.2.7.31 Unemployment, youth female (percent of female labor force 15-24)(modeled ILO) (wdi_unempyfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempyfilo

Original tag: wdi_unempyfilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5946, Percent: 46.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5617, Percent: 18.52

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 329 Percent: 5.53

Description:

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment.

4.2.7.32 Unemployment, youth female (percent of female labor force 15-24)(nation est.) (wdi_unempyfne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempyfne

Original tag: wdi_unempyfne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3132, Percent: 24.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3024, Percent: 9.97

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 108 Percent: 3.45

Description:

Youth unemployment refers to the share of the labor force ages 15-24 without work but available for and seeking employment. Definitions of labor force and unemployment differ by country.

4.2.7.33 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psemptotf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psemptotf

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1010, Percent: 7.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1008, Percent: 3.32

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.2

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Female)

4.2.7.34 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psemptotm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psemptotm

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1007, Percent: 7.92

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1006, Percent: 3.32

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 0.1

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Male)

4.2.7.35 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psepempf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psepempf

Original tag: wwbi_psepempf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 993, Percent: 7.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 991, Percent: 3.27

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.2

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Female)

4.2.7.36 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psepempm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psepempm

Original tag: wwbi_psepempm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 994, Percent: 7.82

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 992, Percent: 3.27

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.2

Description:
Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Male)

4.2.8 Bureaucratic Structure

NA

4.2.8.1 Multidimensional Index of Bureaucratic Underrepresentation (mibu_ibu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mibu_ibu

Original tag: mibu_ibu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Cingonali (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 150, Percent: 1.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 150, Percent: 0.49

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:
The Multidimensional Index of Bureaucratic Under-representation aims to give a snapshot of the incidence and depth of the underrepresentation in the bureaucratic aparatus of each country in five different dimensions: female/male, ethnic minorities, Non-nationals, Young people and people with disabilities.

It uses ESS microdata on the occupation of individuals, registering whether they work in the public sector (either in the central / local government or in decentralized public services such as health or education). After adjusting for the analytical weights indicated by ESS administrators this allows for the possibility to approximate comparisons between the demographic characteristics of public sector officials versus the broader country population.

4.2.9 Education

This category includes a variety of indicators related to education, such as key characteristics of the educational system (public expenditure, gross enrollment, number of teachers), the students (age, gender, educational level), and educational outcomes (mean scores, literacy rates, numbers of researchers and scientists).

4.2.9.1 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (percent) (une_girlglsf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlglsf
Original tag: une_girlglsf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: UNESCO (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3537, Percent: 27.82
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3182, Percent: 10.49
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 355 Percent: 10.04
Description:
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (percent).

4.2.9.2 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (une_girlgpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlgpf
Original tag: une_girlgpf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: UNESCO (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4212, Percent: 33.13
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3772, Percent: 12.44
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 440 Percent: 10.45
Description:
Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (percent).

4.2.9.3 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent) (opri_reprlsef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_reprlsef
Original tag: une_reprlsef
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2555, Percent: 20.1
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2304, Percent: 7.6
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 251 Percent: 9.82
Description:
Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent).

4.2.9.4 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent) (opri_reprpef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_reprpef
Original tag: une_reprpef
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: **?**
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4469, Percent: 35.15
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4108, Percent: 13.54
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 361 Percent: 8.08
Description:
Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent).

4.2.9.5 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surg4pef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surg4pef

Original tag: une_surg4pef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3611, Percent: 28.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3380, Percent: 11.14

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 231 Percent: 6.4

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent).

4.2.9.6 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surg5pef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surg5pef

Original tag: une_surg5pef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3017, Percent: 23.73

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2816, Percent: 9.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 201 Percent: 6.66

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent).

4.2.9.7 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surlgpef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surlgpef

Original tag: une_surlgpef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3327, Percent: 26.17

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3169, Percent: 10.45

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 158 Percent: 4.75

Description:

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent).

4.2.9.8 Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number) (opri_tilsef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tilsef

Original tag: une_tilsef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2381, Percent: 18.73

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2171, Percent: 7.16

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 210 Percent: 8.82

Description:

Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number).

4.2.9.9 Teachers in primary education, female (number) (opri_tipef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tipef

Original tag: une_tipef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5626, Percent: 44.25

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5023, Percent: 16.56

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 603 Percent: 10.72

Description:

Teachers in primary education, female (number).

4.2.9.10 Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number) (opri_tiprepef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tiprepef

Original tag: une_tiprepef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4265, Percent: 33.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3818, Percent: 12.59

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 447 Percent: 10.48

Description:

Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number).

4.2.9.11 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number) (opri_tipsntf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tipsntf

Original tag: une_tipsntf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 976, Percent: 7.68

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 851, Percent: 2.81

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 125 Percent: 12.81

Description:

Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number).

4.2.9.12 Teachers in secondary education, female (number) (opri_tisef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tisef

Original tag: une_tisef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4110, Percent: 32.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3680, Percent: 12.13

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 430 Percent: 10.46

Description:

Teachers in secondary education, female (number).

4.2.9.13 Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number) (opri_tiusef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tiusef

Original tag: une_tiusef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2227, Percent: 17.52

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2007, Percent: 6.62

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 220 Percent: 9.88

Description:

Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number).

4.2.9.14 School enrollment, primary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerpf

Original tag: wdi_gerpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6105, Percent: 48.02

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5431, Percent: 17.91

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 674 Percent: 11.04

Description:

Total female enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

4.2.9.15 School enrollment, preprimary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerppf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerppf

Original tag: wdi_gerppf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4985, Percent: 39.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4591, Percent: 15.14

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 394 Percent: 7.9

Description:

Total female enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

4.2.9.16 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gersf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gersf

Original tag: wdi_gersf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4909, Percent: 38.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4381, Percent: 14.44

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 528 Percent: 10.76

Description:

Total female enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the female population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

4.2.9.17 School enrollment, tertiary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gertf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gertf

Original tag: wdi_gertf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4058, Percent: 31.92

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3775, Percent: 12.45

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 283 Percent: 6.97

Description:

Total female enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

4.2.9.18 Literacy rate, adult female (percent of females ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litradf

Original tag: wdi_litradf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1053, Percent: 8.28

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1010, Percent: 3.33

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 43 Percent: 4.08

Description:

Percentage of the female population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

4.2.9.19 Literacy rate, youth female (percent of females ages 15-24) (wdi_litryf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litryf

Original tag: wdi_litryf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1267, Percent: 9.97

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1219, Percent: 4.02

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 48 Percent: 3.79

Description:

Number of women age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations.

Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

4.2.9.20 School enrollment, primary, female (percent net) (wdi_nerpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerpf

Original tag: wdi_nerpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3080, Percent: 24.23

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2918, Percent: 9.62

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 162 Percent: 5.26

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Female.

4.2.9.21 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerprf

Original tag: wdi_nerprf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3013, Percent: 23.7

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2855, Percent: 9.41

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 158 Percent: 5.24

Description:

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of female pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Female.

4.2.9.22 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent net) (wdi_nersf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nersf

Original tag: wdi_nersf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2513, Percent: 19.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2307, Percent: 7.61

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 206 Percent: 8.2

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Female.

4.2.10 Quality of Government

This category includes variables that are the core features of QoG (impartiality, bureaucratic quality and corruption) as well as measures that are broader (rule of law and transparency).

4.2.10.1 CPIA gender equality rating (wdi_gendeqr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gendeqr

Original tag: wdi_gendeqr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1474, Percent: 11.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1255, Percent: 4.14

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 219 Percent: 14.86

Description:

Gender equality assesses the extent to which the country has installed institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that promote equal access for men and women in education, health, the economy, and protection under law (1=low to 6=high).

4.2.11 Political Parties and Elections

This category includes variables describing various aspects of the legislature and political parties in the legislature (number of seats) as well as variables related to the election for the executive and variables on the outcomes of elections.

4.2.11.1 Female Representation in Parliament (under 30 years) (yri_fem30)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_fem30

Original tag: yri_fem30

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 723, Percent: 5.69

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 664, Percent: 2.19

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 8.16

Description:

The percentage of female MPs aged 30 or under of all female MPs.

4.2.11.2 Female Representation in Parliament (under 35 years) (yri_fem35)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_fem35

Original tag: yri_fem35

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 723, Percent: 5.69

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 664, Percent: 2.19

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 8.16

Description:

The percentage of female MPs aged 35 or under of all female MPs.

4.2.11.3 Female Representation in Parliament (under 40 years) (yri_fem40)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_fem40

Original tag: yri_fem40
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 723, Percent: 5.69
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 664, Percent: 2.19
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 8.16
Description:
The percentage of female MPs aged 40 or under of all female MPs.

4.2.11.4 Female Representation in Parliament (41 to 60 years) (yri_fem4160)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_fem4160
Original tag: yri_fem4160
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 723, Percent: 5.69
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 664, Percent: 2.19
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 8.16
Description:
The percentage of female MPs aged 41 to 60 of all female MPs.

4.2.11.5 Female Representation in Parliament (over 61 years) (yri_fem61)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_fem61
Original tag: yri_fem61
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 723, Percent: 5.69
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 664, Percent: 2.19
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 8.16
Description:
The percentage of female MPs aged 61 or over of all female MPs.

4.2.11.6 Percent MPs aged 40 or under (yri_mp40)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_yri_mp40
Original tag: yri_mp40
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Stockemer & Sundström (2022)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 723, Percent: 5.69
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 664, Percent: 2.19
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 8.16
Description:
The percentage of female MPs aged 40 or under of all female MPs.

5 V-DEM

Based at the University of Gothenburg, the **Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem)** Research Project takes a comprehensive approach to understanding democratization. This approach encompasses multiple core principles: electoral, liberal, majoritarian, consensual, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian. Each Principle is represented by a separate index, and each is regarded as a separate outcome in the proposed study. In this manner V-Dem reconceptualizes democracy from a single outcome to a set of outcomes. In addition, V-Dem breaks down each core principle into its constituent components, each to be measured separately. Components include features such as free and fair elections, civil liberties, judicial independence, executive constraints, gender equality, media freedom, and civil society. Finally, each component is disaggregated into specific indicators. This fundamentally different approach to democratization is made possible by the V-Dem Database, which measures 450+ indicators annually from 1789 to the present for all countries of the world. The V-Dem approach stands out, first, as a large global collaboration among scholars with diverse areas of expertise; second, as the first project attempting to explain different varieties of democracy; and third, thanks to the highly disaggregated V-Dem data, the first project to explore causal mechanisms linking different aspects of democracy together. With five Principal Investigators, 19 Project Managers with special responsibility for issue areas covered in the V-Dem dataset, around 23 Regional Managers, 134 Country Coordinators and more than 4000 Country Experts, the V-Dem project is one of the world's largest social science data collection projects on democracy. More information is available on the project's website: `https://www.v-dem.net/`

5.1 V-Dem Country-Year: V-Dem Full+Others v16

Dataset tag: vdem_cy

Output Unit: V-Dem Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per country and year. That means each row in the dataset can be identified by one country in combination with a year, using the columns country_name and year. The unit can also be expressed through a combination of the columns county_id or country_text_id and year.

Description: All 531 V-Dem indicators and 245 indices + 60 other indicators from other data sources. For R users, we recommend to install our vdemdata R package which includes the most recent V-Dem dataset and some useful functions to explore the data.

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, David Altman, Fabio Angiolillo, Michael Bernhard, Agnes Cornell, M. Steven Fish, Linnea Fox, Lisa Gastaldi, Haakon Gjerløw, Adam Glynn, Ana Good God, Sandra Grahn, Allen Hicken, Katrin Kinzelbach, Kyle L. Marquardt, Kelly McMann, Valeriya Mechkova, Anja Neundorf, Pamela Paxton, Daniel Pemstein, Johannes von Römer, Brigitte Seim, Rachel Sigman, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jeffrey Staton, Aksel Sundström, Marcus Tannenberg, Eitan Tzelgov, Yi-ting Wang, Felix Wiebrecht, Tore Wig, and Daniel Ziblatt. 2026. "V-Dem Codebook v16" Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project.
and:
Pemstein, Daniel, Kyle L. Marquardt, Eitan Tzelgov, Yi-ting Wang, Juraj Medzihorsky, Joshua Krusell, Farhad Miri, and Johannes von Römer. 2025. "The V-Dem Measurement Model: Latent Variable Analysis for Cross-National and Cross-Temporal Expert-Coded Data". V-Dem Working Paper No. 21. 10th edition. University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy Institute.

V-Dem is part of and funded by DEMSCORE, national research infrastructure grant 2021-00162 from the Swedish Research Council.

Link to original codebook
`https://v-dem.net/documents/55/codebook.pdf`

License: CC-BY-SA 4.0 International
`https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode`

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://v-dem.net/data/reference-documents/`

5.1.1 V-Dem Indicators - Elections

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys) Elections: Among national elections we distinguish elections to: (i) the lower or unicameral chamber of the legislature (including constituent or constitutional assemblies), (ii) the upper chamber of the legislature, and (iii) the presidency. For present purposes an executive who is elected by a legislature is considered a *prime minister*, not a president. In order to be considered a *president*, an executive must, under ordinary circumstances, be chosen directly by the electorate (perhaps mediated by an electoral college).

Non-election specific coding: The following questions are not election-specific and should be coded for every year from 1900 (or when applicable) to the present.

Election specific questions: The following questions pertain to specific national elections. The date of each election is pre-coded. In cases where more than one election is held on the same day(s), the questions in this section are for all elections taking place on that date. If you have coded for V-Dem in the past, your previous scores will be displayed in the survey. You are welcome to revise previously submitted scores in all surveys. For this section, we kindly ask you make sure that you have coded all election years.

Election specific questions – Historical clarification: The following questions pertain to specific national elections. National elections include elections to the presidency (if applicable) and legislature (lower and upper house, whatever applies), whether direct or indirect, as well as constituent assembly elections. It does not include other elections, *e.g.*, subnational elections, plebiscites, initiatives, referendums, or by-elections. The date of each election is pre-coded. In cases where more than one election is held on the same day(s), the questions in this section are for all elections taking place on that date."

Subnational elections and offices: This section of the survey asks a small number of questions about *subnational* elections and offices. You will be instructed to identify two subnational levels, referred to as "regional government" and "local government". Questions in this section should be answered for every year, rather than for specific elections.

Lower chamber election: The following questions pertain to specific lower chamber or unicameral legislative elections. The dates of these elections have been pre-coded.

Executive and legislative versions of Election specific variables

- In order to subset election specific variables for executive elections only (previously *_ex) – keep only those observations where v2xel_elecpres is 1.
- In order to subset election specific variables for legislative elections only (previously *_leg) – keep only those observations where v2xel_elecparl is 1.

5.1.1.1 Female suffrage restricted (v2elfemrst)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2elfemrst

Original tag: v2elfemrst

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning,

Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Paxton et al. (2025)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4888, Percent: 17.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4888, Percent: 16.12

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Staffan I. Lindberg
QUESTION: Are women eligible to vote in national elections?
CLARIFICATION: If there are no (direct) national elections, observations are not coded (missing).
RESPONSES:
0: No female suffrage. No women are allowed to vote, but some or all males vote.
1: Restricted female suffrage. Some women are allowed to vote, and face more or different restrictions than men
2: Universal female suffrage. All women are allowed to vote.
SCALE: Ordinal.
SOURCE(S): **?**; Paxton et al. (2025)
DATA RELEASE: 1-6, 10-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Maximum
DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates (v2eltype).
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.1.2 Suffrage level (v2elgvsuflvl)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2elgvsuflvl

Original tag: v2elgvsuflvl

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), International Foundations for Electoral System (IFES) (2026), Constitute Project (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3546, Percent: 12.62

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3546, Percent: 11.69

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Megan Reif
QUESTION: What is the level of suffrage practiced?

CLARIFICATION: Note that this question applies to citizens only. Note also that we are interested in legal (*de jure*) restrictions, not restrictions that may be operative in practice (*de facto*). In cases where married people are allowed to vote at a younger age than single people, the higher (older) age minimum for single voters is given (see v2elage).
RESPONSES:
0: Indirect suffrage and/or offices filled by appointment only
1: Propertied ethnic males
2: Ethnic males
3: Propertied/educated males
4: Ethnic males and females
5: Propertied/educated males and females
6: All males
7: Spatially variant
8: Universal
9: Occupational categories/Party membership
10: Only citizens of colonial metropole
11: Propertied/tax-paying colons and non-colons
12: Propertied males and military females
13: Propertied/landowning households
14: All households
15: All males and married females
16: Age differential: Married people vote at younger age than single
SCALE: Nominal.
SOURCE(S): International Foundations for Electoral System (IFES) (2026); **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; Constitute Project (2026); **?** and various country specific sources.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Maximum
DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates (v2eltype).
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2025

5.1.1.3 Female suffrage (most can vote) (v2fsuffrage)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2fsuffrage

Original tag: v2fsuffrage

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (2025), Constitute Project (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 19717, Percent: 70.19

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19717, Percent: 65.01

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Staffan I. Lindberg
QUESTION: What is the approximate percentage of enfranchised female adults older than the minimal voting age?
CLARIFICATION: This variable, in contrast to v2elsuffrage, covers *de facto* enfranchised adults and not *de jure*. For example, the scores reflect whether an electoral regime was interrupted or not. If an electoral regime is interrupted (see v2x_elecreg), v2fsuffrage is zero while v2elsuffrage may still be 100.
RESPONSES:
Percent.
SCALE: Interval.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; Constitute Project (2026); v2x_elecreg.
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2025

5.1.1.4 Lower chamber hybrid system reserved seats (v2elloreseat)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2elloreseat

Original tag: v2elloreseat

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (2025), International Foundations for Electoral System (IFES) (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1011, Percent: 3.6

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1011, Percent: 3.33

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Allen Hicken
QUESTION: In this election, how many reserved seats were there, either in the 'base' or in the 'upper' tier?
CLARIFICATION: This variable refers to hybrid (or split) electoral systems where electoral rules differ geographically. In such systems, we treat the reserved seats as a second tier, compute an eff_M for them separately and take the weighted average (where the weight is the proportion of S allocated in each tier). Leave this question blank if the election was nonpartisan, i.e., no parties (not even pro-government parties) were allowed. We only

consider seats that are filled by popular elections and are reserved for minorities with regards to ethnicity, religion, or social group. We do not consider seats filled by appointment, or quotas (e.g. gender quotas). We do not consider non-elected or non-voting seats.
RESPONSES:
Numeric.
SCALE: Interval.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; International Foundations for Electoral System (IFES) (2026).
DATA RELEASE: 14-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Maximum
DATE SPECIFIC: Lower chamber election dates (v2eltype_0, v2eltype_1)
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 2000-2025

5.1.2 V-Dem Indicators - The Executive

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys)

Executive:

In this section, we distinguish between the head of state (HOS) and the head of government (HOG). The *head of state* is an individual or collective body that serves as the chief public representative of the country. Sometimes this is a largely ceremonial role, *e.g.* a monarch who reigns but does not rule, or a president whose powers are strictly circumscribed. The *head of government* is the chief officer(s) of the executive branch of government, typically presiding over a cabinet. In a parliamentary system, this is usually the prime minister. In a presidential system, this is usually the president, who then serves as both, head of state and head of government. In a typical semi-presidential system, the president serves as head of state and the prime minister serves as head of government.

These definitions are grounded in the *functions* that each office performs, as described above. Titles can be confusing. Do not assume, for example, that simply because an individual holds the title of "president" s/he is serving as the chief public representative of the country. Likewise, it may be that the *effective* head of state/head of government is someone other than the *official* head of state/head of government. In this instance, the following questions apply to the person who effectively wields this power. In some socialist systems, for example, the official head of state was a person within the state bureaucracy, but in practice the chief public representative of the country was the chairman of the communist party. It is the latter who is the "effective" head of state, and hence should be the focus of your answers. The same applies if the head of state/head of government is so old, sick or perhaps mentally disabled that s/he cannot perform his/her functions, which are instead performed by someone else. It is the latter person who is the effective head of state/head of government.

If you are considering a semi sovereign territory, such as a colony, an annexed territory or a member of the British Commonwealth, please answer the following questions with respect to the head of state and (if separate) the head of government who is located in the territory in question. Thus, in a typical British colony the governor-general—not the King/Queen of England—would be understood as the head of state. Likewise, in a British colony the local prime minister in the colony—not the prime minister in London—would be understood as the head of government.

In order to mitigate potential misunderstandings, the identities of the head of state and head of government for each country have been pre-coded for as many years as possible. Thus, when conducting your coding make sure to pay close attention to the names of these individuals, which you can see by clicking on the year grid for a particular year in the first question of this section, "HOS name." This is your key to what we mean by "head of state" or "head of government."

Note also that when the two functions are fused in the same office, we ask you to code only the head of state section of the survey. Any precoded years contain an orange triangle. This means that either the score or text and/or specific date have already been entered, so we are asking you only to add your confidence in the precoded rating; we do not want you to change the rating, as we need all the Country Experts to answer the subsequent questions for the same executives. If you feel strongly

that the precoded information is wrong, please rate your confidence in the preloaded information and then consult your V-Dem contact. You will have to rate confidence in all the available years in order to proceed to the next question.

In order to avoid spending time on short-lived executives, we have included only executives who held office for at least 100 days.

5.1.2.1 HOS female (v2exfemhos)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2exfemhos

Original tag: v2exfemhos

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Cahoon, Ben (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27323, Percent: 97.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27323, Percent: 90.08

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Jan Teorell, Pamela Paxton
QUESTION: What is the gender of the head of state?
CLARIFICATION: If the head of state is a collective body, provide the gender of the person executing the most effective power over this body, or, if no such person exists, answer if any persons in the body are female.
RESPONSES:
0: Male
1: Female
SCALE: Dichotomous.
SOURCE(S): Cahoon, Ben (2026); **?**; **?**.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Maximum
DATE SPECIFIC: Coded on HOS appointment dates and December 31 (v2exnamhos).
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.2.2 HOG female (v2exfemhog)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2exfemhog

Original tag: v2exfemhog

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt,

McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Cahoon, Ben (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 13257, Percent: 47.19

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 13257, Percent: 43.71

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Jan Teorell
QUESTION: What is the gender of the head of government?
CLARIFICATION: If the head of government is a collective body, provide the gender of the person executing the most effective power over this body, or, if no such person exists, answer if any persons in the body are female.
RESPONSES:
0: Male
1: Female
SCALE: Dichotomous.
SOURCE(S): Cahoon, Ben (2026); **?**; **?**.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Maximum
DATE SPECIFIC: Coded on HOG appointment dates and December 31 (v2exnamhog).
CLEANING: Set to missing when v2exhoshog is 1
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.3 V-Dem Indicators - The Legislature

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys)

The Legislature:

The following questions pertain to the legislature, an assembly of deputies or representatives with powers to consider, pass, amend, or repeal laws. If there is no legislature in the country you are coding for some period of years, do not code any questions for those year. If you are considering a semi-sovereign territory such as a colony please answer this question with respect to the legislature that is seated within the territory in question (such as the local legislative assembly in a British colony, not the Parliament in London). A popular election need not involve universal suffrage; indeed, suffrage may be highly restricted. A "direct election" can include seats reserved for special groups (*e.g.*, ethnic groups or women) so long as these members are chosen by popular election.

Frequently, it is important to distinguish between formal rules (as stipulated by statute, legislative rules, the constitution, or common law precedent) and actual practice (what happens on the ground). In order to clarify the *de jure*/*de facto* distinction, we employ the terms "by law..." and "in practice..." Please pay close attention to these cues. Note that sometimes we ask different coders to code different

aspects of a question. So, you might get a question about the *de facto* state of affairs, but another source might provide the answer to the *de jure* state of affairs.

5.1.3.1 Lower chamber female legislators (v2lgfemleg)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2lgfemleg

Original tag: v2lgfemleg

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Paxton et al. (2025), Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (2025)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 14186, Percent: 50.5

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 14186, Percent: 46.77

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Staffan I. Lindberg
QUESTION: What percentage (percent) of the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature is female?
RESPONSES:
Percent.
SCALE: Interval.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; Paxton et al. (2025); **?**.
DATA RELEASE: 4-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CLEANING: Set to missing when v2lgbicam is 0
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2025

5.1.3.2 Lower chamber gender quota (v2lgqugen)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2lgqugen

Original tag: v2lgqugen

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson

& Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Quota Project (2025)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18957, Percent: 67.48

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18957, Percent: 62.5

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton
QUESTION: Is there a national-level gender quota for the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature?
CLARIFICATION: National-level quotas either reserve some seats for women in the legislature (as a whole or per district) or mandate through statutory law that all political parties must nominate a certain percentage of female candidates or candidates considered for nomination. A sanction for noncompliance imposes a penalty on a party that fails to meet the quota provisions. Examples of sanctions for noncompliance include rejection of the party list, loss of public campaign funds, or other financial penalties. Weak sanctions are those that parties may be able to ignore, such as a very weak financial penalty. Strong sanctions provide strong deterrents for noncompliance. An example of a strong sanction would be the rejection of a party's list. Countries with both candidate quotas and reserved seats are recorded at the stronger level. This variable records quotas from the date of implementation. The quota adoption date may be earlier, sometimes by several years. Data on quota adoption is available from the QAROT dataset (Hughes, Paxton, Clayton, and Zetterberg 2017) while the theoretical implications of adoption vs. implementation are discussed in Hughes, Paxton, Clayton, and Zetterberg (2018).
RESPONSES:
0: No national level gender quota.
1: Yes, a statutory gender quota for all parties without sanctions for noncompliance.
2: Yes, statutory gender quota for all parties with weak sanctions for noncompliance.
3. Yes, statutory gender quota for all parties with strong sanctions for noncompliance.
4: Yes, there are reserved seats in the legislature for women.
ORDERING: If you answer 1-4, proceed to the next question [v2lgqugens]. If you answer 0, skip to question [v2lglegllo].
SCALE: Ordinal.
SOURCE(S): Quota Project (2025); **?**; **?**, coding by project manager.
NOTES: Converted from (B) to (A) coding.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2025

5.1.3.3 Lower chamber gender quota placement mandate (v2lgqugens)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2lgqugens

Original tag: v2lgqugens

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning,

Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Quota Project (2025)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1750, Percent: 6.23

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1750, Percent: 5.77

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton
QUESTION: Does the national-level quota for the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature contain a placement mandate?
CLARIFICATION: A placement mandate is a rule concerning rank order on the party list, usually to ensure that women are placed in electable positions on the party list. An example would a rule stating that no more than three of the top five candidates can be of the same gender. Coded only for years where a gender quota was present.
RESPONSES:
0: No.
1: Yes.
ORDERING: Only answer this question if you answered 1-4 on previous question [v2lgqugen].
SCALE: Dichotomous.
SOURCE(S): Quota Project (2025); **?**; **?**, coding by project manager.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CLEANING: Set to missing when v2lgqugen is 0
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1947-2025

5.1.3.4 Lower chamber gender quota threshold (v2lgqugent)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2lgqugent

Original tag: v2lgqugent

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning,

Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Quota Project (2025)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1750, Percent: 6.23

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1750, Percent: 5.77

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton
QUESTION: What is the threshold of the quota for the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature?
CLARIFICATION: A quota is the minimum threshold, understood as the percentage (percent) of the total seats in the legislature reserved for women or the percentage of female candidates to be nominated. Coded only for years where a gender quota was present.
RESPONSES:
Percent.
SCALE: Interval.
SOURCE(S): Quota Project (2025); **?**; **?**, coding by project manager.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CLEANING: Set to missing when v2lgqugen is 0
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1947-2025

5.1.4 V-Dem Indicators - Civil Liberty

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys)

Civil Liberty: The following questions are focused on actual practices (*de facto*) rather than formal legal or constitutional rights (*de jure*). Note that if there is significant variation in the respect for a particular civil liberty across the territory, the score should reflect the "average situation" across the territorial scope of the country unit (for each period) as defined in the coder instructions.

5.1.4.1 Freedom from forced labor for women (v2clslavef)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clslavef

Original tag: v2clslavef

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27890, Percent: 99.28

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27890, Percent: 91.95

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are adult women free from servitude and other kinds of forced labor?
CLARIFICATION: Involuntary servitude occurs when an adult is unable to quit a job s/he desires to leave — not by reason of economic necessity but rather by reason of employer's coercion. This includes labor camps but not work or service which forms part of normal civic obligations such as conscription or employment in command economies.
This question does not ask you to assess the *relative* freedom of men and women from forced labor. Thus, a country in which both men and women suffer the same conditions of servitude might be coded a (0) for women, even though there is equality across the sexes.
RESPONSES:
0: Female servitude or other kinds of forced labor is widespread and accepted (perhaps even organized) by the state.
1: Female servitude or other kinds of forced labor is substantial. Although officially opposed by the public authorities, the state is unwilling or unable to effectively contain the practice.
2: Female servitude or other kinds of forced labor exists but is not widespread and usually actively opposed by public authorities, or only tolerated in some particular areas or among particular social groups.
3: Female servitude or other kinds of forced labor is infrequent and only found in the criminal underground. It is actively and sincerely opposed by the public authorities.
4: Female servitude or other kinds of forced labor is virtually non-existent.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.4.2 Access to justice for men (v2clacjstm)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clacjstm

Original tag: v2clacjstm

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27896, Percent: 99.3

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27896, Percent: 91.97

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do men enjoy secure and effective access to justice?
CLARIFICATION: This question specifies the extent to which men can bring cases before the courts without risk to their personal safety, trials are fair, and men have effective ability to seek redress if public authorities violate their rights, including the rights to counsel, defense, and appeal.
This question does not ask you to assess the *relative* access to justice men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal — and extremely limited — access to justice.
RESPONSES:
0: Secure and effective access to justice for men is non-existent.
1: Secure and effective access to justice for men is usually not established or widely respected.
2: Secure and effective access to justice for men is inconsistently observed. Minor problems characterize most cases or occur rather unevenly across different parts of the country.
3: Secure and effective access to justice for men is usually observed.
4: Secure and effective access to justice for men is almost always observed.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.4.3 Access to justice for women (v2clacjstw)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clacjstw

Original tag: v2clacjstw

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27883, Percent: 99.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27883, Percent: 91.93

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do women enjoy equal, secure, and effective access to justice?
CLARIFICATION: This question specifies the extent to which women can bring cases before the courts without risk to their personal safety, trials are fair, and women have effective ability to seek redress if public authorities violate their rights, including the rights to counsel, defense, and appeal.
This question does not ask you to assess the *relative* access to justice men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal — and extremely limited — access to justice.
RESPONSES:
0: Secure and effective access to justice for women is non-existent.
1: Secure and effective access to justice for women is usually not established or widely respected.
2: Secure and effective access to justice for women is inconsistently observed. Minor problems characterize most cases or occur rather unevenly across different parts of the country.
3: Secure and effective access to justice for women is usually observed.
4: Secure and effective access to justice for women is almost always observed.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.4.4 Freedom of discussion for men (v2cldiscm)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2cldiscm

Original tag: v2cldiscm

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 28051, Percent: 99.85

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 28051, Percent: 92.48

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are men able to openly discuss political issues in private homes and in public spaces?
CLARIFICATION: This indicator specifies the extent to which men are able to engage in private discussions, particularly on political issues, in private homes and public spaces (restaurants, public transportation, sports events, work etc.) without fear of harassment by other members of the polity or the public authorities. We are interested in restrictions by the government and its agents but also cultural restrictions or customary laws that are enforced by other members of the polity, sometimes in informal ways.
This question does not ask you to assess the *relative* freedom of men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal — and extremely low — rights to freedom of discussion.
RESPONSES:
0: Not respected. Hardly any freedom of expression exists for men. Men are subject to immediate and harsh intervention and harassment for expression of political opinion.
1: Weakly respected. Expressions of political opinions by men are frequently exposed to intervention and harassment.
2: Somewhat respected. Expressions of political opinions by men are occasionally exposed to intervention and harassment.
3: Mostly respected. There are minor restraints on the freedom of expression in the private sphere, predominantly limited to a few isolated cases or only linked to soft sanctions. But as a rule there is no intervention or harassment if men make political statements.
4: Fully respected. Freedom of speech for men in their homes and in public spaces is not restricted.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.4.5 Freedom of discussion for women (v2cldiscw)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2cldiscw

Original tag: v2cldiscw

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 28053, Percent: 99.86

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 28053, Percent: 92.49

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are women able to openly discuss political issues in private homes and in public spaces?
CLARIFICATION: This indicator specifies the extent to which women are able to engage in private discussions, particularly on political issues, in private homes and public spaces (restaurants, public transportation, sports events, work etc.) without fear of harassment by other members of the polity or the public authorities. We are interested in restrictions by the government and its agents but also cultural restrictions or customary laws that are enforced by other members of the polity, sometimes in informal ways.
This question does not ask you to assess the relative freedom of men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal — and extremely low — rights to freedom of discussion.
RESPONSES:
0: Not respected. Hardly any freedom of expression exists for women. Women are subject to immediate and harsh intervention and harassment for expression of political opinion.
1: Weakly respected. Expressions of political opinions by women are frequently exposed to intervention and harassment.
2: Somewhat respected. Expressions of political opinions by women are occasionally exposed to intervention and harassment.
3: Mostly respected. There are minor restraints on the freedom of expression in the private sphere, predominantly limited to a few isolated cases or only linked to soft sanctions. But as a rule there is no intervention or harassment if women make political statements.
4: Fully respected. Freedom of speech by women in their homes and in public spaces is not restricted.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.4.6 Freedom of domestic movement for men (v2cldmovem)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2cldmovem

Original tag: v2cldmovem

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27975, Percent: 99.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27975, Percent: 92.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do men enjoy freedom of movement within the country?
CLARIFICATION: This indicator specifies the extent to which all men are able to move freely, in daytime and nighttime, in public thoroughfares, across regions within a country, and to establish permanent residency where they wish. Note that restrictions in movement might be imposed by the state and/or by informal norms and practices. Such restrictions sometimes fall on rural residents, on specific social groups, or on dissidents.
This question does not ask you to assess the *relative* freedom of men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal — and extremely low — freedom of movement.
Do *not* consider restrictions in movement that are placed on ordinary (non-political) criminals. Do not consider restrictions in movement that result from crime or unrest.
RESPONSES:
0: Virtually no men enjoy full freedom of movement (*e.g.*, North Korea).
1: Some men enjoy full freedom of movement, but most do not (*e.g.*, Apartheid South Africa).
2: Most men enjoy some freedom of movement but a sizeable minority does not. Alternatively all men enjoy partial freedom of movement.
3: Most men enjoy full freedom of movement but a small minority does not.
4: Virtually all men enjoy full freedom of movement.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.4.7 Freedom of domestic movement for women (v2cldmovew)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2cldmovew

Original tag: v2cldmovew

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson

& Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27974, Percent: 99.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27974, Percent: 92.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do women enjoy freedom of movement within the country?
CLARIFICATION: This indicator specifies the extent to which all women are able to move freely, in daytime and nighttime, in public thoroughfares, across regions within a country, and to establish permanent residency where they wish. Note that restrictions in movement might be imposed by the state and/or by informal norms and practices. Such restrictions sometimes fall on rural residents, on specific social groups, or on dissidents.
This question does not ask you to assess the *relative* freedom of men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal — and extremely low — freedom of movement.
Do *not* consider restrictions in movement that are placed on ordinary (non-political) criminals. Do not consider restrictions in movement that result from crime or unrest.
RESPONSES:
0: Virtually no women enjoy full freedom of movement (*e.g.*, North Korea or Afghanistan under the Taliban).
1: Some women enjoy full freedom of movement, but most do not (*e.g.*, Apartheid South Africa).
2: Most women enjoy some freedom of movement but a sizeable minority does not. Alternatively all women enjoy partial freedom of movement.
3: Most women enjoy full freedom of movement but a small minority does not.
4: Virtually all women enjoy full freedom of movement.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.4.8 Property rights for men (v2clprptym)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clprptym

Original tag: v2clprptym

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt,

McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27896, Percent: 99.3

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27896, Percent: 91.97

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do men enjoy the right to private property?
CLARIFICATION: Private property includes the right to acquire, possess, inherit, and sell private property, including land. Limits on property rights may come from the state (which may legally limit rights or fail to enforce them); customary laws and practices; or religious or social norms. This question concerns the right to private property, not actual ownership of property.
This question does not ask you to assess the *relative* rights of men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal — and very minimal — property rights.
RESPONSES:
0: Virtually no men enjoy private property rights of any kind.
1: Some men enjoy some private property rights, but most have none.
2: Many men enjoy many private property rights, but a smaller proportion enjoys few or none.
3: More than half of men enjoy most private property rights, yet a smaller share of men have much more restricted rights.
4: Most men enjoy most private property rights but a small minority does not.
5: Virtually all men enjoy all, or almost all property rights.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.4.9 Property rights for women (v2clprptyw)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clprptyw

Original tag: v2clprptyw

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt,

McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27894, Percent: 99.3

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27894, Percent: 91.97

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do women enjoy the right to private property?
CLARIFICATION: Private property includes the right to acquire, possess, inherit, and sell private property, including land. Limits on property rights may come from the state (which may legally limit rights or fail to enforce them); customary laws and practices; or religious or social norms. This question concerns the right to private property, not actual ownership of property.
This question does not ask you to assess the *relative* rights of men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal — and very minimal — property rights.
RESPONSES:
0: Virtually no women enjoy private property rights of any kind.
1: Some women enjoy some private property rights, but most have none.
2: Many women enjoy many private property rights, but a smaller proportion enjoys few or none.
3: More than half of women enjoy most private property rights, yet a smaller share of women have much more restricted rights.
4: Most women enjoy most private property rights but a small minority does not.
5: Virtually all women enjoy all, or almost all, property rights.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.5 V-Dem Indicators - Civil Society

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys)

Civil society organization:

The following set of questions focus on civil society organizations (CSOs). These include interest groups, labor unions, religiously inspired organizations (if they are engaged in civic or political activities), social movements, professional associations, and classic non-governmental organizations (NGOs), but *not* businesses, political parties, government agencies, or religious organizations that are primarily focused on spiritual practices. A CSO must also be at least nominally independent of

government and economic institutions.

Civil society organization – Historical clarification: The following set of questions focus on civil society organizations (CSOs). These include interest groups, labor unions, religiously inspired organizations (if they are engaged in civic or political activities), social movements, professional associations, and classic non-governmental organizations (NGOs), but not businesses, political parties, government agencies, or religious organizations that are primarily focused on spiritual practices. A CSO must also be at least nominally independent of government and economic institutions.

If no CSOs exist at all for a particular time period, code the following relevant questions as giving the "lowest score" (indicating, for instance, strong repression or no consultation, a 0).

Religious organizations: In this section, we ask two questions regarding religious organizations. These may be religiously inspired civil society organizations (CSOs) or organizations whose purpose is primarily spiritual.

5.1.5.1 CSO womens participation (v2csgender)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2csgender

Original tag: v2csgender

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27463, Percent: 97.76

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27463, Percent: 90.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Michael Bernhard
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are women prevented from participating in civil society organizations (CSOs)?
CLARIFICATION: Please pay attention to both (A) whether women are prevented from participating in civil society organizations (CSOs) because of their gender and (B) whether CSOs pursuing women's interests are prevented from taking part in associational life.
RESPONSES:
0: Almost always.
1: Frequently.
2: About half the time.
3: Rarely.
4: Almost never.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: **?**; Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God,

Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025
CONVERGENCE: Model parameters with convergence issues: universal thresholds, expert thresholds, main-country-coded thresholds.

5.1.6 V-Dem Indicators - The Media

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys)

Media: Two types of media are distinguished in this section: (1) print (newspapers and magazines) and broadcast (radio and television), and (2) online media. We ask that you evaluate these categories as a whole. Thus, "the print and broadcast media" can provide a wide range of perspectives in a country even when individual publications or programs take a consistently narrow perspective.

Historical clarification: Two types of media are distinguished in this section: (1) print (newspapers and magazines) and (2) broadcast (radio) media. The latter is, however, only for reference to the contemporary era, and should of course be ignored before it appeared. But when applicable, we ask that you evaluate these categories as a whole. If there is no print or broadcast media at all in a given time period, leave the following questions blank (missing) for this time period. Please also explicitly note in the comments section at the end for which years there was no print or broadcast media at all.

5.1.6.1 Percent (percent) Female Journalists (v2mefemjrn)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2mefemjrn

Original tag: v2mefemjrn

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 19672, Percent: 70.03

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19672, Percent: 64.86

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Michael Coppedge
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Please estimate the percentage (percent) of journalists in the print and broadcast media who are women.
RESPONSES:
Percent.
SCALE: Interval.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bootstrapped.

CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2025

5.1.7 V-Dem Indicators - Political Equality

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys)

Political Equality: This section pertains to political equality, that is, the extent to which members of a polity possess equal political power. It does not refer to the inevitable differentiation in power that occurs in all large societies between those who hold positions of power within the state (political elites) and lay citizens. It is, rather, about the distribution of political power among identifiable groups within the population.

What does it mean for a group of individuals to wield real political power? Although political power cannot be directly observed, one can infer that groups possess power to the extent that they: (a) actively participate in politics (by voting, etc.), (b) are involved in civil society organizations, (c) secure representation in government, (d) are able to set the political agenda, (e) influence political decisions, and (f) influence the implementation of those decisions. Please consider all these factors when answering the following questions. (Of course, the picture across these different dimensions may be mixed; your response should indicate the overall picture, taking all aspects of political power into account.)

5.1.7.1 Power distributed by gender (v2pepwrgen)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2pepwrgen

Original tag: v2pepwrgen

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27804, Percent: 98.97

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27804, Percent: 91.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): John Gerring
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Is political power distributed according to gender?
RESPONSES:
0: Men have a near-monopoly on political power.
1: Men have a dominant hold on political power. Women have only marginal influence.
2: Men have much more political power but women have some areas of influence.

3: Men have somewhat more political power than women.
4: Men and women have roughly equal political power.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.7.2 Power distributed by sexual orientation (v2pepwrort)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2pepwrort

Original tag: v2pepwrort

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 19726, Percent: 70.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19726, Percent: 65.04

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): John Gerring
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: To what extent is political power distributed according to sexual orientation?
CLARIFICATION: This question contrasts (A) the political power of heterosexuals and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) members of the polity who are not open about their sexuality with (B) the political power of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) members of the polity who are open about their sexuality. (A) will be referred to as quot;heterosexualquot; and (B) as quot;LGBT.quot;
Note that in comparing the political power of these two groups we are comparing their power per person. So, when we say that LGBT have less, equal, or more power than heterosexuals we mean relative to their share of the population (as near as this can be estimated).
RESPONSES:
0: LGBTs are entirely excluded from the public sphere and thus deprived of any real political power (even though they may possess formal powers such as the ballot).
1: LGBTs have much less political power than heterosexuals. LGBTs enjoy formal rights to participate in politics but are subject to informal norms that often serve to exclude them from the halls of power.
2: LGBTs have somewhat less political power than heterosexual citizens.

3: LGBTs have about the same political power as heterosexuals. Each group enjoys a degree of political power that is roughly proportional to their population.
4: LGBTs enjoy somewhat more political power than heterosexuals by virtue of greater wealth, education, and high level of organization and mobilization.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2025

5.1.8 V-Dem Indicators - Exclusion

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys)

Exclusion:

The following survey contains questions pertaining to exclusion. Political, economic and social well-being may depend on whether groups or individuals are excluded from positions of power, the state's protection of rights and freedoms, access to public goods and services, and opportunities to work or do business with the state.

Please bear in mind the following definitions as you respond to questions on this survey:

Exclusion is when individuals are denied access to services or participation in governed spaces based on their identity or belonging to a particular group. It is not necessary for all members of a group to be excluded in order for group-based exclusion to occur. Exclusion occurs even when only a single individual is excluded based on her or his identity or membership (perceived or actual) in a particular group.

Political groups are defined as those who are affiliated with a particular political party or candidate, or a group of parties/candidates. A common form of partisan exclusion is when state services or regulations are implemented in a way that seeks to reward the incumbent's political supporters and punish non-supporters.

Socio-Economic position defines groups based on attributes of wealth, occupation, or other economic circumstances such as owning property. Exclusion of economic groups occurs when, for example, those who are not property owners are restricted from voting, or when fees associated with justice, health or education are set at a rate that is unaffordable for poorer individuals.

Social group is differentiated within a country by caste, ethnicity, language, race, region, religion, migration status, or some combination thereof. (It does not include identities grounded in sexual orientation, gender, or socioeconomic status.) Social group identity is contextually defined and is likely to vary across countries and through time. Social group identities are also likely to cross-cut, so that a given person could be defined in multiple ways, i.e., as part of multiple groups. Nonetheless, at any given point in time there are social groups within a society that are understood - by those residing within that society - to be different, in ways that may be politically relevant. Contrast Identity group.

Geographic group refers to those living in rural or urban areas. Urban areas are defined as an area that meets the following conditions: population density exceeds a threshold of 150 persons per square kilometer and there is access to a sizeable settlement of 50,000 people or more within some reasonable travel time, for example 60 minutes by road. (World Development Report, 2009: 54).

5.1.8.1 Gender equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clgencl)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clgencl

Original tag: v2clgencl

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard,

Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18973, Percent: 67.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18973, Percent: 62.55

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do women enjoy the same level of civil liberties as men?
CLARIFICATION: Here, civil liberties are understood to include access to justice, private property rights, freedom of movement, and freedom from forced labor.
RESPONSES:
0: Women enjoy much fewer civil liberties than men.
1: Women enjoy substantially fewer civil liberties than men.
2: Women enjoy moderately fewer civil liberties than men.
3: Women enjoy slightly fewer civil liberties than men.
4: Women enjoy the same level of civil liberties as men.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

5.1.8.2 Access to public services distributed by gender (v2peapsgen)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peapsgen

Original tag: v2peapsgen

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard,

Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18929, Percent: 67.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18929, Percent: 62.41

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Is access to basic public services, such as order and security, primary education, clean water, and healthcare, distributed equally according to gender?
CLARIFICATION: This question asks if gender is an important cleavage in society for the distribution of public services. Thus, if there are inequalities in access to public services, but these are not mainly due to differentiation between gender, the code should be "4" (equal). The situation could of course vary by type of public service, such that women are denied access to some basic public services but not others. Please base your response on whether access to most of the aforementioned services are distributed equally or unequally.
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because of their gender, 75 percent (percent) or more of women lack access to basic public services of good quality.
1: Unequal. Because of their gender, 25 percent (percent) or more of women lack access to basic public services of good quality.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their gender, 10 to 25 percent (percent) of women lack access to basic public services of good quality.
3: Relatively Equal. Because of their gender, 5 to 10 percent (percent) of women lack access to basic public services of good quality.
4: Equal. Because of their gender, less than 5 percent (percent) of women lack access to basic public services of good quality.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

5.1.8.3 Access to state jobs by gender (v2peasjgen)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peasjgen

Original tag: v2peasjgen

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18903, Percent: 67.29

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18903, Percent: 62.32

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are state jobs equally open to qualified individuals regardless of gender?
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because of their gender, 75 percent (percent) or more of women, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
1: Unequal. Because of their gender, 25 percent (percent) or more of women, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their gender, 10 to 25 percent (percent) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
3: Relatively Equal. Because of their gender, 5 to 10 percent (percent) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
4: Equal. Because of their gender, less than 5 percent (percent) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

5.1.8.4 Access to state business opportunities by gender (v2peasbgen)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peasbgen

Original tag: v2peasbgen

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18868, Percent: 67.17

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18868, Percent: 62.21

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are state business opportunities equally available to qualified individuals or firms regardless of gender?
CLARIFICATION: State business opportunities refer to the ability to compete for or receive a public procurement contract, to partner with the government in public-private partnerships, etc.
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because of their gender, 75 percent (percent) or more of women, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
1: Unequal. Because of their gender, 25 percent (percent) or more of women, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their gender, 10 to 25 percent (percent) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
3: Relatively Equal. Because of their gender, 5 to 10 percent (percent) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
4: Equal. Because of their gender, 5 percent (percent) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

5.1.8.5 Access to state jobs by social group (v2peasjsoc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peasjsoc

Original tag: v2peasjsoc

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18888, Percent: 67.24

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18888, Percent: 62.27

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are state jobs equally open to qualified individuals regardless of social group?
CLARIFICATION: Social group is differentiated within a country by caste, ethnicity, language, race, region, religion, migration status, or some combination thereof. (It does not include identities grounded in sexual orientation, gender, or socioeconomic status.)
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because of their social group, 75 percent (percent) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
1: Unequal. Because of their social group identity, 25 percent (percent) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their social group identity, 10 to 25 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
3: Relatively Equal. Because of their social group identity, 5 to 10 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
4: Equal. Because of their social group identity, less than 5 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

5.1.9 Historical V-Dem - Elections

This part of the codebook contains variables pertaining to the Historical V-Dem data collection. A maximum of 91 countries are included in the sample (see the country table), but some variables (in particular C type variables) cover fewer countries, as coding is still ongoing. For more information on the Historical V-Dem project, please refer to the Organization and Management document (`https://www.v-dem.net/static/website/img/refs/orgmanv111.pdf`) or the Historical V-Dem page: `https://www.v-dem.net/hdata.html`. The vast majority of questions coded by Historical V-Dem are V-Dem indicators previously coded back to 1900, and these indicators are found in other sections of the codebook with merged time series extending all the way from 1789 to the present.

The *Historical V-Dem Elections-* section includes new A, A* and C type indicators that have (at least so far) only been coded for Historical V-Dem, with the modal time series spanning the years 1789-1920 (although time series coverage is different for some variables). This section also includes v3elcomvot, which is coded as a type C variable in Historical V-Dem, while v2elcomvot is coded as a type A variable in Contemporary V-Dem.

For instructions given to the coders (as shown in the surveys), please see introductions to the corresponding theme in the corresponding V-Dem Indicators section.

5.1.9.1 Candidate exclusions (de jure) lower (unicameral) chamber (v3elrstrlc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3elrstrlc

Original tag: v3elrstrlc

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard,

Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3703, Percent: 13.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3703, Percent: 12.21

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
QUESTION: Is the right to run as a candidate to the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the national parliament restricted for any of the following reasons? (Check all that apply.)
CLARIFICATION: This question applies to citizens only and to legal (*de jure*) restrictions, not restrictions that may be operative in practice (*de facto*). Leave blank if there is no lower (or unicameral) chamber. Specify in comments section if some of the criteria are jointly necessary (*e.g.*, BOTH property AND literacy) or if some of them are mutually substitutable (*e.g.*, EITHER property OR literacy).
RESPONSES:
0: Literacy [v3elrstrlc_0]
1: Property [v3elrstrlc_1]
2: Income [v3elrstrlc_2]
3: Tax payment [v3elrstrlc_3]
4: Economic dependency (*e.g.*, personal servants/debtors/single sons living with their father) [v3elrstrlc_4]
5: Slave [v3elrstrlc_5]
6: Ethnicity, race [v3elrstrlc_6]
7: Religion [v3elrstrlc_7]
8: Region [v3elrstrlc_8]
9: quot;Bad moral characterquot; [v3elrstrlc_9]
10: Clergy/military personnel/police/civil servants [v3elrstrlc_10]
11 : Incarcerated or ex-felons [v3elrstrlc_11]
12: Gender – all women excluded [v3elrstrlc_12]
13: Gender – women qualified on narrower basis than men. [v3elrstrlc_13]
SCALE: Nominal
ANSWER-TYPE: Multiple-selection.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**, and various country specific sources, including constitutions.
DATA RELEASE: 8-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-1968

5.1.9.2 Candidate exclusions (de jure) presidential elections (v3elrstrpr)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3elrstrpr

Original tag: v3elrstrpr

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard,

Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 935, Percent: 3.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 935, Percent: 3.08

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
QUESTION: Is the right to run as a candidate in presidential elections restricted for any of the following reasons? Check all that apply.
CLARIFICATION: This question applies to citizens only and to legal (*de jure*) restrictions, not restrictions that may be operative in practice (*de facto*). Leave blank if there is no direct presidential elections. Specify in comments section if some of the criteria are jointly necessary (*e.g.*, BOTH property AND literacy) or if some of them are mutually substitutable (*e.g.*, EITHER property OR literacy).
RESPONSES:
0: Literacy [v3elrstrpr_0]
1: Property [v3elrstrpr_1]
2: Income [v3elrstrpr_2]
3: Tax payment [v3elrstrpr_3]
4: Economic dependency (*e.g.*, personal servants/debtors/single sons living with their father) [v3elrstrpr_4]
5: Slave [v3elrstrpr_5]
6: Ethnicity, race [v3elrstrpr_6]
7: Religion [v3elrstrpr_7]
8: Region [v3elrstrpr_8]
9: quot;Bad moral characterquot; [v3elrstrpr_9]
10: Clergy/military personnel/police/civil servants [v3elrstrpr_10]
11 : Incarcerated or ex-felons [v3elrstrpr_11]
12: Gender – all women excluded [v3elrstrpr_12]
13: Gender – women qualified on narrower basis than men. [v3elrstrpr_13]
SCALE: Nominal
ANSWER-TYPE: Multiple-selection.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**, and various country specific sources, including constitutions.
DATA RELEASE: 8-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1804-1938

5.1.9.3 Candidate exclusions (de jure) upper chamber (v3elrstrup)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3elrstrup

Original tag: v3elrstrup

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard,

Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1652, Percent: 5.88

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1652, Percent: 5.45

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
QUESTION: Is the right to run as a candidate to the upper chamber of the national parliament restricted for any of the following reasons? Check all that apply.
CLARIFICATION: This question applies to citizens only and to legal (*de jure*) restrictions, not restrictions that may be operative in practice (*de facto*). Leave blank if there is no upper chamber. Specify in comments section if some of the criteria are jointly necessary (*e.g.*, BOTH property AND literacy) or if some of them are mutually substitutable (*e.g.*, EITHER property OR literacy).
RESPONSES:
0: Literacy [v3elrstrup_0]
1: Property [v3elrstrup_1]
2: Income [v3elrstrup_2]
3: Tax payment [v3elrstrup_3]
4: Economic dependency (*e.g.*, personal servants/debtors/single sons living with their father) [v3elrstrup_4]
5: Slave [v3elrstrup_5]
6: Ethnicity, race [v3elrstrup_6]
7: Religion [v3elrstrup_7]
8: Region [v3elrstrup_8]
9: quot;Bad moral characterquot; [v3elrstrup_9]
10: Clergy/military personnel/police/civil servants [v3elrstrup_10]
11 : Incarcerated or ex-felons [v3elrstrup_11]
12: Gender – all women excluded [v3elrstrup_12]
13: Gender – women qualified on narrower basis than men. [v3elrstrup_13]
SCALE: Nominal
ANSWER-TYPE: Multiple-selection.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**, and various country specific sources, including constitutions.
DATA RELEASE: 8-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1795-1962

5.1.9.4 Suffrage exclusions (de jure) lower (unicameral) chamber (v3elvstrlc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3elvstrlc

Original tag: v3elvstrlc

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard,

Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3977, Percent: 14.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3977, Percent: 13.11

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
QUESTION: Is the right to vote for the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the national parliament restricted for any of the following reasons?
CLARIFICATION: This question applies to citizens only and to legal (*de jure*) restrictions, not restrictions that may be operative in practice (*de facto*).
It applies to direct elections and not indirect elections (except situations where the electors are merely executing the will of the voters such as US presidential elections after 1800).
If there is variation across regions of a country, for each category try to estimate the modal (most common) category. Thus, if most regions of a country imposed restrictions based on property, choose answer #2.
Leave blank if there is no lower (or unicameral) parliament.
RESPONSES:
0: Literacy [v3elvstrlc_0]
1: Property [v3elvstrlc_1]
2: Income [v3elvstrlc_2]
3: Tax payment [v3elvstrlc_3]
4: Economic dependency (*e.g.*, personal servants/debtors/single sons living with their father) [v3elvstrlc_4]
5: Slave [v3elvstrlc_5]
6: Ethnicity, race [v3elvstrlc_6]
7: Religion [v3elvstrlc_7]
8: Region [v3elvstrlc_8]
9: quot;Bad moral characterquot; [v3elvstrlc_9]
10: Clergy/military personnel/police/civil servants [v3elvstrlc_10]
11 : Incarcerated or ex-felons [v3elvstrlc_11]
12: Gender – all women excluded [v3elvstrlc_12]
13: Gender – women qualified on narrower basis than men. [v3elvstrlc_13]
SCALE: Nominal
ANSWER-TYPE: Multiple-selection.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**, and various country specific sources, including constitutions.
DATA RELEASE: 8-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-1968

5.1.9.5 Suffrage exclusions (de jure) presidential elections (v3elvstrpr)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3elvstrpr

Original tag: v3elvstrpr

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1332, Percent: 4.74

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1332, Percent: 4.39

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
QUESTION: Is the right to vote in the presidential election restricted for any of the following reasons? Check all that apply.
CLARIFICATION: This question applies to citizens only and to legal (*de jure*) restrictions, not restrictions that may be operative in practice (*de facto*). Leave blank if the head of state is not directly elected. Specify in comments section if some of the criteria are jointly necessary (*e.g.*, BOTH property AND literacy) or if some of them are mutually substitutable (*e.g.*, EITHER property OR literacy).
RESPONSES:
0: Literacy [v3elvstrpr_0]
1: Property [v3elvstrpr_1]
2: Income [v3elvstrpr_2]
3: Tax payment [v3elvstrpr_3]
4: Economic dependency (*e.g.*, personal servants/debtors/single sons living with their father) [v3elvstrpr_4]
5: Slave [v3elvstrpr_5]
6: Ethnicity, race [v3elvstrpr_6]
7: Religion [v3elvstrpr_7]
8: Region [v3elvstrpr_8]
9: quot;Bad moral characterquot; [v3elvstrpr_9]
10: Clergy/military personnel/police/civil servants [v3elvstrpr_10]
11 : Incarcerated or ex-felons [v3elvstrpr_11]
12: Gender – all women excluded [v3elvstrpr_12]
13: Gender – women qualified on narrower basis than men. [v3elvstrpr_13]
SCALE: Nominal
ANSWER-TYPE: Multiple-selection.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**, and various country specific sources, including constitutions.
DATA RELEASE: 8-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-1938

5.1.9.6 Suffrage exclusions (de jure) upper chamber (v3elvstruc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3elvstruc

Original tag: v3elvstruc

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1825, Percent: 6.5

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1825, Percent: 6.02

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
QUESTION: Is the right to vote for the upper house of the national parliament restricted for any of the following reasons? Check all that apply.
CLARIFICATION: This question applies to citizens only and to legal (*de jure*) restrictions, not restrictions that may be operative in practice (*de facto*). It applies to direct elections and not indirect elections (except situations where the electors are merely executing the will of the voters such as US presidential elections after 1800). If there is variation across regions of a country, for each category try to estimate the modal (most common) situation. Thus, if most regions imposed restrictions based on property, choose answer #2. Leave blank if there is no upper chamber or if upper chamber is not directly elected. Specify in comments section if some of the criteria are jointly necessary (*e.g.*, BOTH property AND literacy) or if some of them are mutually substitutable (*e.g.*, EITHER property OR literacy).
RESPONSES:
0: Literacy [v3elvstruc_0]
1: Property [v3elvstruc_1]
2: Income [v3elvstruc_2]
3: Tax payment [v3elvstruc_3]
4: Economic dependency (*e.g.*, personal servants/debtors/single sons living with their father) [v3elvstruc_4]
5: Slave [v3elvstruc_5]
6: Ethnicity, race [v3elvstruc_6]
7: Religion [v3elvstruc_7]
8: Region [v3elvstruc_8]
9: quot;Bad moral characterquot; [v3elvstruc_9]
10: Clergy/military personnel/police/civil servants [v3elvstruc_10]
11 : Incarcerated or ex-felons [v3elvstruc_11]
12: Gender – all women excluded [v3elvstruc_12]
13: Gender – women qualified on narrower basis than men. [v3elvstruc_13]
SCALE: Nominal
ANSWER-TYPE: Multiple-selection.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**, and various country specific sources, including constitutions.
DATA RELEASE: 8-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1795-1962

5.1.9.7 Election women in the cabinet (v3elwomcab)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3elwomcab

Original tag: v3elwomcab

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Library of Congress (2025)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 894, Percent: 3.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 894, Percent: 2.95

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): John Gerring
QUESTION: In the first cabinet after this national election, what percentage (percent) of the ministers was female?
CLARIFICATION: A quot;ministerquot; is defined as a person with a specific set of duties (a portfolio). It excludes ministers without portfolio and no specific responsibilities. Please provide an estimate if you do not know the exact figure.
RESPONSES:
Percent.
SCALE: Interval
ANSWER-TYPE: Percent
SOURCE(S): Library of Congress (2025), various country specific sources.
DATA RELEASE: 8-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates (v3eltype).
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-1920

5.1.10 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Exclusion

The *Exclusion Index* uses V-Dem data but is not a subcomponent of the V-Dem Democracy Indices. Please see Appendix A of the V -Dem codebook (`https://www.v-dem.net/documents/70/codebook_v16.pdf`) for an overview of all indices, component-indices, and lower-level indices.

5.1.10.1 Exclusion by Gender (v2xpe_exlgender)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xpe_exlgender

Original tag: v2xpe_exlgender

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18929, Percent: 67.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18929, Percent: 62.41

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Staffan I. Lindberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Index of (political) exclusion by gender
CLARIFICATION: Exclusion is when individuals are denied access to services or participation in governed spaces (spaces that are part of the public space and the government should regulate, while excluding private spaces and organizations except when exclusion in those private spheres is linked to exclusion in the public sphere) based on their identity or belonging to a particular group. The point estimates for this index have been reversed such that the directionality is opposite to the input variables. That is, lower scores indicate a normatively better situation (e.g. more democratic) and higher scores a normatively worse situation (e.g. less democratic). Note that this directionality is opposite of that of other V-Dem indices, which generally run from normatively worse to better.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1)
SOURCE(S): v2pepwrgen v2clgencl v2peapsgen v2peasjgen v2peasbgen
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators power distributed bygender (v2pepwgen), equality in respect for civil liberties by gender (v2clgencl), access to public services by gender (v2peapsgen), access to state jobs by gender (v2peasjgen), and access to state business opportunities by gender (v2peasbgen).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

5.1.11 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Women's Empowerment

The *Women's Empowerment Index* uses V-Dem data but is not a subcomponent of the V-Dem Democracy Indices. Please see Appendix A of the V -Dem codebook (`https://www.v-dem.net/documents/70/codebook_v16.pdf`) for an overview of all indices, component-indices, and lower-level indices.

5.1.11.1 Women political empowerment index (v2x_gender)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_gender

Original tag: v2x_gender

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Sundström et al. (2017), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23133, Percent: 82.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23133, Percent: 76.27

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: How politically empowered are women?
CLARIFICATION: Women's political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, women's open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2x_gencl v2x_gencs v2x_genpp
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index (v2x_gencl), women's civil society participation index (v2x_gencs), and women's political participation index (v2x_genpp).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Sundström et al. (2017); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.11.2 Women civil liberties index (v2x_gencl)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_gencl

Original tag: v2x_gencl

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox,

Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Sundström et al. (2017), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27896, Percent: 99.3

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27896, Percent: 91.97

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Do women have the ability to make meaningful decisions in key areas of their lives?
CLARIFICATION: Women's civil liberties are understood to include freedom of domestic movement, the right to private property, freedom from forced labor, and access to justice.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2cldmovew v2clslavef v2clprptyw v2clacjstw
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for freedom of domestic movement for women (v2cldmovew), freedom from forced labor for women (v2clslavef), property rights for women (v2clprptyw), and access to justice for women (v2clacjstw).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Sundström et al. (2017); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.11.3 Women civil society participation index (v2x_gencs)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_gencs

Original tag: v2x_gencs

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Sundström et al. (2017), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27464, Percent: 97.76

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27464, Percent: 90.55

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Do women have the ability to express themselves and to form and participate in groups?
CLARIFICATION: Women's civil society participation is understood to include open discussion of political issues, participation in civil society organizations, and representation in the ranks of journalists.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2cldiscw v2csgender v2mefemjrn
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for freedom of discussion for women (v2cldiscw), CSO women's participation (v2csgender), and female journalists (v2mefemjrn).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Sundström et al. (2017); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.11.4 Women political participation index (v2x_genpp)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_genpp

Original tag: v2x_genpp

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Sundström et al. (2017), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23477, Percent: 83.57

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23477, Percent: 77.4

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Are women descriptively represented in formal political positions?
CLARIFICATION: Women's political participation is understood to include women's descriptive representation in the legislature and an equal share in the overall distribution of

power.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2lgfemleg v2pepwrgen v2lgbicam
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the average of the indicators for lower chamber female legislators (v2lgfemleg, standardized) and power distributed by gender (v2pepwrgen). In the calculation of v2x_genpp, v2lgfemleg is set to 0 when v2lgibcam is missing or 0.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Sundström et al. (2017); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

5.1.12 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Ordinal Versions of Indices

This section lists other indicators on democracy, that may help in evaluating the causes and effects of democracy or which may provide convergent validity tests for V-Dem data, divided into sections based on source.

5.1.12.1 Women civil liberties index ordinal (e_v2x_gencl_3c)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_v2x_gencl_3c

Original tag: e_v2x_gencl_3C

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27896, Percent: 99.3

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27896, Percent: 91.97

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: D
AVAILABLE VERSIONS: *_3C, *_4C, *_5C
QUESTION: Do women have the ability to make meaningful decisions in key areas of their lives?
CLARIFICATION: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem women civil liberties index. The original index ranges from 0 to 1. These transformations offer three different ordinal versions with three (_3C), four (_4C), and five (_5C) levels respectively.
SCALE: Ordinal.
SOURCE(S): v2cldmovew v2clslavef v2clprptyw v2clacjstw
DATA RELEASE: 5-15.
AGGREGATION: Same transformation rule as for quot;v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5Cquot;.
CITATION: **?**; *V-Dem Codebook* (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2024

5.1.12.2 Women civil society participation index ordinal (e_v2x_gencs_3c)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_v2x_gencs_3c

Original tag: e_v2x_gencs_3C

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27464, Percent: 97.76

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27464, Percent: 90.55

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
AVAILABLE VERSIONS: *_3C, *_4C, *_5C
QUESTION: Do women have the ability to express themselves and to form and participate in groups?
CLARIFICATION: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem women civil society participation index. The original index ranges from 0 to 1. These transformations offer three different ordinal versions with three (_3C), four (_4C), and five (_5C) levels respectively.
SCALE: Ordinal.
SOURCE(S): v2cldiscw v2csgender v2mefemjrn
DATA RELEASE: 5-15.
AGGREGATION: Same transformation rule as for quot;v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5Cquot;.
CITATION: **?**; *V-Dem Codebook* (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2024

5.1.12.3 Women political empowerment index ordinal (e_v2x_gender_3c)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_v2x_gender_3c

Original tag: e_v2x_gender_3C

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23133, Percent: 82.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23133, Percent: 76.27

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
AVAILABLE VERSIONS: *_3C, *_4C, *_5C
QUESTION: How politically empowered are women?
CLARIFICATION: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem women political empowerment index. The original index ranges from 0 to 1. These transformations offer three different ordinal versions with three (_3C), four (_4C), and five (_5C) levels respectively.
SCALE: Ordinal.

SOURCE(S): v2x_gencl v2x_gencs v2x_genpp
DATA RELEASE: 5-15.
AGGREGATION: Same transformation rule as for quot;v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5Cquot;.
CITATION: **?**; *V-Dem Codebook* (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2024

5.1.12.4 Women political participation index ordinal (e_v2x_genpp_3c)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_v2x_genpp_3c

Original tag: e_v2x_genpp_3C

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23477, Percent: 83.57

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23477, Percent: 77.4

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: D
AVAILABLE VERSIONS: *_3C, *_4C, *_5C
QUESTION: Are women descriptively represented in formal political positions?
CLARIFICATION: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem women political participation index. The original index ranges from 0 to 1. These transformations offer three different ordinal versions with three (_3C), four (_4C), and five (_5C) levels respectively.
SCALE: Ordinal.
SOURCE(S): v2lgfemleg v2pepwrgen
DATA RELEASE: 5-15.
AGGREGATION: Same transformation rule as for quot;v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5Cquot;.
CITATION: **?**; *V-Dem Codebook* (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2024

5.1.13 Background Factors (E) - Demography

This section lists variables gathered from other sources that may help in evaluating the causes and effects of democracy. The variables are divided into sections based on theme.

5.1.13.1 Life expectancy, female (e_pefeliex)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_pefeliex

Original tag: e_pefeliex

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Gapminder (2026), **?**, Human Life-Table Database (2025), Human Mortality Database (2025)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7168, Percent: 25.52

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7168, Percent: 23.63

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: E
QUESTION: What is the life expectancy at birth among women?
CLARIFICATION: Life expectancy refers to expected longevity at birth based on current age-specific mortality rates.
SOURCE(S): Clio-Infra (2018), drawing on Human Mortality Database (2025); Human Life-Table Database (2025); **?**; Gapminder (2026); **?**.
NOTES: Missing data within a time–series is interpolated using linear interpolation.
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Clio-Infra (2018).
YEARS: 1800-2000

5.1.14 Party Systems

The following indices refer to a variety of latent positions that party systems have on several policy orientations and governance. The Party Systems indices are designed by aggregating individual parties' policy orientations in a given country-election-year using data from the Varieties of Party Identity and Organization (V-Party, v2) during the period between 1970-2019 for 178 countries. To find out more about this data and/or the component variables that underly these indicies, please visit `https://www.v-dem.net/data/v-party-dataset/`. The indices in this section have been developed by Fabio Angiolillo and Felix Wiebrecht. The following applies to all indices in this section:

- These indices are only computed for election-years, as identified by V-Party. They are not calculated for non-election years as the aggregation equation relies on political parties' institutional positions which can change across the legislature.
- The codehigh and codelow versions of the indices are derived by simply using the corresponding versions from each component. This propagates the uncertainty measurement from the component variables to the indices.
- All country-election-year components used for the party systems indices are weighted by the seat shares for each political party within a given party system (v2passeatshare). In the equations for each index, the weights are denoted by ws and are indexed by gp for government parties, op for opposition parties, and t for election-year. These components are weighted in order to adjust for the size of each party in influencing the party system.

5.1.14.1 Government Coalition Exclusion Index (v2xpas_exclusion_government)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xpas_exclusion_government

Original tag: v2xpas_exclusion_government

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Angiolillo & Wiebrecht (2023), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken,

Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1634, Percent: 5.82

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1634, Percent: 5.39

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Fabio Angiolillo
QUESTION: To what extent do parties in the governing coalition reject cultural superiority and support immigration policies and the equal participation of women in the labor market?
CLARIFICATION: The Government Coalition Exclusion Index (GCEXI) ranges from 0 to 1, where lower values are associated with government coalitions' more inclusive stances and higher values with government coalitions' more exclusive stances. As this index is calculated for country-election-year, we advise caution using it for years where a country does not have a general election (lower house).
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2paculsup v2paimmig v2pawomlab v2paseatshare v2pagovsup
NOTES: The GCEXI is a restricted version of the PSEXI index. It captures only the aggregated positions on exclusion for parties in the government. The symbol *ws* denotes the weight for the seatshare of the government coalition (*gp*) for a given election-year (*t*).
DATA RELEASE: 14-16.
AGGREGATION: The GCEXI is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{GCEXI}_{\text{PS}} = 1 - \sum_{p=1}^{N} (\text{party_exclusion_index}_{\text{gpt}} \cdot ws_{\text{gpt}})$$

DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates (V-Party v2 election dates).
CITATION: Angiolillo & Wiebrecht (2023); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1970-2019

5.1.14.2 Opposition Parties' Exclusion Index (v2xpas_exclusion_opposition)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xpas_exclusion_opposition

Original tag: v2xpas_exclusion_opposition

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Angiolillo & Wiebrecht (2023), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1858, Percent: 6.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1858, Percent: 6.13

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Fabio Angiolillo
QUESTION: To what extent do opposition parties reject cultural superiority and support immigration policies and the equal participation of women in the labor market?
CLARIFICATION: The Opposition Parties' Exclusion Index (OPEXI) ranges from 0 to 1, where lower values are associated with more inclusive opposition parties and higher values with opposition parties advocating for more exclusion. As this index is calculated for country-election-year, we advise caution using it for years where a country does not have a general election (lower house).
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2paculsup v2paimmig v2pawomlab v2paseatshare v2pagovsup
NOTES: The OPEXI is a restricted version of the PSEXI index. It only captures the aggregated exclusion positions for parties in the opposition. The symbol *ws* denotes the weight for the seatshare of the opposition (*op*) for a given election-year (t).
DATA RELEASE: 14-16.
AGGREGATION: The OPREI is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{OPREI}_{\text{PS}} = 1 - \sum_{p=1}^{N} (\text{party_exclusion_index}_{\text{opt}} \cdot ws_{\text{opt}})$$

DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates (V-Party v2 election dates).
CITATION: Angiolillo & Wiebrecht (2023); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1970-2019

5.1.14.3 Party-System Exclusion Index (v2xpas_exclusion)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xpas_exclusion

Original tag: v2xpas_exclusion

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Angiolillo & Wiebrecht (2023), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1634, Percent: 5.82

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1634, Percent: 5.39

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Fabio Angiolillo
QUESTION: To what extent does the party system reject cultural superiority and support immigration policies and the equal participation of women in the labor market?
CLARIFICATION: The Party-System Exclusion Index (PSEXI) ranges from 0 to 1, where lower values are associated with more inclusive party systems and higher values with more exclusive party systems. As this index is calculated for country-election-year, we advise caution using it for years where a country does not have a general election (lower house).
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2paculsup v2paimmig v2pawomlab v2paseatshare v2pagovsup
NOTES: The PSEXI is calculated by using three V-Party variables: v2paculsup, v2paimmig, and v2pawomlab. Using these variables a measure of political parties' exclusion preferences is calculated. Then, seat shares for each political party within that party system (v2paseatshare) is used to weigh the index and parties are divided into those in the government (v2pagovsup = 0,1, or 2) or those in the opposition (v2pagovsup = 3). The symbol *ws* denotes the weight for the seatshare of the government coalition (*gp*) or opposition (*op*) for a given election-year (*t*).
DATA RELEASE: 14-16.
AGGREGATION: The PSEXI is a derivative of the measure party_exclusion_index_PS, which is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{party_exclusion_index}_{\text{PS}} = 2(\text{v2paculsup}) + 0.5(\text{v2paimmig} + \text{v2pawomlab})$$

The PSEXI is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{PSEXI}_{\text{PS}} = 1 - \left[\left(\&\sum_{p=1}^{N}(\text{party_exclusion_index}_{\text{gpt}} \cdot ws_{\text{gpt}})\right) + \&\sum_{p=1}^{N}(\text{party_exclusion_index}_{\text{opt}} \cdot ws_{\text{opt}})\right]$$

DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates (V-Party v2 election dates).
CITATION: Angiolillo & Wiebrecht (2023); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1970-2019

5.2 V-Dem V-Party v2

Dataset tag: vdem_vparty

Output Unit: V-Dem Party-Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per party, country and year. That means each row in the dataset can be identified by a party and a country in combination with a date, using the columns v2paid and historical_date. To make the party Ids more comprehensive, we also include the party name (v2paenname) in the Output Unit.

Description: The V-Party dataset includes global data on Political Parties.

Dataset citation: Staffan I. Lindberg, Nils Düpont, Masaaki Higashijima, Yaman Berker Kavasoglu, Kyle L. Marquardt, Michael Bernhard, Holger Döring, Allen Hicken, Melis Laebens, Juraj Medzihorsky, Anja Neundorf, Ora John Reuter, Saskia Ruth–Lovell, Keith R. Weghorst, Nina Wiese- homeier, Joseph Wright, Nazifa Alizada, Paul Bederke, Lisa Gastaldi, Sandra Grahn, Garry Hindle, Nina Ilchenko, Johannes von Römer, Steven Wilson, Daniel Pemstein, and Brigitte Seim. 2022. "Codebook Varieties of Party Identity and Organization (V–Party) V2". Varieties of Democracy (V–Dem) Project. https://doi.org/10.23696/vpartydsv2

and:

Lindberg, Staffan I., Nils Düpont, Masaaki Higashijima, Yaman Berker Kavasoglu, Kyle L. Marquardt, Michael Bernhard, Holger Döring, Allen Hicken, Melis Laebens, Juraj Medzihorsky, Anja Neundorf, Ora John Reuter, Saskia Ruth–Lovell, Keith R. Weghorst, Nina Wiesehomeier, Joseph Wright, Nazifa Alizada, Paul Bederke, Lisa Gastaldi, Sandra Grahn, Garry Hindle, Nina Ilchenko, Johannes von Römer, Steven Wilson, Daniel Pemstein, and Brigitte Seim. "Varieties of Party Identity and Organization (V–Party) Dataset V2." Varieties of Democracy (V–Dem) Project, 2022. https://doi.org/10.23696/vpartydsv2.

and:

Pemstein, Daniel, Kyle. L. Marquardt, Eitan Tselgov, Yi–ting Wang, Juraj Medzihorsky, Joshua Krusell, Farhad Miri, and Johannes von Römer. 2020. "The V–Dem Measurement Model: Latent Variable Analysis for Cross–National and Cross–Temporal Expert–Coded Data". V–Dem Working Paper No. 21. 5th edition. University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy Institute

Link to original codebook
`https://v-dem.net/documents/6/vparty_codebook_v2.pdf`

License: CC-BY-SA 4.0 International
`https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/legalcode`

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.v-dem.net/vpartyds.html`

5.2.1 Party Identity

This section lists variables related to party identity and ideology.

5.2.1.1 LGBT Social Equality (v2palgbt)

Long tag: vdem_vparty_v2palgbt

Original tag: v2palgbt

Dataset citation: Lindberg et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1406, Percent: 4.64

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: What is this party's position toward social equality for the lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) community?
RESPONSES:
0: Strongly opposes. This party is strongly opposed to LGBT social equality.
1: Opposes. This party is opposed to LGBT social equality.
2: Ambiguous/No position. This party has no clear policy with regard to LGBT social equality.
3: Supports. This party supports LGBT social equality.
4: Strongly supports. This party strongly supports LGBT social equality.
DATA RELEASE: 10-12.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V–Dem Methodology*).
DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates.

5.2.1.2 Gender Equality (v2pagender)

Long tag: vdem_vparty_v2pagender

Original tag: v2pagender

Dataset citation: Lindberg et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1400, Percent: 4.62

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: What is the share of women in national-level leadership positions of this political party?
CLARIFICATION: This question does NOT concern the share of women in the legislature.
RESPONSES:
0: None.
1: Small minority (about 1-15percent).
2: Medium minority (about 16-25percent).
3: Large minority (about 26-39percent).
4: Balanced (about 40percent or more).
DATA RELEASE: 10-12.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V–Dem Methodology*).
DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates.

5.2.1.3 Working Women (v2pawomlab)

Long tag: vdem_vparty_v2pawomlab

Original tag: v2pawomlab

Dataset citation: Lindberg et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1406, Percent: 4.64

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: To what extent does this party support the equal participation of women in the labor market?
CLARIFICATION: Measures that support the equal participation of women in the labor market include - but are not limited to - legal provisions on equal treatment and pay, parental leave and financial support for child care.
RESPONSES:
0: Strongly opposes. This party strongly opposes all or almost all types of measures that support the equal participation of women in the labor market.
1: Opposes. This party opposes most types of measures that support the equal participation of women in the labor market.
2: Ambiguous/No position. This party has no clear policy with regard to measures that support the equal participation of women in the labor market.
3: Supports. This party supports most types of measures that support the equal participation of women in the labor market.
4: Strongly supports. This party strongly supports all or almost all types of measures that support the equal participation of women in the labor market.
DATA RELEASE: 10-12.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V–Dem Methodology*).
DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates.

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