demscore

Thematic Datasets

Codebook

Security and Violence



November 2026

Copyright © Demscore
All rights reserved

Based on Demscore
Version 8.0

Funders: Demscore is funded by the Swedish Research Council, University of Gothenburg, Stockholm University, Uppsala University, and Umeå University. For more information, please visit: `https://demscore.se`

For data enquiries: contact@demscore.se

Summary of Table of Contents

1 Explanatory Notes **14**
- 1.1 Release Notes v8 . . . 14
- 1.2 New in Demscore version 8 . . . 14
- 1.3 The Demscore Codebook . . . 15
- 1.4 Methodology . . . 15
- 1.5 Citations . . . 15
- 1.6 Missing Data . . . 15
- 1.7 Download ID . . . 16
- 1.8 Unit Identifier Variables . . . 16
- 1.9 Thematic Dataset . . . 16
- 1.10 Output Unit Identifier Variables in the Chosen Unit . . . 16

2 COMPLAB **17**
- 2.1 COMPLAB MIGPOL IMISEM . . . 17
  - 2.1.1 Immigration Policies Permanent Residence . . . 18
  - 2.1.2 Immigration Social Policies . . . 18
- 2.2 COMPLAB MIGPOL IMPIC . . . 21
  - 2.2.1 Regulations Field A (Family reunification) . . . 22
  - 2.2.2 Regulations Field C (Asylum) . . . 22
- 2.3 COMPLAB MIGPOL Antidiscrimination Dataset . . . 23
  - 2.3.1 Anti-Discrimination . . . 23
- 2.4 COMPLAB MIGPOL Antidiscrimination Raw Data . . . 24
  - 2.4.1 Anti-Discrimination . . . 25

3 H-DATA **27**
- 3.1 H-DATA Historical Conflicts - Country-Year Level . . . 27
  - 3.1.1 Identifiers . . . 27
  - 3.1.2 War classification variables . . . 29
- 3.2 H-DATA Foreign Minister Dataset . . . 32
  - 3.2.1 Military Background . . . 32
  - 3.2.2 Position . . . 33
- 3.3 H-DATA Leader Survival Dataset (PLT post-1789) . . . 34
  - 3.3.1 Leadership Variables . . . 34

4 QOG **39**
- 4.1 QoG Environmental Indicators Dataset . . . 39
  - 4.1.1 Emergency Events Database . . . 39
  - 4.1.2 Green Growth . . . 40
  - 4.1.3 The International Social Survey Programme. Environment Module . . . 41
  - 4.1.4 Sustainable Governance Indicators . . . 42
  - 4.1.5 World Development Indicators . . . 43
  - 4.1.6 World Values Survey . . . 43
- 4.2 QoG EU Regional Dataset Long Data . . . 44
  - 4.2.1 Demographics . . . 45
  - 4.2.2 Health . . . 50
  - 4.2.3 Transport . . . 57
- 4.3 QoG Standard Dataset Time-Series . . . 58

4.3.1 Quality of Government . . . 59
4.3.2 Conflict and Military Service . . . 60
4.3.3 Political System . . . 75
4.3.4 Judicial . . . 78
4.3.5 Political Parties and Elections . . . 84
4.3.6 Civil Society, Population and Culture . . . 85
4.3.7 Media . . . 88
4.3.8 Gender Equality . . . 89
4.3.9 Conflict . . . 90

5 UCDP and VIEWS **92**
5.1 UCDP Interstate Country Level Onset Dataset v.25.1 . . . 92
5.1.1 Indentifier Variables . . . 93
5.1.2 Conflict Onset . . . 93
5.2 UCDP Intrastate Country Level Onset Dataset v.25.1 . . . 96
5.2.1 Identifier Variables . . . 97
5.2.2 Conflict Onset . . . 97
5.3 UCDP Country Year Dataset on Organized Violence within Country Borders version 26.1 . . . 99
5.3.1 State-based Violence . . . 100
5.3.2 Non-state Violence . . . 104
5.3.3 One-sided Violence . . . 105
5.3.4 Cumulative Fatalities . . . 108

6 V-DEM **109**
6.1 V-Dem Country-Year: V-Dem Full+Others v16 . . . 109
6.1.1 V-Dem Democracy Indices - V-Dem Mid-Level Indices: Components of the Democracy Indices . . . 110
6.1.2 V-Dem Indicators - Elections . . . 112
6.1.3 V-Dem Indicators - The Executive . . . 114
6.1.4 V-Dem Indicators - The Legislature . . . 120
6.1.5 V-Dem Indicators - Civil Liberty . . . 121
6.1.6 V-Dem Indicators - Sovereignty and State . . . 123
6.1.7 V-Dem Indicators - Civic and Academic Space . . . 124
6.1.8 Historical V-Dem - Sovereignty and State . . . 129
6.1.9 Historical V-Dem - Overlap Period Discrepancies . . . 131
6.1.10 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Executive Bases of Power . . . 132
6.1.11 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Civil Liberties . . . 133
6.1.12 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Elections . . . 135
6.1.13 Digital Society Survey - Social Cleavages . . . 138
6.1.14 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Ordinal Versions of Indices . . . 141
6.1.15 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Political Regimes . . . 142
6.1.16 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Political Institutions and Political Events . . . 142
6.1.17 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Others . . . 143
6.1.18 Background Factors (E) - Demography . . . 144
6.1.19 Background Factors (E) - Conflict . . . 145
6.2 V-Dem V-Party v2 . . . 148
6.2.1 Party Identity . . . 149

7 Bibliography **151**

Table of Contents

1 Explanatory Notes **14**

1.1 Release Notes v8 . . . 14
1.2 New in Demscore version 8 . . . 14
1.3 The Demscore Codebook . . . 15
1.4 Methodology . . . 15
1.5 Citations . . . 15
1.6 Missing Data . . . 15
1.7 Download ID . . . 16
1.8 Unit Identifier Variables . . . 16
1.9 Thematic Dataset . . . 16
1.10 Output Unit Identifier Variables in the Chosen Unit . . . 16

2 COMPLAB **17**

2.1 COMPLAB MIGPOL IMISEM . . . 17
2.1.1 Immigration Policies Permanent Residence . . . 18
2.1.1.1 Immigrant Policies Permanent Residence Security of Status Precluded Victims (igrantpermanent_precluded_victims) . . . 18
2.1.2 Immigration Social Policies . . . 18
2.1.2.1 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence Seekers (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_seekers) . . . 18
2.1.2.2 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence Refugee (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_refugee) . . . 19
2.1.2.3 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence Co-Ethnics (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_coethnic) . . . 19
2.1.2.4 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence Domestic (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_domestic) . . . 19
2.1.2.5 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence Agricultural (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_agricultural) . . . 20
2.1.2.6 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_medical) . . . 20
2.1.2.7 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_permanent) . . . 21
2.2 COMPLAB MIGPOL IMPIC . . . 21
2.2.1 Regulations Field A (Family reunification) . . . 22
2.2.1.1 Autonomous residence permit - Aggregated (avgs_a09) . . . 22
2.2.2 Regulations Field C (Asylum) . . . 22
2.2.2.1 Status when crisis resolved - Aggregated (avgs_c10) . . . 22
2.3 COMPLAB MIGPOL Antidiscrimination Dataset . . . 23
2.3.1 Anti-Discrimination . . . 23
2.3.1.1 Prohibitions in law - Aggregated (s_g02) . . . 24
2.4 COMPLAB MIGPOL Antidiscrimination Raw Data . . . 24
2.4.1 Anti-Discrimination . . . 25
2.4.1.1 Public incitement to violence - Raw (r_g02_a) . . . 25
2.4.1.2 Public insults or defamation - Raw (r_g02_b) . . . 25
2.4.1.3 Instigation of such offenses - Raw (r_g02_c) . . . 25
2.4.1.4 Racial profiling - Raw (r_g02_d) . . . 26
2.4.1.5 Prohibitions in law - Scored (s_g02) . . . 26

3 H-DATA **27**
3.1 H-DATA Historical Conflicts - Country-Year Level . . . 27
3.1.1 Identifiers . . . 27
3.1.1.1 ISD Country Code (isd_code) . . . 27
3.1.1.2 ISD Region (isd_region) . . . 28
3.1.1.3 Gleditsch and Ward Country Code (gw_code) . . . 28
3.1.1.4 Gleditsch and Ward Country Name (gw_character) . . . 28
3.1.1.5 CoW Code (cow_code) . . . 28
3.1.1.6 CoW Name (cow_character) . . . 29
3.1.1.7 V-Dem Country Code (v_dem_character) . . . 29
3.1.1.8 V-Dem Code (v_dem_code) . . . 29
3.1.2 War classification variables . . . 29
3.1.2.1 Interstate War (inter_war) . . . 29
3.1.2.2 Count Inter (count_inter_war) . . . 30
3.1.2.3 Interstate War Name (inter_war_name) . . . 30
3.1.2.4 Intrastate War (intra_war) . . . 30
3.1.2.5 Count Intra (count_intra_war) . . . 30
3.1.2.6 Intrastate War Name (intra_war_name) . . . 30
3.1.2.7 External Participants (external_participant_intra_state) . . . 31
3.1.2.8 External Participants Side (external_participant_intra_state_side) 31
3.1.2.9 Extra War (extra_war) . . . 31
3.1.2.10 Count Extra War Name (count_extra_war) . . . 31
3.1.2.11 Extra War Name (extra_war_name) . . . 32
3.2 H-DATA Foreign Minister Dataset . . . 32
3.2.1 Military Background . . . 32
3.2.1.1 Military: Combat (mili_combat) . . . 32
3.2.1.2 Military: Combat (War) (combat_war) . . . 33
3.2.1.3 Military: Rebel (rebel) . . . 33
3.2.2 Position . . . 33
3.2.2.1 Manner out (manner_out) . . . 33
3.3 H-DATA Leader Survival Dataset (PLT post-1789) . . . 34
3.3.1 Leadership Variables . . . 34
3.3.1.1 Office type (officetype) . . . 35
3.3.1.2 Relationship to immediate predecessor (relationshiptoimmediatepredec) 35
3.3.1.3 Death year (deathyear) . . . 36
3.3.1.4 Death year (uncertainty) (deathyearuncertainty) . . . 36
3.3.1.5 Appointment in practice (multiple selection) (appointmentinpracticemultipl) . . . 36
3.3.1.6 Appointment in practice (single selection) (appointmentinpracticesingle) . . . 37
3.3.1.7 Exit (exit) . . . 37

4 QOG **39**
4.1 QoG Environmental Indicators Dataset . . . 39
4.1.1 Emergency Events Database . . . 39
4.1.1.1 Number of people killed by natural disasters (emdat_ndeath) . . . 40
4.1.2 Green Growth . . . 40
4.1.2.1 Mortality from exposure to ambient ozone (gg_mao) . . . 40
4.1.2.2 Mortality from exposure to lead (gg_ml) . . . 41

4.1.2.3 Mortality from exposure to ambient PM2.5 (gg_mpm) 41
4.1.2.4 Mortality from exposure to residential radon (gg_mr) 41
4.1.3 The International Social Survey Programme. Environment Module 41
4.1.3.1 Taken part in a protest/demonstration about environmental issues (percent) (issp_22cp) 42
4.1.4 Sustainable Governance Indicators 42
4.1.4.1 Participation in global environmental regimes (sgi_ger) 42
4.1.5 World Development Indicators 43
4.1.5.1 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis) 43
4.1.6 World Values Survey 43
4.1.6.1 Participation in environmental protests (percent) (wvs_pedp) 44
4.2 QoG EU Regional Dataset Long Data 44
4.2.1 Demographics 45
4.2.1.1 Reported number of cases of intentional homicide (eu_cri_inthom) . 45
4.2.1.2 Reported number of cases of robbery (eu_cri_rob) 45
4.2.1.3 Number of deaths of females, all ages (eu_death_totalf) 46
4.2.1.4 Number of deaths of males, all ages (eu_death_totalm) 46
4.2.1.5 Number of deaths, total all ages (eu_death_totalt) 46
4.2.1.6 Number of deaths of females, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1f) 46
4.2.1.7 Number of deaths of males, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1m) 47
4.2.1.8 Number of deaths, total at 1 year old (eu_death_y1t) 47
4.2.1.9 Number of deaths of females, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20f) . . . 47
4.2.1.10 Number of deaths of males, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20m) 47
4.2.1.11 Number of deaths, total at 20 years old (eu_death_y20t) 48
4.2.1.12 Number of deaths of females, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50f) . . . 48
4.2.1.13 Number of deaths of males, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50m) 48
4.2.1.14 Number of deaths, total at 50 years old (eu_death_y50t) 48
4.2.1.15 Number of deaths of females, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70f) . . . 49
4.2.1.16 Number of deaths of males, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70m) 49
4.2.1.17 Number of deaths, total at 70 years old (eu_death_y70t) 49
4.2.1.18 Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment (eu_cnmigratrt) 49
4.2.2 Health 50
4.2.2.1 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, female (eu_hea_cs_f) 50
4.2.2.2 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male (eu_hea_cs_m) 50
4.2.2.3 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total (eu_hea_cs_t) 51
4.2.2.4 Number of deaths by HIV, female (eu_hea_hiv_f) 51
4.2.2.5 Number of deaths by HIV, male (eu_hea_hiv_m) 51
4.2.2.6 Number of deaths by HIV, total (eu_hea_hiv_t) 52
4.2.2.7 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, female (eu_hea_ipd_f) 52
4.2.2.8 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male (eu_hea_ipd_m) 52
4.2.2.9 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total (eu_hea_ipd_t) 53
4.2.2.10 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, female (eu_hea_np_f) . 53
4.2.2.11 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male (eu_hea_np_m) . 53
4.2.2.12 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total (eu_hea_np_t) . . 54
4.2.2.13 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, female (eu_hea_ns_f) 54

4.2.2.14 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male (eu_hea_ns_m) 54
4.2.2.15 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total (eu_hea_ns_t) 55
4.2.2.16 Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (eu_hea_pr_f) . . . 55
4.2.2.17 Number of deaths by self-harm, female (eu_hea_sh_f) . . . 55
4.2.2.18 Number of deaths by self-harm, male (eu_hea_sh_m) . . . 56
4.2.2.19 Number of deaths by self-harm, total (eu_hea_sh_t) . . . 56
4.2.2.20 Number of deaths by drug dependence, female (eu_hea_tox_f) . . . 56
4.2.2.21 Number of deaths by drug dependence, male (eu_hea_tox_m) . . . 57
4.2.2.22 Number of deaths by drug dependence, total (eu_hea_tox_t) . . . 57
4.2.3 Transport . . . 57
4.2.3.1 Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_inj) 57
4.2.3.2 Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_kil) 58
4.3 QoG Standard Dataset Time-Series . . . 58
4.3.1 Quality of Government . . . 59
4.3.1.1 Public management sub-index (aii_pubm) . . . 59
4.3.1.2 State Fragility Index (cspf_sfi) . . . 59
4.3.2 Conflict and Military Service . . . 60
4.3.2.1 Member of an Alliance (atop_ally) . . . 60
4.3.2.2 Consultancy Obligation (atop_consult) . . . 60
4.3.2.3 Defensive Obligation (atop_defensive) . . . 61
4.3.2.4 Neutrality Obligation (atop_neutrality) . . . 61
4.3.2.5 Non-Aggression Obligation (atop_nonagg) . . . 61
4.3.2.6 Number of Alliances (atop_number) . . . 62
4.3.2.7 Offensive Obligation (atop_offensive) . . . 62
4.3.2.8 Commitment start (atop_transyr) . . . 62
4.3.2.9 Global Militarization Index (bicc_gmi) . . . 62
4.3.2.10 Heavy Weapons Index (bicc_hw) . . . 63
4.3.2.11 Military Expenditure Index (bicc_milexp) . . . 64
4.3.2.12 Military Personnel Index (bicc_milper) . . . 64
4.3.2.13 Conflict Intensity (bti_ci) . . . 65
4.3.2.14 Monopoly on the Use of Force (bti_muf) . . . 66
4.3.2.15 Number of leader transitions in the year (chisols_totalldrtrans) . . . 66
4.3.2.16 Ongoing Conflict (gpi_conf) . . . 67
4.3.2.17 Militarisation (gpi_mil) . . . 67
4.3.2.18 Executive Power over Military Force (iaep_epmf) . . . 67
4.3.2.19 Societal Violence Scale Index (svs_ind) . . . 68
4.3.2.20 Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts (ucdp_type1) . . . 68
4.3.2.21 Number of interstate armed conflicts (ucdp_type2) . . . 69
4.3.2.22 Number of internal armed conflicts (ucdp_type3) . . . 69
4.3.2.23 Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts (ucdp_type4) . 69
4.3.2.24 Global Terrorism Index (gti_gti) . . . 70
4.3.2.25 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate (wbgi_pve) . . . 70
4.3.2.26 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources (wbgi_pvn) . . . 71
4.3.2.27 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error (wbgi_pvs) . . . 71
4.3.2.28 Armed forces personnel (percent of total labor force) (wdi_afp) . . . 71

4.3.2.29 Armed forces personnel, total (wdi_afpt) . . . 71
4.3.2.30 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armexp) . . . 72
4.3.2.31 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armimp) . . . 72
4.3.2.32 Battle-related deaths (number of people) (wdi_brdeath) . . . 72
4.3.2.33 Military expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_expmil) . . . 73
4.3.2.34 Military expenditure (percent of general government expenditure) (wdi_expmilge) . . . 73
4.3.2.35 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis) . . . 74
4.3.2.36 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-conflict and violence (number) (wdi_idpvc) . . . 74
4.3.3 Political System . . . 75
4.3.3.1 Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries) (bmr_demmis) . . . 75
4.3.3.2 Level of Difficulty (bti_lod) . . . 75
4.3.3.3 Regime Failure - Ending Type (gwf_failtype) . . . 75
4.3.3.4 Regime Failure - Level of Violence (gwf_failviolent) . . . 76
4.3.3.5 Regime Type (ht_regtype) . . . 77
4.3.4 Judicial . . . 78
4.3.4.1 Status of Slavery in Constitution (ccp_slave) . . . 78
4.3.4.2 Freedom of Domestic Movement (ciri_dommov) . . . 79
4.3.4.3 Extrajudicial Killing (ciri_kill) . . . 80
4.3.4.4 Prevalence of Torture by Government Authorities (ciri_tort) . . . 81
4.3.4.5 Rule of Law (fh_rol) . . . 82
4.3.4.6 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention (sgi_qdrlc) 82
4.3.4.7 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people) (wdi_homicides) . . . 83
4.3.4.8 Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female) (wdi_homicidesf) 83
4.3.4.9 Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male) (wdi_homicidesm) . 83
4.3.5 Political Parties and Elections . . . 84
4.3.5.1 Share of seats in parliament: protest (cpds_lp) . . . 84
4.3.5.2 Share of votes: protest (cpds_vp) . . . 84
4.3.5.3 Riots and Protests after Election (nelda_rpae) . . . 84
4.3.5.4 Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election (nelda_vcdbe) . . . 85
4.3.6 Civil Society, Population and Culture . . . 85
4.3.6.1 Deaths - Female (eu_demdeathdf) . . . 85
4.3.6.2 Deaths - Male. (eu_demdeathdm) . . . 86
4.3.6.3 Deaths - Total (eu_demdeathdt) . . . 86
4.3.6.4 Global Peace Index (gpi_gpi) . . . 86
4.3.6.5 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_birth) . . . 87
4.3.6.6 Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_death) . . . 87
4.3.6.7 Completeness of death registration with cause-of-death information (percent) (wdi_deathreg) . . . 87
4.3.7 Media . . . 88
4.3.7.1 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-1995) (fhp_rab3) . . . 88
4.3.7.2 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1996-2000) (fhp_rab4) . . . 88
4.3.7.3 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-1995) (fhp_rap3) . . . 88
4.3.7.4 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1996-2000) (fhp_rap4) . . . 89
4.3.8 Gender Equality . . . 89
4.3.8.1 Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex (gggi_hss) . . . 89

4.3.8.2 Lifetime risk of maternal death (percent) (wdi_lrmd) . . . 89
4.3.9 Conflict . . . 90
4.3.9.1 Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International (gd_ptsa) . . . 90
4.3.9.2 Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch (gd_ptsh) . . . 90
4.3.9.3 Political Terror Scale - US State Department (gd_ptss) . . . 91

5 UCDP and VIEWS 92
5.1 UCDP Interstate Country Level Onset Dataset v.25.1 . . . 92
5.1.1 Indentifier Variables . . . 93
5.1.1.1 Country Name (name) . . . 93
5.1.1.2 Conflict ID (conflict_ids) . . . 93
5.1.2 Conflict Onset . . . 93
5.1.2.1 New Conflict (newconf) . . . 93
5.1.2.2 Onset 1 (onset1) . . . 94
5.1.2.3 Onset 2 (onset2) . . . 94
5.1.2.4 Onset 3 (onset3) . . . 94
5.1.2.5 Onset 5 (onset5) . . . 95
5.1.2.6 Onset 10 (onset10) . . . 95
5.1.2.7 Onset 20 (onset20) . . . 96
5.2 UCDP Intrastate Country Level Onset Dataset v.25.1 . . . 96
5.2.1 Identifier Variables . . . 97
5.2.1.1 Country of Government Side in Conflict (name) . . . 97
5.2.1.2 Conflict ID (conflict_ids) . . . 97
5.2.2 Conflict Onset . . . 97
5.2.2.1 Country-Year Containing New Conflict (newconf) . . . 97
5.2.2.2 Onset 1 (onset1) . . . 97
5.2.2.3 Onset 2 (onset2) . . . 98
5.2.2.4 Onset 3 (onset3) . . . 98
5.2.2.5 Onset 5 (onset5) . . . 98
5.2.2.6 Onset 10 (onset10) . . . 99
5.2.2.7 Onset 20 (onset20) . . . 99
5.3 UCDP Country Year Dataset on Organized Violence within Country Borders version 26.1 . . . 99
5.3.1 State-based Violence . . . 100
5.3.1.1 Dyad Count for State-based Violence (sb_dyad_count) . . . 100
5.3.1.2 Dyad IDs for State-based Violence (sb_dyad_ids) . . . 100
5.3.1.3 Dyad Names for State-based Violence (sb_dyad_names) . . . 100
5.3.1.4 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in State-based Violence (sb_total_deaths_best) . . . 100
5.3.1.5 Existence of Intrastate State-based Violence (sb_intrastate_exist) . . . 101
5.3.1.6 Dyad Count for Intrastate State-based Violence (sb_intrastate_dyad_count) . . . 101
5.3.1.7 Dyad Names for Intrastate State-based Violence (sb_intrastate_dyad_names) . . . 101
5.3.1.8 State-based Intrastate Main government Involvement (sb_intrastate_govt_inv_incomp) . . . 102
5.3.1.9 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in Intrastate State-based Violence (sb_intrastate_deaths_best) . . . 102
5.3.1.10 Existence of Interstate State-based Violence (sb_interstate_exist) . . . 102

5.3.1.11 Dyad Count for Interstate State-based Violence (sb_interstate_dyad_count) . . . 102
5.3.1.12 Dyad IDs for Intrastate State-based Violence (sb_intrastate_dyad_ids) 103
5.3.1.13 Dyad Names for Interstate State-based Violence (sb_interstate_dyad_names) . . . 103
5.3.1.14 State-based Interstate Main government Involvement (sb_interstate_govt_inv_incomp) . . . 103
5.3.1.15 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in Interstate State-based Violence (sb_interstate_deaths_best) . . . 103
5.3.1.16 Dyad IDs for Interstate State-based Violence (sb_interstate_dyad_ids) 104
5.3.1.17 Existence of State-based Violence (sb_exist) . . . 104
5.3.2 Non-state Violence . . . 104
5.3.2.1 Dyad Count for Non-state Violence (ns_dyad_count) . . . 104
5.3.2.2 Dyad IDs for Non-state Violence (ns_dyad_ids) . . . 104
5.3.2.3 Dyad Names for Non-state Violence (ns_dyad_names) . . . 105
5.3.2.4 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in Non-state Violence (ns_total_deaths_best) . . . 105
5.3.2.5 Existence of Non-state Violence (ns_exist) . . . 105
5.3.3 One-sided Violence . . . 105
5.3.3.1 Main Government Involved (os_govt_inv) . . . 105
5.3.3.2 One-sided Main Government Killings Best/High/Low Estimate (os_govt_killings_best) . . . 106
5.3.3.3 Involvement of Any Government in One-sided Violence (os_any_govt_inv) . . . 106
5.3.3.4 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) Caused by Any Government in One-sided Violence (os_any_govt_killings_best) . . . 106
5.3.3.5 Involvement of Non-state Actors in One-sided Violence (os_nsgroup_inv) . . . 107
5.3.3.6 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) Caused by Non-state Actors in One-sided Violence (os_nsgroup_killings_best) . . . 107
5.3.3.7 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in One-sided Violence (os_total_deaths_best) . . . 107
5.3.3.8 Existence of One-sided Violence (os_exist) . . . 107
5.3.4 Cumulative Fatalities . . . 108
5.3.4.1 Cumulative Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in Organized Violence (Includes State-based, Non-State, and One-sided Violence) (cumulative_total_deaths_in_orgvio_best) . . . 108

6 V-DEM 109

6.1 V-Dem Country-Year: V-Dem Full+Others v16 . . . 109
6.1.1 V-Dem Democracy Indices - V-Dem Mid-Level Indices: Components of the Democracy Indices . . . 110
6.1.1.1 Clean elections index (v2xel_frefair) . . . 110
6.1.1.2 Equality before the law and individual liberty index (v2xcl_rol) . . . 111
6.1.2 V-Dem Indicators - Elections . . . 112
6.1.2.1 Election government intimidation (v2elintim) . . . 112
6.1.2.2 Election other electoral violence (v2elpeace) . . . 113
6.1.3 V-Dem Indicators - The Executive . . . 114
6.1.3.1 HOS appointment in practice (v2expathhs) . . . 115
6.1.3.2 HOG appointment in practice (v2expathhg) . . . 116
6.1.3.3 Regime end type (v2regendtype) . . . 117

6.1.3.4 Regime interregnum (v2regint) . . . 118
6.1.3.5 Regime end type, multiple selection version (v2regendtypems) . . . 119
6.1.4 V-Dem Indicators - The Legislature . . . 120
6.1.4.1 Legislature declares war by law (v2lgwarlaw) . . . 121
6.1.5 V-Dem Indicators - Civil Liberty . . . 121
6.1.5.1 Freedom from torture (v2cltort) . . . 122
6.1.6 V-Dem Indicators - Sovereignty and State . . . 123
6.1.6.1 Domestic Autonomy (v2svdomaut) . . . 123
6.1.7 V-Dem Indicators - Civic and Academic Space . . . 124
6.1.7.1 Political violence (v2caviol) . . . 124
6.1.7.2 State of emergency (v2casoe) . . . 125
6.1.7.3 Existence of Universities (v2cauni) . . . 126
6.1.7.4 Campus integrity (v2casurv) . . . 127
6.1.7.5 Academics as critics (v2cacritic) . . . 128
6.1.8 Historical V-Dem - Sovereignty and State . . . 129
6.1.8.1 State steering capacity (v3ststeecap) . . . 130
6.1.9 Historical V-Dem - Overlap Period Discrepancies . . . 131
6.1.9.1 HOS appointment in practice (v3expathhs) . . . 131
6.1.10 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Executive Bases of Power . . . 132
6.1.10.1 Military dimension index (v2x_ex_military) . . . 132
6.1.11 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Civil Liberties . . . 133
6.1.11.1 Civil liberties index (v2x_civlib) . . . 133
6.1.11.2 Physical violence index (v2x_clphy) . . . 134
6.1.12 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Elections . . . 135
6.1.12.1 Electoral Regime Index (v2x_elecreg) . . . 135
6.1.12.2 Executive electoral regime index (v2xex_elecreg) . . . 136
6.1.12.3 Presidential election aborted (v2x_hosabort) . . . 137
6.1.12.4 Legislative or constituent assembly election aborted (v2x_legabort) . . . 137
6.1.13 Digital Society Survey - Social Cleavages . . . 138
6.1.13.1 Use of social media to organize offline violence (v2smorgviol) . . . 139
6.1.13.2 Types of organization through social media (v2smorgtypes) . . . 140
6.1.14 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Ordinal Versions of Indices . . . 141
6.1.14.1 Physical violence index ordinal (e_v2x_clphy_3c) . . . 141
6.1.15 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Political Regimes . . . 142
6.1.15.1 Omitted data (e_democracy_omitteddata) . . . 142
6.1.16 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Political Institutions and Political Events . . . 142
6.1.16.1 Coups (Przeworski et al.) (e_coups) . . . 143
6.1.17 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Others . . . 143
6.1.17.1 Democratic breakdown (Bernhard et al.) (e_bnr_dem) . . . 143
6.1.18 Background Factors (E) - Demography . . . 144
6.1.18.1 Maternal mortality rate (e_pematmor) . . . 144
6.1.19 Background Factors (E) - Conflict . . . 145
6.1.19.1 Civil war (e_civil_war) . . . 145
6.1.19.2 Armed conflict, international (e_miinteco) . . . 146
6.1.19.3 Armed conflict, internal (e_miinterc) . . . 146
6.1.19.4 Coups d'etat (Powell and Thyne) (e_pt_coup) . . . 147
6.1.19.5 Number of coups attempts in a year (e_pt_coup_attempts) . . . 147

6.2 V-Dem V-Party v2 148
6.2.1 Party Identity 149
6.2.1.1 Rejection of Political Violence (v2paviol) 149
6.2.1.2 Salience and Mobilization (v2pasalie_nr) 150

7 Bibliography **151**

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 thematic dataset encompasses a wide range of variables related to security and violence, addressing a broad spectrum of concerns such as armed conflicts, acts of violence, military influence, and the safety of civilian populations. The dataset includes detailed information on warfare, state violence, extrajudicial killings, and the role of the military in both protecting and threatening security. Additionally, the dataset captures personal security indicators such as the prevalence of physical violence, government capacity to prevent violence, and the impact of conflicts on civilian populations. The dataset provides a valuable resource for researchers, policymakers, and practitioners interested in studying the patterns, causes, and effects of violence and security. By offering structured and comprehensive data, this thematic dataset allows users to easily access top-quality information for social science research on security and violence, without the need to merge or source variables from different datasets independently.

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 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

2.1.1 Immigration Policies Permanent Residence

The Immigration Policies Permanent Residence section in the IMISEM dataset contains variables on permanent residence scemes, eligibility and the security of status.

2.1.1.1 Immigrant Policies Permanent Residence Security of Status Precluded Victims (igrantpermanent_precluded_victims)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantpermanent_precluded_victims

Original tag: imisem_igrantpermanent_precluded_victims

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: Expulsion is precluded for immigrants of all categories who are victims of violence or crime. Only if 1 in IgrantPermanent_Existence_General.
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.1.2 Immigration Social Policies

The Immigration Social Policies section in the IMISEM dataset contains variables on social policies for immigrants, such as family reunification, education, health care, unemployment benefits and retirement benefits.

2.1.2.1 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence Seekers (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_seekers)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_seekers

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_seekers

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: Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (asylum seekers). Only if 1 in IgrantSoc_Family_Existence_Seekers.
VALUES:

No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.1.2.2 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence Refugee (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_refugee)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_refugee

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_refugee

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: Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (refugees). Only if 1 in IgrantSoc_Family_Existence_Refugee.
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.1.2.3 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence Co-Ethnics (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_coethnic)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_coethnic

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_coethnic

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: Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (co-ethnics). Only if 1 in IgrantSoc_Family_Existence_Coethnic.
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.1.2.4 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence Domestic (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_domestic)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_domestic

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_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: Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (domestic workers). Only if 1 in IgrantSoc_Family_Existence_Domestic.
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.1.2.5 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence Agricultural (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_agricultural)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_agricultural

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_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: Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (agricultural workers). Only if 1 in IgrantSoc_Family_Existence_Agricultural.
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.1.2.6 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_medical)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_medical

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_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: Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (medical doctors). Only if 1 in IgrantSoc_Family_Existence_Medical.
VALUES:
No = 0

Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.1.2.7 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_permanent)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_permanent

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_permanent

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: Before refusal or withdrawal, due account is taken of physical or emotional violence (permanent residents). Only if 1 in IgrantSoc_Family_Existence_Permanent.
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.2 COMPLAB MIGPOL IMPIC

Dataset tag: complab_migpol_impic_2024

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 IMPIC Project offers sophisticated quantitative indices to assess immigration policies across time, countries, and policy fields, focusing on 33 OECD countries from 1980 to 2018. The current IMPIC datasets (version 2) cover immigration policies, which encompass government intentions and actions concerning the selection, admission, settlement, and deportation of foreign citizens within a country. IMPIC is structured by entry categories or "tracks" covering four immigration policy fields: labour migration (economic), family reunification (social), asylum/refugees (humanitarian), and co-ethnics (cultural). The dataset specifically covers legal regulations, excluding implementation details. The data is further disaggregated into two dimensions. The first dimension looks at states' regulations, or binding legal provisions that create or constrain rights for immigration, and also controls, or mechanisms that monitor whether immigration policies are followed. The group of control mechanisms includes various aspects relating to irregular migration such as requirements for airlines to control visa or sanctions for employing irregular migrants. The second dimension looks at states' regulations and controls for immigration not only at their borders (external regulations and controls), but also within their territories (internal regulations and controls). As a last differentiation, the IMPIC dataset disaggregates external and internal regulations into four sub-dimensions related to immigrant eligibility requirements, conditions, security of status and rights. The IMPIC 2024 dataset consists

of the aggregated scores of all tracks covered separately in the IMPIC RawData. More information is available on the project's website: `http://www.impic-project.eu/data/`.

Dataset citation: Helbling, Marc and Bjerre, Liv and Römer, Friederike and Zobel, Malisa (2017) "Measuring Immigration Policies: The IMPIC Database" European Political Science 16(1), pp. 79-98. 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 IMPIC project is cited accordingly in corresponding publications.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `http://www.impic-project.eu/data/`

2.2.1 Regulations Field A (Family reunification)

The Regulations Field A section of the IMPIC_2016 dataset contains questions on the regulations with regards to family reunification. Regulations are defined as binding legal provisions that create or constrain rights.

2.2.1.1 Autonomous residence permit - Aggregated (avgs_a09)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_avgs_a09

Original tag: impic_AvgS_a09

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1252, Percent: 7.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1200, Percent: 3.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 52 Percent: 4.15

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 1980 - 2018, did the sponsored spouse have the right to an autonomous residence permit when the relationship was terminated due to separation or divorce? If yes, did the sponsored spouse receive an autonomous residence permit automatically, or only under specific conditions? The information on the requirements for an autonomous residence permit was subdivided into the following subcategories.
1. Less than two years of residence in the country
2. Two or more years of residence in the country (this is counted as two conditions, since it automatically requires that the person has resided in the country for two years) 63
3. Domestic violence or danger in case of return
4. Children
5. Other
VALUES: 0 (open) - 1 (restrictive)
MISSINGS: Empty Cell
COVERAGE: 1980-2018

2.2.2 Regulations Field C (Asylum)

The Regulations Field C section of the IMPIC_2016 dataset contains questions on the regulations with regards to asylum seekers. Regulations are defined as binding legal provisions that create or constrain rights.

2.2.2.1 Status when crisis resolved - Aggregated (avgs_c10)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_avgs_c10

Original tag: impic_AvgS_c10

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1198, Percent: 6.86

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1158, Percent: 3.82

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 40 Percent: 3.34

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 1980 - 2018, could a recognized refugee lose his or her status as a refugee when the threatening situation in his or her country of origin ceased to exist?
ALUES: 0 (open) - 1 (restrictive)
MISSINGS: Empty Cell
COVERAGE: 1980-2018

2.3 COMPLAB MIGPOL Antidiscrimination Dataset

Dataset tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc

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 IMPIC Project offers sophisticated quantitative indices to assess immigration policies across time, countries, and policy fields, focusing on 33 OECD countries from 1980 to 2018. The current IMPIC datasets (version 2) cover immigration policies, which encompass government intentions and actions concerning the selection, admission, settlement, and deportation of foreign citizens within a country. IMPIC is structured by entry categories or "tracks" covering four immigration policy fields: labour migration (economic), family reunification (social), asylum/refugees (humanitarian), and co-ethnics (cultural). The IMPIC Antidiscrimination provides detailed information on antidiscrimination regulations across all 33 country cases. This dataset consists of scores that aggregate information of the IMPIC Antidiscrimination RawData file across tracks. The items cover the existence and type of anti-discrimination legislation regarding racial/ethnic, religious, and nationality discrimination. The type of legislation includes to what societal areas it applies and which specific acts it prohibits or protects, as well as enforcement mechanisms and the existence and jurisdiction of equality bodies. More information is available on the project's website: `http://www.impic-project.eu/data/`.

Dataset citation: Helbling, M., Abou-Chadi, T., Berger, V., Bjerre, L., Breyer, M., Römer, F. Zobel, M. (2024), 'IMPIC Database v2', Immigration Policies in Comparison Project. 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 IMPIC project is cited accordingly in corresponding publications.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `http://www.impic-project.eu/data/`

2.3.1 Anti-Discrimination

The items in the Anti-Discrimination section cover the existence and type of anti-discrimination legislation regarding racial/ethnic, religious, and nationality discrimination. The type of legislation

includes to what societal areas it applies and which specific acts it prohibits or protects, as well as enforcement mechanisms and the existence and jurisdiction of equality bodies.

2.3.1.1 Prohibitions in law - Aggregated (s_g02)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_s_g02

Original tag: impic_S_g02

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 520, Percent: 2.98

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 501, Percent: 1.65

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 3.65

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 2000-2018, are the following acts legally prohibited? a) Public incitement to violence, hatred or discrimination on basis of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality b) Racially/religiously motivated public insults, threats or defamation c) Instigating, aiding, abetting or attempting to commit such offenses d) Racial profiling VALUES: 0 = Yes, all four grounds 0.25 = Yes, three of the grounds 0.5 = Yes, two of the grounds 0.75 = Yes, only one ground 1 = None MISSINGS: Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.4 COMPLAB MIGPOL Antidiscrimination Raw Data

Dataset tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd

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 IMPIC Project offers sophisticated quantitative indices to assess immigration policies across time, countries, and policy fields, focusing on 33 OECD countries from 1980 to 2018. The current IMPIC datasets (version 2) cover immigration policies, which encompass government intentions and actions concerning the selection, admission, settlement, and deportation of foreign citizens within a country. IMPIC is structured by entry categories or "tracks" covering four immigration policy fields: labour migration (economic), family reunification (social), asylum/refugees (humanitarian), and co-ethnics (cultural). The IMPIC Antidiscrimination provides detailed information on antidiscrimination regulations across all 33 country cases. This dataset consists of scores that aggregate information of the IMPIC Antidiscrimination RawData file across tracks. The items cover the existence and type of anti-discrimination legislation regarding racial/ethnic, religious, and nationality discrimination. The type of legislation includes to what societal areas it applies and which specific acts it prohibits or protects, as well as enforcement mechanisms and the existence and jurisdiction of equality bodies. More information is available on the project's website: `http://www.impic-project.eu/data/`.

Dataset citation: Helbling, M., Abou-Chadi, T., Berger, V., Bjerre, L., Breyer, M., Römer, F. Zobel, M. (2024), 'IMPIC Database v2', Immigration Policies in Comparison Project. 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 IMPIC project is cited accordingly in corresponding publications.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `http://www.impic-project.eu/data/`

2.4.1 Anti-Discrimination

The items in the Anti-Discrimination section cover the existence and type of anti-discrimination legislation regarding racial/ethnic, religious, and nationality discrimination. The type of legislation includes to what societal areas it applies and which specific acts it prohibits or protects, as well as enforcement mechanisms and the existence and jurisdiction of equality bodies.

2.4.1.1 Public incitement to violence - Raw (r__g02__a)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_r_g02_a

Original tag: impic_R_g02_a

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 608, Percent: 3.48

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 589, Percent: 1.94

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 3.12

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 2000-2018, are the following acts legally prohibited? a) Public incitement to violence, hatred or discrimination on basis of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality b) Racially/religiously motivated public insults, threats or defamation c) Instigating, aiding, abetting or attempting to commit such offenses d) Racial profiling VALUES: -2 = No -1 = Yes MISSINGS: -9 = DK -8 = NA Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.4.1.2 Public insults or defamation - Raw (r__g02__b)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_r_g02_b

Original tag: impic_R_g02_b

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 608, Percent: 3.48

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 589, Percent: 1.94

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 3.12

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 2000-2018, are the following acts legally prohibited? a) Public incitement to violence, hatred or discrimination on basis of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality b) Racially/religiously motivated public insults, threats or defamation c) Instigating, aiding, abetting or attempting to commit such offenses d) Racial profiling VALUES: -2 = No -1 = Yes MISSINGS: -9 = DK -8 = NA Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.4.1.3 Instigation of such offenses - Raw (r__g02__c)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_r_g02_c

Original tag: impic_R_g02_c

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 608, Percent: 3.48

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 589, Percent: 1.94

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 3.12

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 2000-2018, are the following acts legally prohibited? a) Public

incitement to violence, hatred or discrimination on basis of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality b) Racially/religiously motivated public insults, threats or defamation c) Instigating, aiding, abetting or attempting to commit such offenses d) Racial profiling VALUES: -2 = No -1 = Yes MISSINGS: -9 = DK -8 = NA Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.4.1.4 Racial profiling - Raw (r__g02__d)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_r_g02_d

Original tag: impic_R_g02_d

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 608, Percent: 3.48

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 589, Percent: 1.94

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 3.12

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 2000-2018, are the following acts legally prohibited? a) Public incitement to violence, hatred or discrimination on basis of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality b) Racially/religiously motivated public insults, threats or defamation c) Instigating, aiding, abetting or attempting to commit such offenses d) Racial profiling VALUES: -2 = No -1 = Yes MISSINGS: -9 = DK -8 = NA Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.4.1.5 Prohibitions in law - Scored (s__g02)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_s_g02

Original tag: impic_S_g02

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 520, Percent: 2.98

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 501, Percent: 1.65

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 3.65

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 2000-2018, are the following acts legally prohibited? a) Public incitement to violence, hatred or discrimination on basis of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality b) Racially/religiously motivated public insults, threats or defamation c) Instigating, aiding, abetting or attempting to commit such offenses d) Racial profiling VALUES: 0 = Yes, all four grounds 0.25 = Yes, three of the grounds 0.5 = Yes, two of the grounds 0.75 = Yes, only one ground 1 = None MISSINGS: Empty cells COVERAGE: 2000-2018

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 Historical Conflicts - Country-Year Level

Dataset tag: hdata_conflict_cy

Output Unit:

Description:
Timespan: 1816-1945
Coverage: 480 wars spanning 130 countries
The Historical Conflict Dataset (HCD) dataset merges multiple existing datasets on wars from 1816-1945 to create a comprehensive list of interstate, intrastate, and extrasystemic wars during this time period. It uses an expanded definition of statehood from the International System(s) Dataset to reduce the Eurocentric bias in defining what constitutes a state. The ambition of this dataset is not to make methodological changes to how conflict is defined or measured, but rather to reclassify war based on a more inclusive definition of statehood and to create a dataset that increases ease of access to war data, particularly for scholars working with country-level historical data between 1816 to 1945.
The data is available in two formats: country-war and country-year. In the county-war datasets has a single case for each country participant and war. The country-year format contains binary variables on whether a country was involved in the different types of conflicts and has one case per country-year.

Dataset citiation: When using this dataset, please cite the following:

Noonan, Joseph Jan Teorell (2023), Historical Conflict Dataset (HCD) Dataset v1.0, `https://www.su.se/english/research/research-projects/h-data`

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 Identifiers

Variables or combination of variables in this section identify rows in the dataset.

3.1.1.1 ISD Country Code (isd_code)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_isd_code
Original tag: isd_code
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18779, Percent: 62.79
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6615, Percent: 21.81
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 12164 Percent: 64.77
Description:
SD numeric country code

3.1.1.2 ISD Region (isd_region)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_isd_region
Original tag: isd_region
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18779, Percent: 62.79
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6615, Percent: 21.81
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 12164 Percent: 64.77
Description:
ISD regional classification

3.1.1.3 Gleditsch and Ward Country Code (gw_code)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_gw_code
Original tag: gw_code
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8296, Percent: 27.74
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6615, Percent: 21.81
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1681 Percent: 20.26
Description:
Gleditsch and Ward (1999) numeric country code

3.1.1.4 Gleditsch and Ward Country Name (gw_character)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_gw_character
Original tag: gw_character
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8258, Percent: 27.61
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6591, Percent: 21.73
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1667 Percent: 20.19
Description:
Gleditsch and Ward (1999) character country code

3.1.1.5 CoW Code (cow_code)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_cow_code
Original tag: cow_code
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8099, Percent: 27.08
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6615, Percent: 21.81
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1484 Percent: 18.32
Description:
Correlates of War country code

3.1.1.6 CoW Name (cow_character)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_cow_character

Original tag: cow_character

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8099, Percent: 27.08

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6615, Percent: 21.81

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1484 Percent: 18.32

Description:

Correlates of War character country code

3.1.1.7 V-Dem Country Code (v_dem_character)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_v_dem_character

Original tag: v_dem_character

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7750, Percent: 25.91

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6615, Percent: 21.81

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1135 Percent: 14.65

Description:

V-Dem character country code

3.1.1.8 V-Dem Code (v_dem_code)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_v_dem_code

Original tag: v_dem_code

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7750, Percent: 25.91

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6615, Percent: 21.81

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1135 Percent: 14.65

Description:

V-Dem numeric country code

3.1.2 War classification variables

Variables in this section aim to contribute to updateing existing classifications of wars at the state level (interstate, intrastate, and extrasystemic) with a broader definition of statehood that reduces the Eurocentric bias in determining what constitutes a state and simoultaneously reclassify war based on a more inclusive definition of statehood.

3.1.2.1 Interstate War (inter_war)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_inter_war

Original tag: inter_war

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18776, Percent: 62.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6612, Percent: 21.8

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 12164 Percent: 64.78

Description:

Indicator for interstate war participation (1 = interstate war participation during the year)

3.1.2.2 Count Inter (count_inter_war)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_count_inter_war
Original tag: count_inter_war
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18776, Percent: 62.77
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6612, Percent: 21.8
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 12164 Percent: 64.78
Description:
The number of interstate wars

3.1.2.3 Interstate War Name (inter_war_name)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_inter_war_name
Original tag: inter_war_name
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1001, Percent: 3.35
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 720, Percent: 2.37
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 281 Percent: 28.07
Description:
Name of the interstate war(s)

3.1.2.4 Intrastate War (intra_war)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_intra_war
Original tag: intra_war
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18743, Percent: 62.66
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6594, Percent: 21.74
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 12149 Percent: 64.82
Description:
Indicator intrastate war participation (1 = intrastate war participation during the year)

3.1.2.5 Count Intra (count_intra_war)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_count_intra_war
Original tag: count_intra_war
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18743, Percent: 62.66
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6594, Percent: 21.74
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 12149 Percent: 64.82
Description:
The number of intrastate wars

3.1.2.6 Intrastate War Name (intra_war_name)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_intra_war_name
Original tag: intra_war_name
Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)
Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 573, Percent: 1.92

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 532, Percent: 1.75

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 41 Percent: 7.16

Description:

Name of the intrastate war(s)

3.1.2.7 External Participants (external_participant_intra_state)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_external_participant_intra_state

Original tag: external_participant_intra_state

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18743, Percent: 62.66

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6594, Percent: 21.74

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 12149 Percent: 64.82

Description:

Indicator for states which participated in another state's intrastate war

3.1.2.8 External Participants Side (external_participant_intra_state_side)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_external_participant_intra_state_side

Original tag: external_participant_intra_state_side

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 133, Percent: 0.44

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 119, Percent: 0.39

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 14 Percent: 10.53

Description:

Indicator which classifies external_participant_intra_state as either participating in a war as (1) against the government, (2) in support of the government

3.1.2.9 Extra War (extra_war)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_extra_war

Original tag: extra_war

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18740, Percent: 62.65

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6591, Percent: 21.73

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 12149 Percent: 64.83

Description:

Indicator for extrasystemic war (between as state and a non-state group outside its own territory) participation (1 = extrasystemic war participation during the year)

3.1.2.10 Count Extra War Name (count_extra_war)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_count_extra_war

Original tag: count_extra_war

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18740, Percent: 62.65

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6591, Percent: 21.73

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 12149 Percent: 64.83

Description:
The number of extra systemic wars

3.1.2.11 Extra War Name (extra_war_name)

Long tag: hdata_conflict_cy_extra_war_name

Original tag: extra_war_name

Dataset citation: Noonan & Teorell (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 199, Percent: 0.67

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 185, Percent: 0.61

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 14 Percent: 7.04

Description:
Name of the extra systemic war(s)

3.2 H-DATA Foreign Minister Dataset

Dataset tag: hdata_fomin

Output Unit: H-DATA Minister-Year, i.e., data is collected per foreign minister and the date they got into office. That means each row in the dataset can be identified by one minister in combination with a date, using the columns foreignminister and date_in. The date_in column does nor exist in the original dataset but is a concatenation of the columns fminyear, fminmonth and fminday. Several other columns, such as date_out, country_name, etc. are added to the unit table in order to aggregate and later translate to other Output Units.

Description: For their article "War, Performance, and the Survival of Foreign Ministers", Hanna Bäck, Jan Teorell, Alexander Von Hagen-Jamar and Alejandro Quiroz Flores created The Foreign Minister Dataset. The Foreign Minister Dataset consists of comparative historical data on foreign ministers' background and reasons for leaving office in the world's 13 former and current great powers from 1789 to the present. The data covers 1155 regular (non-acting) foreign ministers, as well as partial information on 173 acting foreign ministers, for the following 13 great powers: Austria (the Habsburg Empire/Austria-Hungary), Britain, China (Qing Empire/Republic/People's Republic of China), France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Prussia/Germany, the Ottoman Empire/Turkey, Russia, Spain, Sweden and the United States.

Dataset citiation: When using this dataset, please cite the following paper:

Hanna Bäck, Jan Teorell, Alexander Von Hagen-Jamar, Alejandro Quiroz Flores, War, Performance, and the Survival of Foreign Ministers, *Foreign Policy Analysis*, Volume 17, Issue 2, April 2021, oraa024, `https://doi.org/10.1093/fpa/oraa024`

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`

3.2.1 Military Background

Variables providing information on to which extent the foreign minister has a military background.

3.2.1.1 Military: Combat (mili_combat)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_mili_combat

Original tag: Mili_combat

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2582, Percent: 8.51

Description:

Did the FM have combat experience before (each) appointment as FM? Participating in combat is defined as deployment as part of a national military in what would generally be considered a war zone (absent evidence of non- participation), deployment/general participation in a battle, or affirmative evidence of direct combat. Note that this does not require affirmative evidence of a given person firing a weapon.

1. No
2. Yes

3.2.1.2 Military: Combat (War) (combat_war)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_combat_war

Original tag: Combat_war

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2612, Percent: 8.61

Description:

Free text the war that FM was in combat in, if multiple use commas. If mili_combat=1, enter 9999.

3.2.1.3 Military: Rebel (rebel)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_rebel

Original tag: Rebel

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2582, Percent: 8.51

Description:

Did the FM have experience of rebel organisations before (each) appointment? Rebel is defined as those that participate in actions designed to fight against the state or overturn the state. Thus, someone that participates in a coup counts as a rebel even if the coup is non-violent, because coup plotters take on the risk of violence (and the risks if they are caught) in attempting a coup. Someone is also a rebel if they are fighting against the ruling government in a territory, even if they believe that ruling government is illegitimate. Thus, the category of rebel includes both future autocratic leaders such as Mao Zedong as well as future democratic leaders such as Charles de Gaulle.

1. No
2. Yes

3.2.2 Position

These variables give information on the position of the foreign minister.

3.2.2.1 Manner out (manner_out)

Long tag: hdata_fomin_manner_out

Original tag: Manner_out

Dataset citation: Bäck et al. (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 0, Percent: 0

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2583, Percent: 8.52

Description:

How did the FM leave the post as FM? Removal from office is coded as 'regular' when the FM is removed in accordance with explicit rules or established conventions of his or her particular country. Examples include voluntary retirement, dismissal by head of government ('forced resignation') and defeat in elections. Removal from office is coded as 'irregular' when the FM was removed by domestic forces in contravention of explicit rules and established conventions. Irregular removal from office is overwhelmingly the result of the threat or use of force as exemplified in coups, (popular) revolts and assassinations (regardless of whether the motivation behind the assassination was explicitly political or not). Foreign removal includes only cases where a foreign state directly removes a foreign leader, for example through invasion or kidnapping. In particular, cases where someone is seen as orchestrating a removal of a leader through a coup carried out by domestic forces are not coded as foreign removal, but as an irregular procedure.

1. By regular procedures
2. Death by natural causes
3. Retired due to ill health
4. Suicide
5. By irregular procedures
6. By deposition by a foreign state

3.3 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`

3.3.1 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.

3.3.1.1 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.

3.3.1.2 Relationship to immediate predecessor (relationshiptoimmediatepredec)

Long tag: hdata_plt_relationshiptoimmediatepredec

Original tag: relationshiptoimmediatepredec

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9910, Percent: 93.3

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 22872, Percent: 75.41

Description:

Question: What is the leader's relationship to the previous holder of this office?
Clarification: "Related" refers to family relationships of marriage or blood, not adopted sons/daughters.

0: Unrelated to the previous holder of this office (the only option if 1 is not selected for "relationship to previous leaders(s)".
1: Son or daughter
2: Brother or sister
3: Other (indicate relationship in next question)
Instructions: If there has been at least two regents in the office sequentially, i.e. immediate predecessor is also a regent, please refer to the last effective/established/non-regent leader as immediate predecessor. In case of a regency during war campaign, infancy or illness of an elderly leader, predecessor refers to the leader of concurrent spell, who is still alive and in office but cannot perform his/her duties effectively.

3.3.1.3 Death year (deathyear)

Long tag: hdata_plt_deathyear

Original tag: deathyear

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7917, Percent: 74.53

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18667, Percent: 61.54

Description:

Question: In what year did leader die?
[date – year only]
Sources: Worldstatesmen.
Note: For sources that only show years in the Islamic calendar convert to the Gregorian calendar. Each year in the Islamic calendar generally falls across two years in the Gregorian calendar, choose the one where the Islamic year encompasses the 30th of June e.g. The year 935 (Islamic) should be converted to 1529 not 1528 as it does not contain 30th June 1528 but does contain 30th June 1529.

3.3.1.4 Death year (uncertainty) (deathyearuncertainty)

Long tag: hdata_plt_deathyearuncertainty

Original tag: deathyearuncertainty

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8893, Percent: 83.72

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 21694, Percent: 71.52

Description:

Question: Is the answer to this question highly uncertain?
0: No (default)
1: Yes

3.3.1.5 Appointment in practice (multiple selection) (appointmentinpracticemultipl)

Long tag: hdata_plt_appointmentinpracticemultipl

Original tag: appointmentinpracticemultipl

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10622, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 24373, Percent: 80.36

Description:

Question: How did the leader reach office?
Clarification: If several bodies were involved in the appointment process, select each one. Response category 9 should only be selected if the head of state is directly elected, not if he or she was appointed by the legislature after an election.
0: Through the threat of or application of force, such as a coup or rebellion

1: Appointed by a foreign power or any non-domestic organization (i.e. trading company, UN Representation)
2: Appointed by the ruling party (in a one-party system)
3: Appointed by a royal council (either members of the royal family or conclave of aristocrats)
4: Through hereditary succession including those who inherit office following the death of their spouse
5: Appointed by the military
6: Appointed by the legislature
7: Appointed by the head of state
8: Appointed by the head of government
9: Directly through a popular election (regardless of the extension of the suffrage)
10: Other (including conclave of clergy, by marriage)
Sources: Various country-specific sources

3.3.1.6 Appointment in practice (single selection) (appointmentinpracticesingle)

Long tag: hdata_plt_appointmentinpracticesingle

Original tag: appointmentinpracticesingle

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10596, Percent: 99.76

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 24316, Percent: 80.17

Description:

Question: How did the leader reach office?
Clarification: If several bodies were involved in the appointment process, select the one that exerted the most critical impact on the decision. However, in the next question we ask separately about whether the approval of the legislature was necessary. Response category 9 should only be selected if the leader was directly elected, not if he or she was appointed by the legislature after an election.
0: Through the threat of or application of force, such as a coup or rebellion
1: Appointed by a foreign power
2: Appointed by the ruling party (in a one-party system)
3: Appointed by a royal council (either members of the royal family or conclave of aristocrats)
4: Through hereditary succession
5: Appointed by the military
6: Appointed by the legislature
7: Appointed by the head of state
8: Appointed by the head of government
9: Directly through a popular election (regardless of the extension of the suffrage).
10: Other (including clerical bodies such as the College of Cardinals)
Sources: Various country-specific sources
Ordering: If you select 10, proceed to the next question [v2exothhs]. If you select 6, skip question "Leader selection by legislature in practice [v2exaphos]".

3.3.1.7 Exit (exit)

Long tag: hdata_plt_exit

Original tag: exit

Dataset citation: Gerring et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10622, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 24373, Percent: 80.36

Description:

Question: How did the leader leave office?
Clarification: Code by numerical (Archigos) code and, where applicable, letter code (so, 1a, 2b, 5c, etc). If information for the letter code is not available, leave blank and only use the numerical code.

(Instructions from the Archigos codebook) Removal from office is coded as "Regular" when the leader is removed in accordance with explicit rules or established conventions of his or her particular country. Examples of "Regular" removal include voluntary retirement, term limits and defeat in elections. Removal from office is coded as "Irregular" when the leader was removed in contravention of explicit rules and established conventions. Most "Irregular" removals from office are done by domestic forces. "Irregular" removal from office is overwhelmingly the result of the threat or use of force as exemplified in coups, (popular) revolts and assassinations.
Note that assassinations are coded as removal by irregular means. Assassinations may or may not have a clear political motivation, and we prefer to make no judgments about the "real" intention behind assassinations.
"Foreign" removal should only include cases where a foreign state directly removes a leader, for example through invasion or kidnapping. In particular, cases where someone is seen as orchestrating a removal of a leader through a coup carried out by domestic forces (for example, Allende or Mossadeq) are not coded as foreign removal, but exit=="Irregular".
1: By regular procedures
a. Abdicated/retired (voluntarily, but NOT due to ill health)
b. Other regular exit (e.g., term limits or defeat in election)
c. Transition to another office type/typology (by regular procedures)
2: Death by natural causes
a. Died (of disease or accident) on campaign in civil war
b. Died (of disease or accident) on campaign in foreign war
c. Died of other natural causes
3: Retired due to ill health
4: Suicide
5: By irregular procedures
a. Deposed by domestic actors
b. Assassinated or forced suicide
c. Died in battle in civil war
d. Died in battle in foreign war
e. Transition to another office type/typology (by irregular procedures)
6. Through deposition by a foreign state
7. Unknown
8. Still in office
Note: If separate observations (rows) for the same leader are required due to the change of (a) Office type and/or (b) Office typology, 1b - "other regular exit" option applies for the exit from the first spell.

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 Environmental Indicators Dataset

Dataset tag: qog_ei

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 Quality of Government Environmental Indicators Dataset (QoG-EI) is a compilation of major freely available indicators measuring environmental performance of countries over time.

Dataset citation: Povitkina, Marina, Natalia Alvarado Pachon Cem Mert Dalli. 2021. The Quality of Government Environmental Indicators Dataset, version Sep21. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_ei_sept21_august2023.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/environmental-indicators-dataset`

4.1.1 Emergency Events Database

Dataset by: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters EM-DAT is a global database on natural and technological disasters, containing essential core data on the occurrence and effects of more than 21,000 disasters in the world, from 1900 to present. EM-DAT is maintained by the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) at the School of Public Health of the Université catholique de Louvain located in Brussels, Belgium. The database is made up of

information from various sources, including UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, insurance companies, research institutes, and press agencies. Priority is given to data from UN agencies, governments, and the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. This prioritization is not only a reflection of the quality or value of the data, it also reflects the fact that most reporting sources do not cover all disasters or have political limitations that could affect the figures. The entries are constantly reviewed for inconsistencies, redundancy, and incompleteness. CRED consolidates and updates data on a daily basis. A further check is made at monthly intervals, and revisions are made at the end of each calendar year. EM-DAT distinguishes between two generic categories for disasters: natural and technological. The natural disaster category is divided into 5 sub-groups - geophysical (e.g., earthquakes), meteorological (e.g., extreme temperature), hydrological (e.g., flood), climatological (e.g., drought), biological (e.g., epidemic), and extraterrestrial (e.g., asteroids). The 5 sub-groups in turn cover 15 disaster types and more than 30 sub-types. The technological disaster category is divided into 3 sub-groups - industrial, transport, and miscelleanous accidents, - which in turn cover 15 disaster types. For a disaster to be entered into the database at least one of the following criteria must be fulfilled: a) Ten (10) or more people reported killed; b) Hundred (100) or more people reported affected; c) Declaration of a state of emergency; d) Call for international assistance. Link to the original source: `https://www.emdat.be/`

4.1.1.1 Number of people killed by natural disasters (emdat_ndeath)

Long tag: qog_ei_emdat_ndeath

Original tag: emdat_ndeath

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Guha-Sapir (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5098, Percent: 40.1

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4787, Percent: 15.78

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 311 Percent: 6.1

Description:

> The number of people who lost their lives because the natural hazard happened and people whose whereabouts since the natural disaster is unknown, and who are presumed dead (official figure when available).

4.1.2 Green Growth

Dataset by: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development The OECD Green Growth database contains selected indicators for monitoring progress towards green growth to support policy making and inform the public at large. The database synthesises data and indicators across a wide range of domains including a range of OECD databases as well as external data sources. The database covers OECD member and accession countries, key partners (including Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa) and other selected non-OECD countries. The indicators have been selected according to well-specified criteria and embedded in a conceptual framework, which is structured around four groups to capture the main features of green growth: (1) Environmental and resource productivity: indicate whether economic growth is becoming greener with more efficient use of natural capital and to capture aspects of production which are rarely quantified in economic models and accounting frameworks; (2) The natural asset base: indicate the risks to growth from a declining natural asset base; (3) Environmental dimension of quality of life: indicate how environmental conditions affect the quality of life and wellbeing of people; (4) Economic opportunities and policy responses: indicate the effectiveness of policies in delivering green growth and describe the societal responses needed to secure business and employment opportunities. Link to the original source: `https://stats.oecd.org/`

4.1.2.1 Mortality from exposure to ambient ozone (gg_mao)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_mao

Original tag: gg_mao

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2034, Percent: 16
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1902, Percent: 6.27
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 132 Percent: 6.49
Description:
The mortality from exposure to ambient ozone expressed in deaths per million inhabitants.

4.1.2.2 Mortality from exposure to lead (gg_ml)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_ml
Original tag: gg_ml
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2034, Percent: 16
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1902, Percent: 6.27
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 132 Percent: 6.49
Description:
The mortality from exposure to lead expressed in deaths per million inhabitants.

4.1.2.3 Mortality from exposure to ambient PM2.5 (gg_mpm)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_mpm
Original tag: gg_mpm
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2034, Percent: 16
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1902, Percent: 6.27
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 132 Percent: 6.49
Description:
The mortality from exposure to ambient PM2.5 expressed in deaths per million inhabitants.

4.1.2.4 Mortality from exposure to residential radon (gg_mr)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_mr
Original tag: gg_mr
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2034, Percent: 16
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1902, Percent: 6.27
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 132 Percent: 6.49
Description:
The mortality from exposure to residential radon expressed in deaths per million inhabitants.

4.1.3 The International Social Survey Programme. Environment Module

Dataset by: International Social Survey Programme The International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) is an annual program of cross-national survey collaboration, covering a wide range of topics important for social science research. Since 1985 the ISSP provides international data sets, enabling

cross-cultural and cross-temporal research. "Environment" is one of the eleven ISSP topic modules. Central themes are attitudes towards environment-related issues, such as environmental protection, respondents' behavior, and respondents' preferences regarding governmental measures on environmental protection. This dataset includes two types of variables: 1) percentage of respondents choosing a particular response option, and 2) average response per country, unweighted, primarily because weights are unavailable for some countries. Correlation between weighted and unweighted means for countries that do provide weights is above .95 for most of the included variables and does not go below .89. Link to the original source: `https://www.gesis.org/en/issp/modules`

4.1.3.1 Taken part in a protest/demonstration about environmental issues (percent) (issp_22cp)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_22cp

Original tag: issp_22cp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 74, Percent: 0.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 71, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3 Percent: 4.05

Description:

> Percent of 'yes'-replies to 22c: 'In the last five years, have you taken part in a protest or demonstration about an environmental issue?'.

In Environment III (2010) - question 22c.
In Environment II (2000) - question 21c.
In Environment I (1993) - question 21c.

A higher score means that more people participated in environmental protests in the 5 years prior to the survey. A lower score means that fewer people participated in environmental protests in the 5 years prior to the survey.

4.1.4 Sustainable Governance Indicators

Dataset by: Bertelsmann Stiftung The Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI) is a platform built on a cross-national survey of governance that identifies reform needs in 41 EU and OECD countries. SGI explores how governments target sustainable development and advocate for more sustainable governance built on three pillars: 1) Policy Performance; 2) Democracy; and 3) Governance. Link to the original source: `https://www.sgi-network.org/2020/`

4.1.4.1 Participation in global environmental regimes (sgi_ger)

Long tag: qog_ei_sgi_ger

Original tag: sgi_ger

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 246, Percent: 1.93

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 246, Percent: 0.81

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

> The indicator measures the extent to which governments actively contribute to the design and advancement of global environmental protection regimes.

Protecting the climate and preserving natural resources worldwide depends on effective collective action carried out on a global level. Examples of active contribution include demonstrating

initiative and responsibility, acting as an agenda-setter within international frameworks, and/or achieving an alignment of purpose among conflicting interests in international negotiations.

The experts were invited to provide a paragraph addressing the following three aspects:

1. Which issues are treated as global common goods rather than domestic environmental problems (e.g., chemical pollution, biodiversity conservation, forest protection, climate protection, etc.)?

2. Which of these global issues or goals does the government address, and has it formulated and implemented action plans targeting these goals?

3. Are countries targeting the preservation of global common goods by contributing funds either through international facilities or official development assistance?'

The indicator is based on the expert answers to these questions and varies from 0 to 10, where 1-2 is 'The government does not contribute to international efforts to strengthen global environmental protection regimes,' and 9-10 is 'The government actively contributes to international efforts to design and advance global environmental protection regimes. In most cases, it demonstrates commitment to existing regimes, contributes to their being advanced and has introduced appropriate reforms'.

4.1.5 World Development Indicators

Dataset by: The World Bank Group The primary World Bank collection of development indicators, compiled from officially-recognized international sources. This is an adaptation of an original work by The World Bank. Views and opinions expressed in the adaptation are the sole responsibility of the author or authors of the adaptation and are not endorsed by The World Bank. Link to the original source: `http://data.worldbank.org/data-catalog/world-developmentindicators`

4.1.5.1 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_idpdis

Original tag: wdi_idpdis

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1171, Percent: 9.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1101, Percent: 3.63

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 70 Percent: 5.98

Description:

> Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with disasters (number of people). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. "New Displacement" refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

4.1.6 World Values Survey

Dataset by: World Values Survey The World Values Survey is a global network of social scientists studying changing values and their impact on social and political life, led by an international team

of scholars, with the WVS association and secretariat headquartered in Stockholm, Sweden. The European Values Study started in 1981 when a thousand citizens in the European Member States of that time were interviewed using standardized questionnaires. Every nine years, the survey is repeated in a variable number of countries. The fourth wave in 2008 covers no less than 47 European countries/regions, from Iceland to Georgia and from Portugal to Norway. EVS is cooperating with WVS for the data collection in Europe and both datasets can be integrated. The variables are country averages calculated using the population weight provided by WVS/EVS. Link to the original source: `http://www.worldvaluessurvey.org/`

4.1.6.1 Participation in environmental protests (percent) (wvs_pedp)

Long tag: qog_ei_wvs_pedp

Original tag: wvs_pedp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 58, Percent: 0.46

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

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.72

Description:

> Percent of 'yes'-replies to the question: 'During the past two years, have you participated in a demonstration for some environmental cause?'. A higher score means that there are more people who have participated in environmental protests. A lower score means that there are fewer people who have participated in environmental protests.

4.2 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`

4.2.1 Demographics

This category includes variables describing the demographic characteristics of a population, such as its size, life-expectancy, fertility rates and death rates.

4.2.1.1 Reported number of cases of intentional homicide (eu_cri_inthom)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_cri_inthom

Original tag: eu_cri_inthom

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: 95, Percent: 0.31

Description:

> Reported number of cases of intentional homicide. It is defined as intentional killing of a person, including murder, manslaughter, euthanasia and infanticide. Causing death by dangerous driving is excluded, as are abortion and help with suicide. Attempted (uncompleted) homicide is also excluded. The counting unit for homicide is normally the victim (rather than the case).

4.2.1.2 Reported number of cases of robbery (eu_cri_rob)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_cri_rob

Original tag: eu_cri_rob

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: 94, Percent: 0.31

Description:

> Reported number of cases of robbery. Robbery is a sub-set of violent crime (see above). It is defined as stealing from a person with force or threat of force, including muggings (bag-snatching) and theft with violence. Pick-pocketing, extortion and blackmailing are generally

not included.

4.2.1.3 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).

4.2.1.4 Number of deaths of males, all ages (eu_death_totalm)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_totalm

Original tag: eu_death_totalm

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 males, 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).

4.2.1.5 Number of deaths, total all ages (eu_death_totalt)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_totalt

Original tag: eu_death_totalt

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: 1620, Percent: 5.34

Description:

Number of deaths, 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).

4.2.1.6 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).

4.2.1.7 Number of deaths of males, at 1 year old (eu_death_y1m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y1m

Original tag: eu_death_y1m

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 males, 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).

4.2.1.8 Number of deaths, total at 1 year old (eu_death_y1t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y1t

Original tag: eu_death_y1t

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, total 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).

4.2.1.9 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).

4.2.1.10 Number of deaths of males, at 20 years old (eu_death_y20m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y20m

Original tag: eu_death_y20m

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 males, 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).

4.2.1.11 Number of deaths, total at 20 years old (eu_death_y20t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y20t

Original tag: eu_death_y20t

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, total 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).

4.2.1.12 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).

4.2.1.13 Number of deaths of males, at 50 years old (eu_death_y50m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y50m

Original tag: eu_death_y50m

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 males, 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).

4.2.1.14 Number of deaths, total at 50 years old (eu_death_y50t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y50t

Original tag: eu_death_y50t

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, total 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).

4.2.1.15 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).

4.2.1.16 Number of deaths of males, at 70 years old (eu_death_y70m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y70m

Original tag: eu_death_y70m

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 males, 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).

4.2.1.17 Number of deaths, total at 70 years old (eu_death_y70t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_death_y70t

Original tag: eu_death_y70t

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, total 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).

4.2.1.18 Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment (eu_cnmigratrt)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_cnmigratrt

Original tag: eu_cnmigratrt

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: 0, Percent: 0

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent:

Description:

Crude rate of net migration plus statistical adjustment. Net migration including statistical adjustments the ratio of the net migration including statistical adjustment during the year to the average population in that year. The value is expressed per 1000 inhabitants. The crude rate of net migration is equal to the difference between the crude rate of population change and the crude rate of natural change (that is, net migration is considered as the part of population change not attributable to births and deaths). It is calculated in this way because immigration or emigration flows are either not available or the figures are not reliable.

4.2.2 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.

4.2.2.1 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.

4.2.2.2 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, male (eu_hea_cs_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_cs_m

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_m

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, male. 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.

4.2.2.3 Number of deaths by circulatory system diseases, total (eu_hea_cs_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_cs_t

Original tag: eu_hea_cs_t

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, total. 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.

4.2.2.4 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.

4.2.2.5 Number of deaths by HIV, male (eu_hea_hiv_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_hiv_m

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_m

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: 118, Percent: 0.39

Description:

Number of deaths by HIV, male. 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.

4.2.2.6 Number of deaths by HIV, total (eu_hea_hiv_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_hiv_t

Original tag: eu_hea_hiv_t

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: 119, Percent: 0.39

Description:

Number of deaths by HIV, total. 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.

4.2.2.7 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.

4.2.2.8 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, male (eu_hea_ipd_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ipd_m

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_m

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, male. 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.

4.2.2.9 Number of deaths by infectious and parasitic diseases, total (eu_hea_ipd_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ipd_t

Original tag: eu_hea_ipd_t

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, total. 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.

4.2.2.10 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.

4.2.2.11 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, male (eu_hea_np_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_np_m

Original tag: eu_hea_np_m

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, male. 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.

4.2.2.12 Number of deaths by malignant neoplasms, total (eu_hea_np_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_np_t

Original tag: eu_hea_np_t

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, total. 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.

4.2.2.13 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.

4.2.2.14 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, male (eu_hea_ns_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ns_m

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_m

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, male. 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.

4.2.2.15 Number of deaths by nervous system diseases, total (eu_hea_ns_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_ns_t

Original tag: eu_hea_ns_t

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, total. 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.

4.2.2.16 Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium (eu_hea_pr_f)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_pr_f

Original tag: eu_hea_pr_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: 95, Percent: 0.31

Description:

Number of deaths by pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium. 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.

4.2.2.17 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.

4.2.2.18 Number of deaths by self-harm, male (eu_hea_sh_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_sh_m

Original tag: eu_hea_sh_m

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 self-harm, male. 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.

4.2.2.19 Number of deaths by self-harm, total (eu_hea_sh_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_sh_t

Original tag: eu_hea_sh_t

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 self-harm, total. 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.

4.2.2.20 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.

4.2.2.21 Number of deaths by drug dependence, male (eu_hea_tox_m)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_tox_m

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_m

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: 82, Percent: 0.27

Description:

Number of deaths by drug dependence, male. 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.

4.2.2.22 Number of deaths by drug dependence, total (eu_hea_tox_t)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_hea_tox_t

Original tag: eu_hea_tox_t

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: 83, Percent: 0.27

Description:

Number of deaths by drug dependence, total. 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.

4.2.3 Transport

This category provides information on the means of transportation used as well as available vehicles and the road infrastructure.

4.2.3.1 Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_inj)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rac_inj

Original tag: eu_rac_inj

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: 766, Percent: 2.53

Description:

Injured victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants. It includes any person who as result of an injury accident was not killed immediately or not dying within 30 days, but sustained an injury, normally needing medical treatment, excluding attempted suicides. Persons with lesser wounds, such as minor cuts and bruises are not normally recorded as injured. An injured person is excluded if the competent authority declares the cause of the injury to be attempted suicide by that person, i.e. a deliberate act to injure oneself resulting in injury, but not in death.

4.2.3.2 Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants (eu_rac_kil)

Long tag: qog_eureg_long_eu_rac_kil

Original tag: eu_rac_kil

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: 774, Percent: 2.55

Description:

Killed victims in road accidents, per million inhabitants. It includes any person killed immediately or dying within 30 days as a result of an injury accident, excluding suicides. A killed person is excluded if the competent authority declares the cause of death to be suicide, i.e. a deliberate act to injure oneself resulting in death. For countries that do not apply the threshold of 30 days, conversion coefficients are estimated so that comparisons on the basis of the 30 day-definition can be made.

4.3 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`

4.3.1 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).

4.3.1.1 Public management sub-index (aii_pubm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_pubm

Original tag: aii_pubm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 583, Percent: 4.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 561, Percent: 1.85

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 22 Percent: 3.77

Description:

Public Management. This sub-index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

35. In law, civil servants are required to report cases of alleged corruption.

36. In law, civil servants who report cases of corruption are protected from recrimination or other negative consequences.

37. In law, there are formal rules to prevent conflicts of interest, nepotism, cronyism, and patronage in all branches of government.

38. In practice, civil servants' work is not compromised by political interference.

39. In practice, civil servants are appointed and evaluated according to professional criteria.

40. In law, there are restrictions for civil servants entering the private sector after leaving the government.

4.3.1.2 State Fragility Index (cspf_sfi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cspf_sfi

Original tag: cspf_sfi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Marshall & Elzinga-Marshall (2017)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3938, Percent: 30.97

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3825, Percent: 12.61

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 113 Percent: 2.87

Description:

A country's fragility is closely associated with its state capacity to manage conflict; make and implement public policy; and deliver essential services and its systemic resilience in maintaining system coherence, cohesion, and quality of life; responding effectively to challenges and crises, and sustaining progressive development. State Fragility = Effectiveness Score + Legitimacy Score (25 points possible).

4.3.2 Conflict and Military Service

This category includes variables concerning armed conflict, including civil war and terrorism, govern- ment revenue and spending related to violent conflict (military expenditure, arms imports, military personnel).

4.3.2.1 Member of an Alliance (atop_ally)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_ally

Original tag: atop_ally

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9279, Percent: 72.98

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8305, Percent: 27.38

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 974 Percent: 10.5

Description:

Member of an Alliance

0. Not a member of an alliance

1. Member of an alliance

4.3.2.2 Consultancy Obligation (atop_consult)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_consult

Original tag: atop_consult

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9279, Percent: 72.98

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8305, Percent: 27.38

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 974 Percent: 10.5

Description:

Consultancy Obligation

0. Has no Consultancy obligations

1. Has Consultancy obligations

4.3.2.3 Defensive Obligation (atop_defensive)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_defensive
Original tag: atop_defensive
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9279, Percent: 72.98
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8305, Percent: 27.38
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 974 Percent: 10.5
Description:
Defensive Obligation

0. Has no defensive obligations

1. Has defensive obligations

4.3.2.4 Neutrality Obligation (atop_neutrality)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_neutrality
Original tag: atop_neutrality
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9279, Percent: 72.98
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8305, Percent: 27.38
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 974 Percent: 10.5
Description:
Neutrality Obligation

0. Has no Neutrality obligations

1. Has Neutrality obligations

4.3.2.5 Non-Aggression Obligation (atop_nonagg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_nonagg
Original tag: atop_nonagg
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9279, Percent: 72.98
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8305, Percent: 27.38
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 974 Percent: 10.5
Description:
Non-Agression Obligation

0. Has no Non-Agression obligations

1. Has Non-Agression obligations

4.3.2.6 Number of Alliances (atop_number)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_number
Original tag: atop_number
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9279, Percent: 72.98
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8305, Percent: 27.38
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 974 Percent: 10.5
Description:
Number of Alliances

4.3.2.7 Offensive Obligation (atop_offensive)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_offensive
Original tag: atop_offensive
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9279, Percent: 72.98
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8305, Percent: 27.38
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 974 Percent: 10.5
Description:
Offensive Obligation

0. Has no offensive obligations

1. Has offensive obligations

4.3.2.8 Commitment start (atop_transyr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_atop_transyr
Original tag: atop_transyr
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Leeds et al. (2002)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9279, Percent: 72.98
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8305, Percent: 27.38
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 974 Percent: 10.5
Description:
Transition Year. 1 if any commitment starts or ends in the given year, indicating that some commitment is not in effect for the full year.

4.3.2.9 Global Militarization Index (bicc_gmi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bicc_gmi

Original tag: bicc_gmi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Bayer, Markus and Rohleder, Paul (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4999, Percent: 39.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4855, Percent: 16.01

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 144 Percent: 2.88

Description:

The Global Militarization Index is divided into three overarching categories: expenditure, personnel and heavy weapons. (See variables bicc_milexp, bicc_milper, and bicc_hw).

In order to increase the compatibility between different indicators and preventing extreme values from crating distortions when normalizing data, in a first step every indicator was represented in a logarithm with the factor 10. Second, all data was normalized using the formula x=(y-min)/(max-min), with min and max representing, respectively, the lowest and the highest value of the logarithm. In a third step, every indicator was weighted in accordance to a subjective factor, reflecting the relative importance attributed to it by BICC researchers. In order to calculate the final score, the weighted indicators were added together and then normalized one last time on a scale ranging from 0 to 1,000. For better comparison of individual years, all years were finally normalized.

Weighting Factors used:

Military expenditures as percentage of GDP - 5

Military expenditures in relation to health spending - 3

Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to population - 4

Military reservers in relation to population - 2

Military and paramilitary personnel in relation to physicians - 2

Heavy weapons in relation to population - 4

4.3.2.10 Heavy Weapons Index (bicc_hw)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bicc_hw

Original tag: bicc_hw

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Bayer, Markus and Rohleder, Paul (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4999, Percent: 39.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4855, Percent: 16.01

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 144 Percent: 2.88

Description:

The GMI takes into consideration the number of an armed forces' heavy weapons in relation to the total population. Heavy weapons are defined here as any piece of military equipment which fits into either one of four categories: armored vehicles (armored personnel carriers, light tanks, main battle tanks), artillery (multiple rocket launchers, self-propelled artillery, towed artillery) above 100mm caliber, combat aircraft (attack helicopters, fixed-wing fighter aircraft), and major fighting ships (submarines, major surface combatants above corvette size).

Data on weapons holdings was collected by BICC from different sources, mainly the Military Balance from ISS. Data on small arms and light weapons (SALW) is not only extremely difficult to obtain but also unreliable and was thus not included in the GMI.

4.3.2.11 Military Expenditure Index (bicc_milexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bicc_milexp

Original tag: bicc_milexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Bayer, Markus and Rohleder, Paul (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4999, Percent: 39.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4855, Percent: 16.01

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 144 Percent: 2.88

Description:

Military spending in relation to GDP and health spending are the most important indicators for determining the level of militarization. Financial resources which are made available via the military budget by a government are an important factor which affects capacities and size of a state's armed forces. The other indicator the GMI uses is the comparison between the total military budget and government spending on health services.

Figures for military expenditure are compiled from the data base of the Stockholm Peace Research Institute SIPRI. Even though SIPRI may currently be regarded as the most reliable source, data on military expenditure has to be treated with extreme caution. For many countries, especially in the developing world and autocratic states, the figures are but rough estimates. In cases where SIPRI does not provide any up-to-date information, we adopted the latest available figures provided they were no older than three years.

Data on gross domestic product was taken from the International Monetary Fund. Data on health expenditure used have been extracted from the data base of the World Health Organization.

4.3.2.12 Military Personnel Index (bicc_milper)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bicc_milper

Original tag: bicc_milper

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Bayer, Markus and Rohleder, Paul (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4999, Percent: 39.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4855, Percent: 16.01

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 144 Percent: 2.88

Description:

The level of militarization is also represented by the relation of military personnel to the total population and physicians. The first and most important indicator in this category is the active (para)military personnel to the total population. Paramilitary personnel were included here, since in many countries the regular military alone does not adequately reflect the total size of the armed forces.

The main criterion for coding an organizational entity as either military or paramilitary is that the forces in question are under the direct control of the government in addition to being armed, uniformed and garrisoned.

For a comprehensive presentation of the available personnel and an adequate representation of the relative level of militarization, a second indicator in this category takes into account the percentage of reserve forces in the total population. This factor is relevant for some countries, such as Switzerland that have a comparably small standing army but a more substantial amount of available reserves within society. The third indicator compares the total amount of military and paramilitary forces with the number of physicians in a country in order to express the relation between military and non-military expertise in a society.

All data on military personnel was compiled from the Military Balance, the yearbook published by the Institute for Strategic and International Studies (IISS). Population size figures were taken from the Vital Statistics Report of the United Nations; data on the number of physicians from the World Health Organization.

4.3.2.13 Conflict Intensity (bti_ci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ci

Original tag: bti_ci

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:

How serious are social, ethnic, and religious conflicts? From 1 to 10.

1. There are no violent incidents based on social, ethnic, or religious differences.

4. There are only a few violent incidents. Radical political actors have limited success in mobilizing along existing cleavages. Society and the political elite, however, are divided along social, ethnic, or religious lines.

7. There are violent incidents. Mobilized groups and protest movements dominate politics. Society and the political elite are deeply split into social classes, ethnic or religious communities.

10. There is a civil war or a widespread violent conflict based on social, ethnic, or religious differences.

4.3.2.14 Monopoly on the Use of Force (bti_muf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_muf

Original tag: bti_muf

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 the state's monopoly on the use of force cover the entire territory of the country? From 1 to 10.

1. There is no state monopoly on the use of force.

4. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established only in key parts of the country. Large areas of the country are controlled by guerrillas, paramilitaries or clans.

7. The state's monopoly on the use of force is established nationwide in principle, but it is challenged by guerrillas, mafias or clans in territorial enclaves.

10. There is no competition with the state's monopoly on the use of force throughout the entire territory.

4.3.2.15 Number of leader transitions in the year (chisols_totalldrtrans)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_chisols_totalldrtrans

Original tag: chisols_totalldrtrans

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Mattes et al. (2016)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9355, Percent: 73.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8927, Percent: 29.43

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 428 Percent: 4.58

Description:

This variable codes the number of leader transitions in the year of reference. The authors rely on existing data by Goemans, Gleditsch, and Chiozza (2009) to determine leaders and leadership changes. This database (Archigos v. 4.1 for the 5th version of this dataset) identifies the effective primary ruler and the dates the leader was in power for each independent state, as coded by Gleditsch and Ward (1999), between 1875 and 2014.

The authors code the leader transition as occurring on the day the new leader assumes power. Thus, if one leader departs from office in December and the new leader takes power in January, the leader who left office in December will continue to be listed as the first leader in January until the transition occurs.

4.3.2.16 Ongoing Conflict (gpi_conf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpi_conf

Original tag: gpi_conf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2880, Percent: 22.65

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2804, Percent: 9.24

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 76 Percent: 2.64

Description:

Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict (scaled 1 to 5, 5 refers to higher intensity of conflict) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

4.3.2.17 Militarisation (gpi_mil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpi_mil

Original tag: gpi_mil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2880, Percent: 22.65

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2804, Percent: 9.24

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 76 Percent: 2.64

Description:

Militarisation (scaled 1 to 5, 5 being more militarised) is one of the three subdomains of the GPI. It reflects the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally.

4.3.2.18 Executive Power over Military Force (iaep_epmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iaep_epmf

Original tag: iaep_epmf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Wig et al. (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6311, Percent: 49.64

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6026, Percent: 19.87

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 285 Percent: 4.52

Description:

Does an executive have the power to use military force abroad without legislative approval?

0. No

1. Yes

Source: IAEP (Wig et al., 2015)

4.3.2.19 Societal Violence Scale Index (svs_ind)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_svs_ind

Original tag: svs_ind

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Gibney et al. (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 717, Percent: 5.64

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 630, Percent: 2.08

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 87 Percent: 12.13

Description:

The Societal Violence Scale is coded on a 5-point scale where:

1 - Societal violence is limited in scope and severity, with relatively few victims and few perpetrators.

2 - Societal violence is a problem, affecting a significant number of victims, albeit across few victim categories and of a less severe nature.

3 - Societal violence is widespread and serious in nature. It affects a significant number of people across several victim categories.

4 - Societal violence is pervasive in scope, severe in nature, assumes a variety of forms and affects a large proportion of the population typically across several victim categories and perpetrators.

5 - Societal violence is ubiquitous in scope, egregious in nature and assumes a variety of forms. If affects a large proportion of the population, commonly crossing numerous victim groups and perpetrators.

4.3.2.20 Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts (ucdp_type1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ucdp_type1

Original tag: ucdp_type1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Davies et al. (2025), Pettersson (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3350, Percent: 26.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3227, Percent: 10.64

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 123 Percent: 3.67

Description:

Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts per country in a given year. Extrasystemic armed conflict occurs between a state and a non-state group outside its own territory. (In the COW project, extrasystemic war is subdivided into colonial war and imperial war, but this distinction is not used here.) These conflicts are by definition territorial, since the government side is fighting to retain control of a territory outside the state system.

4.3.2.21 Number of interstate armed conflicts (ucdp_type2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ucdp_type2

Original tag: ucdp_type2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Davies et al. (2025), Pettersson (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3350, Percent: 26.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3227, Percent: 10.64

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 123 Percent: 3.67

Description:

Number of interstate armed conflicts per country in a given year. An interstate armed conflict occurs between two or more states.

4.3.2.22 Number of internal armed conflicts (ucdp_type3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ucdp_type3

Original tag: ucdp_type3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Davies et al. (2025), Pettersson (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3350, Percent: 26.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3227, Percent: 10.64

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 123 Percent: 3.67

Description:

Number of internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. Internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or moreinternal opposition group(s) without intervention from other states.

4.3.2.23 Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts (ucdp_type4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ucdp_type4

Original tag: ucdp_type4

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Davies et al. (2025), Pettersson (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3350, Percent: 26.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3227, Percent: 10.64

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 123 Percent: 3.67

Description:

Number of internationalized internal armed conflicts per country in a given year. An internationalized internal armed conflict occurs between the government of a state and one or more internal opposition group(s) with intervention from other states (secondary parties) on one or both sides.

4.3.2.24 Global Terrorism Index (gti_gti)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gti_gti

Original tag: voh_gti

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2241, Percent: 17.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2184, Percent: 7.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57 Percent: 2.54

Description:

The Global Terrorism Index ranks 163 countries based on four indicators weighted over five years. A country's annual Global Terrorism Index score is based on a unique scoring system to account for the relative impact of incidents in the year.

The four factors counted in each country's yearly score are:

(1) total number of terrorist incidents in a given year

(2) total number of fatalities caused by terrorists in a given year

(3) total number of injuries caused by terrorists in a

given year

(4) total number of hostages caused by terrorists in a given year

Each of the factors is weighted between zero and three, and a five year weighted average is applied in a bid to reflect the latent psychological effect of terrorist acts over time.

4.3.2.25 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate (wbgi_pve)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_pve

Original tag: wbgi_pve

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4918, Percent: 38.68

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4337, Percent: 14.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 581 Percent: 11.81

Description:

Political Stability and Absence of Violence- Estimate: 'Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism' measures perceptions of the likelihood of political instability and/or politically-motivated violence, including terrorism.

4.3.2.26 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Number of Sources (wbgi_pvn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_pvn

Original tag: wbgi_pvn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4918, Percent: 38.68

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4337, Percent: 14.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 581 Percent: 11.81

Description:

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Number of Sources.

4.3.2.27 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Standard Error (wbgi_pvs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_pvs

Original tag: wbgi_pvs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Kaufmann & Kraay (n.d.)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4918, Percent: 38.68

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4337, Percent: 14.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 581 Percent: 11.81

Description:

Political Stability and Absence of Violence - Standard Errors.

4.3.2.28 Armed forces personnel (percent of total labor force) (wdi_afp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_afp

Original tag: wdi_afp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4984, Percent: 39.2

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4823, Percent: 15.9

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 161 Percent: 3.23

Description:

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces. Labor force comprises all people who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

4.3.2.29 Armed forces personnel, total (wdi_afpt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_afpt

Original tag: wdi_afpt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5307, Percent: 41.74

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5110, Percent: 16.85

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 197 Percent: 3.71

Description:

Armed forces personnel are active duty military personnel, including paramilitary forces if the training, organization, equipment, and control suggest they may be used to support or replace regular military forces.

4.3.2.30 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_armexp

Original tag: wdi_armexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2340, Percent: 18.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2317, Percent: 7.64

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23 Percent: 0.98

Description:

Exports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

4.3.2.31 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armimp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_armimp

Original tag: wdi_armimp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6698, Percent: 52.68

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6468, Percent: 21.32

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 230 Percent: 3.43

Description:

Imports - Arms transfers cover the supply of military weapons through sales, aid, gifts, and those made through manufacturing licenses. Data cover major conventional weapons such as aircraft, armored vehicles, artillery, radar systems, missiles, and ships designed for military use. Excluded are transfers of other military equipment such as small arms and light weapons, trucks, small artillery, ammunition, support equipment, technology transfers, and other services.

4.3.2.32 Battle-related deaths (number of people) (wdi_brdeath)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_brdeath

Original tag: wdi_brdeath

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1185, Percent: 9.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1123, Percent: 3.7

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 62 Percent: 5.23

Description:

Battle-related deaths are deaths in battle-related conflicts between warring parties in the conflict dyad (two conflict units that are parties to a conflict). Typically, battle-related deaths occur in warfare involving the armed forces of the warring parties. This includes traditional battlefield fighting, guerrilla activities, and all kinds of bombardments of military units, cities, and villages, etc. The targets are usually the military itself and its installations or state institutions and state representatives, but there is often substantial collateral damage in the form of civilians being killed in crossfire, in indiscriminate bombings, etc. All deaths--military as well as civilian--incurred in such situations, are counted as battle-related deaths.

4.3.2.33 Military expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_expmil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expmil

Original tag: wdi_expmil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7763, Percent: 61.06

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7536, Percent: 24.85

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 227 Percent: 2.92

Description:

Military expenditure (percent of GDP). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another).

4.3.2.34 Military expenditure (percent of general government expenditure) (wdi_expmilge)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expmilge

Original tag: wdi_expmilge

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4629, Percent: 36.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4498, Percent: 14.83

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 131 Percent: 2.83

Description:

Military expenditure (percent of central government expenditure). Military expenditures data from SIPRI are derived from the NATO definition, which includes all current and capital expenditures on the armed forces, including peacekeeping forces; defense ministries and other

government agencies engaged in defense projects; paramilitary forces, if these are judged to be trained and equipped for military operations; and military space activities. Such expenditures include military and civil personnel, including retirement pensions of military personnel and social services for personnel; operation and maintenance; procurement; military research and development; and military aid (in the military expenditures of the donor country). Excluded are civil defense and current expenditures for previous military activities, such as for veterans' benefits, demobilization, conversion, and destruction of weapons. This definition cannot be applied for all countries, however, since that would require much more detailed information than is available about what is included in military budgets and off-budget military expenditure items. (For example, military budgets might or might not cover civil defense, reserves and auxiliary forces, police and paramilitary forces, dual-purpose forces such as military and civilian police, military grants in kind, pensions for military personnel, and social security contributions paid by one part of government to another.)

4.3.2.35 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_idpdis

Original tag: wdi_idpdis

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1692, Percent: 13.31

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1600, Percent: 5.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 92 Percent: 5.44

Description:

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with disasters (number of people). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an international border. 'New Displacement' refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

4.3.2.36 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-conflict and violence (number) (wdi_idpvc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_idpvc

Original tag: wdi_idpvc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 484, Percent: 3.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 442, Percent: 1.46

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 42 Percent: 8.68

Description:

Internally displaced persons, new displacement associated with conflict and violence (number of cases). Internally displaced persons are defined according to the 1998 Guiding Principles (http://www.internal-displacement.org/publications/1998/ocha-guiding-principles-on-internal-displacement) as people or groups of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of armed conflict, or to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights, or natural or human-made disasters and who have not crossed an

international border. 'New Displacement' refers to the number of new cases or incidents of displacement recorded, rather than the number of people displaced. This is done because people may have been displaced more than once.

4.3.3 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.

4.3.3.1 Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries) (bmr_demmis)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bmr_demmis

Original tag: bmr_demmis

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Boix et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 11109, Percent: 87.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9897, Percent: 32.63

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1212 Percent: 10.91

Description:

This is the same measure as democracy (bmr_dem), except it records an NA for countries occupied during an international war (e.g., the Netherlands 1940-44) or experiencing state collapse during a civil war (e.g., Lebanon 1976-89). The democracy variable instead fills in these years as continuations of the same regime type.

4.3.3.2 Level of Difficulty (bti_lod)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_lod

Original tag: bti_lod

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:

Level of Difficulty in Management: it groups the scores of the structural constraints, the civil society traditions and the conflict intensity of a society. From 1 to 10. Higher scores indicate more constraints on management.

4.3.3.3 Regime Failure - Ending Type (gwf_failtype)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gwf_failtype

Original tag: gwf_failtype

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Geddes et al. (2014)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4442, Percent: 34.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4094, Percent: 13.5

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 348 Percent: 7.83

Description:

Categorical variable marking how the autocratic regime ends:

0. Regime still in power on December 31, 2010

1. Regime insiders change rules of regime

2. Incumbent loses elections

3. No incumbent runs in competitive election won by opponent

4. Popular uprising

5. Military coup

6. Insurgents, revolutionaries, or combatants fighting a civil war

7. Foreign imposition or invasion

8. A new autocratic leader is selected, changes rules, and remains in power

9. State ceases to exist, ends or government fails to control most of the country's territory

4.3.3.4 Regime Failure - Level of Violence (gwf_failviolent)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gwf_failviolent
Original tag: gwf_failviolent
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Geddes et al. (2014)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4442, Percent: 34.94
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4094, Percent: 13.5
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 348 Percent: 7.83
Description:

Categorical variable marking the level of violence during the autocratic regime failure event:

0: Regime still in power on December 31, 2010

1. No deaths

2. 1-25 deaths

3. 26-1000 deaths

4. gt;1000

4.3.3.5 Regime Type (ht_regtype)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ht_regtype

Original tag: ht_regtype

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Teorell & Wahman (2018)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7275, Percent: 57.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6560, Percent: 21.63

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 715 Percent: 9.83

Description:

This typology of authoritarian regimes is based on a distinction between three modes of political power maintenance (probably the three most widely used throughout history): hereditary succession (lineage), corresponding to monarchies; the actual or threatened use of military force, corresponding to military regimes; and popular elections, designating electoral regimes. Among the latter we distinguish among no-party regimes (where all parties are prohibited), one-party regimes (where all but one party is prohibited), and limited multiparty regimes (where multiple parties are allowed but the system still does not pass as democratic); a subtype of these regimes where no parties are present, although not being prohibited, are coded as 'partyless" regimes. A subtype of military regimes are coded 'rebel regimes", where a rebel movement has taken power by military means. We also code hybrids (or amalgams) combining elements from more than one regime type, as well as several minor types of regimes: 'theocracies", 'transitional" regimes, 'civil war", foreign 'occupation", and a residual 'other" category. Using the mean of the Freedom House and Polity scales (fh_ipolity2), the line between democracies and autocracies is drawn at 7.5. This threshold value was chosen by estimating the mean cutoff point separating democracy from autocracy in five well-known categorical measures of democracy: those of Przeworski et al. (2000), Mainwaring et al. (2001), and Reich (2002), together with Freedom House's and Polity's own categorical thresholds for democracy.

1. Limited Multiparty

2. Partyless

3. No-Party

4. Military

5. Military No-Party

6. Military Multiparty

7. Military One-party

8. One-Party

9. Other

16. One-Party Monarchy

17. Monarchy

18. Rebel Regime

19. Civil War

20. Occupation

21. Theocracy

22. Transitional Regime

23. No-Party Monarchy

24. Multiparty Monarchy

25. Multiparty-Occupied

100. Democracy

4.3.4 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.

4.3.4.1 Status of Slavery in Constitution (ccp_slave)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_slave
Original tag: ccp_slave
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10533, Percent: 82.85
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9312, Percent: 30.7
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1221 Percent: 11.59
Description:

Does the constitution prohibit slavery, servitude, or forced labor?

1. Universally prohibited

2. Prohibited except in the case of war

3. Prohibited with other exception(s)

90. Left explicitly to non-constitutional law

96. Other

98. Not specified

4.3.4.2 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

4.3.4.3 Extrajudicial Killing (ciri_kill)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_kill

Original tag: ciri_kill

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7007, Percent: 55.11

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6348, Percent: 20.93

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 659 Percent: 9.4

Description:

Extrajudicial killings are killings by government officials without due process of law. They include

murders by private groups if instigated by a government. These killings may result from the deliberate, illegal, and excessive use of lethal force by the police, security forces, or other agents of the state whether against criminal suspects, detainees, prisoners, or others. Deaths resulting from torture

should be counted, as these deaths occurred while the prisoners were in the custody of the government

or its agents. Deaths from military hazing also count.

In most cases, the USSD reports indicate cases of political killings by explicitly referring to these killings as "political." A victim of a politically motivated killing is someone who was killed by a government or its agents as a result of his or her involvement in political activities or for supporting (implicitly or explicitly) the political actions of opposition movements against the existing government.

While they may be the result of different motives, both extrajudicial killings and political killings are

to be treated identically for the purposes of scoring.

NOTE: Beginning in 2001, the USSD replaced "Political and Other Extrajudicial Killings" with

"Arbitrary or Unlawful Deprivation of Life" as the title of this section in their Human Rights Reports

(released March 2002).

Scoring Scheme:

Political or Extrajudicial Killings are:

(0) Practiced frequently

(1) Practiced occasionally

(2) Have not occurred / unreported

(Original variable name: Political and other extrajudicial killings/arbitrary or unlawful deprivation of life)

4.3.4.4 Prevalence of Torture by Government Authorities (ciri_tort)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_tort

Original tag: ciri_tort

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7013, Percent: 55.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6354, Percent: 20.95

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 659 Percent: 9.4

Description:

Torture refers to the purposeful inflicting of extreme pain–whether mental or physical–by government

officials, or by private individuals at the instigation of government officials. This includes the use of physical and other force by police and prison guards – including rape and beatings – as well as deaths

in custody due to tangible negligence by government officials. Torture can be anything from simple beatings to other practices such as waterboarding, rape, or administering shock or electrocution as a

means of getting information or a forced confession. Torture also takes into account intentional mental abuse of those in custody. Military hazing also counts as torture.

Scoring Scheme:

Torture is:

(0) Practiced frequently

(1) Practiced occasionally

(2) Not practiced / Unreported

4.3.4.5 Rule of Law (fh_rol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_rol

Original tag: fh_rol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3843, Percent: 30.23

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3370, Percent: 11.11

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 473 Percent: 12.31

Description:

Rule of Law - The variable measures the independence of the judiciary; the extent to which rule of law prevails in civil and criminal matters; the existence of direct civil control over the police; the protection from political terror, unjustified imprisonment, exile and torture; absence of war and insurgencies; and the extent to which laws, policies and practices guarantee equal treatment of various segments of the population. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

4.3.4.6 Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention (sgi_qdrlc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_qdrlc

Original tag: sgi_qdrlc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 328, Percent: 2.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 328, Percent: 1.08

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

Robust Democracy: Rule of Law - Corruption Prevention. To what extent are public officeholders prevented from abusing their position for private interests? This question addresses how the state and society prevent public servants and politicians from accepting bribes by applying mechanisms to guarantee the integrity of officeholders: auditing of state spending; regulation of party financing; citizen and media access to information; accountability of officeholders (asset declarations, conflict of interest rules, codes of conduct); transparent public procurement systems; effective prosecution of corruption. (1, 2): Public officeholders can exploit their offices for private gain as they see fit without fear of legal consequences or adverse publicity. (3, 4, 5): Some integrity mechanisms function, but do not effectively prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions. (6, 7, 8): Most integrity mechanisms function effectively and provide disincentives for public officeholders willing to abuse their positions. (9, 10): Legal, political and public integrity mechanisms effectively

prevent public officeholders from abusing their positions.

4.3.4.7 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people) (wdi_homicides)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_homicides

Original tag: wdi_homicides

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3682, Percent: 28.96

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3399, Percent: 11.21

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 283 Percent: 7.69

Description:

Intentional homicides are estimates of unlawful 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.

4.3.4.8 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.

4.3.4.9 Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male) (wdi_homicidesm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_homicidesm

Original tag: wdi_homicidesm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2464, Percent: 19.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2294, Percent: 7.56

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 170 Percent: 6.9

Description:

Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male). Intentional homicides, male are estimates of unlawful male 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.

4.3.5 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.

4.3.5.1 Share of seats in parliament: protest (cpds_lp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_lp

Original tag: cpds_lp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1864, Percent: 14.66

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1864, Percent: 6.15

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

Share of seats in parliament for the political parties classified as protest.

4.3.5.2 Share of votes: protest (cpds_vp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_vp

Original tag: cpds_vp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Armingeon, Engler, Leeman & Weisstanner (2024), Armingeon, Engler, Leemann & Weisstanner (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1864, Percent: 14.66

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1864, Percent: 6.15

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

Share of votes of the political parties classified as protest.

4.3.5.3 Riots and Protests after Election (nelda_rpae)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_rpae

Original tag: nelda_rpae

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2969, Percent: 23.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2638, Percent: 8.7

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 331 Percent: 11.15

Description:

If there are protests and riots after elections, a 'Yes' is coded. The riots and protests should at least somewhat be related to the handling or outcome of the election.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

3. Unclear

4.3.5.4 Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election (nelda_vcdbe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_nelda_vcdbe

Original tag: nelda_vcdbe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Hyde & Marinov (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2969, Percent: 23.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2638, Percent: 8.7

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 331 Percent: 11.15

Description:

If there was any significant violence relating to the elections that resulted in civilian deaths, a 'Yes' is coded. These deaths should be at least plausibly related to the election, though sometimes it is difficult to be certain. Deaths related to civil war that are not intended to influence the election, and are not caused by the election, should not be counted.

Values:

0. No

1. Yes

3. Unclear

4.3.6 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.

4.3.6.1 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

4.3.6.2 Deaths - Male. (eu_demdeathdm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demdeathdm

Original tag: eu_demdeathdm

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 - Male.

4.3.6.3 Deaths - Total (eu_demdeathdt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demdeathdt

Original tag: eu_demdeathdt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2096, Percent: 16.49

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2019, Percent: 6.66

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 77 Percent: 3.67

Description:

Deaths - Total

4.3.6.4 Global Peace Index (gpi_gpi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpi_gpi

Original tag: gpi_gpi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Institute for Economics and Peace (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2880, Percent: 22.65

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2804, Percent: 9.24

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 76 Percent: 2.64

Description:

The GPI (scaled from 1 to 5, 5 being least peaceful) measures a country's level of Negative Peace using three domains of peacefulness. The first domain, Ongoing Domestic and International Conflict, investigates the extent to which countries are involved in internal and external conflicts, as well as their role and duration of involvement in conflicts.

The second domain evaluates the level of harmony or discord within a nation; ten indicators broadly assess what might be described as Societal Safety and Security. The assertion is that low crime rates, minimal terrorist activity and violent demonstrations, harmonious relations

with neighbouring countries, a stable political scene and a small proportion of the population being internally displaced or made refugees can be equated with peacefulness.

Seven further indicators are related to a country's Militarisation-reflecting the link between a country's level of military build-up and access to weapons and its level of peacefulness, both domestically and internationally. Comparable data on military expenditure as a percentage of GDP and the number of armed service officers per head are gauged, as are financial contributions to UN peacekeeping missions.

4.3.6.5 Birth rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_birth)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_birth

Original tag: wdi_birth

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10555, Percent: 83.02

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9369, Percent: 30.89

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1186 Percent: 11.24

Description:

Crude birth rate indicates the number of live births occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

4.3.6.6 Death rate, crude (per 1,000 people) (wdi_death)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_death

Original tag: wdi_death

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10555, Percent: 83.02

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9369, Percent: 30.89

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1186 Percent: 11.24

Description:

Crude death rate indicates the number of deaths occurring during the year, per 1,000 population estimated at midyear. Subtracting the crude death rate from the crude birth rate provides the rate of natural increase, which is equal to the rate of population change in the absence of migration.

4.3.6.7 Completeness of death registration with cause-of-death information (percent) (wdi_deathreg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_deathreg

Original tag: wdi_deathreg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 599, Percent: 4.71

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 539, Percent: 1.78

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 60 Percent: 10.02

Description:

Completeness of death registration is the estimated percentage of deaths that are registered with their cause of death information in the vital registration system of a country.

4.3.7 Media

This category includes indicators on the freedom of the media in a given country (freedom of the press, regulation of the media) as well as the public access and confidence in the media.

4.3.7.1 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-1995) (fhp_rab3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_rab3

Original tag: fhp_rab3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 544, Percent: 4.28

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 490, Percent: 1.62

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 54 Percent: 9.93

Description:

Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-1995). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

4.3.7.2 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1996-2000) (fhp_rab4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_rab4

Original tag: fhp_rab4

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 915, Percent: 7.2

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 825, Percent: 2.72

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 90 Percent: 9.84

Description:

Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1996-2000). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-10. 0 indicates more freedom.

4.3.7.3 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-1995) (fhp_rap3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_rap3

Original tag: fhp_rap3

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 544, Percent: 4.28

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 490, Percent: 1.62

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 54 Percent: 9.93

Description:

Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-1995). This variable reflects actual press-freedom

violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-40. 0 indicates more freedom.

4.3.7.4 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1996-2000) (fhp_rap4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_rap4

Original tag: fhp_rap4

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 915, Percent: 7.2

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 825, Percent: 2.72

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 90 Percent: 9.84

Description:

Repressive Actions: Print Media (1996-2000). This variable reflects actual press-freedom violations (killing of journalists, physical violence against journalists or facilities, censorship, self-censorship, harassment, expulsions, etc). The scale of the variable is 0-10. 0 indicates more freedom.

4.3.8 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.

4.3.8.1 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.

4.3.8.2 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.

4.3.9 Conflict

This category includes variables that relate to conflict.

4.3.9.1 Political Terror Scale - Amnesty International (gd_ptsa)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gd_ptsa

Original tag: gd_ptsa

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Gib-ney & Barnes. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6416, Percent: 50.46

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6092, Percent: 20.09

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 324 Percent: 5.05

Description:

Political Terror Scale Levels from the yearly country reports of Amnesty International:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.

2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.

3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.

4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.

5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

4.3.9.2 Political Terror Scale - Human Rights Watch (gd_ptsh)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gd_ptsh

Original tag: gd_ptsh

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Gib-ney & Barnes. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1114, Percent: 8.76

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1084, Percent: 3.57

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 30 Percent: 2.69

Description:

Political Terror Scale Levels from the Human Rights Watch's World Reports:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.

2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.

3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.

4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.

5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

4.3.9.3 Political Terror Scale - US State Department (gd_ptss)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gd_ptss

Original tag: gd_ptss

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Gib-ney & Barnes. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8471, Percent: 66.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7547, Percent: 24.88

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 924 Percent: 10.91

Description:

Political Terror Scale Levels from the the U.S. State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices:

1. Countries under a secure rule of law, people are not imprisoned for their view, and torture is rare or exceptional. Political murders are extremely rare.

2. There is a limited amount of imprisonment for nonviolent political activity. However, few persons are affected, torture and beatings are exceptional. Political murder is rare.

3. There is extensive political imprisonment, or a recent history of such imprisonment. Execution or other political murders and brutality may be common. Unlimited detention, with or without a trial, for political views is accepted.

4. Civil and political rights violations have expanded to large numbers of the population. Murders, disappearances, and torture are a common part of life. In spite of its generality, on this level terror affects those who interest themselves in politics or ideas.

5. Terror has expanded to the whole population. The leaders of these societies place no limits on the means or thoroughness with which they pursue personal or ideological goals.

5 UCDP and VIEWS

The Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) is the world's main provider of data on organized violence and the oldest ongoing data collection project for civil war, with a history of almost 40 years. Its definition of armed conflict has become the global standard of how conflicts are systematically defined and studied. UCDP produces high-quality data, which are systematically collected, have global coverage, are comparable across cases and countries, and have long time series which are updated annually. Furthermore, the program is a unique source of information for practitioners and policymakers. UCDP also operates and continuously updates its online database (UCDP Conflict Encyclopedia) on armed conflicts and organised violence, in which information on several aspects of armed conflict such as conflict dynamics and conflict resolution is available. This interactive database offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking, all free of charge. Data on armed conflicts have been published yearly in the Journal of Peace Research since 1993, in the Human Security Reports since 2005, in the SIPRI Yearbook since 1988, and in the report series States in Armed Conflict (1987-2012). In addition, UCDP researchers regularly publish research on organized violence, its causes, escalation, spread, prevention and resolution, in top scientific journals and books. More information is available on the project's website: `https://ucdp.uu.se/`

The Violence & Impacts Early-Warning System (VIEWS) is a an academic research consortium jointly led by Uppsala University and Peace Research Institute Oslo. It unites a diverse range of research initiatives dedicated to exploring novel methodologies for forecasting violent conflict as well as the its impacts on society and human development. The consortium offers an award-winning prediction system that systematically monitors hundreds of structural drivers and complex conflict dynamics, and generates monthly predictions of impending conflict for each country and sub-national location within its scope up to three years into the future. The VIEWS data provided via the Demscore database is currently limited to forecasts for impending state-based conflict. They are provided as point predictions for the logged and non-logged number of fatalities in a given month and location, as well as dichotomous predictions for the probability that given fatality thresholds will be reached or exceeded in each month and place. In the near future, they will be accompanied by corresponding predictions for armed conflict between non-state actors, as well as for violence against civilians. As the conflict impacts projects progress, the forecasting system will also be expanded with models that predict the impact of armed conflict on human development. For more information, please visit the consortium website: `https://viewsforecasting.org/`

5.1 UCDP Interstate Country Level Onset Dataset v.25.1

Dataset tag: ucdp_onset_inter_v2

Output Unit: UCDP Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per country and year. This means each row in the dataset can be identified through a combination of country and year represented through the columns year, and either gwno_a or name or abc.

Description: UCDP provides onset datasets for interstate and intrastate conflict, coding onsets in three distinct ways for each type of conflict, resulting in six distinct datasets. All datasets contain variables recording onsets of new armed conflict, and re-starts of previously active armed conflict after 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20-years of inactivity.
The intrastate datasets contain onsets for all intrastate (type 3) and internationalized intrastate (type 4) conflicts in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.
The UCDP Interstate Country Level Onset Dataset uses the unique country id (gwno_a) as the basis for
determining whether it is a new onset of an interstate armed conflict in a country, and whether it is re-
starting after 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 or 20-years. Thus, when determining whether an interstate conflict onset has
occurred the conflict (identified by conflict id) is compared to the history of all interstate conflict involving that state (identified by gwno_a). This means that there cannot be multiple onsets of conflicts the same country-year, and there can be no onsets of interstate conflicts while other interstate conflicts with the same or other "conflict id"s are ongoing in the same country. Thus, in

this dataset countries with ongoing interstate conflict(s) are not considered at risk of new onsets of interstate conflict. Each country-year can only appear once in the data.

Dataset citation:
Gleditsch, Nils Petter; Peter Wallensteen, Mikael Eriksson, Margareta Sollenberg Håvard Strand (2002) Armed Conflict 1946–2001: A New Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research*, 39(5).

Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson Magnus Öberg (2025). Organized violence 1989-2024 and drone warfare. *Journal of Peace Research* 62(4).

Link to original codebook
`https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/onset/ucdp-codebook-onset-251.pdf`

License: UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#onset`

5.1.1 Indentifier Variables

This section provides unique identifiers for every conflict onset in the dataset.

5.1.1.1 Country Name (name)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_inter_v2_name

Original tag: name

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

Name of location according to the government side in the conflict.

5.1.1.2 Conflict ID (conflict_ids)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_inter_v2_conflict_ids

Original tag: conflict_ids

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset's conflict_id observations used for computing the onset gaps (version 1, 2, and 3)

5.1.2 Conflict Onset

Variables in this section indicate onsets of new armed conflict, and re-starts of previously active armed conflict after 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20-years of inactivity.

5.1.2.1 New Conflict (newconf)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_inter_v2_newconf

Original tag: newconf

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

Coded 1 if the country-year contains a new conflict in a country-year (version 1, 2, and 3)

5.1.2.2 Onset 1 (onset1)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_inter_v2_onset1

Original tag: onset1

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than one year since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

5.1.2.3 Onset 2 (onset2)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_inter_v2_onset2

Original tag: onset2

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than two years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

5.1.2.4 Onset 3 (onset3)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_inter_v2_onset3

Original tag: onset3

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than three years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

5.1.2.5 Onset 5 (onset5)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_inter_v2_onset5

Original tag: onset5

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than five years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

5.1.2.6 Onset 10 (onset10)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_inter_v2_onset10

Original tag: onset10

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than ten years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

5.1.2.7 Onset 20 (onset20)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_inter_v2_onset20

Original tag: onset20

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths) (version 1 and 2) or a conflict episode in a country-year (version 3)
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year (version 1 and 2)
2) A conflict episode starts for the first time in a country (for version 3)
3) There is more than twenty years since
- the last observation of a specific conflict in a country-year (version 1)
- the last observation of any conflict in a country-year (version 2)
- the last observation of the location being at war

5.2 UCDP Intrastate Country Level Onset Dataset v.25.1

Dataset tag: ucdp_onset_inter_v2

Output Unit: UCDP Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per country and year. This means each row in the dataset can be identified through a combination of country and year represented through the columns year, and either gwno_a or name or abc.

Description: UCDP provides onset datasets for interstate and intrastate conflict, coding onsets in three distinct ways for each type of conflict, resulting in six distinct datasets. All datasets contain variables recording onsets of new armed conflict, and re-starts of previously active armed conflict after 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20-years of inactivity.
The intrastate datasets contain onsets for all intrastate (type 3) and internationalized intrastate (type 4) conflicts in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.
The UCDP Intrastate Country Level Onset Dataset uses the unique country id (gwno_a) as the basis for determining whether it is a new onset of an intrastate armed conflict in a country, and whether it is re- starting after 1, 2, 3, 5, 10 or 20-years. Thus, when determining whether an intrastate conflict onset has occurred the conflict (identified by conflict id) is compared to the history of all intrastate conflict within the state (identified by gwno_a), and not just its own history. This means that there cannot be multiple onsets of conflicts the same country-year, and there can be no onsets of intrastate conflicts while intrastate conflicts with the same or other "conflict id"s are ongoing in the same country. Thus, in this dataset countries with ongoing intrastate conflict(s) are not considered at risk of new onsets of intrastate conflict. Each country-year can only appear once in the data.

Dataset citation:
Gleditsch, Nils Petter; Peter Wallensteen, Mikael Eriksson, Margareta Sollenberg Håvard Strand (2002) Armed Conflict 1946–2001: A New Dataset. *Journal of Peace Research*, 39(5).

Davies, Shawn, Therese Pettersson Magnus Öberg (2025). Organized violence 1989-2024 and drone warfare. *Journal of Peace Research* 62(4).

Link to original codebook
`https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/onset/ucdp-codebook-onset-251.pdf`

License: UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of

charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#onset`

5.2.1 Identifier Variables

This section provides unique identifiers for every conflict onset in the dataset.

5.2.1.1 Country of Government Side in Conflict (name)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_name

Original tag: name

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

Name of location according to the government side in the conflict.

5.2.1.2 Conflict ID (conflict_ids)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_conflict_ids

Original tag: conflict_ids

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset's conflict_id observations used for computing the onset gaps.

5.2.2 Conflict Onset

Variables in this section indicate onsets of new armed conflict, and re-starts of previously active armed conflict after 1, 2, 3, 5, 10, and 20-years of inactivity.

5.2.2.1 Country-Year Containing New Conflict (newconf)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_newconf

Original tag: newconf

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

Coded 1 if the country-year contains a new conflict in a country-year.

5.2.2.2 Onset 1 (onset1)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_onset1

Original tag: onset1

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths).
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year OR
3) There is more than ONE years since the last observation of any conflict in a country-year.

5.2.2.3 Onset 2 (onset2)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_onset2

Original tag: onset2

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths).
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year OR
3) There is more than TWO years since the last observation of any conflict in a country-year.

5.2.2.4 Onset 3 (onset3)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_onset3

Original tag: onset3

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths).
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year OR
3) There is more than THREE years since the last observation of any conflict in a country-year.

5.2.2.5 Onset 5 (onset5)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_onset5

Original tag: onset5

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths).
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year OR

3) There is more than FIVE years since the last observation of any conflict in a country-year.

5.2.2.6 Onset 10 (onset10)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_onset10

Original tag: onset10

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths).
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year OR
3) There is more than TEN years since the last observation of any conflict in a country-year.

5.2.2.7 Onset 20 (onset20)

Long tag: ucdp_onset_intra_v2_onset20

Original tag: onset20

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Gleditsch et al. (2002)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12553, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11586, Percent: 38.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 967 Percent: 7.7

Description:

Onset of an active armed conflict (gt;25 battle deaths).
Coded as 1 if:
1) A new conflict emerges in a country-year OR
3) There is more than TWENTY years since the last observation of any conflict in a country-year.

5.3 UCDP Country Year Dataset on Organized Violence within Country Borders version 26.1

Dataset tag: ucdp_orgv_cy

Output Unit: UCDP Organized Violence Country-Year, i.e., data is collected per country (territory) and year in which organized violence occured. This means that each row in the dataset can be identified through a combination of the variables country_cy (or country_id_cy) and year_cy.

Description: This dataset collects data on organized violence within country borders, accounting for different types of violence and separating between interstate and intrastate conflicts. Please note that a country in this dataset refers to the territory on which violence has occurred.

Dataset citation:
Shawn Davies, Therése Pettersson, Magnus Öberg, Organized violence 1989–2025, and violent political protests, Journal of Peace Research, 2026. `https://doi.org/10.1093/jopres/xjag046`

Sundberg, Ralph and Erik Melander (2013) Introducing the UCDP Georeferenced Event Dataset. Journal of Peace Research 50(4).

Link to original codebook
`https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/organizedviolencecy/UCDP_OrganizedViolenceCY_Codebook_`

261.pdf

License: UCDP offers a web-based system for visualising, handling and downloading data, including ready-made datasets on organized violence and peacemaking. All UCDP data are free of charge.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/index.html#orgviocy

5.3.1 State-based Violence

This section provides fatality figures for state-based violence.

5.3.1.1 Dyad Count for State-based Violence (sb_dyad_count)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_dyad_count

Original tag: sb_dyad_count

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The number of state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

5.3.1.2 Dyad IDs for State-based Violence (sb_dyad_ids)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_dyad_ids

Original tag: sb_dyad_ids

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The IDs of state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year. NO_DYAD is coded when there was no relevant record in UCDP GED.

5.3.1.3 Dyad Names for State-based Violence (sb_dyad_names)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_dyad_names

Original tag: sb_dyad_names

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The names of state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year. NO_DYAD is coded when there was no relevant record in UCDP GED.

5.3.1.4 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in State-based Violence (sb_total_deaths_best)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_total_deaths_best

Original tag: sb_total_deaths_best

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The best/high/low estimates for the total number of fatalities in state-based violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

5.3.1.5 Existence of Intrastate State-based Violence (sb_intrastate_exist)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_intrastate_exist

Original tag: sb_intrastate_exist

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The existence of intrastate state-based violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if intrastate state-based violence occurs.

5.3.1.6 Dyad Count for Intrastate State-based Violence (sb_intrastate_dyad_count)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_intrastate_dyad_count

Original tag: sb_intrastate_dyad_count

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The number of intrastate state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

5.3.1.7 Dyad Names for Intrastate State-based Violence (sb_intrastate_dyad_names)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_intrastate_dyad_names

Original tag: sb_intrastate_dyad_names

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The names of intrastate state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year. NO_DYAD is coded when there was no relevant record in UCDP GED.

5.3.1.8 State-based Intrastate Main government Involvement (sb_intrastate_govt_inv_incomp)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_intrastate_govt_inv_incomp

Original tag: sb_intrastate_govt_inv_incomp

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The involvement of the main government in forming the incompatibiliy of at least one intrastate state-based violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if the main government is among the parties forming the incompatibility of at least one intrastate state-based violence.

5.3.1.9 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in Intrastate State-based Violence (sb_intrastate_deaths_best)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_intrastate_deaths_best

Original tag: sb_intrastate_deaths_best

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The best/high/low estimates for the total number of fatalities in intrastate state-based violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

5.3.1.10 Existence of Interstate State-based Violence (sb_interstate_exist)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_interstate_exist

Original tag: sb_interstate_exist

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The existence of interstate state-based violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if interstate statebased violence occurs.

5.3.1.11 Dyad Count for Interstate State-based Violence (sb_interstate_dyad_count)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_interstate_dyad_count

Original tag: sb_interstate_dyad_count

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The number of interstate state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

5.3.1.12 Dyad IDs for Intrastate State-based Violence (sb_intrastate_dyad_ids)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_intrastate_dyad_ids

Original tag: sb_intrastate_dyad_ids

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The IDs of intrastate state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year. NO_DYAD is coded when there was no relevant record in UCDP GED.

5.3.1.13 Dyad Names for Interstate State-based Violence (sb_interstate_dyad_names)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_interstate_dyad_names

Original tag: sb_interstate_dyad_names

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The names of interstate state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year. NO_DYAD is coded when there was no relevant record in UCDP GED.

5.3.1.14 State-based Interstate Main government Involvement (sb_interstate_govt_inv_incomp)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_interstate_govt_inv_incomp

Original tag: sb_interstate_govt_inv_incomp

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The involvement of the main government in forming the incompatibiliy of at least one interstate state-based violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if the main government is among the parties forming the incompatibility of at least one interstate state-based violence.

5.3.1.15 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in Interstate State-based Violence (sb_interstate_deaths_best)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_interstate_deaths_best

Original tag: sb_interstate_deaths_best

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The best/high/low estimates for the total number of fatalities in interstate state-based violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

5.3.1.16 Dyad IDs for Interstate State-based Violence (sb_interstate_dyad_ids)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_interstate_dyad_ids

Original tag: sb_interstate_dyad_ids

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The IDs of interstate state-based dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year. NO_DYAD is coded when there was no relevant record in UCDP GED.

5.3.1.17 Existence of State-based Violence (sb_exist)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_sb_exist

Original tag: sb_exist

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The existence of state-based violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if state-based violence occurs.

5.3.2 Non-state Violence

This section provides fatality figures for non-state violence.

5.3.2.1 Dyad Count for Non-state Violence (ns_dyad_count)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_ns_dyad_count

Original tag: ns_dyad_count

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The number of non-state dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

5.3.2.2 Dyad IDs for Non-state Violence (ns_dyad_ids)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_ns_dyad_ids

Original tag: ns_dyad_ids

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The IDs of non-state dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year. NO_DYAD is coded when there was no relevant record in UCDP GED.

5.3.2.3 Dyad Names for Non-state Violence (ns_dyad_names)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_ns_dyad_names

Original tag: ns_dyad_names

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The names of non-state dyads engaging in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year. NO_DYAD is coded when there was no relevant record in UCDP GED.

5.3.2.4 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in Non-state Violence (ns_total_deaths_best)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_ns_total_deaths_best

Original tag: ns_total_deaths_best

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The best/high/low estimates for fatalities of the parties in non-state violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

5.3.2.5 Existence of Non-state Violence (ns_exist)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_ns_exist

Original tag: ns_exist

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The existence of non-state violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if non-state violence occurs.

5.3.3 One-sided Violence

This section provides fatality figures for onesided violence.

5.3.3.1 Main Government Involved (os_govt_inv)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_govt_inv

Original tag: os_govt_inv

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The involvement of the main government in one-sided violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if the main government is involved in one-sided violence.

5.3.3.2 One-sided Main Government Killings Best/High/Low Estimate (os_govt_killings_best)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_govt_killings_best

Original tag: os_govt_killings_best

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The best/high/low estimate for the total number of fatalities in one-sided violence by the main government within the borders of a country in a given year.

5.3.3.3 Involvement of Any Government in One-sided Violence (os_any_govt_inv)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_any_govt_inv

Original tag: os_any_govt_inv

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The involvement of any government actor in one-sided violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if a government actor is involved in one-sided violence.

5.3.3.4 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) Caused by Any Government in One-sided Violence (os_any_govt_killings_best)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_any_govt_killings_best

Original tag: os_any_govt_killings_best

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The best/high/low estimates for the total number of fatalities in one-sided violence by the any government actors within the borders of a country in a given year. The figure includes one-sided violence by the government of the country -if applicable.

5.3.3.5 Involvement of Non-state Actors in One-sided Violence (os_nsgroup_inv)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_nsgroup_inv

Original tag: os_nsgroup_inv

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The involvement of any non-state group in one-sided violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if a non-state group is involved in one-sided violence.

5.3.3.6 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) Caused by Non-state Actors in One-sided Violence (os_nsgroup_killings_best)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_nsgroup_killings_best

Original tag: os_nsgroup_killings_best

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The best/high/low estimates for the total number of fatalities in one-sided violence by non-state groups within the borders of a country in a given year.

5.3.3.7 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in One-sided Violence (os_total_deaths_best)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_total_deaths_best

Original tag: os_total_deaths_best

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The best/high/low estimates for the total number of fatalities in one-sided violence within the borders of a country in a given year.

5.3.3.8 Existence of One-sided Violence (os_exist)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_os_exist

Original tag: os_exist

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The existence of one-sided violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It is 1 if one-sided violence occurs.

5.3.4 Cumulative Fatalities

Cumulative Fatality figures per type of violence in a country-year.

5.3.4.1 Cumulative Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in Organized Violence (Includes State-based, Non-State, and One-sided Violence) (cumulative_total_deaths_in_orgvio_best)

Long tag: ucdp_orgv_cy_cumulative_total_deaths_in_orgvio_best

Original tag: cumulative_total_deaths_in_orgvio_best

Dataset citation: Davies et al. (2025), Sundberg & Melander (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7132, Percent: 100

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6545, Percent: 21.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 8.23

Description:

The best/high/low estimates for fatalities in organized violence within the borders of a country in a given year. It covers fatality estimates from all three types of violence: state-based, non-state, one-sided

6 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/`

6.1 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/`

6.1.1 V-Dem Democracy Indices - V-Dem Mid-Level Indices: Components of the Democracy Indices

This section includes the V-Dem mid-level indices, subcomponents 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.

6.1.1.1 Clean elections index (v2xel_frefair)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xel_frefair

Original tag: v2xel_frefair

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: 27970, Percent: 99.57

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27970, Percent: 92.22

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Staffan Lindberg, Jan Teorell
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: To what extent are elections free and fair?
CLARIFICATION: Free and fair connotes an absence of registration fraud, systematic irregularities, government intimidation of the opposition, vote buying, and election violence.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2elembaut v2elembcap v2elrgstry v2elvotbuy v2elirreg v2elintim v2elpeace v2elfrfair v2x_elecreg
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for EMB autonomy (v2elembaut), EMB capacity (v2elembcap), election voter registry (v2elrgstry), election vote buying (v2elvotbuy), election other voting irregularities (v2elirreg), election government intimidation (v2elintim), non-state electoral violence (v2elpeace), and election free and fair (v2elfrfair). Since the bulk of these indicators are only observed in election years, the index scores have then been repeated within election regime periods as defined by v2x_elecreg. If a country is recorded as an electoral regime (v2x_elecreg) at the beginning of the time series until the first election that we record, then the scores for this election are backfilled towards the beginning of the time series.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CLEANING: Set to 0 when v2x_elecreg is 0.
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

6.1.1.2 Equality before the law and individual liberty index (v2xcl_rol)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xcl_rol

Original tag: v2xcl_rol

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: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Jan Teorell
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: To what extent are laws transparent and rigorously enforced and public administration impartial, and to what extent do citizens enjoy access to justice, secure property rights, freedom from forced labor, freedom of movement, physical integrity rights, and freedom of religion?
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2clrspct v2cltrnslw v2xcl_acjst v2xcl_prpty v2cltort v2clkill v2xcl_slave v2clrelig v2clfmove v2xcl_dmove
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for rigorous and impartial public administration (v2clrspct), transparent laws with predictable enforcement (v2cltrnslw), access to justice for men/women (v2clacjstm, v2clacjstw), property rights for men/women (v2clprptym, v2clprptyw), freedom from torture (v2cltort), freedom from political killings (v2clkill), from forced labor for men/women (v2clslavem v2clslavef), freedom of religion (v2clrelig), freedom of foreign movement (v2clfmove), and freedom of domestic movement for men/women (v2cldmovem, v2cldmovew).
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

6.1.2 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.

6.1.2.1 Election government intimidation (v2elintim)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2elintim

Original tag: v2elintim

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: 15984, Percent: 56.9

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15984, Percent: 52.7

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Staffan I. Lindberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: In this national election, were opposition candidates/parties/campaign workers subjected to repression, intimidation, violence, or harassment by the government, the ruling party, or their agents?
CLARIFICATION: Other types of clearly distinguishable civil violence, even if politically motivated, during the election period should *not* be factored in when scoring this indicator (it is dealt with separately).
RESPONSES:
0: Yes. The repression and intimidation by the government or its agents was so strong that the entire period was quiet.
1: Yes, frequent: There was systematic, frequent and violent harassment and intimidation of the opposition by the government or its agents during the election period.
2: Yes, some. There was periodic, not systematic, but possibly centrally coordinated — harassment and intimidation of the opposition by the government or its agents.
3: Restrained. There were sporadic instances of violent harassment and intimidation by the government or its agents, in at least one part of the country, and directed at only one or two local branches of opposition groups.
4: None. There was no harassment or intimidation of opposition by the government or its agents, during the election campaign period and polling day.
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: Mean
DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates (v2eltype).
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

6.1.2.2 Election other electoral violence (v2elpeace)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2elpeace

Original tag: v2elpeace

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: 15988, Percent: 56.91

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15988, Percent: 52.71

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Staffan I. Lindberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: In this national election, was the campaign period, election day, and post-election process free from other types not by the government, the ruling party, or their agents) of violence related to the conduct of the election and the campaigns (but not conducted by the government and its agents)?
RESPONSES:
0: No. There was widespread violence between civilians occurring throughout the election period, or in an intense period of more than a week and in large swaths of the country. It resulted in a large number of deaths or displaced refugees.
1: Not really. There were significant levels of violence but not throughout the election period or beyond limited parts of the country. A few people may have died as a result, and some people may have been forced to move temporarily.
2: Somewhat. There were some outbursts of limited violence for a day or two, and only in a small part of the country. The number of injured and otherwise affected was relatively small.
3: Almost. There were only a few instances of isolated violent acts, involving only a few people; no one died and very few were injured.
4: Peaceful. No election-related violence between civilians occurred.
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: Mean
DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates (v2eltype).
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

6.1.3 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.

6.1.3.1 HOS appointment in practice (v2expathhs)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2expathhs

Original tag: v2expathhs

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: 27792, Percent: 98.93

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27792, Percent: 91.63

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Jan Teorell
QUESTION: How did the head of state reach office?
CLARIFICATION: If several bodies were involved in the appointment process, select the one that exerted the most critical impact on the decision. However, in the next question we ask separately about whether the approval of the legislature was necessary. Response category 7 should only be selected if the head of state is directly elected, not if he or she was appointed

by the legislature after an election. We count as direct elections (category 7) also those indirect elections carried out by an electoral college, whose only purpose is to elect the president. In cases where an elected president dies, resigns, or is legally removed from office, and a line of succession is defined by the constitution, we code a vice president ascending to the presidency according to how they assumed the vice presidency. *E.g.*, coded under category 7 when elected on the same ticket as the outgoing president, or 6 if they were appointed by the legislature.
RESPONSES:
0: Through the threat of or application of force, such as a coup or rebellion.
1: Appointed by a foreign power.
2: Appointed by the ruling party (in a one-party system).
3: Appointed by a royal council.
4: Through hereditary succession.
5: Appointed by the military.
6: Appointed by the legislature.
7: Directly through a popular election (regardless of the extension of the suffrage).
8: Other.
ORDERING: If you select 1-5, skip to question quot;HOS selection by legislature in practice [v2exaphos]quot;. If you selected 6-7, skip to question [v2excomhs].
SCALE: Nominal (v2expathhs), or a series of dichotomous scales.
SOURCE(S): **?**; Constitute Project (2026), V-Dem country coordinators.
NOTES: Converted from B to A coding. v2expathhs is coded according to appointment dates of the Head of State. The same is true for coups or rebellions where the date when the HOS was appointed through a coup, or the first day in office after the coup, is coded.
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

6.1.3.2 HOG appointment in practice (v2expathhg)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2expathhg

Original tag: v2expathhg

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: 13380, Percent: 47.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 13380, Percent: 44.11

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Jan Teorell
QUESTION: How did the head of government gain access to office?
CLARIFICATION: If several bodies were involved in the appointment process, select the one that exerted the most critical impact on the decision. However, in the next question we ask separately about whether the approval of the legislature was necessary. Response category 8 should only be selected if the head of government is directly elected, not if he or she was appointed by the legislature after an election. If the same person or body is both head of state and head of government, they are only coded as head of state.
RESPONSES:
0: Through the threat of or application of force, such as a coup or rebellion.
1: Appointed by a foreign power.
2: Appointed by the ruling party (in a one-party system).
3: Appointed by a royal council.
4: Through hereditary succession.
5: Appointed by the military.
6: Appointed by the head of state.
7: Appointed by the legislature.
8: Directly through a popular election (regardless of the extension of the suffrage).
9: Other.
ORDERING: If you selected 1-6, skip to question quot;HOG selection by legislature in practicequot; [v2exaphogp]. If you selected 7-8, skip to question [v2excomex].
SCALE: Nominal (v2expathhg), or a series of dichotomous scales.
SOURCE(S): **?**; Constitute Project (2026), V-Dem country coordinators.
NOTES: Converted from (B) to (A) coding. v2expathhg is coded according to appointment dates of the Head of Government. The same is true for coups or rebellions where the date when the HOG was appointed through a coup, or the first day in office after the coup, is coded.
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

6.1.3.3 Regime end type (v2regendtype)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2regendtype

Original tag: v2regendtype

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)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 28052, Percent: 99.86

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 28052, Percent: 92.49

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A*
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Carl Henrik Knutsen, Tore Wig, Vilde Lunnan Djuve
QUESTION: Could you specify the type of process that you consider the most important in leading to the end of the regime?
CLARIFICATION: The information on this question has been pre-coded for as many years as possible. Any pre-coded years contain an orange triangle. This means that what is considered the most important process that eventually ended the relevant regime has already been entered. We are asking you only to add your confidence in the pre-coded information This means that the information has already been entered, so we are asking you only to add your confidence in the pre-coded 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 regime.
RESPONSES:
0: A military coup d'etat.
1: A coup d'etat conducted by other groups than the military.
2: A self-coup (autogolpe) conducted by the sitting leader.
3: Assassination of the sitting leader (but not related to a coup d'etat)
4: Natural death of the sitting leader
5: Loss in civil war.
6: Loss in inter-state war.
7: Foreign intervention (other than loss in inter-state war)
8: Popular uprising.
9: Substantial political liberalization/democratization with some form of guidance by sitting regime leaders
10: Other type of directed and intentional transformational process of the regime under the guidance of sitting regime leaders (excluding political liberalization/democratization)
11: Substantial political liberalization/democratization without guidance by sitting regime leaders, occurring from some other process (such as an unexpected election loss for the sitting regime) than those specified by categories 1–10
12: Other process than those specified by categories 1–11.
13: The regime still exists
SOURCE(S): **?**.
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: 1789-2025
DEFAULT DATE: Default date for this variable is January 1.

6.1.3.4 Regime interregnum (v2regint)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2regint

Original tag: v2regint

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)

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: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Carl Henrik Knutsen, Tore Wig, Vilde Lunnan Djuve
QUESTION: Is there an identifiable political regime?
CLARIFICATION: This question is used to identify so-called interregnum periods, where no political regime is in control over the entity. Different types of political situations can lead to periods of time under which there is no identifiable political regime, one example being a civil war in which none of the parties have clear control over political bodies and processes in the country. However, the interregnum coding is employed conservatively, meaning that partial control over political bodies and processes in fairly large parts of the country (which is often the case also during civil wars) is sufficient for a 0 score.

Please note that the expert coded (C) questions on support and opposition groups in the regime survey are only coded when v2regint=1.
RESPONSES:
0: No.
1: Yes.
SCALE: Dichotomous
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; various region- and country-specific sources.
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: 1789-2025
DEFAULT DATE: Default date for this variable is January 1.

6.1.3.5 Regime end type, multiple selection version (v2regendtypems)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2regendtypems

Original tag: v2regendtypems

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: 28052, Percent: 99.86

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 28052, Percent: 92.49

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Carl Henrik Knutsen, Tore Wig, Vilde Lunnan Djuve
QUESTION: Could you specify the types of processes (one or more) that led to the end of the regime?
RESPONSES:
0: A military coup d'etat. [v2regendtypems_0]
1: A coup d'etat conducted by other groups than the military. [v2regendtypems_1]
2: A self-coup (autogolpe) conducted by the sitting leader. [v2regendtypems_2]
3: Assassination of the sitting leader (but not related to a coup d'etat). [v2regendtypems_3]
4: Natural death of the sitting leader. [v2regendtypems_4]
5: Loss in civil war. [v2regendtypems_5]
6: Loss in inter-state war. [v2regendtypems_6]
7: Foreign intervention (other than loss in inter-state war). [v2regendtypems_7]
8: Popular uprising. [v2regendtypems_8]
9: Substantial political liberalization/democratization with some form of guidance by sitting regime leaders. [v2regendtypems_9]
10: Other type of directed and intentional transformational process of the regime under the guidance of sitting regime leaders (excluding political liberalization/democratization). [v2regendtypems_10]
11. Substantial political liberalization/democratization without guidance by sitting regime leaders, occurring from some other process (such as an unexpected election loss for the sitting regime) than those specified by categories 1-10. [v2regendtypems_11]
12: Other process than those specified by categories 1-11. [v2regendtypems_12]
13: The regime still exists. [v2regendtypems_13]
SCALE: Nominal
ANSWER-TYPE: Multiple selection
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; various region- and country-specific sources.
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: 1789-2025
DEFAULT DATE: Default date for this variable is January 1.

6.1.4 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.

6.1.4.1 Legislature declares war by law (v2lgwarlaw)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2lgwarlaw

Original tag: v2lgwarlaw

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), Elkins & Ginsburg (2025), Constitute Project (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 17453, Percent: 62.13

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 17453, Percent: 57.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig
QUESTION: By law, is the approval of the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature necessary to declare war?
RESPONSES:
0: No.
1: Yes.
SCALE: Dichotomous.
SOURCE(S): Elkins & Ginsburg (2025); Constitute Project (2026), V-Dem country coordinators.
NOTES: Converted from (B) to (A) coding. V-Dem Country Coordinators answers were used for country-years where data was missing in CCP (Elkins *et al.* 2012).
DATA RELEASE: 6-16.
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: 1789-2025

6.1.5 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.

6.1.5.1 Freedom from torture (v2cltort)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2cltort

Original tag: v2cltort

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: 27977, Percent: 99.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27977, Percent: 92.24

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: Is there freedom from torture?
CLARIFICATION: Torture refers to the purposeful inflicting of extreme pain, whether mental or physical, with an aim to extract information or intimidate victims, who are in a state of incarceration. Here, we are concerned with torture practiced by state officials or other agents of the state (*e.g.*, police, security forces, prison guards, and paramilitary groups).
RESPONSES:
0: Not respected by public authorities. Torture is practiced systematically and is incited and approved by the leaders of government.
1: Weakly respected by public authorities. Torture is practiced frequently but is often not incited or approved by top leaders of government. At the same time, leaders of government are not actively working to prevent it.
2: Somewhat. Torture is practiced occasionally but is typically not approved by top leaders of government.
3: Mostly respected by public authorities. Torture is practiced in a few isolated cases but is not incited or approved by top government leaders.
4: Fully respected by public authorities. Torture is 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

6.1.6 V-Dem Indicators - Sovereignty and State

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys)

Sovereignty: This section addresses a number of issues concerning the sovereignty of the state. A state is political organization that organizes compulsory domination over a fixed territory on a continual basis. With respect to state sovereignty, we are interested in measuring two distinct areas of sovereignty. The first is an attribute of states within the context of the international system. Here, we are interested in the state's autonomy from other actors in the system. The second component of sovereignty concerns the relationship of the state to the population and territory over which it claims to rule. Here, we want to gauge the extent of recognition of the preeminent authority of the state over its claimed territory and population.

Sovereignty – Historical clarification: This section addresses a number of issues concerning the state. A state is a political organization that organizes compulsory domination over a fixed territory on a continual basis. The questions concern two general themes: state sovereignty and state administration.

With respect to state sovereignty, we are interested in measuring two distinct areas of sovereignty. The first is an attribute of states within the context of the international system. Here, we are interested in the state's autonomy from and recognition by other actors in the system. The second component of sovereignty concerns the relationship of the state to the population and territory over which it claims to rule. Here, we want to gauge the extent of recognition of the preeminent authority of the state over its claimed territory and population.

A second attribute of states is the state administration: the set of institutions that administer and implement governmental decisions. Here we are mainly interested in the professionalization, or lack thereof, of the state administrative staff – in this context termed the state administrators.

The State: "This section addresses a number of issues concerning the state. A state is a political organization that organizes compulsory domination over a fixed territory on a continual basis. The questions concern two general themes: state sovereignty and state administration.

With respect to state sovereignty, we are interested in measuring two distinct areas of sovereignty. The first is an attribute of states within the context of the international system. Here, we are interested in the state's autonomy from and recognition by other actors in the system. The second component of sovereignty concerns the relationship of the state to the population and territory over which it claims to rule. Here, we want to gauge the extent of recognition of the preeminent authority of the state over its claimed territory and population.

A second attribute of states is the state administration: the set of institutions that administer and implement governmental decisions. Here we are mainly interested in the professionalization, or lack thereof, of the state administrative staff–in this context termed the state administrators."

6.1.6.1 Domestic Autonomy (v2svdomaut)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2svdomaut

Original tag: v2svdomaut

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: 27888, Percent: 99.27

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27888, Percent: 91.95

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: Is the state autonomous from the control of other states with respect to the conduct of domestic policy?
CLARIFICATION: The question of domestic autonomy does not include restrictions emanating from treaties (*e.g.*, NATO), international organizations (*e.g.*, the WTO), or confederations (*e.g.*, the European Union) if these agreements are freely negotiated by the state and if the state is free to exit from that treaty, organization, or confederation. Nor does it include restrictions on policymaking emanating from international market forces and trans-national corporations.
RESPONSES:
0: Non-autonomous. National level authority is exercised by an external power, either by law or in practice. The most common examples of this are direct colonial rule and military occupation (*e.g.* quadripartite occupation of Germany in 1945). It also includes situations in which domestic actors provide *de jure* cover for *de facto* control by a foreign power (*e.g.* Vichy France). However, control of some part of the territory of a state by an enemy during war is not considered control by external actors if the sovereign government remains on scene and continues to wage conventional war (*e.g.*, the USSR during WW II).
1: Semi-autonomous. An external political actor directly constrains the ability of domestic actors to rule, decides who can or cannot rule through formal rules or informal understandings, or precludes certain policies through explicit treaty provisions or well-understood rules of the game from which the subject state cannot withdraw. Examples include Soviet quot;satellitequot; states in Eastern Europe, and situations where colonial powers grant limited powers of national self-government to their possessions (*e.g.*, protectorates and limited home government).
2: Autonomous. Domestic political actors exercise political authority free of the direct control of external political actors.
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

6.1.7 V-Dem Indicators - Civic and Academic Space

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys)

Civic and Academic Space:

In this survey, we ask you to assess several issues concerning the space for and state of civil society and academia. First, we ask about some general issues such as polarization and peaceful assembly. Then, we probe into mobilization for mass events and associations. Finally, we ask you to consider questions related to academia.

6.1.7.1 Political violence (v2caviol)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2caviol

Original tag: v2caviol

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: 19352, Percent: 68.89

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19352, Percent: 63.8

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Katrin Kinzelbach
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: How often have non-state actors used political violence against persons this year?
CLARIFICATION: We understand political violence as the use of physical force to achieve political objectives by non-state actors. The restriction to political objectives excludes profit-driven crime-related violence, for instance. By non-state actors we refer to individuals or entities that are not formally part of the state. Thus, politically oriented militias and youth groups count as non-state actors even though they might potentially be informally affiliated with the ruling party or the state. Political violence against persons excludes psychological and symbolic violence (e.g. destruction of objects).
RESPONSES:
0: Not at all. Non-state actors did not use political violence.
1: Rare. Non-state actors rarely used political violence.
2: Occasionally. Non-state actors occasionally used political violence.
3: Frequently. Non-state actors frequently used political violence.
4: Often. Non-state actors often used political violence.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 10-16.
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
CONVERGENCE: Model parameters with convergence issues: universal thresholds.

6.1.7.2 State of emergency (v2casoe)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2casoe

Original tag: v2casoe

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: 19530, Percent: 69.52

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19530, Percent: 64.39

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Katrin Kinzelbach
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_nr
QUESTION: Was a national state of emergency in place at any point this year?
CLARIFICATION: A state of emergency is a formal legal act that enables state actors and institutions to change their roles during times of international or domestic crisis. Our definition of state of emergency includes the application of martial law. If there was more than one state of emergency, code the one that was in place for the longer time. Select one option.
RESPONSES:
0: The legal framework does not allow for a declaration of a national state of emergency. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2casoe_0]
1: There was no state of emergency in place at any point this year, even though provisions for a declaration of a national state of emergency exist. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2casoe_1]
2: A national state of emergency was in place due to a natural disaster. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2casoe_2]
3: A national state of emergency was in place due to a terrorist attack. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2casoe_3]
4: A national state of emergency was in place due to an armed conflict/war, domestically or internationally. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2casoe_4]
5: A national state of emergency was in place due to mass protest/popular uprising. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2casoe_5]
6: A national state of emergency was in place for reasons other than those listed above. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2casoe_6]
SCALE: Mean-aggregated scores of dichotomized variable.
DATA RELEASE: 10-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: 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

6.1.7.3 Existence of Universities (v2cauni)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2cauni

Original tag: v2cauni

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 Association of Universities (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 19722, Percent: 70.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19722, Percent: 65.02

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A*
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Alicja Polakiewicz, Janika Spannagel
QUESTION: Have universities existed in this country?
CLARIFICATION: This indicator captures if universities have (ever) existed in this country. Thus, even if all universities were temporarily closed in a given year, this indicator is coded as 1 ("yes").
RESPONSES:
0: No.
1: Yes.
SCALE: Dichotomous
SOURCE(S): **?** drawing on **?**; International Association of Universities (2026), various country-specific sources.
NOTES: Country-specific sources were consulted where 4icu.org and whed.net suggested conflicting years of establishment of first university.
DATA RELEASE: 10-16.
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

6.1.7.4 Campus integrity (v2casurv)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2casurv

Original tag: v2casurv

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: 15260, Percent: 54.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15260, Percent: 50.31

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Katrin Kinzelbach, Ilyas Saliba, Janika Spannagel
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: To what extent are campuses free from politically motivated surveillance or security infringements?
CLARIFICATION: "Campus" refers to all university buildings as well as digital research and teaching platforms. Campus integrity means the preservation of an open learning and research environment marked by an absence of an externally induced climate of insecurity or intimidation on campus. Examples of infringements of campus integrity are politically motivated on-campus or digital surveillance, presence by intelligence or security forces, presence of student militias, or violent attacks by third parties, if specifically targeting universities to repress academic life on campus. Note that we are only interested in politically motivated infringements and targeted attacks on campus integrity, not in non-political security concerns or proportionate security measures taken on campus to address these.
RESPONSES:
0: Completely restricted. Campus integrity is fundamentally undermined by extensive surveillance and severe intimidation, including violence or closures.
1: Severely restricted. Campus integrity is to a large extent undermined by surveillance and intimidation, at times including violence or closures.
2: Moderately restricted. Campus integrity is challenged by some significant cases of surveillance or intimidation.
3: Mostly free. Campus integrity is to a large extent respected, with only minor cases of surveillance or intimidation.
4: Fully free. Campus integrity is comprehensively respected; there are no cases of surveillance or intimidation.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 10-16.
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

6.1.7.5 Academics as critics (v2cacritic)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2cacritic

Original tag: v2cacritic

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: 15260, Percent: 54.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15260, Percent: 50.31

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Katrin Kinzelbach, Ilyas Saliba, Janika Spannagel
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: To what extent do scholars and university students publicly criticize government policies?
CLARIFICATION: This question is only about the extent scholars and students actually criticize government policies – irrespective of how free they are to do so and whether they are met with repression or not. We ask you simply to consider to what extent scholars and students are noticeable as government critics in the public discourse.

Public criticism of government policies can be conveyed for example through the publication of op-eds or social media posts on current affairs, the signing of open letters or petitions, the taking part in or organization of public protests, or the holding of critical lectures to students or the public.
RESPONSES:
0: Not at all. Scholars and university students do not publicly express criticism of government policies.
1: To a small extent. Scholars and university students publicly express minor criticism of government policies.
2: To a moderate extent. Scholars and university students publicly express moderate criticism of government policies.
3: To a large extent. Scholars and university students publicly express substantive criticism of government policies.
4: To a major extent. Scholars and university students publicly express fundamental criticism of government policies.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 10-16.
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

6.1.8 Historical V-Dem - Sovereignty and State

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 - Sovereignty and State-* 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.

6.1.8.1 State steering capacity (v3ststeecap)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3ststeecap

Original tag: v3ststeecap

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: 9653, Percent: 34.36

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9653, Percent: 31.83

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Jan Teorell
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Can the state oversee and regulate the economy?
CLARIFICATION: This refers to the state's ability to keep track of economic activities in its territory and potentially influence them by shaping the incentives and constraints that private firms face to do business; *e.g.*, through licensing, granting exploitation rights, taxing, imposing market barriers, building infrastructure, offering subsidies, adjudicating conflicts, or enforcing regulations.
RESPONSES:
0: Most economic activities happen outside the reach of the state
1: The state steers some economic activities
2: The state steers a substantial share – but less than half – of the national economy
3: The state steers about half or more than half, of the national economy
4: The state steers all or almost all economic activities
SCALE: Ordinal.
DATA RELEASE: 8-16.
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: 1789-2010

6.1.9 Historical V-Dem - Overlap Period Discrepancies

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.

This section includes A and A* variables where there is a discrepancy in the coding of some observations between the Historical and Contemporary V-Dem coding for the overlap period (typically 1900-1920). The v2-versions of these variables, reported elsewhere in the codebook, report the Contemporary V-Dem scores in cases of discrepancies in the overlap period.

Remaining inconsistencies in the Historical and Contemporary V-Dem coding, that are not due to substantive differences in the indicators, will be sorted out for version 10 of the dataset.

6.1.9.1 HOS appointment in practice (v3expathhs)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3expathhs

Original tag: v3expathhs

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)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8117, Percent: 28.89

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8117, Percent: 26.76

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Jan Teorell
QUESTION: How did the head of state reach office?
CLARIFICATION: If several bodies were involved in the appointment process, select the one that exerted the most critical impact on the decision. However, in the next question we ask separately about whether the approval of the legislature was necessary. Response category 7 should only be selected if the head of state is directly elected, not if he or she was appointed by the legislature after an election.
RESPONSES:
0: Through the threat of or application of force, such as a coup or rebellion.
1: Appointed by a foreign power.
2: Appointed by the ruling party (in a one-party system).

3: Appointed by a royal council.
4: Through hereditary succession.
5: Appointed by the military.
6: Appointed by the legislature.
7: Directly through a popular election (regardless of the extension of the suffrage).
8: Other.
SCALE: Nominal
SOURCE(S): Various country-specific sources.
DATA RELEASE: 8-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Maximum
DATE SPECIFIC: Coded on HOS appointment dates and December 31 (v3exnamhos).
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: 1789-1933

6.1.10 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Executive Bases of Power

The *Executive Bases of Power 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.

6.1.10.1 Military dimension index (v2x_ex_military)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_ex_military

Original tag: v2x_ex_military

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: Teorell & Lindberg (2019), 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: 28011, Percent: 99.71

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 28011, Percent: 92.35

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Jan Teorell
QUESTION: To what extent is the power base of the chief executive determined by the military?
CLARIFICATION: Representing one of five regime dimensions, each of which may be more or less present in any given case, this index taps into the extent to which the appointment and dismissal of the chief executive is based on the threat or actual use of military force.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).

SOURCE(S): v2expathhs v2expathhg v2exremhsp_ord v2exrmhsol_2 v2exrmhsol_3 v2exrmhsol_4 v2exhoshog v2ex_hosw v2exremhog v2exrmhgnp_2 v2exrmhgnp_3 v2exrmhgnp_4 v2ex_elechos v2ex_elechog v2ex_hogw
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is based on whether the quot;chief executivequot; was (a) appointed through a coup, rebellion or by the miliyary, and (b) can be dismissed by a the military. Both condition (a) and (b) are coded as present (1) or not (0); we then average across the two. In nominally dual systems, where the head of state (HOS) and the head of government (HOG) are not the same individual, we determine who is the quot;chief executivequot; by comparing HOS and HOG powers over the appointment and dismissal of cabinet ministers. We aggregate across the two executives by taking the average weighted by their relative powers over cabinet formation and dismissal.
CITATION: Teorell & Lindberg (2019); 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

6.1.11 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Civil Liberties

The *Civil Liberties 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.

6.1.11.1 Civil liberties index (v2x_civlib)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_civlib

Original tag: v2x_civlib

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)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27661, Percent: 98.47

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27661, Percent: 91.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: To what extent is civil liberty respected?
CLARIFICATION: Civil liberty is understood as liberal freedom, where freedom is a property of individuals. Civil liberty is constituted by the absence of physical violence committed by government agents and the absence of constraints of private liberties and political liberties by the government.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).

SOURCE(S): v2x_clpriv v2x_clphy v2x_clpol
DATA RELEASE: 6-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the average of physical violence index (v2x _clphy), political civil liberties index (v2x
_clpol), and private civil liberties (v2x
_clpriv).
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: 1789-2025

6.1.11.2 Physical violence index (v2x_clphy)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_clphy

Original tag: v2x_clphy

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)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27969, Percent: 99.56

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27969, Percent: 92.21

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: To what extent is physical integrity respected?
CLARIFICATION: Physical integrity is understood as freedom from political killings and torture by the government. Among the set of civil liberties, these liberal rights are the most relevant for political competition and accountability. The index is based on indicators that reflect violence committed by government agents and that are not directly referring to elections.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2cltort v2clkill
DATA RELEASE: 6-16.
AGGREGATION: We estimate the index by averaging two indicators: freedom from torture (v2cltort) and freedom from political killings (v2clkill).
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

6.1.12 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Elections

The *Elections 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.

6.1.12.1 Electoral Regime Index (v2x_elecreg)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_elecreg

Original tag: v2x_elecreg

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)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 28083, Percent: 99.97

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 28083, Percent: 92.59

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell
QUESTION: At this time, are regularly scheduled national elections on course, as stipulated by election law or well-established precedent?
CLARIFICATION: Coded 0 until an executive or legislative election is held, defined by v2xel_elecpres and v2xel_elecparl, then set to 1 until any of the following two events occur (if they occur): (a) that the election was quot;abortedquot;, meaning that those elected did not resume power, as defined by v2x_hosabort and v2x_legabort; or (b) an quot;electoral interruptionquot;, meaning that either the legislature was shut down, as defined by v2xlg_leginter, or there was an executive coup, as defined by v2x_hosinter; in the case of (a) or (b), v2x_elecreg is set to 0 until there is another election. The operational indicator of an "aborted" executive election (v2x_hosabort) is that v2expathhs did not turn 7 within 12 months after the election, for a legislative election (v2x_legabort) that v2lgbicam did not turn positive within 12 months after the election. An interruption of the electoral regime occurring through the HOS, *e.g.* a coup d'etat, is indicated by v2x_hosinter as a change in v2xel_elecpres, meaning v2expathhs turned from 7 to something else, with the exception of 6, approval by the legislature (in case the legislature remained in place). An interruption of the electoral regime occurring through the legislature is defined by v2xlg_leginter based on v2lgbicam turning 0. We note that the coding of v2x_elecreg does not merely follow mechanically from the scores on these other variables, as the coding of v2x_elecreg has also been cross-checked and validated by research assistants. An executive and a legislative electoral regime cannot be separated since they form an integral part, where an aborted legislature is interpreted as a signal that also the executive is not standing for election any longer, and vice versa.
RESPONSES:
0: No.

1: Yes.
SCALE: Dichotomous.
SOURCE(S): v2xel_elecparl v2xlg_leginter v2xel_elecpres v2x_hosinter v2x_hosabort v2x_legabort v2ex_elechos v2ex_elechog
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Maximum
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

6.1.12.2 Executive electoral regime index (v2xex_elecreg)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xex_elecreg

Original tag: v2xex_elecreg

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)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 28083, Percent: 99.97

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 28083, Percent: 92.59

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell
QUESTION: At this time, are regularly scheduled national elections on the executive on course, as stipulated by election law or well-established precedent?
CLARIFICATION: Although we advice against it, since the executive and legislative electoral regime should be considered an integral part, for completeness we also provide this separate measure of executive electoral regimes. Coded 0 until an executive election is held, defined by v2x_elecpres, then set to 1 until any of the following two events occur (if they occur): (a) that the election was quot;abortedquot;, meaning that those elected did not resume power, as defined by v2x_hosabort; or (b) an quot;electoral interruptionquot;, meaning that there was an executive coup, as defined by v2x_hosinter; in the case of (a) or (b), v2xex_elecreg is set to 0 until there is another election.
RESPONSES:
0: No.
1: Yes.
SCALE: Dichotomous.
SOURCE(S): v2xel_elecpres v2x_hosinter v2x_hosabort v2ex_elechog
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Maximum
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

6.1.12.3 Presidential election aborted (v2x_hosabort)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_hosabort

Original tag: v2x_hosabort

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)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 19719, Percent: 70.19

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19719, Percent: 65.01

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Jan Teorell
QUESTION: Have presidential election results been aborted?
CLARIFICATION: Aborted election results usually occur when the President-elect does not reach office from the direct elections, *e.g.* if results are nullified or a coup d'etat interferes with inaugural passage.
RESPONSES:
0: No.
1: Yes.
SCALE: Dichotomous.
SOURCE(S): v2ex_elechog v2ex_elechos v2xel_elecpres
NOTES: The calculation of this variable checks if there has been a presidential election (v2xel_elecpres = 1) and if the HOS is not directly elected (v2ex_elechos = 0), then the election counts as aborted. If a directly elected HOS is appointed within 365 days of the election in question, the election does not count as abort. The calculations are crosschecked by research assistants for quality control.
DATA RELEASE: 2-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Maximum
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

6.1.12.4 Legislative or constituent assembly election aborted (v2x_legabort)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_legabort

Original tag: v2x_legabort

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)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 19725, Percent: 70.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19725, Percent: 65.03

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Jan Teorell
QUESTION: Have legislative election results been aborted?
CLARIFICATION: Aborted election results usually occur when the elected members do not reach office after election occurs, *e.g.* if results are nullified or a coup d'etat interferes with inaugural session.
RESPONSES:
0: No.
1: Yes.
SCALE: Dichotomous.
SOURCE(S): v2lgbicam v2xel_elecparl
NOTES: The calculation of this variable checks if there has been a legislative or constituent assembly (v2xel_elecparl = 1) and if a legislative or constituent assembly is not in place (v2lgbicam = 0), then the election counts as aborted.If a directly elected legislative or constituent assembly is appointed within 365 days of the election in question, the election does not count as abort. The calculations are crosschecked by research assistants for quality control.
DATA RELEASE: 2-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Maximum
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

6.1.13 Digital Society Survey - Social Cleavages

The Digital Society Survey, designed by the Digital Society Project, contains questions pertaining to the political environment of the internet and social media. The data collected through expert-coded surveys provides information on topics related to coordinated information operations, digital media freedom, online media polarization, social cleavages as well as state internet regulation capacity and approach.

Principal investigators for the Digital Society Project are Valeriya Mechkova, Daniel Pemstein, Brigitte Seim, Steven Wilson.

For more information, please visit `www.digitalsocietyproject.org`.

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys)

Digital society: The following survey contains questions pertaining to the political environment of the Internet and social media. Please bear in mind the following definitions as you respond to questions on this survey:

The government and its agents include official government organs, such as bureaucracies, courts, intelligence services, and the military, but also unofficial agents, such as officially unaffiliated cyber-warfare operatives who perform services, even "off-book" work, on behalf of the government.

Major political parties include the group of political parties that hold a significant number of seats in national legislative body(-ies), or earn a significant number of votes in elections for the executive. When we ask you to consider "major political parties," you do not need to consider parties that run in elections but receive only a small minority of seats or votes, or those that receive no seats at all.

We define the Internet as all information that people access over public and private digital networks, worldwide. The Internet includes both publicly accessible digital spaces and private or gated information transmission platforms. The Internet does not include traditional media transmission mechanisms such as paper, television, traditional voice telephone, and radio.

Social media are a subset of Internet platforms that enable normal individuals to create and share content with networks of other people. Social media platforms are available to the public, although content on such networks may be shared privately within subgroups of users. Social media includes both publicly visible, or semi-public platforms, like Facebook, Flickr, Friendster, Google+, Instagram, Myspace, LinkedIn, Twitter, VKontakte, and Weibo and private social networking and messaging platforms like Signal, Slack, Snapchat, or WhatsApp.

Domestic online media is any media source originating in the country in question. For example, the New York Times' website is domestic online media in the United States, but not in India, even though it operates bureaus in India. Media includes any source reporting on current events or political issues, ranging from well-established brands to newsletters and websites run by an individual.

Cyber security threats include penetration of private digital networks, using means ranging from exploiting software vulnerabilities, password cracking, or social engineering (e.g., tricking individuals into revealing passwords or other information necessary to break into a digital system) to obtain information or disrupt an organization or individual's use of digital networks and tools. They also include unauthorized alterations of an individual or organization's digital presence, such as defacing websites and commandeering social media accounts. These threats range from unsophisticated (e.g., exploitation of failure to password protect private networks or use of common passwords by authorized users, and spear phishing) to moderate (e.g., embedding malicious code in emails or exploiting well-known software flaws that organizations have failed to patch), to sophisticated (e.g., exploiting unknown exploits in commonly used software or even embedding exploits into commercial systems unbeknownst to their creators).

Clarification: When we discuss shutting down online content, please consider instances where a website (or websites) have been taken entirely offline as well as instances where a website (or websites) have been slowed down or had access similarly intentionally inhibited, such that use of this website is challenging. In other words, both outright shutting down and more subtle measures that inhibit access should be considered when answering these questions.

Clarification: When we discuss "censorship" or "censoring" content online, we are not concerned with censorship of topics such as child pornography, highly classified information such as military or intelligence secrets, or defamatory speech, unless this sort of censorship is used as a pretext for censoring political information or opinions.

6.1.13.1 Use of social media to organize offline violence (v2smorgviol)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2smorgviol

Original tag: v2smorgviol

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: 4636, Percent: 16.5

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4636, Percent: 15.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: How often do people use social media to organize offline violence?
RESPONSES:
0: Frequently. There are numerous cases in which people have used social media to organize offline violence.
1: Sometimes. There are a few cases in which people have used social media to organize offline violence.
2: Never. People have never used social media to organize offline violence.
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: 2000-2025

6.1.13.2 Types of organization through social media (v2smorgtypes)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2smorgtypes

Original tag: v2smorgtypes

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: 4636, Percent: 16.5

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4636, Percent: 15.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_nr

QUESTION: What types of offline political action are most commonly mobilized on social media?
CLARIFICATION: Multiple selection. Choose all that apply.
RESPONSES:
0: Petition signing [v2smorgtypes_0]
1: Voter turnout [v2smorgtypes_1]
2: Street protests [v2smorgtypes_2]
3: Strikes/labor actions [v2smorgtypes_3]
4: Riots [v2smorgtypes_4]
5: Organized rebellion [v2smorgtypes_5]
6: Vigilante Justice (e.g., mob lynching, stalking harassment) [v2smorgtypes_6]
7: Terrorism [v2smorgtypes_7]
8: Ethnic cleansing/genocide [v2smorgtypes_8]
9: Other (specify in the next question) [v2smorgtypes_9]
SCALE: Mean-aggregated scores of dichotomized variable.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: 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: 2000-2025

6.1.14 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.

6.1.14.1 Physical violence index ordinal (e_v2x_clphy_3c)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_v2x_clphy_3c

Original tag: e_v2x_clphy_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: 27969, Percent: 99.56

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27969, Percent: 92.21

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Staffan I. Lindberg
AVAILABLE VERSIONS: *_3C, *_4C, *_5C
QUESTION: To what extent is physical integrity respected?
CLARIFICATION: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem physical violence 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_clphy
DATA RELEASE: 6-15.
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

6.1.15 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Political Regimes

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.

6.1.15.1 Omitted data (e_democracy_omitteddata)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_democracy_omitteddata

Original tag: e_democracy_omitteddata

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: Miller et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 17532, Percent: 62.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 17532, Percent: 57.8

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: E
QUESTION: Is the country a democracy?
CLARIFICATION: This is the same measure as democracy, except it records an quot;NAquot; for countries occupied during an international war (*e.g.*, the Netherlands 1940-44) or experiencing state collapse during a civil war (*e.g.*, Lebanon 1976-89). The democracy variable instead fills in these years as continuations of the same regime type.
RESPONSES:
0: No
1: Yes
2: NA
SOURCE(S): Miller et al. (2022).
NOTES: This variable is taken from version 4 of the Boix-Miller-Rosato dataset. Last update, January 2022.
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Miller et al. (2022)
YEARS: 1800-2020

6.1.16 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Political Institutions and Political Events

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.

6.1.16.1 Coups (Przeworski et al.) (e_coups)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_coups

Original tag: e_coups

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: Przeworski et al. (2013)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 13813, Percent: 49.17

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 13813, Percent: 45.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: E
CLARIFICATION: Number of successful coups d'état during a given year. A coup is any event resulting in an irregular removal or resignation of the chief executive that involves a violent action or an explicit threat of resorting to it, by an armed organization. Assassinations of the chief executive are not considered coups unless the group responsible for the action takes over the office. Whenever the rules about the replacement of the chief executive are either not codified or unclear, the force criterion prevails. The definition excludes resignations under pressure of popular mobilization if no armed group (legal or not) is involved (resignation of Carlos Mesa in Bolivia). Similarly, irregular transfers of power among civilians that do not entail force (such as changes of communist leaders) are not considered coups. We place no restriction on whether the armed group causing the replacement is domestic or foreign, nor on the identity of the incoming ruler. In particular, any military intervention of foreign powers producing a replacement of the chief executive is coded as a coup, even if they restore a previously elected ruler (French troops overthrowing Bokassa in Central African Republic). As a general rule, any replacement of a military chief executive by another military man is considered a coup, unless the succession occurred according to pre-established rules (Figueirido replacing Geisel in Brazil). Specifically, resignations of the military chief executive caused by votes of non-confidence of irregular military bodies are considered coups (Galtieri replacing Viola in Argentina). The variable is compatible to other conventional sources such as Powell and Thyne (2011), Marshall and Marshall (2009), and Svolik and Akcinaroglu (2010) for the period 1950. 2008, with some difference in the interpretation of specific events. Information for the pre–1950 era is more scarce and therefore the coding may be less reliable.
SOURCE(S): Przeworski et al. (2013).
NOTES: Where there is more than one observation per country–year, the maximum of the variable for this period is taken.
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Przeworski et al. (2013).
YEARS: 1789-2008

6.1.17 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Others

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.

6.1.17.1 Democratic breakdown (Bernhard et al.) (e_bnr_dem)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_bnr_dem

Original tag: e_bnr_dem

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: Bernhard et al. (2001), Teorell et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2868, Percent: 10.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2868, Percent: 9.46

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: E
CLARIFICATION: Countries that meet the minimum conditions for democracy (see below) enter the dataset and are coded quot;0.quot; When countries cease to meet those minimum criteria they are coded quot;1quot; and exit from the dataset.
SCALE: Dichotomous.
SOURCE(S): Bernhard et al. (2001). Taken from **?**
NOTES: If, after a democratic breakdown, a country again meets our minimum criteria it re-enters the data as a new democratic episode. The time frame onset in 1913 is a function of when the first country (Norway) meets the minimum conditions. All series terminate in either in a breakdown in various years or right censorship in 2005. The minimal conditions are based on Dahl's notion of polyarchy (competitiveness, inclusiveness) combined with Linz and Stepan's stateness criteria. Competitiveness: Like Przeworski *et al.* we include countries that hold elections for both the executive and legislature, and in which more than one party contests the elections. However, we exclude cases in which we detected outcome changing vote fraud, in which there was either extensive or extreme violence that inhibited voters' preference expression, or in which political parties representing a substantial portion of the population were banned. Inclusiveness: We only include competitive polities in which at least fifty percent of all adult citizens are enfranchised to vote in our set of democracies. Stateness: We also considered questions of sovereignty, not including colonial states, where founding elections were held prior to the granting of independence, and countries experiencing internal wars in which twenty percent or greater of the population or territory was out of control of the state.
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Bernhard et al. (2001).
YEARS: 1946-2005

6.1.18 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.

6.1.18.1 Maternal mortality rate (e_pematmor)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_pematmor

Original tag: e_pematmor

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)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2268, Percent: 8.07

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2268, Percent: 7.48

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: E
QUESTION: What is the maternal mortality rate?
CLARIFICATION: The number of maternal deaths divided by the number of live births in a given year, multiplied by 100000. Maternal death is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days after the termination of that pregnancy, regardless of the length and site of the pregnancy, from a cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy.
SOURCE(S): **?** via Gapminder (2026).
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Gapminder (2026).
YEARS: 1800-2013

6.1.19 Background Factors (E) - Conflict

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.

6.1.19.1 Civil war (e_civil_war)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_civil_war

Original tag: e_civil_war

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: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 13776, Percent: 49.04

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 13776, Percent: 45.42

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: E
QUESTION: Was there a civil war?
CLARIFICATION: Civil war — at least one intra-state war with at least 1,000 battle deaths for each country-year.
RESPONSES:
0: No
1: Yes
SOURCE(S): Haber & Menaldo (2011).

DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Haber & Menaldo (2011).
YEARS: 1816-2006

6.1.19.2 Armed conflict, international (e_miinteco)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_miinteco

Original tag: e_miinteco

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: Brecke (2001)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 21218, Percent: 75.53

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 21218, Percent: 69.95

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: E
QUESTION: Did the country participate in an international armed conflict?
CLARIFICATION: Coded 1 if the country participated in an international armed conflict in a given year, 0 otherwise. The original source codebook (Brecke 2001) states that no war is coded as 0 and war is coded as 1. However, the data contains only 1's along with missing data (no 0's). Following the authors' instructions (personal communication), we re-code missing observations as non-conflict (0) for countries where at least one year in the original times series (which runs from 1500 until present) was coded as 1.
SOURCE(S): **?**, drawing on Brecke (2001).
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Brecke (2001).
YEARS: 1789-2000

6.1.19.3 Armed conflict, internal (e_miinterc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_miinterc

Original tag: e_miinterc

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: Brecke (2001)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 21218, Percent: 75.53

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 21218, Percent: 69.95

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: E
QUESTION: Did the country experience an internal armed conflict?
CLARIFICATION: Coded 1 if the country suffered in an internal armed conflict in a given year, 0 otherwise. The original source codebook (Brecke 2001) states that no war is coded as 0 and war is coded as 1. However, the data contains only 1's along with missing data (no 0's). Following the authors' instructions (personal communication), we re-code missing observations as non-conflict (0) for countries where at least one year in the original times series (which runs from 1500 until present) was coded as 1.
SOURCE(S): **?**, drawing on Brecke (2001).
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Brecke (2001).
YEARS: 1789-2000

6.1.19.4 Coups d'etat (Powell and Thyne) (e_pt_coup)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_pt_coup

Original tag: e_pt_coup

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: Powell & Thyne (2011)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 11062, Percent: 39.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11062, Percent: 36.47

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: E
QUESTION: How many successful coup d'etat where recoreded in this year?
CLARIFICATION: According to the source, how many successful coup attempts where recorded in this year? The maximum count of this derived variable is four and its minimum is zero. Coups d'etat are defined as "overt attempts by the military or other elites within the state apparatus to unseat the sitting head of state using unconstitutional means (. . .) there is no minimal death threshold for defining a coup. A coup attempt is defined as successful if the coup perpetrators seize and hold power for at least seven days" (Powell
amp; Thyne 2011:252).
SCALE: Numeric
SOURCE(S): Powell & Thyne (2011).
NOTES: This variable is derived from the sourced dataset. For every country-year we sum the number of recorded successful coup attempts. The variable e_pt_coup_attempts sums the number of coup attempts.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CITATION: Powell & Thyne (2011).
YEARS: 1950-2025

6.1.19.5 Number of coups attempts in a year (e_pt_coup_attempts)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_pt_coup_attempts

Original tag: e_pt_coup_attempts

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: Powell & Thyne (2011)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 11062, Percent: 39.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11062, Percent: 36.47

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: E
QUESTION: How many coup attempts where recorded in this year?
CLARIFICATION: According to the source, how many coup attempts where recorded in this year? The maximum value of this derived variable is four and its minimum value is zero. Coups d'etat are defined as "overt attempts by the military or other elites within the state apparatus to unseat the sitting head of state using unconstitutional means (. . .) there is no minimal death threshold for defining a coup. A coup attempt is defined as successful if the coup perpetrators seize and hold power for at least seven days" (Powell
amp; Thyne 2011:252).
SCALE: Numeric
SOURCE(S): Powell & Thyne (2011).
NOTES: This variable is derived from the sourced dataset. For every country-year we sum the number of recorded coup attempts, successful or not. The variable e_pt_coup sums the number of successful coups.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
CITATION: Powell & Thyne (2011).
YEARS: 1950-2025

6.2 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`

6.2.1 Party Identity

This section lists variables related to party identity and ideology.

6.2.1.1 Rejection of Political Violence (v2paviol)

Long tag: vdem_vparty_v2paviol

Original tag: v2paviol

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 the leadership of this party explicitly discourage the use of violence against domestic political opponents?
CLARIFICATION: "Domestic political opponents" refers to all political opponents, with the exception of those who are engaged in an armed conflict with the state. They may be other political parties or other political groups and movements.
RESPONSES:
0: Encourages. Leaders of this party often encourage the use of violence against domestic political opponents.
1: Sometimes encourages. Leaders of this party sometimes encourage the use of violence against domestic political opponents and generally refrain from discouraging it.
2: Discourages about half of the time. Leaders of this party occasionally discourage the use of violence against domestic political opponents, and do not encourage it.
3: Generally discourages. Leaders of this party often discourage the use of violence against its domestic political opponents.
4: Consistently discourages. Leaders of this party consistently reject the use of violence against its domestic political opponents.
DATA RELEASE: 10-12.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V–Dem Methodology*).
DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates.

6.2.1.2 Salience and Mobilization (v2pasalie_nr)

Long tag: vdem_vparty_v2pasalie_nr

Original tag: v2pasalie_nr

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: 1407, Percent: 4.64

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_nr
QUESTION: Which of the following issues are most relevant for the party's effort to gain and keep voters?
CLARIFICATION: Choose only the key issue(s). Though you may choose up to three issues, if only one issue is most relevant, choose only that issue. Most of these issues have been covered in this survey; if you need additional clarification as to what a category represents, you can return to the relevant question.
RESPONSES: 0: Anti-elitism. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_0]
1: People-centrism. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_1]
2: Political pluralism (pro or contra). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_2]
3: Minority rights (pro or contra). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_3]
4: Immigration (pro or contra). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_4]
5: LGBT social equality (pro or contra). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_5]
6: Cultural superiority (pro or contra). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_6]
7: Religious principles (pro or contra). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_7]
8: Gender equality (pro or contra). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_8]
9: Welfare. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_9]
10: Economic issues (including infrastructure and taxes). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_10]
11: Clientelism in order to keep or gain votes (the distribution of targeted and excludable benefits towards supporters). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_11]
12: Environmental protection. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_12]
13: Farmers' issues. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_13]
14: The leader. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_14]
15: Anti-corruption. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_15]
16: Intimidation/violence. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_16]
17: Other. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2pasalie_17]
DATA RELEASE: 1-2.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Mean
DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates

7 Bibliography

Armingeon, K., Engler, S., Leeman, L. & Weisstanner, D. (2024), 'Supplement to the comparative political data set - government composition 1960-2022'.

Armingeon, K., Engler, S., Leemann, L. & Weisstanner, D. (2024), 'Comparative political data set 1960-2022'. Zurich/Lueneburg/Lucerne: University of Zurich, Leuphana University Lueneburg, and University of Lucerne.

Bayer, Markus and Rohleder, Paul (2022), *Global Militarization Index 2022*, Bonn International Center for Conversion BICC.
URL: *https://gmi.bicc.de/*

Bernhard, M., Nordstrom, T. & Reenock, C. (2001), 'Economic performance, institutional intermediation, and democratic survival', *Journal of Politics* **63**(3), 775–803.
URL: *https://www.jstor.org/stable/2691713*

Boix, C., Miller, M. K. & Rosato, S. (2022), 'Boix-miller-rosato dichotomous coding of democracy, 1800-2020', *Harvard Dataverse* **V1**. UNF:6:6u8JNSHqP+yYKbLzrgFDug== [fileUNF].

Brecke, P. (2001), The Long-Term Patterns of Violent Conflict in Different Regions of the World, *in* 'Uppsala Conflict Data Conference', Uppsala.

Bäck, H., Teorell, J., Von Hagen-Jamar, A. & Quiroz Flores, A. (2021), 'War, performance, and the survival of foreign ministers', *Foreign Policy Analysis* **17**(2).

Charron, N., Dahlberg, S., Sundström, A., Holmberg, S., Rothstein, B., Alvarado Pachon, N. & Dalli, C. M. (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* .

Constitute Project (2026), 'Constitute'.
URL: *https://www.constituteproject.org/*

Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Altman, D., Angiolillo, F., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Fox, L., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Good God, A., Grahn, S., Hicken, A., Kinzelbach, K., Krusell, J., Marquardt, K. L., McMann, K., Mechkova, V., Medzihorsky, J., Natsika, N., Neundorf, A., Paxton, P., Pemstein, D., von Römer, J., Seim, B., Sigman, R., Skaaning, S.-E., Staton, J., Sundström, A., Tannenberg, M., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Wiebrecht, F., Wig, T., Wilson, S. & Ziblatt, D. (2026), 'V-dem country-year dataset v16'. V-Dem is part of and funded by DEMSCORE, national research infrastructure grant 2021-00162 from the Swedish Research Council.

Coppedge, M., Gerring, J., Knutsen, C. H., Lindberg, S. I., Teorell, J., Altman, D., Angiolillo, F., Bernhard, M., Cornell, A., Fish, M. S., Fox, L., Gastaldi, L., Gjerløw, H., Glynn, A., Good God, A., Hicken, A., Kinzelbach, K., Marquardt, K. L., McMann, K., Mechkova, V., Neundorf, A., Paxton, P., Pemstein, D., Pernes, J., von Römer, Johannes Seim, B., Sigman, R., Skaaning, S.-E., Staton, J., Sundström, A., Tannenberg, M., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y.-t., Wig, T., Wilson, S. & Ziblatt, D. (2026), 'V-Dem Codebook v16'. V-Dem is part of and funded by DEMSCORE, national research infrastructure grant 2021-00162 from the Swedish Research Council.

Davies, S., Pettersson, T., Sollenberg, M. & Öberg, M. (2025), 'Organized violence 1989–2024, and the challenges of identifying civilian victims', *Journal of Peace Research* **62**(4). UCDP is part of and funded by DEMSCORE, national research infrastructure grant 2021-00162 from the Swedish Research Council.

Donner, S., Hartmann, H. & Steinkamp, S. (2024), *Transformation Index BTI 2024: Governance in International Comparison*, Bertelsmann Stiftung.
URL: *http://www.bti-project.org*

Elkins, Z. & Ginsburg, T. (2021), 'Characteristics of national constitutions, version 3.0'. Last modified: May 20, 2021. Available at comparativeconstitutionsproject.org.
URL: *http://www.comparativeconstitutionsproject.org*

Elkins, Z. & Ginsburg, T. (2025), 'Characteristics of National Constitutions, Version 5.0'.
URL: *https://comparativeconstitutionsproject.org/download-data/*

European Commission (2024), 'Eurostat'.
URL: *http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database*

EVS (2020), 'European Values Study 2017: Integrated Dataset (EVS 2017)'.
URL: *https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13560*

Freedom House (2017), 'Freedom of the press 2017'.
URL: *https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-press/freedom-press-2017*

Freedom House (2024), 'Freedom in the world 2024'.
URL: *https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world*

Gapminder (2026), 'Data in Gapminder World'. Accessed on 2026-01-08.
URL: *https://www.gapminder.org/data/*

Geddes, B., Wright, J. & Frantz, E. (2014), 'Autocratic breakdown and regime transitions: A new data set', *Perspectives on Politics* **12**(2), 313–331.

Gerring, J., Nong, X., Chatterton, B., Cojocaru, L., Dalli, C. M., Knutsen, C. H., Kokkonen, A., Smith, D. S., Teorell, J., Selsky, S., Ward, D. & Jeon, J. Y. (2024), Leader tenure through the ages: The growth of constraints. Unpublished manuscript, University of Texas at Austin.

Gib-ney, Mark, P. H.-k. D. A. A. P. G. B. B. P. & Barnes., J. (2024), 'The political terror scale 1976-2023'. Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website.
URL: *http://www.politicalterrorscale.org*

Gibney, M., Cornett, L. & Haschke, P. (2021), 'The societal violence scale'. Data retrieved from the Political Terror Scale website.
URL: *http://www.politicalterrorscale.org/Data/Documentation-SVS.html*

Gleditsch, N. P., Wallensteen, P., Eriksson, M., Sollenberg, M. & Strand, H. (2002), 'Armed conflict 1946-2001: A new dataset', *Journal of peace research* **39**(5), 615–637. UCDP is part of and funded by DEMSCORE, national research infrastructure grant 2021-00162 from the Swedish Research Council.

Global Integrity and African Institute for Development Policy (2024), 'Africa integrity indicators 2014-2024'.
URL: *https://www.africaintegrityindicators.org/*

Guha-Sapir, D. (2020), 'Em-dat, the emergency events database'. Date accessed 23 December 2020.
URL: *www.emdat.be*

Haber, S. & Menaldo, V. (2011), 'Do natural resources fuel authoritarianism? A reappraisal of the resource curse', *American Political Science Review* **105**(1), 1–26.
URL: *https://www.jstor.org/stable/41480824*

Helbling, M., Abou-Chadi, T., Berger, V., Bjerre, L., Breyer, M., Römer, F. & Zobel, M. (2024), 'IMPIC Database v2', *Immigration Policies in Comparison Project.* . Funding for MIGPOL was provided by grants from the Swedish Research Council (2021-00162_VR).

Hyde, S. D. & Marinov, N. (2021), 'Codebook for national elections across democracy and autocracy dataset, 5.0'.
URL: *https://nelda.co/*

Institute for Economics and Peace (2022), 'Global peace index 2022: Measuring peace in a complex world'. Accessed 01-09-2022.
URL: *http://visionofhumanity.org/resources*

Institute for Economics and Peace (2023), 'Global terrorism index 2023: Measuring the impact of terrorism'. http://visionofhumanity.org/resources. Accessed 06-09-2023.

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) (2025), 'IPU Parline: Global data on national parliaments'.
URL: *https://data.ipu.org/*

International Association of Universities (2026), 'World Higher Education Database'.
URL: *https://whed.net/home.php*

ISSP Research Group (2003), 'International social survey programme: Environment ii - issp 2000', GESIS Data Archive, Cologne. ZA3440 Data file Version 1.0.0, https://doi.org/10.4232/1.3440. Date accessed: 17 February 2016.

Kaufmann, D. & Kraay, A. (n.d.), 'Worldwide governance indicators, 2024 update'. Accessed on 2024-11-19.
URL: *www.govindicators.org*

Leeds, B., Ashley, J., Ritter, S. M., McLaughlin, M. & Long, A. G. (2002), 'Alliance treaty obligations and provisions, 1815–1944', *International Interactions* **28**, 237–260.

Lindberg, S. I., Düpont, N., Higashijima, M., Kavasoglu, Y. B., Marquardt, K. L., Bernhard, M., Döring, H., Hicken, A., Laebens, M., Medzihorsky, J., Neundorf, A., Reuter, O. J., Ruth–Lovell, S., Weghorst, K. R., Wiesehomeier, N., Wright, J., Alizada, N., Bederke, P., Gastaldi, L., Grahn, S., Hindle, G., Ilchenko, N., von Römer, J., Wilson, S., Pemstein, D. & Seim, B. (2022), 'Varieties of party identity and organization (v–party) dataset v2', *Varieties of Democracy (V–Dem) Project* .
URL: *https://doi.org/10.23696/vpartydsv2*

Mark, S., Cingranelli, D., Filippov, M. & Richards, D. L. (2023), 'The cirights data project scoring manual v2.11.06.23 (november 6, 2023)'. Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=4625036 or http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.4625036.

Marshall, M. G. & Elzinga-Marshall, G. (2017), 'Global report 2017: Conflict, governance, and state fragility'.

Mattes, M., Leeds, B. A. & Matsumura, N. (2016), 'Measuring change in source of leader support: The chisols dataset'.
URL: *https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/0022343315625760?journalCode=jpra*

Miller, M., Boix, C. & Rosato, S. (2022), 'Boix-Miller-Rosato Dichotomous Coding of Democracy, 1800-2020'.
URL: *https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/FENWWR*

Noonan, J. & Teorell, J. (2023), 'Historical Conflict Dataset (HCD) Dataset v1'.
URL: *https://www.su.se/english/research/research-projects/h-data*

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2020), 'Green growth indicators database'. Date accessed: 23 August 2020.
URL: *https://stats.oecd.org/*

Pedroza, L., Palop-García, P. & Chang, S. Y. (2022), 'IMISEM Codebook (version 3.0)', German Institute for Global and Area Studies (GIGA). Funding for MIGPOL was provided by grants from the Swedish Research Council (2021-00162_VR).

Pemstein, D., Marquardt, K. L., Tzelgov, E., Wang, Y., Medzihorsky, J., Krusell, J., Miri, F. & von Römer, J. (2026), 'The V-Dem Measurement Model: Latent Variable Analysis for Cross-National and Cross-Temporal Expert-Coded Data', *V-Dem Working Paper Series* **2026**(21, 11th edition).
URL: *https://v-dem.net/media/publications/wp21_2026.pdf*

Pettersson, T. (2024), 'UCDP Dyadic Dataset Codebook v 24.1'.
URL: *https://ucdp.uu.se/downloads/*

Povitkina, M., Alvarado Pachon, N. & Dalli, C. M. (2021), 'The quality of government environmental indicators dataset, version sep21', *University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government* .

Powell, J. & Thyne, C. (2011), 'Global instances of coups from 1950 to 2010: A new dataset', *Journal of Peace Research* **48**(2), 249–259. Accessed on 2025-12-05.

Przeworski, A., Newman, S., Park, S. K., Queralt, D., Rivero, G. & Shin, K. J. (2013), *Political Institutions and Political Events (PIPE) Data Set.*, Department of Politics, New York University, New York.

Schiller, C. & Hellmann, T. (2024), 'Sustainable governance indicators 2024', *Bertelsmann Stiftung* . Date accessed: 18 January 2025.
URL: *https://www.sgi-network.org*

Sundberg, R. & Melander, E. (2013), 'Introducing the ucdp georeferenced event dataset', *Journal of Peace Research* **50**(4).

Teorell, J. & Lindberg, S. I. (2019), 'Beyond Democracy-Dictatorship Measures: A New Framework Capturing Executive Bases of Power, 1789-2016', *Perspectives on Politics* **17**(1), 66–84.

Teorell, J., Sundström, A., Holmberg, S., Rothstein, B., Alvarado Pachon, N., D. C. M. L. V. R. & Nilsson, P. (2024), 'The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan24'.
URL: *http://www.qog.pol.gu.se*

Teorell, J., Sundström, A., Holmberg, S., Rothstein, B., Alvarado Pachon, N., Phiri, V. S., Chen, C. & Liu, Z. (2026), *The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan26.* QoG Data is part of and funded by DEMSCORE, national research infrastructure grant 2021-00162 from the Swedish Research Council.
URL: *https://www.gu.se/en/quality-government*

Teorell, J. & Wahman, M. (2018), 'Institutional stepping stones for democracy: How and why multipartyism enhances democratic change', *Democratization* **25**(1), 78–97.

Wig, T., Hegre, H. & Regan, P. M. (2015), 'Updated data on institutions and elections 1960–2012: presenting the iaep dataset version 2.0', *Research & Politics* **2**(2).

World Bank (2024), 'World development indicators'.
URL: *https://databank.worldbank.org/source/world-development-indicators*

World Economic Forum (2024), 'The global gender gap report 2024'. All Rights Reserved.
URL: *https://www.weforum.org/publications/global-gender-gap-report-2024/*