demscore

Thematic Datasets

Codebook

Sustainable Development



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Summary of Table of Contents

1 Explanatory Notes **39**

1.1 Release Notes v8 . . . 39
1.2 New in Demscore version 8 . . . 39
1.3 The Demscore Codebook . . . 40
1.4 Methodology . . . 40
1.5 Citations . . . 40
1.6 Missing Data . . . 40
1.7 Download ID . . . 41
1.8 Unit Identifier Variables . . . 41
1.9 Thematic Dataset . . . 41
1.10 Output Unit Identifier Variables in the Chosen Unit . . . 42

2 COMPLAB **43**

2.1 COMPLAB GRACE - Governing the Anthropocene . . . 43
2.1.1 Policy Implementation . . . 44
2.2 COMPLAB GRACE 3 - Governing the Anthropocene . . . 47
2.2.1 Policy Implementation . . . 47
2.3 COMPLAB MIGPOL Historical Immigration Policies Database . . . 51
2.3.1 Historical Policy . . . 52
2.4 COMPLAB MIGPOL IMISEM . . . 53
2.4.1 Emigration Policies Quotas and Restrictions . . . 53
2.4.2 Emigration Social Policies . . . 54
2.4.3 Emigration Administration . . . 56
2.4.4 Immigration Proxy Labor Migration . . . 56
2.4.5 Immigration Proxy Refugee . . . 58
2.4.6 Immigration Social Policies . . . 59
2.4.7 Immigration Cultural Policies . . . 71
2.4.8 Immigration Mobility Policies . . . 72
2.5 COMPLAB MIGPOL IMPIC . . . 78
2.5.1 Regulations Field C (Asylum) . . . 79
2.6 COMPLAB MIGPOL Antidiscrimination Dataset . . . 79
2.6.1 Anti-Discrimination . . . 80
2.7 COMPLAB MIGPOL Antidiscrimination Raw Data . . . 81
2.7.1 Anti-Discrimination . . . 82
2.8 COMPLAB MIGPOL IMPIC Political Rights . . . 89
2.8.1 Political Rights . . . 90
2.9 COMPLAB MIGPOL MIPEX . . . 94
2.9.1 Labour Market Mobility . . . 94
2.9.2 Education . . . 95
2.9.3 Political Participation . . . 100
2.9.4 Antidiscrimination . . . 101
2.9.5 Health . . . 102
2.10 COMPLAB SPIN The Child Benefit Dataset (CBD) . . . 107
2.10.1 Identifier Variables . . . 107
2.10.2 Child Benefits . . . 108
2.11 COMPLAB SPIN The Parental Leave Benefit Dataset (PLB) . . . 115
2.11.1 Wages . . . 115

2.12 COMPLAB SPIN The Social Citizenship Indicator Program (SCIP) . . . 117
2.12.1 Pensions . . . 117
2.12.2 Wages . . . 118
2.13 COMPLAB SPIN The Social Insurance Entitlements Dataset (SIED) . . . 119
2.13.1 Pensions . . . 120
2.13.2 Wages . . . 121
2.14 COMPLAB SPIN The Student Support and Fees Dataset (SSFD) . . . 122
2.14.1 Education . . . 123

3 H-DATA **131**
3.1 H-DATA Historical Conflicts - Country-Year Level . . . 131
3.1.1 War classification variables . . . 131

4 QOG **135**
4.1 QoG Environmental Indicators Dataset . . . 135
4.1.1 Accountable Climate Targets . . . 135
4.1.2 Aquastat . . . 136
4.1.3 Cooperation in International Climate Change Regime . . . 137
4.1.4 Climate Change Knowledge Portal . . . 138
4.1.5 Climate Change Laws of the World . . . 138
4.1.6 EDGAR - Fossil CO2 Emissions of All World Countries . . . 141
4.1.7 The Environmental Democracy Index . . . 142
4.1.8 Global Footprint Data . . . 151
4.1.9 Emergency Events Database . . . 156
4.1.10 ENVIPOLCON . . . 158
4.1.11 ENVIPOLCONCHANGE . . . 161
4.1.12 Environmental Performance Index Data 2020 . . . 165
4.1.13 European Social Survey - Wave 1-9 . . . 175
4.1.14 Green Growth . . . 180
4.1.15 The International Social Survey Programme. Environment Module . . . 185
4.1.16 Natural Resource Management Index Data . . . 187
4.1.17 The Ocean Health Index Data . . . 188
4.1.18 Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014 . . . 194
4.1.19 Sustainable Governance Indicators . . . 197
4.1.20 Stock of Climate Laws and Policies . . . 199
4.1.21 World Development Indicators . . . 200
4.1.22 World Values Survey . . . 203
4.2 QoG European Quality of Government Index CATI - Country Level (2010, 2013, 2017, 2021 2024) . . . 204
4.2.1 Country Level Variables . . . 204
4.3 QoG Standard Dataset Time-Series . . . 205
4.3.1 Quality of Government . . . 206
4.3.2 Judicial . . . 213
4.3.3 Political System . . . 224
4.3.4 Media . . . 232
4.3.5 Conflict and Military Service . . . 237
4.3.6 Gender Equality . . . 243
4.3.7 Public Economy . . . 255
4.3.8 Private Economy . . . 272

4.3.9 Welfare . . . 277
4.3.10 Education . . . 279
4.3.11 Civil Society, Population and Culture . . . 317
4.3.12 Political Parties and Elections . . . 322
4.3.13 Migration . . . 323
4.3.14 Environment . . . 324
4.3.15 Health . . . 334
4.3.16 Labour Market . . . 355
4.3.17 Energy and Infrastructure . . . 376
4.3.18 Bureaucratic Structure . . . 383

5 UCDP and VIEWS **385**
5.1 UCDP Interstate Country Level Onset Dataset v.25.1 . . . 385
5.1.1 Conflict Onset . . . 386
5.2 UCDP Country Year Dataset on Organized Violence within Country Borders version 26.1 . . . 388
5.2.1 State-based Violence . . . 389
5.2.2 Non-state Violence . . . 393
5.2.3 One-sided Violence . . . 394
5.2.4 Cumulative Fatalities . . . 397

6 V-DEM **398**
6.1 V-Dem Country-Year: V-Dem Full+Others v16 . . . 398
6.1.1 V-Dem Democracy Indices - V-Dem Mid-Level Indices: Components of the Democracy Indices . . . 399
6.1.2 V-Dem Indicators - Elections . . . 409
6.1.3 V-Dem Indicators - The Executive . . . 414
6.1.4 V-Dem Indicators - The Legislature . . . 416
6.1.5 V-Dem Indicators - Deliberation . . . 420
6.1.6 V-Dem Indicators - Civil Liberty . . . 423
6.1.7 V-Dem Indicators - Sovereignty and State . . . 436
6.1.8 V-Dem Indicators - Civil Society . . . 438
6.1.9 V-Dem Indicators - The Media . . . 439
6.1.10 V-Dem Indicators - Political Equality . . . 440
6.1.11 V-Dem Indicators - Exclusion . . . 445
6.1.12 V-Dem Indicators - Legitimation . . . 463
6.1.13 V-Dem Indicators - Civic and Academic Space . . . 464
6.1.14 Historical V-Dem - Elections . . . 473
6.1.15 Historical V-Dem - The Legislature . . . 480
6.1.16 Historical V-Dem - Civil Liberty . . . 481
6.1.17 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Regimes of the World (RoW) . . . 482
6.1.18 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Accountability . . . 484
6.1.19 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Civil Liberties . . . 487
6.1.20 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Exclusion . . . 490
6.1.21 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Women's Empowerment . . . 495
6.1.22 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Rule of Law . . . 498
6.1.23 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Elections . . . 501
6.1.24 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Academic Freedom . . . 504
6.1.25 Digital Society Survey - Social Cleavages . . . 505

6.1.26 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Ordinal Versions of Indices 507
6.1.27 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - World Bank Governance Indicators . 512
6.1.28 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Polity5 512
6.1.29 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Others 514
6.1.30 Background Factors (E) - Education 515
6.1.31 Background Factors (E) - Natural Resource Wealth 516
6.1.32 Background Factors (E) - Demography 518
6.1.33 Background Factors (E) - Conflict 518
6.1.34 Varieties of Indoctrination 520
6.1.35 Party Systems 544

7 Bibliography **548**

Table of Contents

1 Explanatory Notes **39**

1.1 Release Notes v8 . . . 39
1.2 New in Demscore version 8 . . . 39
1.3 The Demscore Codebook . . . 40
1.4 Methodology . . . 40
1.5 Citations . . . 40
1.6 Missing Data . . . 40
1.7 Download ID . . . 41
1.8 Unit Identifier Variables . . . 41
1.9 Thematic Dataset . . . 41
1.10 Output Unit Identifier Variables in the Chosen Unit . . . 42

2 COMPLAB **43**

2.1 COMPLAB GRACE - Governing the Anthropocene . . . 43
2.1.1 Policy Implementation . . . 44
2.1.1.1 Sulphur content in gas oil (sgasoil) . . . 44
2.1.1.2 Bathing water quality improvement and monitoring (coliform) . . . 44
2.1.1.3 Efficient use of water in industrial production –tax or fee on groundwater extraction (effwater) . . . 44
2.1.1.4 Water protection – industrial discharges into surface water (surfacewater) . . . 45
2.1.1.5 Contaminated site policy (sites) . . . 45
2.1.1.6 Noise emissions from lorries (trucks) (lorries) . . . 45
2.1.1.7 Noise levels around motorways (motorways) . . . 45
2.1.1.8 Energy efficiency of refrigerators (fridge) . . . 46
2.1.1.9 Feed-in tariffs (feedin) . . . 46
2.1.1.10 Recycling of construction waste (constructionwaste) . . . 46
2.2 COMPLAB GRACE 3 - Governing the Anthropocene . . . 47
2.2.1 Policy Implementation . . . 47
2.2.1.1 Portfolio of highest level environmental domains (top_level_portfolio) 47
2.2.1.2 Air and climate policy portfolio (cep_1_portfolio) . . . 48
2.2.1.3 Energy policy portfolio (cep_2_portfolio) . . . 48
2.2.1.4 Wastewater and water resources policy portfolio (cep_3_portfolio) . 48
2.2.1.5 Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity, and forest portfolio (cep_5_portfolio) . . . 49
2.2.1.6 Number of air and climate policies (npol_cep_1) . . . 49
2.2.1.7 Number of energy policies (npol_cep_2) . . . 49
2.2.1.8 Number of wastewater and water resources policies (npol_cep_3) . . 49
2.2.1.9 Number of soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity, and forest policies (npol_cep_5) . . . 50
2.2.1.10 Weighted number of air and climate policies (wpol_cep_1) . . . 50
2.2.1.11 Weighted number of energy policies (wpol_cep_2) . . . 50
2.2.1.12 Weighted number of wastewater and water resources policies (wpol_cep_3) . . . 51
2.2.1.13 Weighted number of soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity, and forest policies (wpol_cep_5) . . . 51
2.3 COMPLAB MIGPOL Historical Immigration Policies Database . . . 51
2.3.1 Historical Policy . . . 52

2.3.1.1 Skill Restrictions (skillcode) . . . 52
2.4 COMPLAB MIGPOL IMISEM . . . 53
2.4.1 Emigration Policies Quotas and Restrictions . . . 53
2.4.1.1 Emigration Quotas Education Tax (etionquota_educationtax) . . . 53
2.4.2 Emigration Social Policies . . . 54
2.4.2.1 Emigrant Social Policies Health Care Benefits Coverage Abroad (egrantsoc_health_coverageabroad) . . . 54
2.4.2.2 Emigrant Social Policies Health Care Benefits Visits (egrantsoc_health_visits) . . . 54
2.4.2.3 Emigrant Social Policies Health Care Benefits Family (egrantsoc_health_family) . . . 55
2.4.2.4 Emigrant Social Policies Education Schools (egrantsoc_education_schools) . . . 55
2.4.3 Emigration Administration . . . 56
2.4.3.1 Emigrant Administration New Consular Functions Health (egrantinstitution_consulates_health) . . . 56
2.4.4 Immigration Proxy Labor Migration . . . 56
2.4.4.1 Immigration Proxy: Labor Migration Domestic Workers Gender (itionlabor_gender_domestic) . . . 56
2.4.4.2 Immigration Proxy: Labor Migration Domestic Workers Education (itionlabor_education_domestic) . . . 56
2.4.4.3 Immigration Proxy: Labor Migration Agricultural Workers Education (itionlabor_education_agricultural) . . . 57
2.4.4.4 Immigration Proxy: Labor Migration Medical Doctors Gender (itionlabor_gender_medical) . . . 57
2.4.4.5 Immigration Proxy: Labor Migration Medical Doctors Education (itionlabor_education_medical) . . . 58
2.4.5 Immigration Proxy Refugee . . . 58
2.4.5.1 Immigration Proxy: Refugees Restrictions Gender (itionrefugee_gender) . . . 58
2.4.6 Immigration Social Policies . . . 59
2.4.6.1 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence Seekers (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_seekers) . . . 59
2.4.6.2 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence Refugee (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_refugee) . . . 59
2.4.6.3 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence Co-Ethnics (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_coethnic) . . . 59
2.4.6.4 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence Domestic (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_domestic) . . . 60
2.4.6.5 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence Agricultural (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_agricultural) . . . 60
2.4.6.6 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_medical) . . . 61
2.4.6.7 Immigrant Social Policies Family Reunification Special Violence (igrantsoc_family_specialviolence_permanent) . . . 61
2.4.6.8 Immigrant Social Policies Education Access Seekers (igrantsoc_educationaccess_seekers) . . . 61
2.4.6.9 Immigrant Social Policies Education Access Refugee (igrantsoc_educationaccess_refugee) . . . 62
2.4.6.10 Immigrant Social Policies Education Access Co-Ethnic (igrantsoc_educationaccess_coethnic) . . . 62

2.4.6.11 Immigrant Social Policies Education Access Domestic (igrantsoc_educationaccess_domestic) . . . 63
2.4.6.12 Immigrant Social Policies Education Access Agricultural (igrantsoc_educationaccess_agricultural) . . . 63
2.4.6.13 Immigrant Social Policies Education Access Medical (igrantsoc_educationaccess_medical) . . . 63
2.4.6.14 Immigrant Social Policies Education Access Permanent (igrantsoc_educationaccess_permanent) . . . 64
2.4.6.15 Immigrant Social Policies University Access Seekers (igrantsoc_universityaccess_seekers) . . . 64
2.4.6.16 Immigrant Social Policies University Access Refugee (igrantsoc_universityaccess_refugee) . . . 65
2.4.6.17 Immigrant Social Policies University Access Co-Ethnic (igrantsoc_universityaccess_coethnic) . . . 65
2.4.6.18 Immigrant Social Policies University Access Domestic (igrantsoc_universityaccess_agricultural) . . . 66
2.4.6.19 Immigrant Social Policies University Access Agricultural (igrantsoc_universityaccess_domestic) . . . 66
2.4.6.20 Immigrant Social Policies University Access Medical (igrantsoc_universityaccess_medical) . . . 66
2.4.6.21 Immigrant Social Policies University Access Permanent (igrantsoc_universityaccess_permanent) . . . 67
2.4.6.22 Immigrant Social Policies Education Language (igrantsoc_educationlanguage) . . . 67
2.4.6.23 Immigrant Social Policies Education Intercultural (igrantsoc_educationintercultural) . . . 68
2.4.6.24 Immigrant Social Policies Education Integration (igrantsoc_educationintegration) . . . 68
2.4.6.25 Immigrant Social Policies Health Care Access Seekers (igrantsoc_healthaccess_seekers) . . . 68
2.4.6.26 Immigrant Social Policies Health Care Access Refugee (igrantsoc_healthaccess_refugee) . . . 69
2.4.6.27 Immigrant Social Policies Health Care Access Co-Ethnic (igrantsoc_healthaccess_coethnic) . . . 69
2.4.6.28 Immigrant Social Policies Health Care Access Domestic (igrantsoc_healthaccess_domestic) . . . 70
2.4.6.29 Immigrant Social Policies Health Care Access Agricultural (igrantsoc_healthaccess_agricultural) . . . 70
2.4.6.30 Immigrant Social Policies Health Care Access Medical (igrantsoc_healthaccess_medical) . . . 71
2.4.6.31 Immigrant Social Policies Health Care Access Permanent (igrantsoc_healthaccess_permanent) . . . 71
2.4.7 Immigration Cultural Policies . . . 71
2.4.7.1 Immigrant Cultural Policies Bilingual (igrantcultural_bilingual) . . . 71
2.4.8 Immigration Mobility Policies . . . 72
2.4.8.1 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement Internal Seekers (igrantmobility_internal_seekers) . . . 72
2.4.8.2 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement Internal Refugee (igrantmobility_internal_refugee) . . . 72
2.4.8.3 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement Internal Co-Ethnic (igrantmobility_internal_coethnic) . . . 73

2.4.8.4 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement Internal Domestic (igrantmobility_internal_domestic) . . . 73
2.4.8.5 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement Internal Agricultural (igrantmobility_internal_agricultural) . . . 74
2.4.8.6 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement Internal Medical (igrantmobility_internal_medical) . . . 74
2.4.8.7 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement Internal Permanent (igrantmobility_internal_permanent) . . . 74
2.4.8.8 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement External Seekers (igrantmobility_external_seekers) . . . 75
2.4.8.9 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement External Refugee (igrantmobility_external_refugee) . . . 75
2.4.8.10 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement External Co-Ethnic (igrantmobility_external_coethnic) . . . 76
2.4.8.11 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement External Domestic (igrantmobility_external_domestic) . . . 76
2.4.8.12 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement External Agricultural (igrantmobility_external_agricultural) . . . 77
2.4.8.13 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement External Medical (igrantmobility_external_medical) . . . 77
2.4.8.14 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement External Permanent (igrantmobility_external_permanent) . . . 77
2.5 COMPLAB MIGPOL IMPIC . . . 78
2.5.1 Regulations Field C (Asylum) . . . 79
2.5.1.1 Free movement - Aggregated (avgs_c11) . . . 79
2.6 COMPLAB MIGPOL Antidiscrimination Dataset . . . 79
2.6.1 Anti-Discrimination . . . 80
2.6.1.1 Prohibitions in law - Aggregated (s_g02) . . . 80
2.6.1.2 Enforcement mechanisms and Range of Sanctions - Aggregated (s_g05_6) . . . 80
2.6.1.3 Equality bodies - Aggregated (s_g07) . . . 81
2.6.1.4 Equality policies - Aggregated (s_g08) . . . 81
2.7 COMPLAB MIGPOL Antidiscrimination Raw Data . . . 81
2.7.1 Anti-Discrimination . . . 82
2.7.1.1 Public incitement to violence - Raw (r_g02_a) . . . 82
2.7.1.2 Public insults or defamation - Raw (r_g02_b) . . . 82
2.7.1.3 Instigation of such offenses - Raw (r_g02_c) . . . 83
2.7.1.4 Racial profiling - Raw (r_g02_d) . . . 83
2.7.1.5 Access to public goods and services, including health - race and ethnicity - Raw (r_g04_e_0) . . . 83
2.7.1.6 Access to public goods and services, including health - religion and belief - Raw (r_g04_e_1) . . . 84
2.7.1.7 Access to public goods and services, including health - nationality - Raw (r_g04_e_2) . . . 84
2.7.1.8 Proceedings on behalf of victims by legal entities - Raw (r_g05_d) . . . 84
2.7.1.9 Existence of equality body - Raw (r_g07_a) . . . 85
2.7.1.10 Independent legal advice - Raw (r_g07_b) . . . 85
2.7.1.11 Independent investigations - Raw (r_g07_c) . . . 85
2.7.1.12 Engagement in proceedings - Raw (r_g07_d) . . . 85
2.7.1.13 Instigation of own proceedings - Raw (r_g07_e) . . . 86
2.7.1.14 Systematic legislative review - Raw (r_g08_a) . . . 86

2.7.1.15 Contractors - Raw (r_g08_b) . . . 86
2.7.1.16 Positive action - Raw (r_g08_c) . . . 87
2.7.1.17 Prohibitions in law - Scored (s_g02) . . . 87
2.7.1.18 Access to public goods and services, including health - Scored (s_g04_e) 87
2.7.1.19 Proceedings on behalf of victims by legal entities - Scored (s_g05_d) 87
2.7.1.20 Equality bodies - Scored (s_g07) . . . 88
2.7.1.21 Equality policies - Scored (s_g08) . . . 88
2.7.1.22 Systematic legislative review - Scored (s_g08_a) . . . 88
2.7.1.23 Contractors - Scored (s_g08_b) . . . 89
2.7.1.24 Positive action - Scored (s_g08_c) . . . 89
2.8 COMPLAB MIGPOL IMPIC Political Rights . . . 89
2.8.1 Political Rights . . . 90
2.8.1.1 Voting rights, national election - Discriminatory right (r_f01_b) . . 90
2.8.1.2 Voting rights, regional election - Universal right (r_f02_a) . . . 90
2.8.1.3 Voting rights, regional election - Discriminatory right (r_f02_b) . . 91
2.8.1.4 Voting rights, local election - Universal right (r_f03_a) . . . 91
2.8.1.5 Voting rights, local election - Discriminatory right (r_f03_b) . . . 92
2.8.1.6 Voting rights, national election - Scored (s_f01) . . . 92
2.8.1.7 Voting rights, regional election - Scored (s_f02) . . . 93
2.8.1.8 Voting rights, local election - Scored (s_f03) . . . 93
2.9 COMPLAB MIGPOL MIPEX . . . 94
2.9.1 Labour Market Mobility . . . 94
2.9.1.1 Education and vocational training and study grants (ab7ab8) . . . 94
2.9.1.2 Economic integration measures of youth and women (ac14) . . . 95
2.9.2 Education . . . 95
2.9.2.1 Access to compulsory and non-compulsory education (ca45ca47) . . . 95
2.9.2.2 Access to higher education (ca49) . . . 96
2.9.2.3 Educational guidance at all level (cb50) . . . 96
2.9.2.4 a. Language instruction (cb51) . . . 97
2.9.2.5 a. Language instruction (cb51a) . . . 97
2.9.2.6 b. Communicative/academic fluency (cb51b) . . . 98
2.9.2.7 c.Language instruction standards (cb51c) . . . 98
2.9.2.8 Measures to address educational situation of migrant groups (cb53) . 99
2.9.2.9 School curriculum to reflect diversity (cd60) . . . 99
2.9.2.10 Measures to bring migrants into the teacher workforce (cc59) . . . 100
2.9.2.11 Teacher training to reflect diversity (cd64) . . . 100
2.9.3 Political Participation . . . 100
2.9.3.1 Right to vote (national, local) and stand (db65db67db68) . . . 100
2.9.4 Antidiscrimination . . . 101
2.9.4.1 Education (gb124) . . . 101
2.9.4.2 Social protection (gb125) . . . 101
2.9.4.3 Mandate of specialised equality body (gd136) . . . 102
2.9.5 Health . . . 102
2.9.5.1 a. Conditions for legal migrants (h145a) . . . 102
2.9.5.2 a. Conditions for asylum-seekers (h146a) . . . 103
2.9.5.3 a. Conditions for undocumented migrants (h147a) . . . 103
2.9.5.4 Information for migrants concerning entitlements and use of health services (h152c) . . . 104

2.9.5.5 Information for migrants concerning health education and promotion (h153c) . . . 104
2.9.5.6 Cost/availability of interpreters (h156a) . . . 105
2.9.5.7 Involvement of migrants in information provision, service design and delivery (h159) . . . 105
2.9.5.8 Support for research on migrant health (h163) . . . 106
2.9.5.9 Whole organisation approach (h165) . . . 106
2.10 COMPLAB SPIN The Child Benefit Dataset (CBD) . . . 107
2.10.1 Identifier Variables . . . 107
2.10.1.1 Universal child benefit (apw) (cb_u_apw) . . . 107
2.10.2 Child Benefits . . . 108
2.10.2.1 Employment-based child benefit (apw) (cb_eb_apw) . . . 108
2.10.2.2 Income-tested child benefit (apw) (cb_it_apw) . . . 108
2.10.2.3 Child tax allowance (apw) (cta_apw) . . . 108
2.10.2.4 Child tax credit (apw) (ctc_apw) . . . 108
2.10.2.5 Child tax rebate (apw) (ctr_apw) . . . 109
2.10.2.6 Total child benefit (apw) (cb_total_apw) . . . 109
2.10.2.7 Net apw family (netapwfa) . . . 109
2.10.2.8 Rr Universal child benefit (apw) (rr_cb_u_apw) . . . 109
2.10.2.9 Rr Employment-based child benefit (apw) (rr_cb_eb_apw) . . . 110
2.10.2.10 Rr Income-tested child benefit (apw) (rr_cb_it_apw) . . . 110
2.10.2.11 Rr Child tax allowance (apw) (rr_cta_apw) . . . 110
2.10.2.12 Rr Child tax credit (apw) (rr_ctc_apw) . . . 110
2.10.2.13 Rr Child tax rebate (apw) (rr_ctr_apw) . . . 111
2.10.2.14 Rr Total child benefit (apw) (rr_cb_total_apw) . . . 111
2.10.2.15 Universal child benefit (0.5apw) (cb_u_z) . . . 111
2.10.2.16 Employment-based child benefit (0.5apw) (cb_eb_z) . . . 111
2.10.2.17 Income-tested child benefit (0.5apw) (cb_it_z) . . . 112
2.10.2.18 Child tax allowance (0.5apw) (cta_z) . . . 112
2.10.2.19 Child tax credit (0.5apw) (ctc_z) . . . 112
2.10.2.20 Child tax rebate (0.5apw) (ctr_z) . . . 112
2.10.2.21 Total child benefit (0.5apw) (cb_total_z) . . . 112
2.10.2.22 Net 0.5apw family (netapwfa_z) . . . 113
2.10.2.23 Rr Universal child benefit (0.5apw) (rr_cb_u_z) . . . 113
2.10.2.24 Rr Employment-based child benefit (0.5apw) (rr_cb_eb_z) . . . 113
2.10.2.25 Rr Income-tested child benefit (0.5apw) (rr_cb_it_z) . . . 113
2.10.2.26 Rr Child tax allowance (0.5apw) (rr_cta_z) . . . 114
2.10.2.27 Rr Child tax credit (0.5apw) (rr_ctc_z) . . . 114
2.10.2.28 Rr Child tax rebate (0.5apw) (rr_ctr_z) . . . 114
2.10.2.29 Rr Total child benefit (0.5apw) (rr_cb_total_z) . . . 114
2.11 COMPLAB SPIN The Parental Leave Benefit Dataset (PLB) . . . 115
2.11.1 Wages . . . 115
2.11.1.1 gapww (gapwwk) . . . 115
2.11.1.2 gapwy (gapwyr) . . . 116
2.11.1.3 napww (napwwk) . . . 116
2.11.1.4 napwy (napwyr) . . . 116
2.11.1.5 Net average production workers' wage, including child benefits, weekly (napwwk_cb) . . . 116

2.11.1.6 Net average production workers' wage, including child benefits, yearly (napwyr_cb) . . . 116
2.12 COMPLAB SPIN The Social Citizenship Indicator Program (SCIP) . . . 117
2.12.1 Pensions . . . 117
2.12.1.1 Pension, standard worker gross, single (pbenstws) . . . 117
2.12.1.2 Pension, full standard worker gross, single (pbenfuls) . . . 118
2.12.1.3 Pension, standard worker gross, couple (pbestwco) . . . 118
2.12.1.4 Pension, full standard worker gross, couple (pbefulco) . . . 118
2.12.2 Wages . . . 118
2.12.2.1 Gross APW wage (gapwyear) . . . 119
2.12.2.2 Gross APW weekly wage (ugapweek) . . . 119
2.12.2.3 Gross APW weekly wage (sgapweek) . . . 119
2.12.2.4 Gross APW weekly wage (agapweek) . . . 119
2.13 COMPLAB SPIN The Social Insurance Entitlements Dataset (SIED) . . . 119
2.13.1 Pensions . . . 120
2.13.1.1 Pension, standard worker gross, single (pbenstws) . . . 120
2.13.1.2 Pension, full standard worker gross, single (pbenfuls) . . . 120
2.13.1.3 Pension, standard worker gross, couple (pbestwco) . . . 121
2.13.1.4 Pension, full standard worker gross, couple (pbefulco) . . . 121
2.13.2 Wages . . . 121
2.13.2.1 Gross APW wage (gapwyear) . . . 121
2.13.2.2 Gross APW weekly wage (ugapweek) . . . 121
2.13.2.3 Gross APW weekly wage (sgapweek) . . . 122
2.13.2.4 Gross APW weekly wage (agapweek) . . . 122
2.14 COMPLAB SPIN The Student Support and Fees Dataset (SSFD) . . . 122
2.14.1 Education . . . 123
2.14.1.1 studgrant50 (grant26) . . . 123
2.14.1.2 tuifee50 (fee26) . . . 123
2.14.1.3 famben50 (fam26) . . . 124
2.14.1.4 studloan50 (loan26) . . . 124
2.14.1.5 netsup50 (net_sup26) . . . 124
2.14.1.6 studgrant100 (grant52) . . . 124
2.14.1.7 tuifee100 (fee52) . . . 125
2.14.1.8 famben100 (fam52) . . . 125
2.14.1.9 studloan100 (loan52) . . . 125
2.14.1.10 netsup100 (net_sup52) . . . 125
2.14.1.11 grant200 (grant104) . . . 125
2.14.1.12 tuifee200 (fee104) . . . 126
2.14.1.13 famben200 (fam104) . . . 126
2.14.1.14 studloan200 (loan104) . . . 126
2.14.1.15 netsup200 (net_sup104) . . . 126
2.14.1.16 netsuprate (r_net_sup) . . . 127
2.14.1.17 studgrantrate (r_grant) . . . 127
2.14.1.18 tuifeerate (r_fee) . . . 127
2.14.1.19 fambenrate (r_fam) . . . 127
2.14.1.20 studloanrate (r_loan) . . . 128
2.14.1.21 Dual fee (dual_fee) . . . 128
2.14.1.22 nonrep26 (nonrep26) . . . 128

2.14.1.23 ttl_sup26 (ttl_sup26) . . . 128
2.14.1.24 nonrep52 (nonrep52) . . . 129
2.14.1.25 ttl_sup52 (ttl_sup52) . . . 129
2.14.1.26 nonrep104 (nonrep104) . . . 129
2.14.1.27 ttl_sup104 (ttl_sup104) . . . 129
2.14.1.28 r_nonrep (r_nonrep) . . . 129
2.14.1.29 r_ttl_sup (r_ttl_sup) . . . 130

3 H-DATA **131**
3.1 H-DATA Historical Conflicts - Country-Year Level . . . 131
3.1.1 War classification variables . . . 131
3.1.1.1 Interstate War (inter_war) . . . 131
3.1.1.2 Count Inter (count_inter_war) . . . 132
3.1.1.3 Interstate War Name (inter_war_name) . . . 132
3.1.1.4 Intrastate War (intra_war) . . . 132
3.1.1.5 Count Intra (count_intra_war) . . . 132
3.1.1.6 Intrastate War Name (intra_war_name) . . . 133
3.1.1.7 External Participants (external_participant_intra_state) . . . 133
3.1.1.8 External Participants Side (external_participant_intra_state_side) 133
3.1.1.9 Extra War (extra_war) . . . 133
3.1.1.10 Count Extra War Name (count_extra_war) . . . 133
3.1.1.11 Extra War Name (extra_war_name) . . . 134

4 QOG **135**
4.1 QoG Environmental Indicators Dataset . . . 135
4.1.1 Accountable Climate Targets . . . 135
4.1.1.1 Accountable Climate Target (act_act) . . . 136
4.1.2 Aquastat . . . 136
4.1.2.1 Renewable internal freshwater resources (bln m3) (as_rifr) . . . 136
4.1.2.2 Water stress: freshwater withdrawal, proportion of available freshwater (as_ws) . . . 136
4.1.3 Cooperation in International Climate Change Regime . . . 137
4.1.3.1 Emission Indicator (ccci_em) . . . 137
4.1.3.2 Reporting Indicator (ccci_rep) . . . 137
4.1.4 Climate Change Knowledge Portal . . . 138
4.1.4.1 Annual average temperature (cckp_temp) . . . 138
4.1.5 Climate Change Laws of the World . . . 138
4.1.5.1 Climate change policy/executive provision in place (ccl_exepp) . . . 138
4.1.5.2 Climate change law in place (ccl_leglp) . . . 139
4.1.5.3 Climate change law or policy in place (ccl_lpp) . . . 139
4.1.5.4 Climate change mitigation law or policy in place (ccl_mitlpp) . . . 139
4.1.5.5 Number of climate change policies/executive provisions (ccl_nexep) . 140
4.1.5.6 Number of climate change laws (ccl_nlegl) . . . 140
4.1.5.7 Number of climate change laws and policies (ccl_nlp) . . . 140
4.1.5.8 Number of climate change mitigation laws and policies (ccl_nmitlp) 141
4.1.6 EDGAR - Fossil CO2 Emissions of All World Countries . . . 141
4.1.6.1 CO2 emissions per GDP (edgar_co2gdp) . . . 141
4.1.6.2 CO2 emissions per capita (edgar_co2pc) . . . 141
4.1.6.3 CO2 emissions total (edgar_co2t) . . . 142

4.1.7 The Environmental Democracy Index . . . 142
4.1.7.1 Environmental Democracy Index (edi_edi) . . . 142
4.1.7.2 Affordable access to relief and remedy (Guideline 20) (edi_gaarr) . . 143
4.1.7.3 Alternative dispute resolution for environmental issues (Guideline 26) (edi_gadrei) . . . 143
4.1.7.4 Awareness and education about remedies and relief (Guideline 23) (edi_gaerr) . . . 144
4.1.7.5 Accessibility of information requests (Guideline 1) (edi_gair) . . . 144
4.1.7.6 Due account of public comments (Guideline 11) (edi_gapc) . . . 145
4.1.7.7 Environmental information in the public domain (Guideline 2) (edi_gepd) . . . 145
4.1.7.8 Early public participation (Guideline 8) (edi_gepp) . . . 146
4.1.7.9 Early warning information (Guideline 6) (edi_gewi) . . . 146
4.1.7.10 Information collection and management (Guideline 4) (edi_gicm) . . 147
4.1.7.11 Informed participation (Guideline 10) (edi_gip) . . . 147
4.1.7.12 Integrating public input for rule-making (Guideline 13) (edi_gipirm) 148
4.1.7.13 Information request appeals (Guideline 15) (edi_gira) . . . 148
4.1.7.14 Public access to judicial and administrative decisions (Guideline 24) (edi_gpajad) . . . 149
4.1.7.15 Prompt, effective remedies (Guideline 21) (edi_gper) . . . 149
4.1.7.16 Public participation appeals (Guideline 16) (edi_gppa) . . . 150
4.1.7.17 Proactive public consultation (Guideline 9) (edi_gppc) . . . 150
4.1.7.18 Public participation review (Guideline 12) (edi_gppr) . . . 151
4.1.7.19 Justice Pillar Score (edi_jp) . . . 151
4.1.8 Global Footprint Data . . . 151
4.1.8.1 Built-up land Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_bul) . . 152
4.1.8.2 Built-up land Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_bulp) . . 152
4.1.8.3 Carbon Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_carb) . . . 152
4.1.8.4 Carbon Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_carbp) . . . 152
4.1.8.5 Cropland footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_crop) . . . 153
4.1.8.6 Cropland Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_cropp) . . . 153
4.1.8.7 Ecological Footprint of Consumption Per Person (gha per person) (ef_ef) . . . 153
4.1.8.8 Ecological Footprint of Production Footprint (gha per person) (ef_efp) 153
4.1.8.9 Total Ecological Footprint of Consumption (total area) (ef_eft) . . . 154
4.1.8.10 Total Ecological Footprint of Production (total area) (ef_eftp) . . . 154
4.1.8.11 Fish Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_fg) . . . 155
4.1.8.12 Fish Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_fgp) . . . 155
4.1.8.13 Forest product Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_for) . 155
4.1.8.14 Forest product Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_forp) . 155
4.1.8.15 Grazing Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_gl) . . . 156
4.1.8.16 Grazing Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_glp) . . . 156
4.1.9 Emergency Events Database . . . 156
4.1.9.1 Total damage from natural disasters in USD (emdat_damage) . . . 157
4.1.9.2 Number of people affected by natural disasters (emdat_naffect) . . . 157
4.1.9.3 Number of people killed by natural disasters (emdat_ndeath) . . . 157
4.1.9.4 Number of homeless people after natural disaster (emdat_nhome) . . 158
4.1.9.5 Number of people injured in natural disasters (emdat_ninj) . . . 158
4.1.10 ENVIPOLCON . . . 158

4.1.10.1 Policy instruments for quality of bathing water (epc_bath) 158
4.1.10.2 Policy instruments for energy efficiency of refrigerators (epc_enef) . 159
4.1.10.3 Policy instruments for electricity from renewable sources (epc_ener) 159
4.1.10.4 Policy instruments for noise emissions from lorries (epc_nois) 160
4.1.10.5 Policy instruments for water protection related to industrial discharges (epc_watp) 160
4.1.11 ENVIPOLCONCHANGE 161
4.1.11.1 Change in coliforms in bathing water policy (epcc_bath_ch2) 161
4.1.11.2 Coliforms in bathing water policy introduction (epcc_bath_in2) . . 161
4.1.11.3 Change in energy efficiency of refrigerators policy (epcc_enef_ch2) . 162
4.1.11.4 Energy efficiency of refrigerators policy introduction (epcc_enef_in2) 162
4.1.11.5 Change in sulphur content gas oil policy (epcc_sulp_ch2) 162
4.1.11.6 Sulphur content gas oil policy introduction (epcc_sulp_in2) 162
4.1.11.7 Sulphur content in gas oil regulatory level (epcc_sulp_s) 163
4.1.11.8 Change in National environmental policy/Sustainable development plan (epcc_susp_ch2) 163
4.1.11.9 National environmental policy/Sustainable development plan introduction (epcc_susp_in2) 163
4.1.11.10 Change in efficient use of water in industry policy (epcc_waef_ch2) 164
4.1.11.11 Efficient use of water in industry policy introduction (epcc_waef_in2) 164
4.1.11.12 Change in water protection policy - industrial discharges (epcc_wapr_ch2) 164
4.1.11.13 Water protection - industrial discharges introduction (epcc_wapr_in2) 165
4.1.12 Environmental Performance Index Data 2020 165
4.1.12.1 Air Quality Issue Category (epi_air) 165
4.1.12.2 Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category (epi_bdh) 166
4.1.12.3 Biodiversity habitat index (epi_bhv) 167
4.1.12.4 Climate Change Issue Category (epi_cch) 167
4.1.12.5 Environmental Health Policy Objective (epi_eh) 168
4.1.12.6 Environmental Performance Index (epi_epi) 168
4.1.12.7 Fish caught by trawling (epi_fct) 169
4.1.12.8 F-gas growth rate (epi_fga) 169
4.1.12.9 Fisheries Issue Category (epi_fsh) 170
4.1.12.10 GHG emissions per capita (epi_ghp) 170
4.1.12.11 GHG intensity trend (epi_gib) 170
4.1.12.12 Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category (epi_h2o) 171
4.1.12.13 Household solid fuels (epi_had) 171
4.1.12.14 Marine protected areas (epi_mpa) 172
4.1.12.15 Marine trophic index (epi_mti) 172
4.1.12.16 Ozone exposure (epi_ozd) 172
4.1.12.17 Protected areas representativeness index (epi_par) 173
4.1.12.18 PM2.5 exposure (epi_pmd) 173
4.1.12.19 Sustainable nitrogen management index (epi_snm) 173
4.1.12.20 Species protection index (epi_spi) 174
4.1.12.21 Unsafe sanitation (epi_usd) 174
4.1.12.22 Unsafe drinking water (epi_uwd) 175
4.1.13 European Social Survey - Wave 1-9 175
4.1.13.1 Climate policy support: bans (mean) (ess_banhhap_m) 175
4.1.13.2 Belief that climate change is natural (percent) (ess_ccnthum_p) . . 176

4.1.13.3 Personal responsibility to reduce climate change (mean) (ess_ccrdprs_m) . . . 176
4.1.13.4 Climate change denial (percent) (ess_clmchng_p) . . . 177
4.1.13.5 Thinking about climate change (mean) (ess_clmthgt_m) . . . 177
4.1.13.6 Belief in climate action: governments (mean) (ess_gvsrdcc_m) . . . 178
4.1.13.7 Climate policy support: taxes (mean) (ess_inctxff_m) . . . 178
4.1.13.8 Belief in climate action: individuals (mean) (ess_lklmten_m) . . . 179
4.1.13.9 Climate policy support: subsidies (mean) (ess_sbsrnen_m) . . . 179
4.1.13.10 Worry about climate change (mean) (ess_wrclmch_m) . . . 179
4.1.14 Green Growth . . . 180
4.1.14.1 Energy intensity, TPES per capita (gg_ei) . . . 180
4.1.14.2 Environmentally related government R and D budget, percent total government R and D (gg_envrd_gbaord) . . . 181
4.1.14.3 Environmentally related R and D expenditure, percent GDP (gg_envrd_gdp) . . . 181
4.1.14.4 Energy public RD and D budget, percent GDP (gg_erdgdp) . . . 181
4.1.14.5 Development of environment-related technologies, percent all technologies (gg_etp) . . . 181
4.1.14.6 Development of environment-related technologies, percent inventions worldwide (gg_etpw) . . . 182
4.1.14.7 Fossil fuel public RD and D budget (excluding CCS), percent total energy public RD and D (gg_ffrd) . . . 182
4.1.14.8 Forests under sustainable management certification FSC, percent total forest area (gg_fsmc) . . . 182
4.1.14.9 ODA - all sectors - climate change mitigation, percent total ODA (gg_oda_ccm) . . . 183
4.1.14.10 Mean population exposure to PM2.5 (gg_pm25exm) . . . 183
4.1.14.11 Renewable energy supply, percent TPES (gg_re_tpes) . . . 183
4.1.14.12 Renewable electricity, percent total electricity generation (gg_reperegen) . . . 184
4.1.14.13 Renewable energy public RD and D budget, percent total energy public RD and D (gg_rerd_erd) . . . 184
4.1.14.14 Water stress, total freshwater abstraction as percent total available renewable resources (gg_wsa) . . . 184
4.1.14.15 Water stress, total freshwater abstraction as percent total internal renewable resources (gg_wsi) . . . 184
4.1.15 The International Social Survey Programme. Environment Module . . . 185
4.1.15.1 Environmental behavior (mean) (issp_13bm) . . . 185
4.1.15.2 Support for government action to make people comply (percent) (issp_15ap) . . . 185
4.1.15.3 Priority of future energy sources - fossil fuels (percent) (issp_18p) . . . 186
4.1.15.4 Reducing energy use for the environment (mean) (issp_20dm) . . . 186
4.1.15.5 Knowledge about causes of environmental problems (mean) (issp_8am) 187
4.1.16 Natural Resource Management Index Data . . . 187
4.1.16.1 Natural Resource Protection Indicator (nrmi_nrpi) . . . 187
4.1.17 The Ocean Health Index Data . . . 188
4.1.17.1 Sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (ohi_csst) . . . 188
4.1.17.2 CBD survey: habitat (ohi_hab) . . . 189
4.1.17.3 CBD Survey: Mariculture (ohi_maricul) . . . 189
4.1.17.4 Coastal chemical pollution within 3 nm offshore (ohi_pc3) . . . 190

4.1.17.5 Chemical pollution (ohi_pchem) . . . 191
4.1.17.6 Coastal fertilizer pollution (ohi_pn3) . . . 191
4.1.17.7 Fertilizer pollution as a proxy for nutrient pollution (ohi_pnutrient) 192
4.1.17.8 Trash pollution (ohi_ptrash) . . . 192
4.1.17.9 Alien Species (ohi_saali) . . . 193
4.1.17.10 CBD Survey: Tourism (ohi_tour) . . . 193
4.1.17.11 CBD Survey: Water (ohi_water) . . . 194
4.1.18 Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014 . . . 194
4.1.18.1 Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexp) . . . 194
4.1.18.2 Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexpc) . . . 195
4.1.18.3 Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe (ross_gas_price) . . . 195
4.1.18.4 Gas production, million barrels oil equiv. (ross_gas_prod) . . . 195
4.1.18.5 Gas production value in 2000 dollars (ross_gas_value_2000) . . . 195
4.1.18.6 Gas production value in 2014 dollars (ross_gas_value_2014) . . . 196
4.1.18.7 Oil production in metric tons (ross_oil_prod) . . . 196
4.1.18.8 Oil production value in 2000 dollars (ross_oil_value_2000) . . . 196
4.1.18.9 Oil production value in 2014 dollars (ross_oil_value_2014) . . . 196
4.1.19 Sustainable Governance Indicators . . . 197
4.1.19.1 Environmental Policy Performance - Global Environmental Protection (sgi_enge) . . . 197
4.1.19.2 Environmental policy effectiveness (sgi_epe) . . . 197
4.1.19.3 Participation in global environmental regimes (sgi_ger) . . . 198
4.1.20 Stock of Climate Laws and Policies . . . 199
4.1.20.1 Stock of executive orders/policies on mitigation for the past 3 years (slaws_mit_ex_l3) . . . 199
4.1.20.2 Stock of older executive orders/policies on mitigation (slaws_mit_ex_lt) . . . 199
4.1.20.3 Stock of mitigation laws and policies for the past 3 years (slaws_mit_l3) 199
4.1.20.4 Stock of legislative mitigation laws for the past 3 years (slaws_mit_leg_l3) . . . 200
4.1.20.5 Stock of older legislative mitigation laws (slaws_mit_leg_lt) . . . 200
4.1.20.6 Stock of older mitigation laws and policies (slaws_mit_lt) . . . 200
4.1.21 World Development Indicators . . . 200
4.1.21.1 Land area (sq. km) (wdi_area) . . . 201
4.1.21.2 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2) . . . 201
4.1.21.3 Forest area (percent of land area) (wdi_forest) . . . 201
4.1.21.4 Fossil fuel energy consumption (percent of total) (wdi_fossil) . . . 201
4.1.21.5 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis) . . . 202
4.1.21.6 Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability (wdi_piesr) . 202
4.1.21.7 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) (wdi_precip) . . . 202
4.1.21.8 Terrestrial protected areas (percent of total land area) (wdi_tpa) . . 203
4.1.22 World Values Survey . . . 203
4.1.22.1 Environment is the most serious problem (percent) (wvs_epmpp) . . 203
4.2 QoG European Quality of Government Index CATI - Country Level (2010, 2013, 2017, 2021 2024) . . . 204
4.2.1 Country Level Variables . . . 204
4.2.1.1 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to health or medical services? (hel_pay) . . . 204

4.2.1.2 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family been asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe in health or medical services? (hel_ask) . . . 205
4.3 QoG Standard Dataset Time-Series . . . 205
4.3.1 Quality of Government . . . 206
4.3.1.1 Elections sub-index (aii_elec) . . . 206
4.3.1.2 Practice: appointees to agencies organizing elections support agencies' independ (aii_q20) . . . 207
4.3.1.3 Practice: citizens can access natural resources exploitation financial records (aii_q30) . . . 207
4.3.1.4 State Fragility Index (cspf_sfi) . . . 208
4.3.1.5 E-Government Index (egov_egov) . . . 208
4.3.1.6 ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government (icrg_qog) . . . 208
4.3.1.7 Policy Performance (sgi_pp) . . . 210
4.3.1.8 Academic Freedom Index (vdem_academ) . . . 210
4.3.1.9 CPIA building human resources rating (wdi_bhr) . . . 211
4.3.1.10 CPIA gender equality rating (wdi_gendeqr) . . . 212
4.3.1.11 Environmental Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_enpgs) . . . 212
4.3.1.12 Economic Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_epgs) . . . 212
4.3.1.13 Social Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_spgs) . . . 213
4.3.2 Judicial . . . 213
4.3.2.1 Law: the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed (aii_q01) . . . 213
4.3.2.2 Practice: national-level judges support the independence of judiciary (aii_q03) . . . 213
4.3.2.3 Law: the independence of supreme audit institution is guaranteed (aii_q06) . . . 215
4.3.2.4 Law: independence of agencies that organize and monitor elections is guaranteed (aii_q19) . . . 215
4.3.2.5 Rule of law sub-index (aii_rol) . . . 216
4.3.2.6 Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution (ccp_buildsoc) 217
4.3.2.7 Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_equal) . . . 218
4.3.2.8 Right to View Government Documents in Constitution (ccp_infoacc) 218
4.3.2.9 Status of Slavery in Constitution (ccp_slave) . . . 219
4.3.2.10 Right to Strike in Constitution (ccp_strike) . . . 219
4.3.2.11 Freedom of Domestic Movement (ciri_dommov) . . . 220
4.3.2.12 Freedom of Speech and Press (ciri_speech) . . . 221
4.3.2.13 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights (fh_pair) . . . 221
4.3.2.14 Rule of Law (fh_rol) . . . 222
4.3.2.15 Intentional homicides (per 100,000 people) (wdi_homicides) . . . 222
4.3.2.16 Intentional homicides, female (per 100,000 female) (wdi_homicidesf) 222
4.3.2.17 Intentional homicides, male (per 100,000 male) (wdi_homicidesm) . . . 223
4.3.2.18 Civil Justice is Free of Discrimination (wjp_cj_discr) . . . 223
4.3.2.19 Criminal System is Impartial (wjp_crsys_discr) . . . 223
4.3.3 Political System . . . 224
4.3.3.1 Law: citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies (aii_q41) . . . 224
4.3.3.2 Democracy measure, requiring min. 50percent of adult women have the right to vote (bmr_demfsuf) . . . 224
4.3.3.3 Dichotomous democracy measure (incl. missing for some countries) (bmr_demmis) . . . 225

4.3.3.4 International Cooperation (bti_ic) . . . 225
4.3.3.5 State Identity (bti_si) . . . 225
4.3.3.6 Online Service Index (egov_osi) . . . 226
4.3.3.7 Political Pluralism and Participation (fh_ppp) . . . 226
4.3.3.8 Political Rights (fh_pr) . . . 227
4.3.3.9 Regime Failure - Ending Type (gwf_failtype) . . . 227
4.3.3.10 Regime Failure - Level of Violence (gwf_failviolent) . . . 228
4.3.3.11 Regime Type (ht_regtype) . . . 228
4.3.3.12 Good Governance (sgi_go) . . . 230
4.3.3.13 Egalitarian component index (vdem_egal) . . . 231
4.3.3.14 Liberal component index (vdem_liberal) . . . 231
4.3.4 Media . . . 232
4.3.4.1 Practice: the public services regulatory agencies have websites (aii_q59) 232
4.3.4.2 Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcei5) . 233
4.3.4.3 Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mceib3) . . . 234
4.3.4.4 Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mceib4) . . . 234
4.3.4.5 Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mceip3) . . . 234
4.3.4.6 Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mceip4) . . . 235
4.3.4.7 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1993-1995) (fhp_rab3) . . . 235
4.3.4.8 Repressive Actions: Broadcast Media (1996-2000) (fhp_rab4) . . . 235
4.3.4.9 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1993-1995) (fhp_rap3) . . . 236
4.3.4.10 Repressive Actions: Print Media (1996-2000) (fhp_rap4) . . . 236
4.3.4.11 Press Freedom Index: Sociocultural Context Component (rsf_sci) . . 236
4.3.5 Conflict and Military Service . . . 237
4.3.5.1 Global Militarization Index (bicc_gmi) . . . 237
4.3.5.2 Military Expenditure Index (bicc_milexp) . . . 238
4.3.5.3 Conflict Intensity (bti_ci) . . . 238
4.3.5.4 Societal Violence Scale Index (svs_ind) . . . 239
4.3.5.5 Number of extrasystemic armed conflicts (ucdp_type1) . . . 239
4.3.5.6 Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism, Estimate (wbgi_pve) . . . 240
4.3.5.7 Arms exports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armexp) . . . 240
4.3.5.8 Arms imports (SIPRI trend indicator values) (wdi_armimp) . . . 240
4.3.5.9 Military expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_expmil) . . . 241
4.3.5.10 Military expenditure (percent of general government expenditure) (wdi_expmilge) . . . 241
4.3.5.11 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-disasters (number) (wdi_idpdis) . . . 242
4.3.5.12 Internally displaced persons, new displacement-conflict and violence (number) (wdi_idpvc) . . . 242
4.3.6 Gender Equality . . . 243
4.3.6.1 Equal Opportunity (bti_eo) . . . 243
4.3.6.2 Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7) (cai_cai1) . . . 243
4.3.6.3 Threat to mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_mental) . . . 244

4.3.6.4 Threat to mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_physical) . . . 244
4.3.6.5 Women's Economic Rights (ciri_wecon) . . . 244
4.3.6.6 Women's Political Rights (ciri_wopol) . . . 246
4.3.6.7 Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex (gggi_eas) . . . 247
4.3.6.8 Overall Global Gender Gap Index (gggi_ggi) . . . 247
4.3.6.9 Global Gender Gap Health and Survival Subindex (gggi_hss) . . . 247
4.3.6.10 Global Gender Gap Political Empowerment Subindex (gggi_pes) . . . 248
4.3.6.11 Global Gender Gap Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex (gggi_pos) . . . 248
4.3.6.12 Adopted Gender Quota (qar_adqu) . . . 249
4.3.6.13 Effective Gender Quota (qar_efqu) . . . 249
4.3.6.14 Implemented Gender Quota (qar_imqu) . . . 249
4.3.6.15 Type of Gender Quota (qar_typ) . . . 250
4.3.6.16 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percent) (wdi_wip) . . . 250
4.3.6.17 Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100) (wdi_wombuslawi) . . . 250
4.3.6.18 Number of women in cabinet ministers (wgov_minfem) . . . 250
4.3.6.19 Number of women in government positions (wgov_totfem) . . . 251
4.3.6.20 Men make better political leaders than women do (wvs_menpol) . . . 251
4.3.6.21 Women's Social Rights Laws (ciri_wosoc_l) . . . 252
4.3.6.22 Women's Social Rights Practices (ciri_wosoc_p) . . . 253
4.3.7 Public Economy . . . 255
4.3.7.1 Economic Output Strength (bti_eos) . . . 255
4.3.7.2 Economic Performance (bti_ep) . . . 255
4.3.7.3 Economy Status (bti_mes) . . . 256
4.3.7.4 Socio-Economic Level (bti_sel) . . . 256
4.3.7.5 Expenditure on education (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_educ) 256
4.3.7.6 Expenditure on health (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_heal) . 257
4.3.7.7 Expenditure on social protection (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_sp) . . . 257
4.3.7.8 Economic Complexity Index (SITC product classification) (gpcr_eci) 257
4.3.7.9 Forecasted annualized rate of growth for following decade (gpcr_growth) . . . 258
4.3.7.10 Total Resource Revenue (ictd_revres) . . . 259
4.3.7.11 Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains (ictd_taxinc) . . . 259
4.3.7.12 Resource Taxes (ictd_taxres) . . . 259
4.3.7.13 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5) (lis_atk05) . . . 260
4.3.7.14 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1) (lis_atk1) . . . 260
4.3.7.15 Gini Coefficient (lis_gini) . . . 260
4.3.7.16 Share of government consumption at current PPPs (pwt_gc) . . . 261
4.3.7.17 Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plgc) . . . 261
4.3.7.18 Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plhc) . . . 261
4.3.7.19 Share of household consumption at current PPPs (pwt_shhc) . . . 262
4.3.7.20 Top 10percent income share (top_top10_income_share) . . . 262
4.3.7.21 Top 1percent income share (top_top1_income_share) . . . 263
4.3.7.22 Regulatory Quality, Estimate (wbgi_rqe) . . . 263

4.3.7.23 Domestic general government health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_dgovhexp) . . . 263
4.3.7.24 Domestic private health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_dprivhexp) . . . 264
4.3.7.25 External health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ehexpp) . . . 264
4.3.7.26 CPIA equity of public resource use rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_eqpubres) . . . 264
4.3.7.27 Exports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_export) . . . 265
4.3.7.28 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpagr) . . . 265
4.3.7.29 GDP per capita (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcon2015) . . 265
4.3.7.30 GDP per capita (current US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcur) . . . 266
4.3.7.31 GDP per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpcapgr) . . . 266
4.3.7.32 GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcur) . . . 266
4.3.7.33 GDP growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpgr) . . . 267
4.3.7.34 Industry (including construction), value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpind) . . . 267
4.3.7.35 GDP, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcur) . . . 267
4.3.7.36 Gini index (wdi_gini) . . . 268
4.3.7.37 Imports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_import) . . . 268
4.3.7.38 Income share held by highest 10percent (wdi_incsh10h) . . . 268
4.3.7.39 Income share held by lowest 10percent (wdi_incsh10l) . . . 269
4.3.7.40 Income share held by second 20percent (wdi_incsh202) . . . 269
4.3.7.41 Income share held by third 20percent (wdi_incsh203) . . . 269
4.3.7.42 Income share held by fourth 20percent (wdi_incsh204) . . . 270
4.3.7.43 Income share held by highest 20percent (wdi_incsh20h) . . . 270
4.3.7.44 Income share held by lowest 20percent (wdi_incsh20l) . . . 270
4.3.7.45 Oil rents (percent of GDP) (wdi_oilrent) . . . 270
4.3.7.46 Services, value added (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_sva2015) . . . 271
4.3.7.47 Services, value added (annual percent growth) (wdi_svapg) . . . 271
4.3.7.48 Services, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_svapgdp) . . . 271
4.3.8 Private Economy . . . 272
4.3.8.1 Socio-Economic Barriers (bti_seb) . . . 272
4.3.8.2 Children Poverty Rates among Single-Mother (50percent) (lis_cprsmf) 272
4.3.8.3 Children Poverty Rates among Two-Parent Families (50percent) (lis_cprtpf) . . . 273
4.3.8.4 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (40percent) (lis_rprc40) . . 273
4.3.8.5 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (50percent) (lis_rprc50) . . 273
4.3.8.6 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (60percent) (lis_rprc60) . . 274
4.3.8.7 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (50percent) (lis_rpre50) . . . 274
4.3.8.8 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (60percent) (lis_rpre60) . . . 274
4.3.8.9 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40percent) (lis_rprt40) . 275
4.3.8.10 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50percent) (lis_rprt50) . 275
4.3.8.11 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60percent) (lis_rprt60) . 275
4.3.8.12 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (percent) (wdi_belmedinc) . . . 275
4.3.8.13 Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (percent) (wdi_foodins) . . . 276

4.3.8.14 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (40percent) (lis_rpre40) . . . 276
4.3.8.15 Poverty gap at USD 3.00 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap300) 276
4.3.8.16 Poverty gap at USD 4.20 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap420) 277
4.3.8.17 Poverty gap at USD 8.30 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap830) 277
4.3.9 Welfare . . . 277
4.3.9.1 Social Safety Nets (bti_ssn) . . . 277
4.3.9.2 Welfare Regime (bti_wr) . . . 278
4.3.9.3 CPIA social protection rating (wdi_spr) . . . 278
4.3.10 Education . . . 279
4.3.10.1 Sustainability (bti_su) . . . 279
4.3.10.2 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Female) percent of population (eu_edued256402f) . . . 279
4.3.10.3 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Male) percent of population (eu_edued256402m) . . . 279
4.3.10.4 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Total) percent of population. (eu_edued256402t) . . . 279
4.3.10.5 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female) (eu_edued256434f) . . . 280
4.3.10.6 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male) (eu_edued256434m) . . . 280
4.3.10.7 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total) (eu_edued256434t) . . . 280
4.3.10.8 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female) (eu_edued256438f) . . . 280
4.3.10.9 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male) (eu_edued256438m) . . . 281
4.3.10.10 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total) (eu_edued256438t) . . . 281
4.3.10.11 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female) (eu_edued256458f) . . . 281
4.3.10.12 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male) (eu_edued256458m) . . . 282
4.3.10.13 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total) (eu_edued256458t) . . . 282
4.3.10.14 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Female) (eu_edued303402f) . . . 282
4.3.10.15 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Male) (eu_edued303402m) . . . 282
4.3.10.16 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Total) (eu_edued303402t) . . . 283
4.3.10.17 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Female) (eu_edued303434f) . . . 283
4.3.10.18 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Male) (eu_edued303434m) . . . 283
4.3.10.19 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Total) (eu_edued303434t) . . . 283
4.3.10.20 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Female) (eu_edued303438f) . . . 284
4.3.10.21 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Male) (eu_edued303438m) . . . 284
4.3.10.22 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Total) (eu_edued303438t) . . . 284

4.3.10.23 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Female) (eu_edued303458f) . . . 284
4.3.10.24 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Male) (eu_edued303458m) . . . 285
4.3.10.25 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Total) (eu_edued303458t) . . . 285
4.3.10.26 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female) (eu_edueleavf) . . . 285
4.3.10.27 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male) (eu_edueleavm) . . . 285
4.3.10.28 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total) (eu_edueleavt) . . . 286
4.3.10.29 Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 1 to 3 (eu_edupttr13) . . . 286
4.3.10.30 Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 5 to 8 (eu_edupttr58) . . . 286
4.3.10.31 Ratio of students to teachers and staff in early childhood education (eu_edupttrearly) . . . 286
4.3.10.32 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female) (gea_ea1524f) . . . 287
4.3.10.33 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male) (gea_ea1524m) . . . 287
4.3.10.34 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female) (gea_ea2534f) . . . 287
4.3.10.35 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male) (gea_ea2534m) . . . 287
4.3.10.36 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female) (gea_ea3544f) . . . 288
4.3.10.37 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male) (gea_ea3544m) . . . 288
4.3.10.38 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female) (gea_ea4554f) . . . 288
4.3.10.39 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male) (gea_ea4554m) . . . 288
4.3.10.40 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female) (gea_ea5564f) . . . 289
4.3.10.41 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male) (gea_ea5564m) . . . 289
4.3.10.42 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female) (gea_ea65f) . . . 289
4.3.10.43 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) (gea_ea65m) . . . 289
4.3.10.44 Education Score (iiag_edu) . . . 290
4.3.10.45 Human Capital Index (pwt_hci) . . . 290
4.3.10.46 Human Development Index (undp_hdi) . . . 290
4.3.10.47 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (percent) (une_girlglsf) . . . 291
4.3.10.48 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (percent) (une_girlglsm) . . . 291
4.3.10.49 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (percent) (une_girlglst) . . . 292
4.3.10.50 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (une_girlgpf) . . . 292
4.3.10.51 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (percent) (une_girlgpm) . . . 292
4.3.10.52 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent) (une_girlgpt) . . . 292
4.3.10.53 Official entrance age to early childhood education (years) (opri_oaeece) 293
4.3.10.54 Official entrance age to primary education (years) (opri_oaepe) . . . 293
4.3.10.55 Official entrance age to compulsory education (years) (opri_oeace) . 293
4.3.10.56 Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years) (opri_oeals) 294
4.3.10.57 Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (opri_oeapsnt) . . . 294

4.3.10.58 Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years) (opri_oeaus) 294
4.3.10.59 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent) (opri_reprlsef) . . . 295
4.3.10.60 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent) (opri_reprlsem) . . . 295
4.3.10.61 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent) (opri_reprlset) . . . 295
4.3.10.62 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent) (opri_reprpef) . . . 295
4.3.10.63 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent) (opri_reprpem) . . . 296
4.3.10.64 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent) (opri_reprpet) . . . 296
4.3.10.65 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surg4pef) . . . 296
4.3.10.66 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surg4pem) . . . 296
4.3.10.67 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surg4pet) . . . 297
4.3.10.68 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surg5pef) . . . 297
4.3.10.69 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surg5pem) . . . 297
4.3.10.70 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surg5pet) . . . 297
4.3.10.71 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surlgpef) . . . 298
4.3.10.72 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surlgpem) . . . 298
4.3.10.73 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surlgpet) . . . 298
4.3.10.74 Theoretical duration of primary education (years) (opri_tdurce) . . . 298
4.3.10.75 Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years) (opri_tdurece) . . . 299
4.3.10.76 Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years) (opri_tdurls) 299
4.3.10.77 Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (opri_tdurpsnt) . . . 299
4.3.10.78 Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years) (opri_tdurused) . . . 300
4.3.10.79 Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number) (opri_tilsef) 300
4.3.10.80 Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tilset) . . . 300
4.3.10.81 Teachers in primary education, female (number) (opri_tipef) . . . 300
4.3.10.82 Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tipet) . . 301
4.3.10.83 Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number) (opri_tiprepef) 301
4.3.10.84 Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiprepet) 301
4.3.10.85 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number) (opri_tipsntf) . . . 301
4.3.10.86 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tipsntt) . . . 302
4.3.10.87 Teachers in secondary education, female (number) (opri_tisef) 302
4.3.10.88 Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiset) . 302

4.3.10.89 Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number) (opri_tiusef) 302
4.3.10.90 Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiuset) . . . 303
4.3.10.91 School enrollment, primary, private (percent of total primary) (wdi_eduprp) . . . 303
4.3.10.92 School enrollment, secondary, private (percent of total secondary) (wdi_eduprs) . . . 303
4.3.10.93 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of GDP) (wdi_expedu) . . . 303
4.3.10.94 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of government expenditure) (wdi_expeduge) . . . 304
4.3.10.95 Expenditure on primary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedup) . . . 304
4.3.10.96 Expenditure on secondary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedus) . . . 305
4.3.10.97 Expenditure on tertiary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedut) . . . 305
4.3.10.98 Government expenditure per student, primary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstup) . . . 305
4.3.10.99 Government expenditure per student, secondary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstus) . . . 306
4.3.10.100 Government expenditure per student, tertiary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstut) . . . 306
4.3.10.101 School enrollment, primary (percent gross) (wdi_gerp) . . . 306
4.3.10.102 School enrollment, primary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerpf) . . . 307
4.3.10.103 School enrollment, primary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerpm) . . . 307
4.3.10.104 School enrollment, preprimary (percent gross) (wdi_gerpp) . . . 307
4.3.10.105 School enrollment, preprimary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerppf) . 307
4.3.10.106 School enrollment, preprimary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerppm) . 308
4.3.10.107 School enrollment, secondary (percent gross) (wdi_gers) . . . 308
4.3.10.108 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gersf) . . 308
4.3.10.109 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gersm) . . . 309
4.3.10.110 School enrollment, tertiary (percent gross) (wdi_gert) . . . 309
4.3.10.111 School enrollment, tertiary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gertf) 309
4.3.10.112 School enrollment, tertiary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gertm) 309
4.3.10.113 Literacy rate, adult total (percent of people ages 15 and above) (wdi_litrad) . . . 310
4.3.10.114 Literacy rate, adult female (percent of females ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradf) . . . 310
4.3.10.115 Literacy rate, adult male (percent of males ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradm) . . . 310
4.3.10.116 Literacy rate, youth total (percent of people ages 15-24) (wdi_litry) 311
4.3.10.117 Literacy rate, youth female (percent of females ages 15-24) (wdi_litryf) 311
4.3.10.118 Literacy rate, youth male (percent of males ages 15-24) (wdi_litrym) 311
4.3.10.119 School enrollment, primary (percent net) (wdi_nerp) . . . 312
4.3.10.120 School enrollment, primary, female (percent net) (wdi_nerpf) 312
4.3.10.121 School enrollment, primary, male (percent net) (wdi_nerpm) 312
4.3.10.122 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerpr) . . . 313
4.3.10.123 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprf) . . . 313

4.3.10.124 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprm) . . . 313
4.3.10.125 School enrollment, secondary (percent net) (wdi_ners) . . . 313
4.3.10.126 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent net) (wdi_nersf) . . . 314
4.3.10.127 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent net) (wdi_nersm) . . . 314
4.3.10.128 Confidence: Education System (wvs_confedu) . . . 314
4.3.10.129 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total population (Female) (eu_edurstterisced02f) . . . 315
4.3.10.130 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total population (Male) (eu_edurstterisced02m) . . . 315
4.3.10.131 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total population (Total) (eu_edurstterisced02t) . . . 315
4.3.10.132 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total population (Female) (eu_edurstterisced34f) . . . 316
4.3.10.133 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total population (Male) (eu_edurstterisced34m) . . . 316
4.3.10.134 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total population (Total) (eu_edurstterisced34t) . . . 316
4.3.10.135 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total population (Female) (eu_edurstterisced58f) . . . 316
4.3.10.136 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total population (Male) (eu_edurstterisced58m) . . . 317
4.3.10.137 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total population (Total) (eu_edurstterisced58t) . . . 317
4.3.11 Civil Society, Population and Culture . . . 317
4.3.11.1 Right to Marry in Constitution (ccp_marriage) . . . 317
4.3.11.2 Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution (ccp_samesexm) . . . 318
4.3.11.3 Freedom of Assembly and Association (ciri_assn) . . . 318
4.3.11.4 Social Globalization (dr_sg) . . . 319
4.3.11.5 Women political empowerment index (vdem_gender) . . . 319
4.3.11.6 Completeness of birth registration, rural (percent) (wdi_birthregr) . 320
4.3.11.7 Births attended by skilled health staff (percent of total) (wdi_birthskill) 320
4.3.11.8 Population density (people per sq. km of land area) (wdi_popden) . 320
4.3.11.9 Rural population (percent of total population) (wdi_poprul) . . . 321
4.3.11.10 Rural population growth (annual percent) (wdi_poprulgr) . . . 321
4.3.11.11 Women who were first married by age 15 (percent of women ages 20-24) (wdi_wofm15) . . . 321
4.3.12 Political Parties and Elections . . . 322
4.3.12.1 Electoral Self-Determination (ciri_elecsd) . . . 322
4.3.12.2 Number of changes in government per year (cpds_chg) . . . 322
4.3.12.3 Violence and Civilian Deaths before Election (nelda_vcdbe) . . . 323
4.3.13 Migration . . . 323
4.3.13.1 Freedom of Foreign Movement and Travel (ciri_formov) . . . 323
4.3.14 Environment . . . 324
4.3.14.1 Built-up land footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_bul) . . 324
4.3.14.2 Carbon footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_carb) . . . 324
4.3.14.3 Cropland footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_crop) . . . 325
4.3.14.4 Ecological footprint of consumption per person (gha per person) (ef_ef) 325
4.3.14.5 Fish footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_fg) . . . 325
4.3.14.6 Forest product footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_for) . 326

4.3.14.7 Grazing footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_gl) 326
4.3.14.8 Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category (epi_bdh) 326
4.3.14.9 Climate Change Issue Category (epi_cch) 328
4.3.14.10 Environmental Health Policy Objective (epi_eh) 329
4.3.14.11 Environmental Performance Index (epi_epi) 329
4.3.14.12 Fisheries Issue Category (epi_fsh) 330
4.3.14.13 Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category (epi_h2o) 331
4.3.14.14 Environmental Policy Performance - Global Environmental Protection (sgi_enge) 331
4.3.14.15 Land area (sq. km) (wdi_area) 332
4.3.14.16 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2) 332
4.3.14.17 Forest area (percent of land area) (wdi_forest) 332
4.3.14.18 Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability (wdi_piesr) . 333
4.3.14.19 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) (wdi_precip) 333
4.3.14.20 Government should reduce environmental pollution (wvs_envgov) . . 333
4.3.14.21 Increase in taxes if used to prevent environmental pollution (wvs_envtax) 333
4.3.14.22 Count of environmental and legislative research and development policies (aepd_rd) 334
4.3.15 Health 334
4.3.15.1 Subjective Happiness (ess_happy) 334
4.3.15.2 Subjective Health (ess_health) 335
4.3.15.3 Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, Female (eu_demmlifexpf) 335
4.3.15.4 Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, Male (eu_demmlifexpm) 336
4.3.15.5 Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, Total (eu_demmlifexpt) 336
4.3.15.6 Dentists, per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_headenthhab) . . . 336
4.3.15.7 Dentists, number (eu_headentnr) 336
4.3.15.8 Dentists, inhabitants per dentist (eu_headentp) 337
4.3.15.9 Curative care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per curative care beds (eu_heahbedcurhabp) 337
4.3.15.10 Curative care beds in hospitals, number (eu_heahbedcurnr) 337
4.3.15.11 Curative care beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_heahbedcurphthab) 337
4.3.15.12 Available beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedhabp) . 338
4.3.15.13 Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals, inhabitant per bed (eu_heahbedlthabp) 338
4.3.15.14 Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals, number (eu_heahbedltnr) 338
4.3.15.15 Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals per 100,000 inhab. (eu_heahbedltphthab) 338
4.3.15.16 Available beds in hospitals, number (eu_heahbednr) 339
4.3.15.17 Other beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedothhabp) . 339
4.3.15.18 Other beds in hospitals, number (eu_heahbedothnr) 339
4.3.15.19 Other beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heahbedothphthab) 339
4.3.15.20 Available beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_heahbedphthab) 340
4.3.15.21 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedpsyhabp) 340
4.3.15.22 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, number (eu_heahbedpsynr) 340

4.3.15.23 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heahbedpsyphthab) . . . 340
4.3.15.24 Medical doctors, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heamdochthab) 341
4.3.15.25 Medical doctors, number (eu_heamdocnr) 341
4.3.15.26 Medical doctors, inhabitants per doctor (eu_heamdocp) 341
4.3.15.27 Professionally active nurses and midwives, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heanurshthab) . . . 341
4.3.15.28 Professionally active nurses and midwives, number (eu_heanursnr) . 342
4.3.15.29 Professionally active nurses and midwives, inhabitants per nurse/midwive (eu_heanursp) . . . 342
4.3.15.30 Pharmacists, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heapharmhthab) 342
4.3.15.31 Pharmacists, number (eu_heapharmnr) 342
4.3.15.32 Pharmacists, inhabitants per pharmacist (eu_heapharmp) 343
4.3.15.33 Internet use: seeking health information (eu_isiuhlt) 343
4.3.15.34 Health Score (iiag_he) 343
4.3.15.35 Current health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_chexppgdp) . . . 343
4.3.15.36 People with basic handwashing facilities (percent of population) (wdi_hwf) . . . 344
4.3.15.37 People with basic handwashing facilities, rural (percent of rural population) (wdi_hwfr) . . . 344
4.3.15.38 People with basic handwashing facilities, urban (percent of urban population) (wdi_hwfu) . . . 344
4.3.15.39 Out-of-pocket expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ophexp) . . . 345
4.3.15.40 Smoking prevalence, females (percent of adults) (wdi_smokf) 345
4.3.15.41 Smoking prevalence, males (percent of adults) (wdi_smokm) 345
4.3.15.42 Alcohol consumption per capita (in litres) (who_alcohol10) 345
4.3.15.43 Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women (aged 15-49)(percent) (who_anpreg) . . . 346
4.3.15.44 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Rural (who_dwrur) . . . 346
4.3.15.45 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total (who_dwtot) . . . 347
4.3.15.46 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Urban (who_dwurb) . . . 347
4.3.15.47 Healthy Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_halef) 347
4.3.15.48 Healthy Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_halem) 347
4.3.15.49 Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_halet) 348
4.3.15.50 Infant mortality rate, Female (who_infmortf) 348
4.3.15.51 Infant mortality rate, Male (who_infmortm) 348
4.3.15.52 Infant mortality rate, Total (who_infmortt) 348
4.3.15.53 Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_lef) 349
4.3.15.54 Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_lem) 349
4.3.15.55 Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_let) 349
4.3.15.56 Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births) (who_matmort) . 350
4.3.15.57 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female (who_mrf) . . . 350
4.3.15.58 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male (who_mrm) . . . 350
4.3.15.59 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total (who_mrt) 350
4.3.15.60 Rural population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_sanitrur) . . . 351

4.3.15.61 Total population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_sanittot) . . . 351
4.3.15.62 Urban population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_saniturb) . . . 351
4.3.15.63 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Female (who_suif) . . . 351
4.3.15.64 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Male (who_suim) . . . 352
4.3.15.65 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Total (who_suit) . . . 352
4.3.15.66 Confidence: Health Care System (wvs_confhcs) . . . 352
4.3.15.67 Feeling of happiness (wvs_hap) . . . 352
4.3.15.68 State of health (subjective) (wvs_subh) . . . 353
4.3.15.69 Share of private paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_prpemphi) . . . 353
4.3.15.70 Share of public paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_pupemphi) 354
4.3.15.71 Projected diabetes prevalence in 2050 (percent) in adults (idf_dia2050) 354
4.3.15.72 Projected diabetes-related health expenditure per person in 2050 (idf_hepp2050) . . . 354
4.3.15.73 Projected prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (percent) among adults in 2050 (idf_ifg2050) . . . 354
4.3.15.74 Projected prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (percent) among adults in 2050 (idf_igt2050) . . . 355
4.3.16 Labour Market . . . 355
4.3.16.1 Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcf) . . . 355
4.3.16.2 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltclmm) . . . 355
4.3.16.3 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltclmt) . . . 355
4.3.16.4 Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcm) . . . 356
4.3.16.5 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcmf) . . . 356
4.3.16.6 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcmm) . . . 356
4.3.16.7 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcmt) . . . 356
4.3.16.8 Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltct) . . . 357
4.3.16.9 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female) percent total employment (eu_scth52n79f) . . . 357
4.3.16.10 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Male) percent total employment (eu_scth52n79m) . . . 357
4.3.16.11 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_scth52n79t) . . . 358
4.3.16.12 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctqf) . . . 358
4.3.16.13 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctqm) . . . 358
4.3.16.14 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctqt) . . . 358
4.3.16.15 Employment in industry (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empind) . . . 359

4.3.16.16 Employment in industry, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindf) . . . 359
4.3.16.17 Employment in industry, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindm) . . . 359
4.3.16.18 Employment in services (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empser) . . . 360
4.3.16.19 Employment in services, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserf) . . . 360
4.3.16.20 Employment in services, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserm) . . . 360
4.3.16.21 Labor force with advanced education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedua) . . . 361
4.3.16.22 Labor force with advanced education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduaf) . . . 361
4.3.16.23 Labor force with advanced education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduam) . . . 361
4.3.16.24 Labor force with basic education percent of total working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedub) . . . 362
4.3.16.25 Labor force with basic education percent of female working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubf) . . . 362
4.3.16.26 Labor force with basic education percent of male working-age pop. w. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubm) . . . 362
4.3.16.27 Labor force with intermediate education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedui) . . . 363
4.3.16.28 Labor force with intermediate education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduif) . . . 363
4.3.16.29 Labor force with intermediate education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduim) . . . 363
4.3.16.30 Labor force, female (percent of total labor force) (wdi_lfpf) . . . 364
4.3.16.31 Labor force participation rate (percent female ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpfilo15) . . . 364
4.3.16.32 Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpfne15) . . . 364
4.3.16.33 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpilo15) . . . 365
4.3.16.34 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpmilo15) . . . 365
4.3.16.35 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpmne15) . . . 365
4.3.16.36 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpne15) . . . 365
4.3.16.37 Labor force participation rate, total (percent of total pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfpr) . . . 366
4.3.16.38 Labor force participation rate, female (percent of female pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprf) . . . 366
4.3.16.39 Labor force participation rate, male (percent of male pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprm) . . . 366
4.3.16.40 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyfilo) . . . 367
4.3.16.41 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyfne) . . . 367
4.3.16.42 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyilo) . . . 367

4.3.16.43 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpymilo) . . . 368
4.3.16.44 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpymne) . . . 368
4.3.16.45 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyne) . . . 368
4.3.16.46 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedua) . . . 369
4.3.16.47 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduaf) . . . 369
4.3.16.48 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduam) . . . 369
4.3.16.49 Unemployment with basic education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedub) . . . 370
4.3.16.50 Unemployment with basic education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempedubf) . . . 370
4.3.16.51 Unemployment with basic education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempedubm) . . . 370
4.3.16.52 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedui) . . . 370
4.3.16.53 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduif) . . . 371
4.3.16.54 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduim) . . . 371
4.3.16.55 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psemptotf) . . . 371
4.3.16.56 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psemptotm) . . . 372
4.3.16.57 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psepempf) . . . 372
4.3.16.58 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psepempm) . . . 372
4.3.16.59 Individuals with no education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempn) . . . 372
4.3.16.60 Individuals with primary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempp) . . . 373
4.3.16.61 Individuals with secondary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpemps) . . . 373
4.3.16.62 Individuals with tertiary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempt) . . . 373
4.3.16.63 Individuals with no education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempn) . . . 373
4.3.16.64 Individuals with primary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempp) . . . 374
4.3.16.65 Individuals with secondary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupemps) . . . 374
4.3.16.66 Individuals with tertiary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempt) . . . 374
4.3.16.67 Share of total employees with tertiary edu. working in public sector (wwbi_tertiarypubsec) . . . 375
4.3.16.68 Worker Rights Laws (ciri_work_l_s) . . . 375
4.3.16.69 Worker Rights Practices (ciri_work_p_s) . . . 375

4.3.17 Energy and Infrastructure . . . 376
4.3.17.1 Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes) (eu_trfrldnld) . . . 376
4.3.17.2 Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes) (eu_trldnld) . . . 376
4.3.17.3 Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexp) . . . 376
4.3.17.4 Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexpc) . . . 377
4.3.17.5 Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/dollars per million BTU of natural gas (ross_gas_price) . . . 377
4.3.17.6 Gas production, million barrels oil equiv. (ross_gas_prod) . . . 377
4.3.17.7 Gas production value in 2000 dollars (ross_gas_value_2000) . . . 377
4.3.17.8 Gas production value in 2014 dollars (ross_gas_value_2014) . . . 378
4.3.17.9 Oil production in metric tons (ross_oil_prod) . . . 378
4.3.17.10 Oil production value in 2000 dollars (ross_oil_value_2000) . . . 378
4.3.17.11 Oil production value in 2014 dollars (ross_oil_value_2014) . . . 378
4.3.17.12 Access to electricity (percent of population) (wdi_acel) . . . 379
4.3.17.13 Access to electricity, rural (percent of rural population) (wdi_acelr) . 379
4.3.17.14 Access to electricity, urban (percent of urban population) (wdi_acelu) 379
4.3.17.15 Alternative and nuclear energy (percent of total energy use) (wdi_ane) 379
4.3.17.16 Renewable electricity output (percent of total electricity output) (wdi_elerenew) . . . 380
4.3.17.17 Electricity production from coal sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodcoal) . . . 380
4.3.17.18 Electricity production from natural gas sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodgas) . . . 380
4.3.17.19 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodhyd) . . . 381
4.3.17.20 Electricity production from nuclear sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodnuc) . . . 381
4.3.17.21 Electricity production from oil sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodoil) . . . 381
4.3.17.22 Energy imports, net (percent of energy use) (wdi_eneimp) . . . 381
4.3.17.23 Renewable energy consumption (percent of total final energy consumption) (wdi_enerenew) . . . 382
4.3.17.24 Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) (wdi_eneuse) . . . 382
4.3.17.25 Fossil fuel energy consumption (percent of total) (wdi_fossil) . . . 382
4.3.17.26 Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_mobile) . . . 382
4.3.17.27 Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) (wdi_powcon) . . . 383
4.3.18 Bureaucratic Structure . . . 383
4.3.18.1 Multidimensional Index of Bureaucratic Underrepresentation (mibu_ibu) . . . 383

5 UCDP and VIEWS 385
5.1 UCDP Interstate Country Level Onset Dataset v.25.1 . . . 385
5.1.1 Conflict Onset . . . 386
5.1.1.1 Onset 1 (onset1) . . . 386
5.1.1.2 Onset 2 (onset2) . . . 386
5.1.1.3 Onset 3 (onset3) . . . 387
5.1.1.4 Onset 5 (onset5) . . . 387
5.1.1.5 Onset 10 (onset10) . . . 387

5.1.1.6 Onset 20 (onset20) . . . 388
5.2 UCDP Country Year Dataset on Organized Violence within Country Borders version 26.1 . . . 388
5.2.1 State-based Violence . . . 389
5.2.1.1 Dyad Count for State-based Violence (sb_dyad_count) . . . 389
5.2.1.2 Dyad IDs for State-based Violence (sb_dyad_ids) . . . 389
5.2.1.3 Dyad Names for State-based Violence (sb_dyad_names) . . . 389
5.2.1.4 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in State-based Violence (sb_total_deaths_best) . . . 389
5.2.1.5 Existence of Intrastate State-based Violence (sb_intrastate_exist) . 390
5.2.1.6 Dyad Count for Intrastate State-based Violence (sb_intrastate_dyad_count) . . . 390
5.2.1.7 Dyad Names for Intrastate State-based Violence (sb_intrastate_dyad_names) . . . 390
5.2.1.8 State-based Intrastate Main government Involvement (sb_intrastate_govt_inv_incomp) . . . 391
5.2.1.9 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in Intrastate State-based Violence (sb_intrastate_deaths_best) . . . 391
5.2.1.10 Existence of Interstate State-based Violence (sb_interstate_exist) . 391
5.2.1.11 Dyad Count for Interstate State-based Violence (sb_interstate_dyad_count) . . . 391
5.2.1.12 Dyad IDs for Intrastate State-based Violence (sb_intrastate_dyad_ids) 392
5.2.1.13 Dyad Names for Interstate State-based Violence (sb_interstate_dyad_names) . . . 392
5.2.1.14 State-based Interstate Main government Involvement (sb_interstate_govt_inv_incomp) . . . 392
5.2.1.15 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in Interstate State-based Violence (sb_interstate_deaths_best) . . . 392
5.2.1.16 Dyad IDs for Interstate State-based Violence (sb_interstate_dyad_ids) 393
5.2.1.17 Existence of State-based Violence (sb_exist) . . . 393
5.2.2 Non-state Violence . . . 393
5.2.2.1 Dyad Count for Non-state Violence (ns_dyad_count) . . . 393
5.2.2.2 Dyad IDs for Non-state Violence (ns_dyad_ids) . . . 393
5.2.2.3 Dyad Names for Non-state Violence (ns_dyad_names) . . . 394
5.2.2.4 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in Non-state Violence (ns_total_deaths_best) . . . 394
5.2.2.5 Existence of Non-state Violence (ns_exist) . . . 394
5.2.3 One-sided Violence . . . 394
5.2.3.1 Main Government Involved (os_govt_inv) . . . 394
5.2.3.2 One-sided Main Government Killings Best/High/Low Estimate (os_govt_killings_best) . . . 395
5.2.3.3 Involvement of Any Government in One-sided Violence (os_any_govt_inv) . . . 395
5.2.3.4 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) Caused by Any Government in One-sided Violence (os_any_govt_killings_best) . . . 395
5.2.3.5 Involvement of Non-state Actors in One-sided Violence (os_nsgroup_inv) . . . 396
5.2.3.6 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) Caused by Non-state Actors in One-sided Violence (os_nsgroup_killings_best) . . . 396
5.2.3.7 Total Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in One-sided Violence (os_total_deaths_best) . . . 396

5.2.3.8 Existence of One-sided Violence (os_exist) . . . 396
5.2.4 Cumulative Fatalities . . . 397
5.2.4.1 Cumulative Fatalities (Best/High/Low Estimates) in Organized Violence (Includes State-based, Non-State, and One-sided Violence) (cumulative_total_deaths_in_orgvio_best) . . . 397

6 V-DEM **398**
6.1 V-Dem Country-Year: V-Dem Full+Others v16 . . . 398
6.1.1 V-Dem Democracy Indices - V-Dem Mid-Level Indices: Components of the Democracy Indices . . . 399
6.1.1.1 Freedom of Expression and Alternative Sources of Information Index (v2x_freexp_altinf) . . . 399
6.1.1.2 Share of population with suffrage (v2x_suffr) . . . 400
6.1.1.3 Clean elections index (v2xel_frefair) . . . 401
6.1.1.4 Elected officials index (v2x_elecoff) . . . 402
6.1.1.5 Liberal Component Index (v2x_liberal) . . . 403
6.1.1.6 Equality before the law and individual liberty index (v2xcl_rol) . . . 404
6.1.1.7 Civil society participation index (v2x_cspart) . . . 405
6.1.1.8 Egalitarian Component Index (v2x_egal) . . . 406
6.1.1.9 Equal protection index (v2xeg_eqprotec) . . . 407
6.1.1.10 Equal access index (v2xeg_eqaccess) . . . 407
6.1.1.11 Equal distribution of resources index (v2xeg_eqdr) . . . 408
6.1.2 V-Dem Indicators - Elections . . . 409
6.1.2.1 Female suffrage restricted (v2elfemrst) . . . 410
6.1.2.2 Percent of population with suffrage (v2elsuffrage) . . . 411
6.1.2.3 Election government intimidation (v2elintim) . . . 412
6.1.2.4 Election other electoral violence (v2elpeace) . . . 413
6.1.3 V-Dem Indicators - The Executive . . . 414
6.1.3.1 HOS female (v2exfemhos) . . . 415
6.1.3.2 HOG female (v2exfemhog) . . . 416
6.1.4 V-Dem Indicators - The Legislature . . . 416
6.1.4.1 Legislature declares war by law (v2lgwarlaw) . . . 417
6.1.4.2 Lower chamber elected (v2lgello) . . . 418
6.1.4.3 Lower chamber gender quota (v2lgqugen) . . . 418
6.1.4.4 Lower chamber gender quota placement mandate (v2lgqugens) . . . 420
6.1.5 V-Dem Indicators - Deliberation . . . 420
6.1.5.1 Range of consultation (v2dlconslt) . . . 421
6.1.5.2 Means-tested vs. universalistic (v2dlunivl) . . . 422
6.1.6 V-Dem Indicators - Civil Liberty . . . 423
6.1.6.1 Freedom from forced labor for women (v2clslavef) . . . 423
6.1.6.2 Access to justice for men (v2clacjstm) . . . 424
6.1.6.3 Access to justice for women (v2clacjstw) . . . 425
6.1.6.4 Social class equality in respect for civil liberty (v2clacjust) . . . 426
6.1.6.5 Social group equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clsocgrp) . . . 427
6.1.6.6 Freedom of discussion for men (v2cldiscm) . . . 428
6.1.6.7 Freedom of discussion for women (v2cldiscw) . . . 429
6.1.6.8 Freedom of religion (v2clrelig) . . . 430
6.1.6.9 Freedom of foreign movement (v2clfmove) . . . 431
6.1.6.10 Freedom of domestic movement for men (v2cldmovem) . . . 432

6.1.6.11 Freedom of domestic movement for women (v2cldmovew) . . . 433
6.1.6.12 Property rights for men (v2clprptym) . . . 434
6.1.6.13 Property rights for women (v2clprptyw) . . . 435
6.1.7 V-Dem Indicators - Sovereignty and State . . . 436
6.1.7.1 State fiscal source of revenue (v2stfisccap) . . . 437
6.1.8 V-Dem Indicators - Civil Society . . . 438
6.1.8.1 CSO womens participation (v2csgender) . . . 438
6.1.9 V-Dem Indicators - The Media . . . 439
6.1.9.1 Percent (percent) Female Journalists (v2mefemjrn) . . . 439
6.1.10 V-Dem Indicators - Political Equality . . . 440
6.1.10.1 Power distributed by socioeconomic position (v2pepwrses) . . . 440
6.1.10.2 Power distributed by gender (v2pepwrgen) . . . 441
6.1.10.3 Power distributed by sexual orientation (v2pepwrort) . . . 442
6.1.10.4 Educational equality (v2peedueq) . . . 443
6.1.10.5 Health equality (v2pehealth) . . . 444
6.1.11 V-Dem Indicators - Exclusion . . . 445
6.1.11.1 Access to public services distributed by socio-economic position (v2peapsecon) . . . 446
6.1.11.2 Access to state jobs by socio-economic position (v2peasjsoecon) . . . 447
6.1.11.3 Access to state business opportunities by socio-economic position (v2peasbecon) . . . 448
6.1.11.4 Gender equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clgencl) . . . 449
6.1.11.5 Access to public services distributed by gender (v2peapsgen) . . . 449
6.1.11.6 Access to state jobs by gender (v2peasjgen) . . . 451
6.1.11.7 Access to state business opportunities by gender (v2peasbgen) . . . 451
6.1.11.8 Power distributed by urban-rural location (v2pepwrgeo) . . . 452
6.1.11.9 Urban-rural location equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clgeocl) 453
6.1.11.10 Access to public services distributed by urban-rural location (v2peapsgeo) . . . 454
6.1.11.11 Access to state jobs by urban-rural location (v2peasjgeo) . . . 456
6.1.11.12 Access to state business opportunities by urban-rural location (v2peasbegeo) . . . 457
6.1.11.13 Political group equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clpolcl) . . . 458
6.1.11.14 Access to public services distributed by political group (v2peapspol) 458
6.1.11.15 Access to public services distributed by social group (v2peapssoc) . . 460
6.1.11.16 Access to state jobs by social group (v2peasjsoc) . . . 461
6.1.11.17 Access to state business opportunities by social group (v2peasbsoc) . 462
6.1.12 V-Dem Indicators - Legitimation . . . 463
6.1.12.1 Performance legitimation (v2exl_legitperf) . . . 463
6.1.13 V-Dem Indicators - Civic and Academic Space . . . 464
6.1.13.1 Political violence (v2caviol) . . . 464
6.1.13.2 Freedom of peaceful assembly (v2caassemb) . . . 465
6.1.13.3 State of emergency (v2casoe) . . . 466
6.1.13.4 Engagement in state-administered mass organizations (v2castate) . . 467
6.1.13.5 Total number of universities (v2canuni) . . . 468
6.1.13.6 Freedom to research and teach (v2cafres) . . . 468
6.1.13.7 Institutional autonomy (v2cainsaut) . . . 470
6.1.13.8 Campus integrity (v2casurv) . . . 471
6.1.13.9 International legal commitment to academic freedom (v2caacadfree) 472

6.1.14 Historical V-Dem - Elections . . . 473
6.1.14.1 Candidate exclusions (de jure) lower (unicameral) chamber (v3elrstrlc) 473
6.1.14.2 Candidate exclusions (de jure) presidential elections (v3elrstrpr) . . . 474
6.1.14.3 Candidate exclusions (de jure) upper chamber (v3elrstrup) . . . 475
6.1.14.4 Suffrage exclusions (de jure) lower (unicameral) chamber (v3elvstrlc) 476
6.1.14.5 Suffrage exclusions (de jure) presidential elections (v3elvstrpr) . . . 477
6.1.14.6 Suffrage exclusions (de jure) upper chamber (v3elvstruc) . . . 478
6.1.14.7 Election women in the cabinet (v3elwomcab) . . . 479
6.1.15 Historical V-Dem - The Legislature . . . 480
6.1.15.1 Lower chamber quota for social groups (v3lgqumin) . . . 480
6.1.16 Historical V-Dem - Civil Liberty . . . 481
6.1.16.1 Labor rights (v3cllabrig) . . . 481
6.1.17 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Regimes of the World (RoW) . . . 482
6.1.17.1 Regimes of the world - the RoW Measure (v2x_regime) . . . 482
6.1.18 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Accountability . . . 484
6.1.18.1 Vertical accountability index (v2x_veracc) . . . 484
6.1.18.2 Diagonal accountability index (v2x_diagacc) . . . 485
6.1.19 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Civil Liberties . . . 487
6.1.19.1 Civil liberties index (v2x_civlib) . . . 487
6.1.19.2 Physical violence index (v2x_clphy) . . . 487
6.1.19.3 Political liberties index (v2x_clpol) . . . 488
6.1.19.4 Private liberties index (v2x_clpriv) . . . 489
6.1.20 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Exclusion . . . 490
6.1.20.1 Exclusion by Socio-Economic Group (v2xpe_exlecon) . . . 490
6.1.20.2 Exclusion by Gender (v2xpe_exlgender) . . . 491
6.1.20.3 Exclusion by Urban-Rural Location (v2xpe_exlgeo) . . . 492
6.1.20.4 Exclusion by Political Group (v2xpe_exlpol) . . . 493
6.1.20.5 Exclusion by Social Group (v2xpe_exlsocgr) . . . 494
6.1.21 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Women's Empowerment . . . 495
6.1.21.1 Women political empowerment index (v2x_gender) . . . 495
6.1.21.2 Women civil liberties index (v2x_gencl) . . . 496
6.1.21.3 Women civil society participation index (v2x_gencs) . . . 496
6.1.21.4 Women political participation index (v2x_genpp) . . . 497
6.1.22 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Rule of Law . . . 498
6.1.22.1 Rule of law index (v2x_rule) . . . 498
6.1.22.2 Access to justice (v2xcl_acjst) . . . 499
6.1.22.3 Property rights (v2xcl_prpty) . . . 500
6.1.23 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Elections . . . 501
6.1.23.1 Freedom of expression index (v2x_freexp) . . . 501
6.1.23.2 Freedom of discussion (v2xcl_disc) . . . 502
6.1.23.3 Freedom of domestic movement (v2xcl_dmove) . . . 502
6.1.23.4 Freedom from forced labor (v2xcl_slave) . . . 503
6.1.24 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Academic Freedom . . . 504
6.1.24.1 Academic Freedom Index (v2xca_academ) . . . 504
6.1.25 Digital Society Survey - Social Cleavages . . . 505
6.1.25.1 Use of social media to organize offline violence (v2smorgviol) . . . 506
6.1.26 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Ordinal Versions of Indices . . . 507
6.1.26.1 Physical violence index ordinal (e_v2x_clphy_3c) . . . 507

6.1.26.2 Civil society participation index ordinal (e_v2x_cspart_3c) 507
6.1.26.3 Women civil liberties index ordinal (e_v2x_gencl_3c) 508
6.1.26.4 Women civil society participation index ordinal (e_v2x_gencs_3c) . 509
6.1.26.5 Women political empowerment index ordinal (e_v2x_gender_3c) . . 509
6.1.26.6 Women political participation index ordinal (e_v2x_genpp_3c) . . . 510
6.1.26.7 Share of population with suffrage ordinal (e_v2x_suffr_3c) 510
6.1.26.8 Equality before the law and individual liberty index ordinal (e_v2xcl_rol_3c) 511
6.1.27 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - World Bank Governance Indicators . 512
6.1.27.1 Regulatory quality — estimate (e_wbgi_rqe) 512
6.1.28 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Polity5 512
6.1.28.1 Political competition (e_polcomp) 512
6.1.29 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Others 514
6.1.29.1 Democratic breakdown (Bernhard et al.) (e_bnr_dem) 514
6.1.30 Background Factors (E) - Education 515
6.1.30.1 Education 15+ (e_peaveduc) 515
6.1.30.2 Educational inequality, Gini (e_peedgini) 515
6.1.31 Background Factors (E) - Natural Resource Wealth 516
6.1.31.1 Petroleum, coal, and natural gas production per capita (e_total_fuel_income_pc) 516
6.1.31.2 Petroleum production per capita (e_total_oil_income_pc) 517
6.1.31.3 Petroleum, coal, natural gas, and metals production per capita (e_total_resources_income_pc) 517
6.1.32 Background Factors (E) - Demography 518
6.1.32.1 Life expectancy, female (e_pefeliex) 518
6.1.33 Background Factors (E) - Conflict 518
6.1.33.1 Civil war (e_civil_war) 518
6.1.33.2 Armed conflict, international (e_miinteco) 519
6.1.33.3 Armed conflict, internal (e_miinterc) 520
6.1.34 Varieties of Indoctrination 520
6.1.34.1 Indoctrination potential in education (v2xed_ed_inpt) 520
6.1.34.2 Political education effort in education (v2xed_ed_poed) 521
6.1.34.3 Indoctrination coherence in education (v2xed_ed_inco) 522
6.1.34.4 Centralization of the education system (v2xed_ed_cent) 523
6.1.34.5 Control over educational agents (v2xed_ed_ctag) 523
6.1.34.6 Indoctrination content in education (v2xed_ed_con) 524
6.1.34.7 Democratic indoctrination content in education (v2xed_ed_dmcon) 525
6.1.34.8 Patriotic indoctrination content in education (v2xed_ed_ptcon) . . 526
6.1.34.9 Patriotic indoctrination content in education and the media (v2xed_ptcon) 527
6.1.34.10 Indoctrination potential in education and the media (v2xedvd_inpt) 527
6.1.34.11 Centralized curriculum (v2edcentcurrlm) 528
6.1.34.12 Centralized textbook approval (v2edcenttxbooks) 529
6.1.34.13 Political education, primary school (v2edpoledprim) 530
6.1.34.14 Political education, secondary school (v2edpoledsec) 531
6.1.34.15 Political rights and duties in the curriculum (v2edpoledrights) 532
6.1.34.16 Patriotic education in the curriculum (v2edpatriot) 533
6.1.34.17 Critical engagement with education content (v2edcritical) 534
6.1.34.18 Mathematics and science education (v2edmath) 535

6.1.34.19 Mathematics and science education (v2edmath_mode) 536
6.1.34.20 Political influence, non state-owned media (v2medpolnonstate) . . . 537
6.1.34.21 Presence of patriotic symbols in schools (v2edscpatriot) 538
6.1.34.22 Presence of patriotic symbols in schools (v2edscpatriot_mode) . . . 539
6.1.34.23 Extracurricular activities (v2edscextracurr) 540
6.1.34.24 Education requirements for primary school teachers (v2edtequal) . . 541
6.1.34.25 Teacher inspection (v2temonitor) 542
6.1.34.26 Political teacher hiring (v2edtehire) 543
6.1.35 Party Systems 544
6.1.35.1 Government Coalition Exclusion Index (v2xpas_exclusion_government) 544
6.1.35.2 Opposition Parties' Exclusion Index (v2xpas_exclusion_opposition) 545
6.1.35.3 Party-System Exclusion Index (v2xpas_exclusion) 546

7 Bibliography **548**

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 centers around sustainable development. Sustainable development is commonly defined as "development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (United Nations General Assembly [UN GA], 1987). In practical terms, sustainable development lies at the intersection of three main interconnected components, "economic development, social development, and environmental protection" (UN GA, 1995). The thematic dataset covers cross-cutting topics that are fundamental to achieving sustainable development. This includes topics on poverty, health and well-being, conflicts, energy, other social and economic practices, as well as the conservation and sustainable use of resources, and climate change. More specifically, poverty relates to (access to) education as well as hunger (Mensah, 2019; United Nations [UN], 2012; United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs [UN DESA], 2002; Urata et al., 2023). Then, conflicts include armed conflict and organized crime, and health and well-being are understood as various topics on nutrition, diseases, mortality, access to basic needs, and human rights (Jayasooria, 2016; Mensah, 2019; Mpabanga & Sesa, 2020; UN DESA, 2002; United Nations Economic Commission for Europe [UNECE], 2014). Furthermore, social practices consist of gender equality, tourism, and transportation, while economic practices include consumption, production, and technological advancements (Jayasooria, 2016; Mensah, 2019; Mpabanga & Sesa, 2020; UN, 2012). Energy comprises renewable energy and traditional energy sources (coal and gas, for instance). Lastly, biodiversity and land management relate to the conservation and use of natural resources, and topics such as natural disasters, pollution, and other adverse effects pertain to climate change (UN, 2012; Urata et al., 2023).

The thematic dataset offers high-quality, structured, and accessible social science and natural science data on multiple components of sustainable development, fostering transdisciplinary research. It can be utilized by policymakers, researchers, and students to analyze past and current patterns and trends in sustainable development, as well as to make inferences about future trajectories of sustainable development.

Citations

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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 GRACE - Governing the Anthropocene

Dataset tag: complab_grace

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 GRACE data set was originally intended to provide a measure of the extent of state involvement in addressing environmental problems, but can be used for other more generic purposes as well. The rational for the GRACE data is to base coding on a set of pre-defined environmental policy problems and then search for national-level policy responses addressing those problems.

Dataset citation: Duit, Andreas, Sommerer, Thomas and Lim, Sijeong (2023) "The GRACE v.2.0 Data Set" Department of Political Science, Stockholm University. Funding for GRACE data was provided by grants from the Swedish Research Council (Dnr 2012-05514, 2021-00162_VR) and the Marcus and Marianne Wallenberg Foundation (Dnr 2017-0087).

Link to original codebook
`https://www.su.se/download/18.16e68fb219937120b11b62b/1758186768484/GRACE%20Codebook%20v2.0%20Jan%202023GRACE%20Codebook%20v2.0%20Jan%202023.pdf`

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

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

2.1.1 Policy Implementation

Variables in this section indicate whether a certain policy was implemented or not. A policy is defined as a legally binding regulation that has been enacted by the highest law-making body in a given country. Policies are applicable to the entire national jurisdiction. Government reports, statements of intent, policy programs, campaigns, discussion papers, and private forms of regulation are not considered to be policies. Dates refer to when the policy came into force. All policies were coded as either absent (= 0) or implemented (=1) for a given country-year.

2.1.1.1 Sulphur content in gas oil (sgasoil)

Long tag: complab_grace_sgasoil

Original tag: sgasoil

Dataset citation: Duit et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 11.09

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 6.39

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

Description:

The variable records the first introduction of policies aimed at limiting sulphur content in gas oil. Limit values for the sulphur content of gas oil are usually given as a percentage of sulphur by weight (wt) e.g. 0.5percent or 0.3percent. Gas oil (i.e. light fuel oil also known as heating gas oil) is used for household heating. As sources like residential furnaces tend to be concentrated in urban areas, limitation on the sulphur content of gasoil aims at improving urban (local) air quality.

2.1.1.2 Bathing water quality improvement and monitoring (coliform)

Long tag: complab_grace_coliform

Original tag: coliform

Dataset citation: Duit et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 11.09

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 6.39

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

Description:

The variable records the first introduction of policies aimed at improving bathing water quality. Bathing water means natural running or still fresh waters or parts thereof and sea water, in which bathing is explicitly authorised by the competent authorities or bathing is not prohibited and is traditionally practised by a large number of bathers. Often regulations will be obligatory standards such as limit values for toxic substances and coliform bacteria, and/or monitoring programs.

2.1.1.3 Efficient use of water in industrial production –tax or fee on groundwater extraction (effwater)

Long tag: complab_grace_effwater

Original tag: effwater

Dataset citation: Duit et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 11.09

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 6.39

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

Description:

The variable records the first introduction of policies aimed at improving the use of industrial

groundwater. Policies often include taxes, levies and /or permits for groundwater extraction. In some cases, taxes are levied not on the water actually extracted but on the quantity for which a permit has been granted.

2.1.1.4 Water protection – industrial discharges into surface water (surfacewater)

Long tag: complab_grace_surfacewater

Original tag: surfacewater

Dataset citation: Duit et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 11.09

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 6.39

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

Description:

The variable records the first introduction of policies aimed at mitigating industrial discharges into surface waters. Such emissions encompass a wide range of substances, as well as industrial waste water polluted with these substances, especially chemicals, heavy metals, nitrogen oxides, fish toxicity, and biochemical oxygen demand. Industrial discharges into surface water can be regulated by standards (limit values for specific emissions) or by taxes on the discharge of waste water.

2.1.1.5 Contaminated site policy (sites)

Long tag: complab_grace_sites

Original tag: sites

Dataset citation: Duit et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 11.09

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 6.39

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

Description:

The variable records the first introduction of policies aimed at regulating liability for sites contaminated by industrial production. In most countries, liability schemes are developed to clarify the obligations of present and previous owners of a polluting industry. Another option is construct a fund to finance cleaning expenditures (a.k.a. superfunds). Other instruments relate to insurance policy, tax rebates or refunds for cleaning efforts, voluntary agreements for cleaning contaminated sites, etc.

2.1.1.6 Noise emissions from lorries (trucks) (lorries)

Long tag: complab_grace_lorries

Original tag: lorries

Dataset citation: Duit et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 11.09

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 6.39

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

Description:

The variable records the first introduction of policies aimed at mitigating noise pollution from lorries /trucks. Policies may include driving bans for lorries/trucks during night hours; constructing roads using low-noise pavements and/or special 'noise walls'; subsidies for low emission vehicles; noise emission standards for new and/or old lorries, etc.

2.1.1.7 Noise levels around motorways (motorways)

Long tag: complab_grace_motorways

Original tag: motorways

Dataset citation: Duit et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 11.09

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 6.39

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

Description:

The variable records the first introduction of policies aimed at mitigating noise pollution from motorways. There may be different policy measures taken including: limit values for noise levels, road construction with low noise pavements; special 'noise walls'; and nightly bans for trucks, etc. Generally, noise level standards are expressed in zones, in terms of distances in meters, where a certain amount of noise, expressed in dB(A), is allowed. Motorways is defined as having at least four lanes. Where there are different values, e.g. for urban and non-urban areas or based on industrial zoning policies, the strictest value is taken.

2.1.1.8 Energy efficiency of refrigerators (fridge)

Long tag: complab_grace_fridge

Original tag: fridge

Dataset citation: Duit et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 11.09

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 6.39

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

Description:

The variable records the first introduction of policies aimed at increasing energy efficiency of household refrigerators. Measures to promote efficiency mostly consist of labels that provide detailed information on possible energy cost savings to consumers. Some countries combine labels with subsidies for buyers of the most efficient types, or subsidies for returning an old inefficient refrigerator when buying a new one.

2.1.1.9 Feed-in tariffs (feedin)

Long tag: complab_grace_feedin

Original tag: feedin

Dataset citation: Duit et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 11.09

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 6.39

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

Description:

The variable records the first introduction of policies that allow, prescribe, or facilitate small-scale electricity production (from solar, geothermal, wind, biomass, or hydro) to be fed back into the electricity grid.

2.1.1.10 Recycling of construction waste (constructionwaste)

Long tag: complab_grace_constructionwaste

Original tag: constructionwaste

Dataset citation: Duit et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 11.09

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1937, Percent: 6.39

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

Description:

The variable records the first introduction of policies aimed at establishing a recycling system for waste from construction projects. The separation of hazardous wastes such as asbestos, lead, mercury and other heavy metals; hydrocarbons; paint adhesives, solvents, preservatives; contaminated soil and various materials containing PCBs usually plays a decisive role for the recycling of construction waste. Policies include prescriptions for on-site separation and recycling, promoting the development of easy-to-disassemble products, or 'flanking' instruments like financial incentives (landfill taxes) and landfill bans.

2.2 COMPLAB GRACE 3 - Governing the Anthropocene

Dataset tag: complab_grace_v3

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 GRACE data set was originally intended to provide a measure of the extent of state involvement in addressing environmental problems, but can be used for other more generic purposes as well. The rational for the GRACE data is to base coding on a set of pre-defined environmental policy problems and then search for national-level policy responses addressing those problems.

Dataset citation: Duit, Andreas, Zugic, Ognjen (2026) "The Governing the Anthropocene (GRACE) 3 database" Department of Political Science, Stockholm University.

Link to original codebook
`https://www.su.se/download/18.16e68fb219937120b11b62b/1758186768484/GRACE%20Codebook%20v2.0%20Jan%202023GRACE%20Codebook%20v2.0%20Jan%202023.pdf`

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

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

2.2.1 Policy Implementation

Variables in this section indicate whether a certain policy was implemented or not.

2.2.1.1 Portfolio of highest level environmental domains (top_level_portfolio)

Long tag: complab_grace_v3_top_level_portfolio

Original tag: top_level_portfolio

Dataset citation: Duit & Zugic (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1333, Percent: 7.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1299, Percent: 4.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 34 Percent: 2.55

Description:

Share of the first six top-level environmental domains of the environmental classification used

by GRACE 3 (Classification of Environmental Purposes, or CEP) addressed by policies adopted by the country in that year. The six domains are air and climate; energy; wastewater and water resources; waste, materials recovery and savings; soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity, and forest; and noise and radiation. The CEP also includes a top-level classification for R amp;D and cross-cutting activities, but these are excluded from GRACE 3 composite variables. A domain counts as addressed if at least one policy adopted that year is coded on it. Expressed as a percentage (0 to 100). Only policies adopted in the given year are counted. Country-years in which no policy was adopted are coded 0.

2.2.1.2 Air and climate policy portfolio (cep_1_portfolio)

Long tag: complab_grace_v3_cep_1_portfolio

Original tag: cep_1_portfolio

Dataset citation: Duit & Zugic (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1333, Percent: 7.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1299, Percent: 4.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 34 Percent: 2.55

Description:

Coverage of the air and climate policy portfolio (CEP domain 1) adopted by the country in that year. It is the average of two shares: the share of the domain's two mid-level subdomains addressed by at least one policy adopted that year, and the share of its 8 detailed categories addressed, calculated first within each subdomain and then averaged across subdomains.Expressed as a percentage (0 to 100). Only policies adopted in the given year are counted. Country-years without any policy in this domain are coded 0.

2.2.1.3 Energy policy portfolio (cep_2_portfolio)

Long tag: complab_grace_v3_cep_2_portfolio

Original tag: cep_2_portfolio

Dataset citation: Duit & Zugic (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1333, Percent: 7.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1299, Percent: 4.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 34 Percent: 2.55

Description:

Coverage of the energy policy portfolio (CEP domain 2) adopted by the country in that year. It is the average of two shares: the share of the domain's two mid-level subdomains addressed by at least one policy adopted that year, and the share of its 9 detailed categories addressed, calculated first within each subdomain and then averaged across subdomains. Expressed as a percentage (0 to 100). Only policies adopted in the given year are counted. Country-years without any policy in this domain are coded 0.

2.2.1.4 Wastewater and water resources policy portfolio (cep_3_portfolio)

Long tag: complab_grace_v3_cep_3_portfolio

Original tag: cep_3_portfolio

Dataset citation: Duit & Zugic (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1333, Percent: 7.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1299, Percent: 4.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 34 Percent: 2.55

Description:

Coverage of the wastewater and water resources policy portfolio (CEP domain 3) adopted by the country in that year. It is the average of two shares: the share of the domain's two mid-

level subdomains addressed by at least one policy adopted that year, and the share of its 11 detailed categories addressed, calculated first within each subdomain and then averaged across subdomains. Expressed as a percentage (0 to 100). Only policies adopted in the given year are counted. Country-years without any policy in this domain are coded 0.

2.2.1.5 Soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity, and forest portfolio (cep_5_portfolio)

Long tag: complab_grace_v3_cep_5_portfolio

Original tag: cep_5_portfolio

Dataset citation: Duit & Zugic (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1333, Percent: 7.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1299, Percent: 4.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 34 Percent: 2.55

Description:

Coverage of the soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity, and forest policy portfolio (CEP domain 5) adopted by the country in that year. It is the average of two shares: the share of the domain's three mid-level subdomains addressed by at least one policy adopted that year, and the share of its 14 detailed categories addressed, calculated first within each subdomain and then averaged across subdomains. Expressed as a percentage (0 to 100). Only policies adopted in the given year are counted. Country-years without any policy in this domain are coded 0.

2.2.1.6 Number of air and climate policies (npol_cep_1)

Long tag: complab_grace_v3_npol_cep_1

Original tag: npol_cep_1

Dataset citation: Duit & Zugic (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1333, Percent: 7.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1299, Percent: 4.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 34 Percent: 2.55

Description:

Number of air and climate policies (CEP domain 1) adopted by the country in that year. Country-years without any such policy are coded 0.

2.2.1.7 Number of energy policies (npol_cep_2)

Long tag: complab_grace_v3_npol_cep_2

Original tag: npol_cep_2

Dataset citation: Duit & Zugic (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1333, Percent: 7.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1299, Percent: 4.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 34 Percent: 2.55

Description:

Number of energy policies (CEP domain 2) adopted by the country in that year. Country-years without any such policy are coded 0.

2.2.1.8 Number of wastewater and water resources policies (npol_cep_3)

Long tag: complab_grace_v3_npol_cep_3

Original tag: npol_cep_3

Dataset citation: Duit & Zugic (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1333, Percent: 7.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1299, Percent: 4.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 34 Percent: 2.55

Description:

Number of wastewater and water resources policies (CEP domain 3) adopted by the country in that year. Country-years without any such policy are coded 0.

2.2.1.9 Number of soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity, and forest policies (npol_cep_5)

Long tag: complab_grace_v3_npol_cep_5

Original tag: npol_cep_5

Dataset citation: Duit & Zugic (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1333, Percent: 7.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1299, Percent: 4.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 34 Percent: 2.55

Description:

Number of soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity, and forest policies (CEP domain 5) adopted by the country in that year. Country-years without any such policy are coded 0.

2.2.1.10 Weighted number of air and climate policies (wpol_cep_1)

Long tag: complab_grace_v3_wpol_cep_1

Original tag: wpol_cep_1

Dataset citation: Duit & Zugic (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1333, Percent: 7.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1299, Percent: 4.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 34 Percent: 2.55

Description:

Weighted number of air and climate policies (CEP domain 1) adopted by the country in that year. Each policy is weighted by the share of the domain's 8 detailed categories it is coded on, so a policy coded on all 8 categories counts as 1 and a policy coded on one category counts as 1/8. The variable is expressed in policy equivalents, where one equivalent is a policy covering the entire domain, and is never larger than npol_cep_1. Country-years without any such policy are coded 0.

2.2.1.11 Weighted number of energy policies (wpol_cep_2)

Long tag: complab_grace_v3_wpol_cep_2

Original tag: wpol_cep_2

Dataset citation: Duit & Zugic (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1333, Percent: 7.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1299, Percent: 4.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 34 Percent: 2.55

Description:

Weighted number of energy policies (CEP domain 2) adopted by the country in that year. Each policy is weighted by the share of the domain's 9 detailed categories it is coded on, so a policy coded on all 9 categories counts as 1 and a policy coded on one category counts as 1/9. The variable is expressed in policy equivalents, where one equivalent is a policy covering the entire domain, and is never larger than npol_cep_2. Country-years without any such policy

are coded 0.

2.2.1.12 Weighted number of wastewater and water resources policies (wpol_cep_3)

Long tag: complab_grace_v3_wpol_cep_3

Original tag: wpol_cep_3

Dataset citation: Duit & Zugic (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1333, Percent: 7.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1299, Percent: 4.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 34 Percent: 2.55

Description:

Weighted number of wastewater and water resources policies (CEP domain 3) adopted by the country in that year. Each policy is weighted by the share of the domain's 11 detailed categories it is coded on, so a policy coded on all 11 categories counts as 1 and a policy coded on one category counts as 1/11. The variable is expressed in policy equivalents, where one equivalent is a policy covering the entire domain, and is never larger than npol_cep_3. Country-years without any such policy are coded 0.

2.2.1.13 Weighted number of soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity, and forest policies (wpol_cep_5)

Long tag: complab_grace_v3_wpol_cep_5

Original tag: wpol_cep_5

Dataset citation: Duit & Zugic (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1333, Percent: 7.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1299, Percent: 4.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 34 Percent: 2.55

Description:

Weighted number of soil, surface and groundwater, biodiversity, and forest policies (CEP domain 5) adopted by the country in that year. Each policy is weighted by the share of the domain's 14 detailed categories it is coded on, so a policy coded on all 14 categories counts as 1 and a policy coded on one category counts as 1/14. The variable is expressed in policy equivalents, where one equivalent is a policy covering the entire domain, and is never larger than npol_cep_5. Country-years without any such policy are coded 0.

2.3 COMPLAB MIGPOL Historical Immigration Policies Database

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 Historical Immigration Policies Database (HIP) covers 31 countries from either 1789 or their independence until the 2010s. These countries include: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Kuwait, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and Venezuela. HIP enables scholars to reassess long-established views on the historical development of immigration policies, test new arguments with longitudinal data, and explore the

relationship between immigration policies and slow-changing domestic and international variables. The dataset spans a wide range of variables important to political scientists, such as regime type, wealth (including natural resource wealth), and economic structure. Immigration policy dimensions—such as entry rules, rights, and enforcement—are coded separately, allowing researchers to analyze their long-term co-evolution. HIP is relevant to a broad audience in international relations and can be used to investigate immigration policy's connection to topics like North-South relations, democratization and autocratization trends, and the rise of far-right ideologies and populism. It holds particular promise for the growing subfield of historical international relations, with its focus on the evolution of states, state systems, and international ties. More information is available on: `https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/F7V8YL#`

Dataset citation: PETERS, MARGARET and Borang, Frida and Kalm, Sara; Lindvall, Johannes and Shin, Adrian, 2024, *Historical Immigration Policy dataset (HIP)*, https://doi.org/10.7910/DVN/F7V8YL, Harvard Dataverse, V2. Funding for MIGPOL was provided by grants from the Swedish Research Council (2021-00162_VR).

Link to original codebook
`https://dataverse.harvard.edu/file.xhtml?fileId=10143944&version=2.0`

License: The Historical Immigration Policy Dataset is in the public domain. It is licensed under CC by 1.0. The persons associated with this work have waived all their rights to the work worldwide under copyright law, including all related and neighbouring rights, to the extent allowed by the law. The data can be copied, modified, and distributed, even for commercial purposes, all without asking permission.

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/F7V8YL#`

2.3.1 Historical Policy

Variables in this section provides coding of immigration policies of 31 states from 1789/ independence to 2010.

2.3.1.1 Skill Restrictions (skillcode)

Long tag: complab_migpol_hip_skillcode

Original tag: hip_skillcode

Dataset citation: PETERS et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4747, Percent: 27.17

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4531, Percent: 14.94

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 216 Percent: 4.55

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Does the law restrict by the skills or income an immigrant possesses? Does it use a point system with points given for education or special skills? Are people excluded based on profession (i.e., no prostitutes), illness (e.g., no epileptics), or likelihood of becoming a public charge?
VALUES:
1 = Only highly educated, high-income earners allowed in; many excludable classes.
2 = Mostly high educated, high earners, but some allowances for low-skilled workers; some excludable classes.
3 = Preference for high-skill workers but many opportunities for low-skilled workers; some excludable classes.
4 = Few slots reserved for high-skill/high-income workers; most visas open for anyone; few excludable classes.
5 = No skill restrictions for any visas; no excludable classes.

MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
1783-2010

2.4 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`

2.4.1 Emigration Policies Quotas and Restrictions

The Emigration Quotas and Restrictions section in the IMISEM dataset contains variables on quotas and restrictions for emigrants.

2.4.1.1 Emigration Quotas Education Tax (etionquota_educationtax)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_etionquota_educationtax

Original tag: imisem_etionquota_educationtax

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: Higher education graduates must pay an education tax to be able to emigrate.
VALUES:
No = 1
Generally no, but required for certain groups = 0.75
Generally yes, but there are exemptions for certain groups = 0.25
Yes = 0
MISSINGS:
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.2 Emigration Social Policies

The Emigration Social Policies section in the IMISEM dataset contains variables on retirment benefits, health care benefits and education for emigrants.

2.4.2.1 Emigrant Social Policies Health Care Benefits Coverage Abroad (egrantsoc_health_coverageabroad)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_egrantsoc_health_coverageabroad

Original tag: imisem_egrantsoc_health_coverageabroad

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: Health coverage can be extended abroad (access to health services covered by the origin healthcare system).
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
No public health care scheme in the country of study = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.2.2 Emigrant Social Policies Health Care Benefits Visits (egrantsoc_health_visits)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_egrantsoc_health_visits

Original tag: imisem_egrantsoc_health_visits

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: Emigrants can keep their health insurance in the state of origin and access

health care services when they visit the state of origin.
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
No public health care scheme in the country of study = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.2.3 Emigrant Social Policies Health Care Benefits Family (egrantsoc_health_family)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_egrantsoc_health_family

Original tag: imisem_egrantsoc_health_family

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: Emigrants can pay for their families the contributions to the health care scheme of the state of origin.
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
No public health care scheme in the country of study = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.2.4 Emigrant Social Policies Education Schools (egrantsoc_education_schools)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_egrantsoc_education_schools

Original tag: imisem_egrantsoc_education_schools

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: State of origin has created schools abroad where emigrants can access education provided by the state of origin (i.e. follow the same curricula as in schools in country of origin).
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.3 Emigration Administration

The Emigration Administration section in the IMISEM dataset contains variables on home country administration, consular network, new consular functions and special offices.

2.4.3.1 Emigrant Administration New Consular Functions Health (egrantinstitution_consulates_health)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_egrantinstitution_consulates_health

Original tag: imisem_egrantinstitution_consulates_health

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: Consulates offer health services.
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.4 Immigration Proxy Labor Migration

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

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

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_itionlabor_gender_domestic

Original tag: imisem_itionlabor_gender_domestic

Dataset citation: Pedroza et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

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

2.4.4.2 Immigration Proxy: Labor Migration Domestic Workers Education (itionlabor_education_domestic)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_itionlabor_education_domestic

Original tag: imisem_itionlabor_education_domestic

Dataset citation: Pedroza et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the domestic entry track?
VALUES:
No = 1
Yes = 0
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.4.3 Immigration Proxy: Labor Migration Agricultural Workers Education (itionlabor_education_agricultural)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_itionlabor_education_agricultural

Original tag: imisem_itionlabor_education_agricultural

Dataset citation: Pedroza et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the agricultural worker entry track?
VALUES:
No = 1
Yes = 0
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

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

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_itionlabor_gender_medical

Original tag: imisem_itionlabor_gender_medical

Dataset citation: Pedroza et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Is having a certain gender a requisite to be admitted to the country under the medical doctor entry track? Only if 1 in ItionLabor_Visa_Medical.
VALUES:
No = 1

Yes = 0.5
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.4.5 Immigration Proxy: Labor Migration Medical Doctors Education (itionlabor_education_medical)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_itionlabor_education_medical

Original tag: imisem_itionlabor_education_medical

Dataset citation: Pedroza et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Is a minimum level of education required to apply to the medical doctor entry track? Only if 1 in ItionLabor_Visa_Medical.
VALUES:
No = 1
Yes = 0
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.5 Immigration Proxy Refugee

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

2.4.5.1 Immigration Proxy: Refugees Restrictions Gender (itionrefugee_gender)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_itionrefugee_gender

Original tag: imisem_itionrefugee_gender

Dataset citation: Pedroza et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

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

2.4.6 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.

2.4.6.1 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

2.4.6.2 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

2.4.6.3 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

2.4.6.4 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

2.4.6.5 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

2.4.6.6 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

2.4.6.7 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

2.4.6.8 Immigrant Social Policies Education Access Seekers (igrantsoc_educationaccess_seekers)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_educationaccess_seekers

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_educationaccess_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: Children of asylum seekers have access to compulsory education. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Seekers.
VALUES:
Restrictions on law on access for asylum seekers and their children = 0
Yes, implicit obligation for all children to access education = 0.5
Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.9 Immigrant Social Policies Education Access Refugee (igrantsoc_educationaccess_refugee)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_educationaccess_refugee

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_educationaccess_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: Children of refugees have access to compulsory education. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Refugee.
VALUES:
Restrictions on law on access for asylum seekers and their children = 0
Yes, implicit obligation for all children to access education = 0.5
Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.10 Immigrant Social Policies Education Access Co-Ethnic (igrantsoc_educationaccess_coethnic)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_educationaccess_coethnic

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_educationaccess_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: Children of co-ethnics have access to compulsory education. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Coethnic.
VALUES:
Restrictions on law on access for asylum seekers and their children = 0
Yes, implicit obligation for all children to access education = 0.5

Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.11 Immigrant Social Policies Education Access Domestic (igrantsoc_educationaccess_domestic)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_educationaccess_domestic

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_educationaccess_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: Children of domestic workers have access to compulsory education. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Domestic.
VALUES:
Restrictions on law on access for asylum seekers and their children = 0
Yes, implicit obligation for all children to access education = 0.5
Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.12 Immigrant Social Policies Education Access Agricultural (igrantsoc_educationaccess_agricultural)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_educationaccess_agricultural

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_educationaccess_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: Children of agricultural workers have access to compulsory education. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Agricultural.
VALUES:
Restrictions on law on access for asylum seekers and their children = 0
Yes, implicit obligation for all children to access education = 0.5
Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.13 Immigrant Social Policies Education Access Medical (igrantsoc_educationaccess_medical)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_educationaccess_medical

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_educationaccess_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: Children of medical doctors have access to compulsory education. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Medical.
VALUES:
Restrictions on law on access for asylum seekers and their children = 0
Yes, implicit obligation for all children to access education = 0.5
Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.14 Immigrant Social Policies Education Access Permanent (igrantsoc_educationaccess_permanent)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_educationaccess_permanent

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_educationaccess_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: Children of permanent residents have access to compulsory education. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Permanent.
VALUES:
Restrictions on law on access for asylum seekers and their children = 0
Yes, implicit obligation for all children to access education = 0.5
Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.15 Immigrant Social Policies University Access Seekers (igrantsoc_universityaccess_seekers)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_universityaccess_seekers

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_universityaccess_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: Asylum seekers have access to higher education. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Seekers.

VALUES:
Restrictions on law on access for asylum seekers and their children = 0
Yes, implicit obligation to have same access as nationals or no regulation = 0.5
Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.16 Immigrant Social Policies University Access Refugee (igrantsoc_universityaccess_refugee)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_universityaccess_refugee

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_universityaccess_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: Refugees have access to higher education. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Refugee.
VALUES:
Restrictions on law on access for asylum seekers and their children = 0
Yes, implicit obligation to have same access as nationals or no regulation = 0.5
Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.17 Immigrant Social Policies University Access Co-Ethnic (igrantsoc_universityaccess_coethnic)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_universityaccess_coethnic

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_universityaccess_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: Co-ethnics have access to higher education. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Coethnic.
VALUES:
Restrictions on law on access for asylum seekers and their children = 0
Yes, implicit obligation to have same access as nationals or no regulation = 0.5
Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.18 Immigrant Social Policies University Access Domestic (igrantsoc_universityaccess_agricultural)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_universityaccess_agricultural

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_universityaccess_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: Agricultural workers have access to higher education. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Agricultural.
VALUES:
Restrictions on law on access for asylum seekers and their children = 0
Yes, implicit obligation to have same access as nationals or no regulation = 0.5
Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.19 Immigrant Social Policies University Access Agricultural (igrantsoc_universityaccess_domestic)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_universityaccess_domestic

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_universityaccess_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: Domestic workers have access to higher education. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Domestic.
VALUES:
Restrictions on law on access for asylum seekers and their children = 0
Yes, implicit obligation to have same access as nationals or no regulation = 0.5
Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.20 Immigrant Social Policies University Access Medical (igrantsoc_universityaccess_medical)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_universityaccess_medical

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_universityaccess_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: Medical doctors have access to higher education. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Medical.
VALUES:
Restrictions on law on access for asylum seekers and their children = 0
Yes, implicit obligation to have same access as nationals or no regulation = 0.5
Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.21 Immigrant Social Policies University Access Permanent (igrantsoc_universityaccess_permanent)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_universityaccess_permanent

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_universityaccess_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: Permanent residents have access to higher education. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Permanent.
VALUES:
Restrictions on law on access for asylum seekers and their children = 0
Yes, implicit obligation to have same access as nationals or no regulation = 0.5
Yes, explicit obligation in law for migrants to have same access as nationals = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.22 Immigrant Social Policies Education Language (igrantsoc_educationlanguage)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_educationlanguage

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_educationlanguage

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: Provision of continuous and ongoing education support in language(s) of instruction for migrant pupils. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Seekers/Refugee/Coethnic/Domestic/Agricultural/Doctor/Permanent.
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99

COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.23 Immigrant Social Policies Education Intercultural (igrantsoc_educationintercultural)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_educationintercultural

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_educationintercultural

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: Intercultural education training included in pre-service training in order to qualify as a teacher. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Seekers/Refugee/Coethnic/Domestic/Agricultural/Doctor/Permanent.
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.24 Immigrant Social Policies Education Integration (igrantsoc_educationintegration)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_educationintegration

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_educationintegration

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: Migration and integration are obligatory topics in professional development training. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Seekers/Refugee/Coethnic/Domestic/Agricultural/Doctor/Permanent.
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.25 Immigrant Social Policies Health Care Access Seekers (igrantsoc_healthaccess_seekers)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_healthaccess_seekers

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_healthaccess_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: Conditions for inclusion of asylum seekers in the system of health care coverage. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Seekers.
VALUES:
No inclusion = 0
Some conditions for inclusion (e.g. length of stay) = 0.5
Inclusion is unconditional = 1
MISSINGS:
No health care system = 97
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.26 Immigrant Social Policies Health Care Access Refugee (igrantsoc_healthaccess_refugee)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_healthaccess_refugee

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_healthaccess_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: Conditions for inclusion of refugees in the system of health care coverage. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Refugee.
VALUES:
No inclusion = 0
Some conditions for inclusion (e.g. length of stay) = 0.5
Inclusion is unconditional = 1
MISSINGS:
No health care system = 97
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.27 Immigrant Social Policies Health Care Access Co-Ethnic (igrantsoc_healthaccess_coethnic)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_healthaccess_coethnic

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_healthaccess_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: Conditions for inclusion of co-ethnics in the system of health care coverage. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Coethnic.
VALUES:

No inclusion = 0
Some conditions for inclusion (e.g. length of stay) = 0.5
Inclusion is unconditional = 1
MISSINGS:
No health care system = 97
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.28 Immigrant Social Policies Health Care Access Domestic (igrantsoc_healthaccess_domestic)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_healthaccess_domestic

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_healthaccess_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: Conditions for inclusion of domestic workers in the system of health care coverage. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Domestic.
VALUES:
No inclusion = 0
Some conditions for inclusion (e.g. length of stay) = 0.5
Inclusion is unconditional = 1
MISSINGS:
No health care system = 97
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.29 Immigrant Social Policies Health Care Access Agricultural (igrantsoc_healthaccess_agricultural)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_healthaccess_agricultural

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_healthaccess_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: Conditions for inclusion of agricultural workers in the system of health care coverage. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Agricultural.
VALUES:
No inclusion = 0
Some conditions for inclusion (e.g. length of stay) = 0.5
Inclusion is unconditional = 1
MISSINGS:
No health care system = 97
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:

2018

2.4.6.30 Immigrant Social Policies Health Care Access Medical (igrantsoc_healthaccess_medical)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_healthaccess_medical

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_healthaccess_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: Conditions for inclusion of medical doctors in the sys-tem of health care coverage. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Medical.
VALUES:
No inclusion = 0
Some conditions for inclusion (e.g. length of stay) = 0.5
Inclusion is unconditional = 1
MISSINGS:
No health care system = 97
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.6.31 Immigrant Social Policies Health Care Access Permanent (igrantsoc_healthaccess_permanent)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantsoc_healthaccess_permanent

Original tag: imisem_igrantsoc_healthaccess_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: Conditions for inclusion of permanent residents in the system of health care coverage. Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Permanent.
VALUES:
No inclusion = 0
Some conditions for inclusion (e.g. length of stay) = 0.5
Inclusion is unconditional = 1
MISSINGS:
No health care system = 97
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.7 Immigration Cultural Policies

The Immigration Cultural Policies section in the IMISEM dataset contains variables on funding for bilingual education and media in migrant group languages.

2.4.7.1 Immigrant Cultural Policies Bilingual (igrantcultural_bilingual)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantcultural_bilingual

Original tag: imisem_igrantcultural_bilingual

Dataset citation: Pedroza et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Is there public funding for bilingual education of majoritarian migrant groups?
VALUES:
No = 0
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.8 Immigration Mobility Policies

The Immigration Mobility section in the IMISEM dataset contains variables on the confiscation of identity documents and freedom of movement within the country.

2.4.8.1 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement Internal Seekers (igrantmobility_internal_seekers)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantmobility_internal_seekers

Original tag: imisem_igrantmobility_internal_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: Do asylum seekers have the right to move freely within the country? Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Seekers.
VALUES:
No = 0
Restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region = 0.5
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.8.2 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement Internal Refugee (igrantmobility_internal_refugee)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantmobility_internal_refugee

Original tag: imisem_igrantmobility_internal_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: Do refugees have the right to move freely within the country? Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Refugee.
VALUES:
No = 0
Restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region = 0.5
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.8.3 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement Internal Co-Ethnic (igrantmobility_internal_coethnic)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantmobility_internal_coethnic

Original tag: imisem_igrantmobility_internal_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: Do co-ethnics have the right to move freely within the country? Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Coethnic.
VALUES:
No = 0
Restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region = 0.5
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.8.4 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement Internal Domestic (igrantmobility_internal_domestic)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantmobility_internal_domestic

Original tag: imisem_igrantmobility_internal_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: Do domestic workers have the right to move freely within the country? Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Domestic.
VALUES:
No = 0
Restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region = 0.5
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:

Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.8.5 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement Internal Agricultural (igrantmobility_internal_agricultural)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantmobility_internal_agricultural

Original tag: imisem_igrantmobility_internal_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: Do agricultural workers have the right to move freely within the country? Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Agricultural.
VALUES:
No = 0
Restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region = 0.5
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.8.6 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement Internal Medical (igrantmobility_internal_medical)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantmobility_internal_medical

Original tag: imisem_igrantmobility_internal_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: Do medical doctors have the right to move freely within the country? Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Medical.
VALUES:
No = 0
Restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region = 0.5
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.8.7 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement Internal Permanent (igrantmobility_internal_permanent)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantmobility_internal_permanent

Original tag: imisem_igrantmobility_internal_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: Do permanent residents have the right to move freely within the country? Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Permanent.
VALUES:
No = 0
Restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region = 0.5
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.8.8 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement External Seekers (igrantmobility_external_seekers)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantmobility_external_seekers

Original tag: imisem_igrantmobility_external_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: Do asylum seekers have the right to leave the country? Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Seekers.
VALUES:
No = 0
Restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region = 0.5
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.8.9 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement External Refugee (igrantmobility_external_refugee)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantmobility_external_refugee

Original tag: imisem_igrantmobility_external_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: Do refugees have the right to leave the country? Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Refugee.
VALUES:

No = 0
Restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region = 0.5
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.8.10 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement External Co-Ethnic (igrantmobility_external_coethnic)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantmobility_external_coethnic

Original tag: imisem_igrantmobility_external_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: Do co-ethnics have the right to leave the country? Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Coethnic.
VALUES:
No = 0
Restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region = 0.5
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.8.11 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement External Domestic (igrantmobility_external_domestic)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantmobility_external_domestic

Original tag: imisem_igrantmobility_external_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: Do domestic workers have the right to leave the country? Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Domestic.
VALUES:
No = 0
Restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region = 0.5
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.8.12 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement External Agricultural (igrantmobility_external_agricultural)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantmobility_external_agricultural

Original tag: imisem_igrantmobility_external_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: Do agricultural workers have the right to leave the country? Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Agricultural.
VALUES:
No = 0
Restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region = 0.5
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.8.13 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement External Medical (igrantmobility_external_medical)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantmobility_external_medical

Original tag: imisem_igrantmobility_external_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: Do medical doctors have the right to move the country? Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Medical.
VALUES:
No = 0
Restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region = 0.5
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.4.8.14 Immigrant Policies Mobility Freedom of Movement External Permanent (igrantmobility_external_permanent)

Long tag: complab_migpol_imisem_igrantmobility_external_permanent

Original tag: imisem_igrantmobility_external_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: Do permanent residents have the right to leave the country? Only if 1 in IgrantProxy_Permanent.
VALUES:
No = 0
Restrictions may apply for a specific time or for a specific region = 0.5
Yes = 1
MISSINGS:
Not applicable = 98
No answer = 99
COVERAGE:
2018

2.5 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/`

2.5.1 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.

2.5.1.1 Free movement - Aggregated (avgs_c11)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_avgs_c11

Original tag: impic_AvgS_c11

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1279, Percent: 7.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1217, Percent: 4.01

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 62 Percent: 4.85

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 1980 - 2018, did asylum seekers, recognized refugees and persons with subsidiary/humanitarian protection, respectively, have the right to move freely within the country? (i.e. the right to settle down and to change place of residence unrestrictedly). For track 9 (humanitarian/subsidiary protection) 1 means "No humanitarian/subsidiary protection"
VALUES: 0 (open) - 1 (restrictive)
MISSINGS: Empty Cell
COVERAGE: 1980-2018

2.6 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/`

2.6.1 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.

2.6.1.1 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

2.6.1.2 Enforcement mechanisms and Range of Sanctions - Aggregated (s_g05_6)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_s_g05_6

Original tag: impic_S_g05_6

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 607, Percent: 3.47

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 588, Percent: 1.94

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 3.13

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 2000-2018, do the following enforcement mechanisms against discrimination on grounds of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality exist? a) Shift in burden of proof in judicial civil or administrative procedures b) National legislation specifies that a court would accept situation testing and statistical data as evidence c) Financial assistance (by the state) or free court appointed lawyers and interpreters provided free of charge, where victims do not have the necessary means d) Legal entities with a legitimate interest in defending the principle of equality may engage in proceedings on behalf or in support of victims. Proceedings on behalf of victims means to represent a person or company in court, proceedings in support of victims means joining already existing proceedings. For the years 2000-2018, do the following sanctions exist to enforce anti-discrimination measures? Like before, please consider only anti-discrimination on grounds of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality. S_g05_6 combines scores for g05 and g06. Five types of enforcement mechanisms and/or sanctions are evaluated together: all aspects of g6 are counted as one mechanism, the other four are the aspects of g05.

VALUES: 0 = Yes, all five mechanisms/sanctions exists 0.2 = Yes, four of these 0.4 = Yes, three of these 0.6 = Yes, two of these 0.8 = Yes, only one 1 = None MISSINGS: Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.6.1.3 Equality bodies - Aggregated (s_g07)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_s_g07

Original tag: impic_S_g07

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 591, Percent: 3.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 572, Percent: 1.89

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 3.21

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 2000-2018, is there a specialized equality body to combat anti-discrimination and if yes, which mandates does it have? a) An equality body to combat discrimination on the grounds of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality exists b) Mandate to assist victims with independent legal advice on their case c) Mandate to assist victims with independent investigations of the facts of the case d) Mandate to engage in proceedings (judicial and/or administrative) on behalf of complainant e) Mandate to instigate own proceedings or investigations Note: If there is no dedicated specialised equality body, please answer 'no' to the questions about the mandate. VALUES: 0 = Yes, all five 0.25 = Yes, a) and two or three more 0.5 = Yes, a) and one more 0.75 = Only a) 1 = No equality body MISSINGS: Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.6.1.4 Equality policies - Aggregated (s_g08)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_s_g08

Original tag: impic_S_g08

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 509, Percent: 2.91

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

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 3.73

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 2000-2018, do the following equality policy mechanisms exist? a) Mechanism to systematically review legislation for compliance with anti-discrimination law (e.g. obligatory impact assessments, obligatory consultation or binding opinions of equality or advisory body) b) Obligation for public bodies to ensure that parties to whom they award contracts, loans, grants or other benefits respect non-discrimination c) Law provides for introduction of positive action measures on issues of ethnicity, race or religion that could also benefit people of immigrant background Like before, please consider only anti-discrimination on grounds of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality. VALUES: 0 = Yes, all three 0.33 = Yes, two 066 = Yes, one 1 = None MISSINGS: Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7 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/`

2.7.1 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.

2.7.1.1 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

2.7.1.2 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

2.7.1.3 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

2.7.1.4 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

2.7.1.5 Access to public goods and services, including health - race and ethnicity - Raw (r__g04__e__0)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_r_g04_e_0

Original tag: impic_R_g04_e_0

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, is discrimination outlawed in the following areas of life? If the protection is only based on international standards or subject to judicial interpretation, please select 'no' for the respective ground. VALUES: -2 = No -1 = Yes MISSINGS: -9 = DK -8 = NA Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.6 Access to public goods and services, including health - religion and belief - Raw (r__g04__e__1)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_r_g04_e_1

Original tag: impic_R_g04_e_1

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, is discrimination outlawed in the following areas of life? If the protection is only based on international standards or subject to judicial interpretation, please select 'no' for the respective ground. VALUES: -2 = No -1 = Yes MISSINGS: -9 = DK -8 = NA Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.7 Access to public goods and services, including health - nationality - Raw (r__g04__e__2)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_r_g04_e_2

Original tag: impic_R_g04_e_2

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, is discrimination outlawed in the following areas of life? If the protection is only based on international standards or subject to judicial interpretation, please select 'no' for the respective ground. VALUES: -2 = No -1 = Yes MISSINGS: -9 = DK -8 = NA Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.8 Proceedings on behalf of victims by legal entities - Raw (r__g05__d)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_r_g05_d

Original tag: impic_R_g05_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, do the following enforcement mechanisms against discrimination on grounds of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality exist? Legal entities with a legitimate interest in defending the principle of equality may engage in proceedings on behalf or in support of victims. Proceedings on behalf of victims means to represent a person or company in court, proceedings in support of victims means joining

already existing proceedings. VALUES: -2 = No -1 = Yes MISSINGS: -9 = DK -8 = NA Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.9 Existence of equality body - Raw (r_g07_a)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_r_g07_a

Original tag: impic_R_g07_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, is there a specialized equality body to combat anti-discrimination and if yes, which mandates does it have? An equality body to combat discrimination on the grounds of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality exists. VALUES: -2 = No -1 = Yes MISSINGS: -9 = DK -8 = NA Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.10 Independent legal advice - Raw (r_g07_b)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_r_g07_b

Original tag: impic_R_g07_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, is there a specialized equality body to combat anti-discrimination and if yes, which mandates does it have? Mandate to assist victims with independent legal advice on their case. VALUES: -2 = No -1 = Yes MISSINGS: -9 = DK -8 = NA Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.11 Independent investigations - Raw (r_g07_c)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_r_g07_c

Original tag: impic_R_g07_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, is there a specialized equality body to combat anti-discrimination and if yes, which mandates does it have? Mandate to assist victims with independent investigations of the facts of the case. VALUES: -2 = No -1 = Yes MISSINGS: -9 = DK -8 = NA Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.12 Engagement in proceedings - Raw (r_g07_d)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_r_g07_d

Original tag: impic_R_g07_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, is there a specialized equality body to combat anti-discrimination and if yes, which mandates does it have? Mandate to engage in proceedings (judicial and/or administrative) on behalf of complainant. VALUES: -2 = No -1 = Yes MISSINGS: -9 = DK -8 = NA Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.13 Instigation of own proceedings - Raw (r__g07__e)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_r_g07_e

Original tag: impic_R_g07_e

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, is there a specialized equality body to combat anti-discrimination and if yes, which mandates does it have? Mandate to instigate own proceedings or investigations. VALUES: -2 = No -1 = Yes MISSINGS: -9 = DK -8 = NA Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.14 Systematic legislative review - Raw (r__g08__a)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_r_g08_a

Original tag: impic_R_g08_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, do the following equality policy mechanisms exist? Mechanism to systematically review legislation for compliance with anti-discrimination law (e.g. obligatory impact assessments, obligatory consultation or binding opinions of equality or advisory body) VALUES: -2 = No -1 = Yes MISSINGS: -9 = DK -8 = NA Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.15 Contractors - Raw (r__g08__b)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_r_g08_b

Original tag: impic_R_g08_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, do the following equality policy mechanisms exist? Obligation for public bodies to ensure that parties to whom they award contracts, loans, grants or other benefits respect non-discrimination VALUES: -2 = No -1 = Yes MISSINGS: -9 = DK -8 = NA Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.16 Positive action - Raw (r__g08__c)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_r_g08_c

Original tag: impic_R_g08_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, do the following equality policy mechanisms exist? Law provides for introduction of positive action measures on issues of ethnicity, race or religion that could also benefit people of immigrant background. VALUES: -2 = No -1 = Yes MISSINGS: -9 = DK -8 = NA Empty cell COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.17 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

2.7.1.18 Access to public goods and services, including health - Scored (s__g04__e)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_s_g04_e

Original tag: impic_S_g04_e

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 542, Percent: 3.1

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 523, Percent: 1.72

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 3.51

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 2000-2018, is discrimination outlawed in the following areas of life? If the protection is only based on international standards or subject to judicial interpretation, please select 'no' for the respective ground. Access to public goods and services, including health VALUES: 0 = Yes, all three grounds 0.25 = Yes, two of the grounds 0.5 = Yes, on one ground 1 = None MISSINGS: Empty cells COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.19 Proceedings on behalf of victims by legal entities - Scored (s__g05__d)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_s_g05_d

Original tag: impic_S_g05_d

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 607, Percent: 3.47

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 588, Percent: 1.94

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 3.13

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 2000-2018, do the following enforcement mechanisms against discrimination on grounds of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality exist? Legal entities with a legitimate interest in defending the principle of equality may engage in proceedings on behalf or in support of victims. Proceedings on behalf of victims means to represent a person or company in court, proceedings in support of victims means joining already existing proceedings. VALUES: 0 = Yes 1 = No MISSINGS: Empty cells COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.20 Equality bodies - Scored (s_g07)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_s_g07

Original tag: impic_S_g07

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 591, Percent: 3.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 572, Percent: 1.89

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 3.21

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 2000-2018, is there a specialized equality body to combat anti-discrimination and if yes, which mandates does it have? a) An equality body to combat discrimination on the grounds of race/ethnicity, religion/belief and/or nationality exists b) Mandate to assist victims with independent legal advice on their case c) Mandate to assist victims with independent investigations of the facts of the case d) Mandate to engage in proceedings (judicial and/or administrative) on behalf of complainant e) Mandate to instigate own proceedings or investigations Note: If there is no dedicated specialised equality body, please answer 'no' to the questions about the mandate. VALUES: 0 = Yes, all five 0.25 = Yes, a) and two or three more 0.5 = Yes, a) and one more 0.75 = Only a) 1 = No equality body MISSINGS: Empty cells COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.21 Equality policies - Scored (s_g08)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_s_g08

Original tag: impic_S_g08

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 509, Percent: 2.91

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

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 3.73

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 2000-2018, do the following equality policy mechanisms exist? S_g08a to S_g08c are sub-indicators of S_g08, indicating the (non)existence of each quality policy. S_g08 is the average. VALUES: 0 = Yes, all three 0.33 = Yes, two 066 = Yes, one 1 = None MISSINGS: Empty cells COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.22 Systematic legislative review - Scored (s_g08_a)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_s_g08_a

Original tag: impic_S_g08_a

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 519, Percent: 2.97

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 500, Percent: 1.65

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 3.66

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 2000-2018, do the following equality policy mechanisms exist? Mechanism to systematically review legislation for compliance with anti-discrimination law (e.g. obligatory impact assessments, obligatory consultation or binding opinions of equality or advisory body) VALUES: 0 = Yes 1 = No MISSINGS: Empty cells COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.23 Contractors - Scored (s__g08__b)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_s_g08_b

Original tag: impic_S_g08_b

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 498, Percent: 2.85

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 479, Percent: 1.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 3.82

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 2000-2018, do the following equality policy mechanisms exist? Obligation for public bodies to ensure that parties to whom they award contracts, loans, grants or other benefits respect non-discrimination VALUES: 0 = Yes 1 = No MISSINGS: Empty cells COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.7.1.24 Positive action - Scored (s__g08__c)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_antidisc_rd_s_g08_c

Original tag: impic_S_g08_c

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 547, Percent: 3.13

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 528, Percent: 1.74

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 3.47

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 2000-2018, do the following equality policy mechanisms exist? Law provides for introduction of positive action measures on issues of ethnicity, race or religion that could also benefit people of immigrant background. VALUES: 0 = Yes 1 = No MISSINGS: Empty cells COVERAGE: 2000-2018

2.8 COMPLAB MIGPOL IMPIC Political Rights

Dataset tag: complab_migpol_impic_pr

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 2010. The current IMPIC datasets (version 1) cover immigration policies, which encompass government intentions and actions concerning the selection, admission, settlement, and deportation of foreign citizens within a country. IMPIC includes four immigration policy fields related to why states accept immigrants: 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 (Schmid and Helbling 2016). 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 Political Rights dataset specifically covers political rights of immigrants across different tracks.

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/`

2.8.1 Political Rights

The Political Rights section of the IMPIC_Political_Rights dataset contain questions which measure the political rights of immigrants.

2.8.1.1 Voting rights, national election - Discriminatory right (r_f01_b)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_pr_r_f01_b

Original tag: impic_r_f01_b

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1085, Percent: 6.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1000, Percent: 3.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 85 Percent: 7.83

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 1980 – 2010, did non-citizens have the right to vote in national elections, and if yes, was this right universal (i.e. applying to all foreign residents) or discriminatory (i.e. only applying to specific groups such as EU or Commonwealth citizens)? Please also indicate how many years of residence were required in order to qualify?
VALUES:
-2 = No
-95 = Yes, unspecified
; = Yes, specified
MISSINGS:
-9 = DK
-8 = NA
COVERAGE:
1980-2010

2.8.1.2 Voting rights, regional election - Universal right (r_f02_a)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_pr_r_f02_a

Original tag: impic_r_f02_a

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1054, Percent: 6.03

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 982, Percent: 3.24

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 72 Percent: 6.83

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 1980 – 2010, did non-citizens have the right to vote in regional elections, and if applicable was this right universal (i.e. applying to all foreign residents) or discriminatory (i.e. only applying to specific groups such as EU or Commonwealth citizens)? Please also indicate how many years of residence were required in order to qualify?
VALUES:
-2 = No
-95 = Yes, unspecified
; = Yes, specified
MISSINGS:
-9 = DK
-8 = NA
COVERAGE:
1980-2010

2.8.1.3 Voting rights, regional election - Discriminatory right (r_f02_b)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_pr_r_f02_b

Original tag: impic_r_f02_b

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1054, Percent: 6.03

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 982, Percent: 3.24

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 72 Percent: 6.83

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 1980 – 2010, did non-citizens have the right to vote in regional elections, and if applicable was this right universal (i.e. applying to all foreign residents) or discriminatory (i.e. only applying to specific groups such as EU or Commonwealth citizens)? Please also indicate how many years of residence were required in order to qualify?
VALUES:
-2 = No
-95 = Yes, unspecified
; = Yes, specified
MISSINGS:
-9 = DK
-8 = NA
COVERAGE:
1980-2010

2.8.1.4 Voting rights, local election - Universal right (r_f03_a)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_pr_r_f03_a

Original tag: impic_r_f03_a

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1085, Percent: 6.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1000, Percent: 3.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 85 Percent: 7.83

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 1980 – 2010, did non-citizens have the right to vote in local elections, and if applicable was this right universal (i.e. applying to all foreign residents) or discriminatory (i.e. only applying to specific groups such as EU or Commonwealth citizens)? Please also indicate how many years of residence were required in order to qualify?
VALUES:
-2 = No
-95 = Yes, unspecified
; = Yes, specified
MISSINGS:
-9 = DK
-8 = NA
COVERAGE:
1980-2010

2.8.1.5 Voting rights, local election - Discriminatory right (r_f03_b)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_pr_r_f03_b

Original tag: impic_r_f03_b

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1085, Percent: 6.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1000, Percent: 3.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 85 Percent: 7.83

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 1980 – 2010, did non-citizens have the right to vote in local elections, and if applicable was this right universal (i.e. applying to all foreign residents) or discriminatory (i.e. only applying to specific groups such as EU or Commonwealth citizens)? Please also indicate how many years of residence were required in order to qualify?
VALUES:
-2 = No
-95 = Yes, unspecified
; = Yes, specified
MISSINGS:
-9 = DK
-8 = NA
COVERAGE:
1980-2010

2.8.1.6 Voting rights, national election - Scored (s_f01)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_pr_s_f01

Original tag: impic_s_f01

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1012, Percent: 5.79

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 937, Percent: 3.09

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 75 Percent: 7.41

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 1980 – 2010, did non-citizens have the right to vote in national elections, and if yes, was this right universal (i.e. applying to all foreign residents) or discriminatory (i.e. only applying to specific groups such as EU or Commonwealth citizens)? Please also indicate how many years of residence were required in order to qualify?
VALUES:
0 = Yes, universal right
0.5 = Yes, discriminatory right

1 = No right
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
1980-2010
NOTE:
The information on the required residence is not scored, but is available in the raw variables R_f01_a and R_f01_b.

2.8.1.7 Voting rights, regional election - Scored (s_f02)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_pr_s_f02

Original tag: impic_s_f02

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 708, Percent: 4.05

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 646, Percent: 2.13

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 62 Percent: 8.76

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 1980 – 2010, did non-citizens have the right to vote in regional elections, and if applicable was this right universal (i.e. applying to all foreign residents) or discriminatory (i.e. only applying to specific groups such as EU or Commonwealth citizens)? Please also indicate how many years of residence were required in order to qualify?
VALUES:
0 = Yes, universal right
0.5 = Yes, discriminatory right
1 = No right

MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
1980-2010
NOTE:
The information on the required residence is not scored, but is available in the raw variables R_f02_a and R_f02_b.

2.8.1.8 Voting rights, local election - Scored (s_f03)

Long tag: complab_migpol_impic_pr_s_f03

Original tag: impic_s_f03

Dataset citation: Helbling et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1045, Percent: 5.98

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 970, Percent: 3.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 75 Percent: 7.18

Description:

DESCRIPTION: For the years 1980 – 2010, did non-citizens have the right to vote in local elections, and if applicable was this right universal (i.e. applying to all foreign residents) or discriminatory (i.e. only applying to specific groups such as EU or Commonwealth citizens)? Please also indicate how many years of residence were required in order to qualify?
VALUES:
0 = Yes, universal right
0.5 = Yes, discriminatory right
1 = No right
MISSINGS:
Empty cell

COVERAGE:
1980-2010
NOTE:
The information on the required residence is not scored, but is available in the raw variables R_f03_a and R_f03_b.

2.9 COMPLAB MIGPOL MIPEX

Dataset tag: complab_migpol_mipex

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

Description: The Migrant Integration Policy Index (MIPEX) is a comprehensive tool used to evaluate, compare, and enhance integration policies in 31 countries across Europe and North America. It employs 148 policy indicators across 7 policy areas (labour market mobility, family reunion, education, political participation, long-term residence, access to nationality and anti-discrimination) to offer a multifaceted view of migrants' societal participation opportunities while assessing government commitment to integration. MIPEX helps determine whether all residents are afforded equal rights, responsibilities, and opportunities. The project is conducted by the British Council, the Migration Policy Group in Brussels and the Center for International Affairs in Barcelona with the involvement of 37 national-level organizations, including think-tanks, non-governmental organisations, foundations, universities, research institutes and equality bodies. Unlike indexes relying on expert opinions, MIPEX is based on public laws, policies, and research. It utilizes data from independent scholars and practitioners in migration law, education, and anti-discrimination who assess each indicator based on publicly available documents. These scores are peer-reviewed and moderated for consistency across countries and time, with national experts contributing insights into policy changes and their rationales.

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

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

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

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

2.9.1 Labour Market Mobility

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

2.9.1.1 Education and vocational training and study grants (ab7ab8)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_ab7ab8

Original tag: mipex_ab7ab8

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Equality of access to:
1) higher education and vocational training
2) study grants

What categories of foreign resident adults have equal access to 1) or/and 2)?
a. Permanent residents
b. Residents on temporary work permits (excluding seasonal)
c. Residents on family reunion permits (same as sponsor)
VALUES:
100 - All of them has access to both 1) and 2)
67 - All of them has access to 1)
33 - A and (C or certain categories of B) has equal access to 1)
0 - Only A or none has equal access to 1)

MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2007-2019

2.9.1.2 Economic integration measures of youth and women (ac14)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_ac14

Original tag: mipex_ac14

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

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

2.9.2 Education

The Education section of the MIPEX dataset contain variables which try to answer the following question: Are education systems responsive to the needs of immigrant children?

2.9.2.1 Access to compulsory and non-compulsory education (ca45ca47)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_ca45ca47

Original tag: mipex_ca45ca47

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

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

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 593, Percent: 1.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 2.47

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Access to compulsory and non-compulsary education:
a) Access to compulsory education is a legal right for all compulsory-age children in the country, regardless of their residence status (includes undocumented)
b) Access to non-compulsory education (e.g. pre-primary, vocational training and university education): Access is a legal right for all categories of migrants in the country, regardless of their residence status (includes undocumented).

Note: Use definition of compulsory in your country (please specify)
VALUES:
100 - Explicit obligation in law for all categories of migrants to have same access as nationals to a), and NO restrictions in law on access for some categories of migrants for b)
67 - Explicit obligation in law for all categories of migrants to have same access as nationals to a), AND restrictions in law on access for some categories of migrants for b) (please specify)
33 - For a): No impediment to equal access in law. e.g. No link between compulsory education and residence, or no category of migrant excluded
regardless of policies of b)
0 - Restrictions in law on access for some categories of migrants (please specify) for a)
regardless of policies on b)
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2010-2019

2.9.2.2 Access to higher education (ca49)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_ca49

Original tag: mipex_ca49

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

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

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 593, Percent: 1.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 2.47

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Support to access to university education:
a. Targeted measures to increase migrant pupils' access to academic routes that lead to higher education.
b.Targeted measures to increase acceptance and successful participation of migrant pupils, e.g. admission targets, additional targeted language support, mentoring, campaigns, measures to address drop-outs.
VALUES:
100 - Both of these (please specify content of a and b)
50 - One of these (please specify content)
0 - None. Migrants only benefit from general support for all students (and targeted non-governmental initiatives where provided).
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2010-2019

2.9.2.3 Educational guidance at all level (cb50)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_cb50

Original tag: mipex_cb50

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

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

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 593, Percent: 1.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 2.47

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Access to advice and guidance on system and choices at all levels of compulsory and non-compulsory education (pre-primary to higher):
a. Written information on educational system in migrant languages of origin

b. Provision of resource persons/centres for orientation of migrant pupils

c. Provision of interpretation services for families of migrant pupils for general educational advice and guidance at all levels.
VALUES:
100 - all of these
50 - One or two of these
0 - Migrants only benefit from general support. If there is targeted support for migrants, it is only through non-governmental initiatives.
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2010-2019

2.9.2.4 a. Language instruction (cb51)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_cb51

Original tag: mipex_cb51

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

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

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 593, Percent: 1.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 2.47

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Average of cb51
VALUES:
0 (lowest) - 100 (highest)
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2010-2019

2.9.2.5 a. Language instruction (cb51a)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_cb51a

Original tag: mipex_cb51a

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

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

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 593, Percent: 1.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 2.47

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Provision of continuous and ongoing education support in language(s) of instruction for migrant pupils:
a. In compulsory education (both primary and secondary)

b. In pre-primary education.

Note: Migrant pupils may be placed in the mainstream classroom or a separate classroom for a transitional phase. This question relates to language support in either case.
VALUES:
100 - Both of these
50 - One of these (please specify)
0 - No provision. Only through private or community initiatives.
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2010-2019

2.9.2.6 b. Communicative/academic fluency (cb51b)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_cb51b

Original tag: mipex_cb51b

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

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

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 593, Percent: 1.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 2.47

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Provision includes:
a. Communicative literacy (general fluency in reading, writing, and communicating in the language)

b. Academic literacy (fluency in studying, researching, and communicating in the language in the school academic setting).
VALUES:
100 - Both of these
50 - Only one of these (please specify)
0 - Level/goals not specified or defined.
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2010-2019

2.9.2.7 c.Language instruction standards (cb51c)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_cb51c

Original tag: mipex_cb51c

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

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

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 593, Percent: 1.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 2.47

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Provision includes quality measures:
a. Requirement for courses to use established second-language learning standards

b. Requirement for teachers to be specialised and certified in these standards

c. Curriculum standards are monitored by a state body.
VALUES:

100 - Two or more of these (please specify)
50 - At least one of these (please specify)
0 - None of these elements
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2010-2019

2.9.2.8 Measures to address educational situation of migrant groups (cb53)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_cb53

Original tag: mipex_cb53

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

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

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 593, Percent: 1.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 2.47

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Targeted policies to address educational situation of migrant groups:
a. Systematic provision of guidance (e.g. teaching assistance, homework support)

b. Systematic provision of financial resources.
VALUES:
100 - Both of these
50 - One of these (please specify)
0 - None. Migrants only benefit from general support. If there is targeted support for migrants, it is only through voluntary initiatives.
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2010-2019

2.9.2.9 School curriculum to reflect diversity (cd60)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_cd60

Original tag: mipex_cd60

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

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

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 593, Percent: 1.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 2.47

Description:

DESCRIPTION: The official aims of intercultural education include the appreciation of cultural diversity, and is delivered:
a. As a stand-alone curriculum subject

b. Integrated throughout the curriculum.
VALUES:
100 - Both of these
50 - One of these (please specify)
0 - Intercultural education not included in curriculum, or intercultural education does not include appreciation of cultural diversity (please specify)
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2010-2019

2.9.2.10 Measures to bring migrants into the teacher workforce (cc59)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_cc59

Original tag: mipex_cc59

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

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

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 593, Percent: 1.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 2.47

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Measures (e.g. campaigns, incentives, support) to support bringing migrants into the teacher workforce:
a. To encourage more migrants to study and qualify as teachers

b. To encourage more migrants to enter the teacher workforce.
VALUES:
100 - Both of these
50 - One of these (please specify)
0 - None
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2010-2019

2.9.2.11 Teacher training to reflect diversity (cd64)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_cd64

Original tag: mipex_cd64

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

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

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 593, Percent: 1.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 2.47

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Teacher training and professional development programmes require intercultural education and the appreciation of cultural diversity for all teachers:
a. Topic required in pre-service training in order to qualify as a teacher

b. Topic required in obligatory in-service professional development training.
VALUES:
100 - A or B required
50- A or B offered extensively to teachers
0 - A or B only ad hoc / project basis
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2010-2019

2.9.3 Political Participation

The Political Participation section of the MIPEX dataset contain variables which try to answer the following question: Are immigrants granted the right and opportunity to participate in political life?

2.9.3.1 Right to vote (national, local) and stand (db65db67db68)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_db65db67db68

Original tag: mipex_db65db67db68

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 682, Percent: 3.9

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

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11 Percent: 1.61

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Right to vote at national and/or local elections, and to stand in local elections
VALUES:
0 - No right to vote in local elections for foreign or non-EU citizens
25 - Local right to vote but with major restrictions (more than five years of residence, reciprocity, other special conditions or special registration procedure, or only in certain municipalities)
50 - Local right to vote (no restrictions: Equal rights as nationals or requirement of less than or equal to five years of residence) and no or restricted right to stand in local elections
75 - Local right to vote (no restrictions) and unrestrictered right to stand in local elections
100 - National right to vote (no restrictions): Equal rights as nationals after certain period of residence
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2007-2019

2.9.4 Antidiscrimination

The Antidiscrimination section of the MIPEX dataset contain variables which try to answer the following question: Is everyone effectively protected from racial/ethnic, religious, and nationality discrimination in all areas of life?

2.9.4.1 Education (gb124)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_gb124

Original tag: mipex_gb124

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Law covers education (primary and secondary level):
a) race and ethnicity
b) religion and belief
c) nationality
VALUES:
100 - All three grounds
50 - Two grounds
0 - Ground a, none, or only based on international standards or constitution, subject to judicial interpretation
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2007-2019

2.9.4.2 Social protection (gb125)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_gb125

Original tag: mipex_gb125

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Law covers social protection, including social security:
a) race and ethnicity
b) religion and belief
c) nationality
VALUES:
Law covers social protection, including social security:
a) race and ethnicity
b) religion and belief
c) nationality
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2007-2019

2.9.4.3 Mandate of specialised equality body (gd136)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_gd136

Original tag: mipex_gd136

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Specialised Equality body has been established with a mandate to combat discrimination on the grounds of:
a) race and ethnicity
b) religion and belief
c) nationality
Note: If there is no dedicated specialised equality body, then answer with option 3 to Q137-140 and skip to Q 141
VALUES:
100 - All three grounds
50 - Two grounds
0 - Ground A
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2007-2019

2.9.5 Health

The Health section of the MIPEX dataset contain variables which try to answer the following question: Is the health system responsive to immigrants needs?

2.9.5.1 a. Conditions for legal migrants (h145a)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_h145a

Original tag: mipex_h145a

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 261, Percent: 1.49

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 254, Percent: 0.84

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7 Percent: 2.68

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Legal migrants: conditions for inclusion in a system of health care coverage

Please specify any conditions for obtaining health care coverage, such as length of stay or other conditions (e.g. residing in a State facility). (Ignore the conditions which have to be satisfied in order to be classed as a 'migrant' rather than a 'visitor'.)
VALUES:
100 - Inclusion is unconditional
50 - Some conditions for inclusion
0 - No inclusion (costs must be paid in full by the user or by a commercial insurance policy)
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2014
2019

2.9.5.2 a. Conditions for asylum-seekers (h146a)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_h146a

Original tag: mipex_h146a

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 265, Percent: 1.52

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 258, Percent: 0.85

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7 Percent: 2.64

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Asylum-seekers: conditions for inclusion in a system of health care coverage

Please specify any conditions for obtaining health care coverage, such as length of stay or other conditions (e.g. residing in a State facility). (Ignore the conditions which have to be satisfied in order to be classed as a 'migrant' rather than a 'visitor'.)
VALUES:
100 - Inclusion is unconditional
50 - Some conditions for inclusion
0 - No inclusion (costs must be paid in full by the user or by a commercial insurance policy)
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2014
2019

2.9.5.3 a. Conditions for undocumented migrants (h147a)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_h147a

Original tag: mipex_h147a

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 269, Percent: 1.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 262, Percent: 0.86

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7 Percent: 2.6

Description:
DESCRIPTION: Undocumented migrants: conditions for inclusion in a system of health care coverage

Please specify any conditions for obtaining health care coverage, such as length of stay or other conditions (e.g. residing in a State facility). (Ignore the conditions which have to be satisfied in order to be classed as a 'migrant' rather than a 'visitor'.)
VALUES:
100 - Inclusion is unconditional
50 - Some conditions for inclusion
0 - No inclusion (costs must be paid in full by the user or by a commercial insurance policy)
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2014
2019

2.9.5.4 Information for migrants concerning entitlements and use of health services (h152c)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_h152c

Original tag: mipex_h152c

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 269, Percent: 1.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 262, Percent: 0.86

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7 Percent: 2.6

Description:
DESCRIPTION: Groups reached by information for migrants on entitlements and use of health services
A. Legal migrants
B. Asylum seekers
C. Undocumented migrants
VALUES:
100 - All three groups
67 - Two groups (please specify)
33 - One group (please specify)
0 - None
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2014
2019

2.9.5.5 Information for migrants concerning health education and promotion (h153c)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_h153c

Original tag: mipex_h153c

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 269, Percent: 1.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 262, Percent: 0.86

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7 Percent: 2.6

Description:
DESCRIPTION: Groups reached by health education and health promotion:

A. Legal migrants
B. Asylum seekers
C. Undocumented migrants
VALUES:
100 - All three groups
67 - Two groups (please specify)
33 - One group (please specify)
0 - None
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2014
2019

2.9.5.6 Cost/availability of interpreters (h156a)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_h156a

Original tag: mipex_h156a

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 265, Percent: 1.52

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 258, Percent: 0.85

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7 Percent: 2.64

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Availability of qualified interpretation services for patients with inadequate proficiency in the official language(s)
VALUES:
100 - Interpreters are available free of charge to patients
50 - Interpreters are available but patients must pay all (or a substantial part) of the costs
0 - No interpretation services available
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2014
2019

2.9.5.7 Involvement of migrants in information provision, service design and delivery (h159)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_h159

Original tag: mipex_h159

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 269, Percent: 1.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 262, Percent: 0.86

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7 Percent: 2.6

Description:

DESCRIPTION: A. Migrants are involved in service delivery (e.g. through the employment of 'cultural mediators')
B. Migrants are involved in the development and dissemination of information
C. Migrants are involved in research (not only as respondents)
D. Migrant patients or ex-patients are involved in the evaluation, planning and running of services.
E. Migrants in the community are involved in the design of services.
Mention only forms of migrant involvement that are explicitly encouraged by policy measures (at any level)

VALUES:
100 - 3-5 of these (please specify)
50 - 1-2 of these (please specify)
0 - None of these
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2014
2019

2.9.5.8 Support for research on migrant health (h163)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_h163

Original tag: mipex_h163

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 273, Percent: 1.56

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 266, Percent: 0.88

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7 Percent: 2.56

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Funding bodies have in the past five years supported research on the following topics:

A. occurrence of health problems among migrant or ethnic minority groups
B. social determinants of migrant and ethnic minority health
C. issues concerning service provision for migrants or ethnic minorities
D. evaluation of methods for reducing inequalities in health or health care affecting migrants or ethnic minorities
VALUES:
100 - 3-4 of these (please specify)
50 - 1-2 of these (please specify)
0 - None of these topics
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2014
2019

2.9.5.9 Whole organisation approach (h165)

Long tag: complab_migpol_mipex_h165

Original tag: mipex_h165

Dataset citation: Solano & Huddelston (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 269, Percent: 1.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 262, Percent: 0.86

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7 Percent: 2.6

Description:

DESCRIPTION: Migrant or ethnic minority health is a priority throughout service provider organisations and health agencies (quot;integratedquot; versus quot;categoricalquot; approach).
VALUES:
100 - Commitment to providing equitable health care for migrants or ethnic minorities is present in all departments of service provider organisations and health agencies
50 - Concern for migrant or ethnic minority health is regarded as a priority only for specialised departments or organisations

0 - No systematic attention is paid to migrant or ethnic minority health in any part of the health system. Measures are left to individual initiative
MISSINGS:
Empty cell
COVERAGE:
2014
2019

2.10 COMPLAB SPIN The Child Benefit Dataset (CBD)

Dataset tag: complab_spin_cbd

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 Child Benefit Dataset (CBD) covers various forms of child benefit programs, including universal and employment related child benefits, income-related child allowances, child tax rebates on social security contributions, child tax allowances and child tax credits for 18 countries 1960-2015. Focus is on the level of benefits, expressed in absolute amounts and as percentages of average wages.

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

Link to original codebook
`https://www.su.se/download/18.267b79ce19c9877fbb93850/1773749330906/CBD_2023-06_codebook.pdf`

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

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

2.10.1 Identifier Variables

Identification variables in the dataset.

2.10.1.1 Universal child benefit (apw) (cb_u_apw)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_cb_u_apw
Original tag: cb_u_apw
Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:
Universal child benefit in national currency and current prices of a model family earning an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2 Child Benefits

This section includes variables measuring benefits related to child care such as child tax credits, among others.

2.10.2.1 Employment-based child benefit (apw) (cb_eb_apw)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_cb_eb_apw

Original tag: cb_eb_apw

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:
Employment-based child benefit in national currency and current prices of a model family earning an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.2 Income-tested child benefit (apw) (cb_it_apw)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_cb_it_apw

Original tag: cb_it_apw

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:
Income-tested child benefit in national currency and current prices of a model family earning an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.3 Child tax allowance (apw) (cta_apw)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_cta_apw

Original tag: cta_apw

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:
Child tax allowance in national currency and current prices of a model family earning an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.4 Child tax credit (apw) (ctc_apw)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_ctc_apw

Original tag: ctc_apw

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Child tax credit in national currency and current prices of a model family earning an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.5 Child tax rebate (apw) (ctr_apw)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_ctr_apw

Original tag: ctr_apw

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Child tax rebate in national currency and current prices of a model family earning an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.6 Total child benefit (apw) (cb_total_apw)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_cb_total_apw

Original tag: cb_total_apw

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Total child benefit in national currency and current prices of a model family earning an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.7 Net apw family (netapwfa)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_netapwfa

Original tag: netapwfa

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

After tax income (earnings plus child benefits less taxes and social security contributions) of a model family earning an average production worker's Wage.

2.10.2.8 Rr Universal child benefit (apw) (rr_cb_u_apw)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_rr_cb_u_apw

Original tag: rr_cb_u_apw

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:
Net replacement rate of universal child benefits for a model family earning an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.9 Rr Employment-based child benefit (apw) (rr_cb_eb_apw)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_rr_cb_eb_apw

Original tag: rr_cb_eb_apw

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:
Net replacement rate of employment-based child benefits for a model family earning an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.10 Rr Income-tested child benefit (apw) (rr_cb_it_apw)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_rr_cb_it_apw

Original tag: rr_cb_it_apw

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:
Net replacement rate of income-tested child benefits for a model family earning an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.11 Rr Child tax allowance (apw) (rr_cta_apw)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_rr_cta_apw

Original tag: rr_cta_apw

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:
Net replacement rate of child tax allowances for a model family earning an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.12 Rr Child tax credit (apw) (rr_ctc_apw)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_rr_ctc_apw

Original tag: rr_ctc_apw

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:
Net replacement rate of child tax credits for a model family earning an average production

worker's wage.

2.10.2.13 Rr Child tax rebate (apw) (rr_ctr_apw)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_rr_ctr_apw

Original tag: rr_ctr_apw

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Net replacement rate of child tax rebates for a model family earning an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.14 Rr Total child benefit (apw) (rr_cb_total_apw)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_rr_cb_total_apw

Original tag: rr_cb_total_apw

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Net replacement rate of total child benefits for a model family earning an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.15 Universal child benefit (0.5apw) (cb_u_z)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_cb_u_z

Original tag: cb_u_z

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Universal child benefit in national currency and current prices of a model family earning half an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.16 Employment-based child benefit (0.5apw) (cb_eb_z)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_cb_eb_z

Original tag: cb_eb_z

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Employment-based child benefit in national currency and current prices of a model family earning an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.17 Income-tested child benefit (0.5apw) (cb_it_z)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_cb_it_z

Original tag: cb_it_z

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Income-tested child benefit in national currency and current prices of a model family earning half an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.18 Child tax allowance (0.5apw) (cta_z)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_cta_z

Original tag: cta_z

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Child tax allowance in national currency and current prices of a model family earning half an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.19 Child tax credit (0.5apw) (ctc_z)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_ctc_z

Original tag: ctc_z

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Child tax credit in national currency and current prices of a model family earning half an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.20 Child tax rebate (0.5apw) (ctr_z)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_ctr_z

Original tag: ctr_z

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Child tax rebate in national currency and current prices of a model family earning half an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.21 Total child benefit (0.5apw) (cb_total_z)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_cb_total_z

Original tag: cb_total_z

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Total child benefit in national currency and current prices of a model family earning half an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.22 Net 0.5apw family (netapwfa_z)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_netapwfa_z

Original tag: netapwfa_z

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

After tax income (earnings plus child benefits less taxes and social security contributions) of a model family earning half an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.23 Rr Universal child benefit (0.5apw) (rr_cb_u_z)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_rr_cb_u_z

Original tag: rr_cb_u_z

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Net replacement rate of universal child benefits for a model family earning half an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.24 Rr Employment-based child benefit (0.5apw) (rr_cb_eb_z)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_rr_cb_eb_z

Original tag: rr_cb_eb_z

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Net replacement rate of employment-based child benefits for a model family earning half an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.25 Rr Income-tested child benefit (0.5apw) (rr_cb_it_z)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_rr_cb_it_z

Original tag: rr_cb_it_z

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Net replacement rate of income-tested child benefits for a model family earning half an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.26 Rr Child tax allowance (0.5apw) (rr_cta_z)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_rr_cta_z

Original tag: rr_cta_z

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Net replacement rate of child tax allowances for a model family earning half an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.27 Rr Child tax credit (0.5apw) (rr_ctc_z)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_rr_ctc_z

Original tag: rr_ctc_z

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Net replacement rate of child tax credits for a model family earning half an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.28 Rr Child tax rebate (0.5apw) (rr_ctr_z)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_rr_ctr_z

Original tag: rr_ctr_z

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Net replacement rate of child tax rebates for a model family earning half an average production worker's wage.

2.10.2.29 Rr Total child benefit (0.5apw) (rr_cb_total_z)

Long tag: complab_spin_cbd_rr_cb_total_z

Original tag: rr_cb_total_z

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 322, Percent: 1.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 1.24

Description:

Net replacement rate of total child benefits for a model family earning half an average production worker's wage.

2.11 COMPLAB SPIN The Parental Leave Benefit Dataset (PLB)

Dataset tag: complab_spin_plb

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.11.1 Wages

This section includes variables measuring wages.

2.11.1.1 gapww (gapwwk)

Long tag: complab_spin_plb_gapwwk

Original tag: GAPWWK

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

Gross average production workers' wage, weekly

2.11.1.2 gapwy (gapwyr)

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

2.11.1.3 napww (napwwk)

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

2.11.1.4 napwy (napwyr)

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

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

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

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

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

2.12 COMPLAB SPIN The Social Citizenship Indicator Program (SCIP)

Dataset tag: complab_spin_scip

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 add country_code and country_nr to this dataset to have synchronized country variables across all Complab datasets in Demscore. This is a change to the original dataset that uses a Complab-internal numeric country code.

Description: The Social Citizenship Indicator Program (SCIP) covers institutional structures of core social insurance programs. Detailed information are provided on citizens' rights and duties based on legislation related to five major programs, including old age pensions and benefits in cases of sickness, unemployment and work accidents. SCIP includes 18 affluent countries with uninterrupted political democracy during the postwar period. Information refers to fourteen time points: 1930, 1933, 1939, 1947, 1950, and thereafter every fifth year up to 2005.

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

Link to original codebook
`https://www.su.se/download/18.267b79ce19c9877fbb9387f/1773750545307/SCIP_2017-10_codebook.pdf`

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

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

2.12.1 Pensions

This section includes variables measuring pensions and retirement benefits.

2.12.1.1 Pension, standard worker gross, single (pbenstws)

Long tag: complab_spin_scip_pbenstws
Original tag: pbenstws

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 286, Percent: 1.64

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 286, Percent: 0.94

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

Description:

Standard old-age pension benefit for a single average production worker per year (refers to the eligibility status specific for the APW, see description of APWW)

2.12.1.2 Pension, full standard worker gross, single (pbenfuls)

Long tag: complab_spin_scip_pbenfuls

Original tag: pbenfuls

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 286, Percent: 1.64

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 286, Percent: 0.94

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

Description:

Full old-age pension benefit for a single average production worker per year (refers to the case where the conditions are fulfilled to the widest extent possible)

2.12.1.3 Pension, standard worker gross, couple (pbestwco)

Long tag: complab_spin_scip_pbestwco

Original tag: pbestwco

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 286, Percent: 1.64

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 286, Percent: 0.94

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

Description:

Standard old-age pension benefit for a married couple where only one spouse have been an average production worker per year (refers to the eligibility status specific for the APW, see description of APWW)

2.12.1.4 Pension, full standard worker gross, couple (pbefulco)

Long tag: complab_spin_scip_pbefulco

Original tag: pbefulco

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 286, Percent: 1.64

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 286, Percent: 0.94

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

Description:

Full old-age pension benefit for a married couple where only one spouse have been an average production worker per year (refers to the case where the conditions are fulfilled to the widest extent possible)

2.12.2 Wages

This section includes variables measuring wages.

2.12.2.1 Gross APW wage (gapwyear)

Long tag: complab_spin_scip_gapwyear
Original tag: gapwyear
Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 286, Percent: 1.64
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 286, Percent: 0.94
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Gross average industrial production worker's wage per year

2.12.2.2 Gross APW weekly wage (ugapweek)

Long tag: complab_spin_scip_ugapweek
Original tag: ugapweek
Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 286, Percent: 1.64
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 286, Percent: 0.94
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Gross average industrial production worker's wage per week

2.12.2.3 Gross APW weekly wage (sgapweek)

Long tag: complab_spin_scip_sgapweek
Original tag: sgapweek
Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 286, Percent: 1.64
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 286, Percent: 0.94
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Gross average industrial production worker's wage per week

2.12.2.4 Gross APW weekly wage (agapweek)

Long tag: complab_spin_scip_agapweek
Original tag: agapweek
Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 286, Percent: 1.64
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 286, Percent: 0.94
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Gross average industrial production worker's wage per week

2.13 COMPLAB SPIN The Social Insurance Entitlements Dataset (SIED)

Dataset tag: complab_spin_sied

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 Social Insurance Entitlements Dataset (SIED) builds on the SCIP project, offering an expanded geographical and temporal scope. The latest SIED update covers annual data for 37 countries from 2000 to 2024. The dataset covers the same social insurance programmes as SCIP and uses the same variable names. Earlier SIED versions cover five-year intervals from 1930 to 2020 and can be accessed upon request. Future updates to SIED will continue to include annual data up to the most recent year and will extend coverage back to the 1960s.

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

Link to original codebook
`https://www.su.se/download/18.6856063019d24ef3ecbe35/1782737938646/SSFD%20Documentation%202026_03.pdf`

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

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.spin.su.se/datasets/sied`

2.13.1 Pensions

This section includes variables measuring pensions and retirement benefits.

2.13.1.1 Pension, standard worker gross, single (pbenstws)

Long tag: complab_spin_sied_pbenstws

Original tag: pbenstws

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

> Standard old-age pension benefit for a single average production worker per year (refers to the eligibility status specific for the APW, see description of APWW)

2.13.1.2 Pension, full standard worker gross, single (pbenfuls)

Long tag: complab_spin_sied_pbenfuls

Original tag: pbenfuls

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

Full old-age pension benefit for a single average production worker per year (refers to the case where the conditions are fulfilled to the widest extent possible)

2.13.1.3 Pension, standard worker gross, couple (pbestwco)

Long tag: complab_spin_sied_pbestwco

Original tag: pbestwco

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

Standard old-age pension benefit for a married couple where only one spouse have been an average production worker per year (refers to the eligibility status specific for the APW, see description of APWW)

2.13.1.4 Pension, full standard worker gross, couple (pbefulco)

Long tag: complab_spin_sied_pbefulco

Original tag: pbefulco

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

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

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

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

Description:

Full old-age pension benefit for a married couple where only one spouse have been an average production worker per year (refers to the case where the conditions are fulfilled to the widest extent possible)

2.13.2 Wages

This section includes variables measuring wages.

2.13.2.1 Gross APW wage (gapwyear)

Long tag: complab_spin_sied_gapwyear

Original tag: gapwyear

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 925, Percent: 5.29

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 900, Percent: 2.97

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.7

Description:

Gross average industrial production worker's wage per year

2.13.2.2 Gross APW weekly wage (ugapweek)

Long tag: complab_spin_sied_ugapweek

Original tag: ugapweek

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 925, Percent: 5.29
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 900, Percent: 2.97
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.7
Description:
Gross average industrial production worker's wage per week

2.13.2.3 Gross APW weekly wage (sgapweek)

Long tag: complab_spin_sied_sgapweek
Original tag: sgapweek
Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 925, Percent: 5.29
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 900, Percent: 2.97
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.7
Description:
Gross average industrial production worker's wage per week

2.13.2.4 Gross APW weekly wage (agapweek)

Long tag: complab_spin_sied_agapweek
Original tag: agapweek
Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 925, Percent: 5.29
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 900, Percent: 2.97
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 25 Percent: 2.7
Description:
Gross average industrial production worker's wage per week

2.14 COMPLAB SPIN The Student Support and Fees Dataset (SSFD)

Dataset tag: complab_spin_ssfd

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. When data for Great Britain is translated from this dataset, GBR only refers to England. See the original reference document for more details.

Description: The Student Support and Fees Dataset (SSFD) aims to enhance the capacity for large-scale, institutionally informed comparative and longitudinal analyses of student finance systems, and of students' rights to financial aid and their obligations to pay tuition fees.

The dataset is based on calculated levels of support and fees for three model families, focusing on the social rights and obligations of full-time undergraduate students.

The current version of the SSFD covers 33 high-income countries for the years 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, and 2022. Ongoing SSFD data collection is part of a broader research agenda that seeks to understand the causes and consequences of student finance systems in affluent countries.

The SSFD is the result of an ongoing research project aimed at understanding the causes and consequences of student finance systems in affluent countries. The project is a collaborative

endeavor of the SPIN research infrastructure at the Swedish Institute for Social Research and Krzysztof Czarnecki at the Poznań University of Economics and Business.

Dataset citation: Nelson, K., Fredriksson, D., Korpi, T., Korpi, W., Palme, J., Sjöberg, O. (2020). The Social Policy Indicators (SPIN) database. International Journal of Social Welfare, 29(3), 285–289.

`https://doi.org/10.1111/ijsw.12418`

Nelson, K., Helmdag, J., Burman, S., Dalén, P., Eneroth, M., Strigén, J. (2024). Social Insurance Entitlements Dataset (SIED) 2000–2023. Swedish Institute for Social Research (SOFI), Stockholm University. https://su.se/spin

Czarnecki, K., Korpi, T., Nelson , K. (2021). Student support and tuition fee systems in comparative perspective. Studies in Higher Education, 46, 2152–2166. `https://doi.org/10.1080/03075079.2020.1716316`

Link to original codebook
`https://www.su.se/download/18.6856063019d24ef3ecbe35/1782737938646/SSFD%20Documentation%202026_03.pdf`

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

More detailed information on the dataset can be found at the following web page: `https://www.spin.su.se/datasets/ssfd`

2.14.1 Education

This section includes variables related to education, including both costs and benefits, among others.

2.14.1.1 studgrant50 (grant26)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_grant26

Original tag: grant26

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

> Total amount of non-repayable support (grants) of different model families (national currency), 50percent of average wages

2.14.1.2 tuifee50 (fee26)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_fee26

Original tag: fee26

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

Total amount of tuition fees, 50percent of average wages

2.14.1.3 famben50 (fam26)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_fam26

Original tag: fam26

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

Total amount of family benefits - paid to parents of a student (tax credits and family allowances) of different model families (national currency). 50percent of average wages

2.14.1.4 studloan50 (loan26)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_loan26

Original tag: loan26

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

Total amount of student loans of different model families (national currency). 50percent of average wages

2.14.1.5 netsup50 (net_sup26)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_net_sup26

Original tag: net_sup26

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

The sum of all types of support, minus tuition fees of different model families (national currency). 50percent of average wages

2.14.1.6 studgrant100 (grant52)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_grant52

Original tag: grant52

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

Total amount of non-repayable support (grants) of different model families (national currency),

100percent of average wages

2.14.1.7 tuifee100 (fee52)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_fee52

Original tag: fee52

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

Total amount of tuition fees, 100percent of average wages

2.14.1.8 famben100 (fam52)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_fam52

Original tag: fam52

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

Total amount of family benefits - paid to parents of a student (tax credits and family allowances) of different model families (national currency). 100percent of average wages

2.14.1.9 studloan100 (loan52)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_loan52

Original tag: loan52

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

Total amount of student loans of different model families (national currency). 100percent of average wages

2.14.1.10 netsup100 (net_sup52)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_net_sup52

Original tag: net_sup52

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

The sum of all types of support, minus tuition fees of different model families (national currency). 100percent of average wages

2.14.1.11 grant200 (grant104)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_grant104
Original tag: grant104
Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03
Description:
Total amount of non-repayable support, 200percent of average wages

2.14.1.12 tuifee200 (fee104)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_fee104
Original tag: fee104
Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03
Description:
Total amount of tuition fees, 200percent of average wages

2.14.1.13 famben200 (fam104)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_fam104
Original tag: fam104
Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03
Description:
Total amount of family benefits - paid to parents of a student (tax credits and family allowances) of different model families (national currency). 200percent of average wages

2.14.1.14 studloan200 (loan104)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_loan104
Original tag: loan104
Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03
Description:
Total amount of student loans of different model families (national currency). 200percent of average wages

2.14.1.15 netsup200 (net_sup104)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_net_sup104
Original tag: net_sup104
Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

The sum of all types of support, minus tuition fees of different model families (national currency). 200percent of average wages

2.14.1.16 netsuprate (r_net_sup)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_r_net_sup

Original tag: r_net_sup

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

Net total support as a percentage of net APWW as an average of the three model families.

2.14.1.17 studgrantrate (r_grant)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_r_grant

Original tag: r_grant

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

Non-repayable student support as percentage of APWW as an average of the three model families.

2.14.1.18 tuifeerate (r_fee)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_r_fee

Original tag: r_fee

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

Tuition fee as a percentage of net APWW as an average of the three model families.

2.14.1.19 fambenrate (r_fam)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_r_fam

Original tag: r_fam

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

Family support as percentage of APWW as an average of the three model families.

2.14.1.20 studloanrate (r_loan)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_r_loan

Original tag: r_loan

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

Repayable student loan as percentage of APWW as an average of the three model families.

2.14.1.21 Dual fee (dual_fee)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_dual_fee

Original tag: dual_fee

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

Indicates a presence (=1) or absence (=0) of a dual fee system, in which students pay differential fees depending on their status as state-funded or self- funded or the type of institution they attend.

2.14.1.22 nonrep26 (nonrep26)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_nonrep26

Original tag: nonrep26

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

The sum of non-repayable support (grants and indirect support) of different model families (national currency)

2.14.1.23 ttl_sup26 (ttl_sup26)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_ttl_sup26

Original tag: ttl_sup26

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

The sum of all types of support of different model families (national currency)

2.14.1.24 nonrep52 (nonrep52)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_nonrep52

Original tag: nonrep52

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

The sum of non-repayable support (grants and indirect support) of different model families (national currency)

2.14.1.25 ttl_sup52 (ttl_sup52)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_ttl_sup52

Original tag: ttl_sup52

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

The sum of all types of support of different model families (national currency)

2.14.1.26 nonrep104 (nonrep104)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_nonrep104

Original tag: nonrep104

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

The sum of non-repayable support (grants and indirect support) of different model families (national currency)

2.14.1.27 ttl_sup104 (ttl_sup104)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_ttl_sup104

Original tag: ttl_sup104

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

The sum of all types of support of different model families (national currency)

2.14.1.28 r_nonrep (r_nonrep)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_r_nonrep

Original tag: r_nonrep

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

Non-repayable student support as a percentage of APW (net52), an average for the three model families

2.14.1.29 r__ttl__sup (r__ttl__sup)

Long tag: complab_spin_ssfd_r__ttl__sup

Original tag: r__ttl__sup

Dataset citation: Nelson et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5 Percent: 3.03

Description:

Total support as a percentage of APW (net52), an average for the three model families

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 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.

3.1.1.1 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)

3.1.1.2 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

3.1.1.3 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)

3.1.1.4 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)

3.1.1.5 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

3.1.1.6 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)

3.1.1.7 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

3.1.1.8 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

3.1.1.9 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)

3.1.1.10 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

3.1.1.11 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)

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 Accountable Climate Targets

Dataset by: Frida Borang, Simon Felgendreher, Niklas Harring, and Asa Lofgren. The authors assess and compare the accountability of climate targets as outlined in the nationally determined contributions (NDC) of the Paris Agreement. Link to the original source: `https://www.mdpi.com/2071-1050/11/7/1861/htm`

4.1.1.1 Accountable Climate Target (act_act)

Long tag: qog_ei_act_act

Original tag: act_act

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Boräng et al. (2019)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 183, Percent: 1.44

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 161, Percent: 0.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 22 Percent: 12.02

Description:

A binary measure of whether a country has an accountable climate target (ACT) or not. An ACT is a precise emissions target for which other countries can hold a country - and only that country - accountable. A country has an ACT if it fulfills two criteria: 1) the country's nationally determined contribution (NDC) must state an economy-wide target in reference to emission levels from a past year, a target compared to the business-as-usual scenario, or a target in terms of the CO2 emissions per unit of gross domestic product (GDP); 2) the commitment must not be conditional upon receiving financial support from third parties. The measure is for 2015, at the time of the first NDCs.

4.1.2 Aquastat

Dataset by: Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO). AQUASTAT is the FAO global information system on water resources and agricultural water management. Link to the original source: `http://www.fao.org/aquastat/en/`

4.1.2.1 Renewable internal freshwater resources (bln m3) (as_rifr)

Long tag: qog_ei_as_rifr

Original tag: as_rifr

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 180, Percent: 1.42

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 168, Percent: 0.55

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 12 Percent: 6.67

Description:

Renewable water resources (internal and external) include average annual flow of rivers and recharge of aquifers generated from endogenous precipitation and those water resources that are not generated in the country, such as inflows from upstream countries (groundwater and surface water), and part of the water of border lakes and/or rivers. Measured in billion cubic meters (bln m3).

4.1.2.2 Water stress: freshwater withdrawal, proportion of available freshwater (as_ws)

Long tag: qog_ei_as_ws

Original tag: as_ws

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 187, Percent: 1.47

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 175, Percent: 0.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 12 Percent: 6.42

Description:

The level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources is the ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental flow requirements. Main sectors include agriculture, forestry and fishing, manufacturing, electricity industry, and services. This indicator is also known as water withdrawal intensity.

4.1.3 Cooperation in International Climate Change Regime

Dataset by: Michèle B. Baettig, Simone Brander, Dieter M. Imboden The index and its components measure countries' cooperation within the international climate change regime. The Cooperation in International Climate Change Regime Index is an aggregate of five indicators: The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and Kyoto Protocol Indicators, which measure countries' commitment to common international goals, and the Reporting, Finance, and Emission Indicators, which measure the degree to which countries follow up on the respective commitments within the international regime. Link to the original source: `https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S1462901108000440`

4.1.3.1 Emission Indicator (ccci_em)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccci_em

Original tag: ccci_em

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Bättig et al. (2008)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 186, Percent: 1.46

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 21 Percent: 11.29

Description:

The indicator measures the status of CO2 emissions while accounting for differences in national population and different paths of economic development. Countries are assessed according to the Environmental Kuznets Curve (EKC), which indicates that the relationship between per capita CO2 emissions and per capita GDP is positive only up to a certain point of development, after which the relationship becomes negative. A +/- 50 percent interval is created for the EKC, and a trend is measured for each country from 1990 to 2002. If a country's trend is greater than the +50 percent band, the country scores 0. If a country's trend is less than the band, it scores 1.

4.1.3.2 Reporting Indicator (ccci_rep)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccci_rep

Original tag: ccci_rep

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Bättig et al. (2008)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 190, Percent: 1.49

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 166, Percent: 0.55

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 24 Percent: 12.63

Description:

This two-part indicator equally measures whether and how fast a country has submitted its latest National Communication (NC) on the state of its climate plan. The country is scored either 0.5 if it submitted the lastest required NC before the end of 2005 or 0 if it did not. The country is given an additional 0.5 if the report was submitted before the deadline. This score decreases until reaching 0 for a submission 6 or more months after the deadline for Annex I (AI) countries, and a submission 36 months or more after the deadline for Non-Annex I (NAI) countries.

4.1.4 Climate Change Knowledge Portal

Dataset by: The World Bank Group The Climate Change Knowledge Portal provides global data on historical and future climate, vulnerabilities, and impacts. The data on historical temperature and rainfall data included in this compilation comes from the historical CRU dataset. The CRU TS version 4.04 gridded historical dataset is derived from observational data and provides quality-controlled temperature and rainfall values from thousands of weather stations worldwide, as well as derivative products including monthly climatologies and long-term historical climatologies. The dataset is produced by the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) of the University of East Anglia (UEA) CRU-(Gridded Product). In order to present historical climate conditions, the World Bank Group's Climate Change Knowledge Portal (CCKP) uses the globally available observational datasets derived from CRU to quantify changes in mean annual temperature and mean annual precipitation for the period 1901-2019 per country. Link to the original source: `https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org`

4.1.4.1 Annual average temperature (cckp_temp)

Long tag: qog_ei_cckp_temp

Original tag: cckp_temp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*a*)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 11135, Percent: 87.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10002, Percent: 32.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1133 Percent: 10.18

Description:

Annual average temperature in Celsius.

4.1.5 Climate Change Laws of the World

Dataset by: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment Climate change-related laws and policies refer to legal documents related to reducing energy demand, promoting low carbon energy supply, low-carbon buildings, carbon pricing, lower industry emissions, tackling deforestation and promoting sustainable land use, other mitigation efforts, research and development, sustainable transportation, enhancing adaptation capabilities, and natural disaster risk management. The dataset only included laws and policies that have been passed by legislative branches or published by executive branches, and that are no longer in draft form. The dataset also captures major amendments to legislation. Laws that are outdated, either because they have been repealed, replaced, or reversed, are not included. The database distinguishes between Laws or legislative acts (e.g. acts, laws, decree-laws), which were passed by a parliament or equivalent legislative authority, and Policies, or other executive provisions (e.g. presidential decrees, executive orders, regulations, government policies, strategies, or plans), which were published or decreed by the government, president, or equivalent executive authority. Link to the original source: `https://climate-laws.org/`

4.1.5.1 Climate change policy/executive provision in place (ccl_exepp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccl_exepp

Original tag: ccl_exepp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4044, Percent: 31.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3665, Percent: 12.08

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 379 Percent: 9.37

Description:
Number of climate change-related policies or other executive provisions (e.g., presidential decrees, executive orders, regulations, government policies, strategies, or plans), which were published or decreed by the government, president, or equivalent executive authority, in the recorded year.

4.1.5.2 Climate change law in place (ccl_leglp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccl_leglp

Original tag: ccl_leglp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4044, Percent: 31.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3665, Percent: 12.08

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 379 Percent: 9.37

Description:
Number of climate change-related laws or legislative acts (e.g. acts, laws, decree-laws), which were passed by a parliament or equivalent legislative authority, in the recorded year.

4.1.5.3 Climate change law or policy in place (ccl_lpp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccl_lpp

Original tag: ccl_lpp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4044, Percent: 31.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3665, Percent: 12.08

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 379 Percent: 9.37

Description:
Number of climate change-related laws (legislative acts) and policies (executive provisions) adopted per year.

4.1.5.4 Climate change mitigation law or policy in place (ccl_mitlpp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccl_mitlpp

Original tag: ccl_mitlpp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4044, Percent: 31.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3665, Percent: 12.08

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 379 Percent: 9.37

Description:
Number of laws (legislative acts) or policies (executive provisions) related to climate change mitigation adopted per year.

Mitigation laws and policies refer to a legislative or executive disposition focused on curbing a country's greenhouse gases emissions in one sector or more. Measures can be directly related to emissions reductions, such as laws establishing a national carbon budget or cap and trade system,

or indirectly related, such as laws or policies establishing relevant institutions or providing additional funding for research and development into low carbon technologies. Laws and policies addressing forests and land use are included as long as they explicitly support climate change mitigation through activities that reduce emissions and increase carbon removals. General forest management and conservation laws are not included, even if they may have implicit consequences for climate change mitigation.

4.1.5.5 Number of climate change policies/executive provisions (ccl_nexep)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccl_nexep

Original tag: ccl_nexep

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4044, Percent: 31.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3665, Percent: 12.08

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 379 Percent: 9.37

Description:

Cumulative sum of climate change-related policies or other executive provisions (e.g. presidential decrees, executive orders, regulations, government policies, strategies, or plans), which were published or decreed by the government, president, or equivalent executive authority.

4.1.5.6 Number of climate change laws (ccl_nlegl)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccl_nlegl

Original tag: ccl_nlegl

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4044, Percent: 31.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3665, Percent: 12.08

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 379 Percent: 9.37

Description:

Cumulative sum of climate change-related laws or legislative acts (e.g. acts, laws, decree-laws), which were passed by a parliament or equivalent legislative authority.

4.1.5.7 Number of climate change laws and policies (ccl_nlp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccl_nlp

Original tag: ccl_nlp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4044, Percent: 31.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3665, Percent: 12.08

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 379 Percent: 9.37

Description:

Cumulative sum of laws (legislative acts) and policies (executive provisions) related to climate change.

4.1.5.8 Number of climate change mitigation laws and policies (ccl_nmitlp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ccl_nmitlp

Original tag: ccl_nmitlp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Grantham Research Institute on Climate Change and the Environment & Sabin Center for Climate Change Law (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4044, Percent: 31.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3665, Percent: 12.08

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 379 Percent: 9.37

Description:

Cumulative sum of laws (legislative acts) and policies (executive provisions) related to climate change mitigation.

Mitigation laws and policies refer to a legislative or executive disposition focused on curbing a country's greenhouse gases emissions in one sector or more. Measures can be directly related to emissions reductions, such as laws establishing a national carbon budget or cap and trade system, or indirectly related, such as laws or policies establishing relevant institutions or providing additional funding for research and development into low carbon technologies. Laws and policies addressing forests and land use are included as long as they explicitly support climate change mitigation through activities that reduce emissions and increase carbon removals. General forest management and conservation laws are not included, even if they may have implicit consequences for climate change mitigation.

4.1.6 EDGAR - Fossil CO2 Emissions of All World Countries

Dataset by: European Commission The Emissions Database for Global Atmospheric Research (EDGAR) provides global past and present-day anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases and air pollutants by country and on a spatial grid. Fossil CO2 emissions of all world countries from EDGAR provides an independent estimate of CO2 emissions for each world country, based on a robust and consistent methodology stemming from the latest IPCC guidelines and most recent activity data. Fossil CO2 emission data are available for the time period 1970-2019. Link to the original source: `https://edgar.jrc.ec.europa.eu/report_2020`

4.1.6.1 CO2 emissions per GDP (edgar_co2gdp)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_co2gdp

Original tag: edgar_co2gdp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5238, Percent: 41.2

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4749, Percent: 15.66

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 489 Percent: 9.34

Description:

The total CO2 (carbon dioxide) emissions per country, divided by each country's respective GDP (gross domestic product). Units are tonnes of CO2 per thousand US dollars of GDP.

Includes all fossil CO2 sources, such as fossil fuel combustion, non-metallic mineral processes (e.g., cement production), metal (ferrous and non-ferrous) production processes, urea production, agricultural liming, and solvents use. Large-scale biomass burning with Savannah burning, forest fires, and sources and sinks from land-use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) are excluded.

4.1.6.2 CO2 emissions per capita (edgar_co2pc)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_co2pc

Original tag: edgar_co2pc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Crippa et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8065, Percent: 63.43

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7349, Percent: 24.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 716 Percent: 8.88

Description:

The total CO2 (carbon dioxide) emissions per country, divided by each country's respective population. Units are tonnes of CO2 per capita per year.

Includes all fossil CO2 sources, such as fossil fuel combustion, non-metallic mineral processes (e.g., cement production), metal (ferrous and non-ferrous) production processes, urea production, agricultural liming, and solvents use. Large-scale biomass burning with Savannah burning, forest fires, and sources and sinks from land-use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) are excluded.

4.1.6.3 CO2 emissions total (edgar_co2t)

Long tag: qog_ei_edgar_co2t

Original tag: edgar_co2t

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Crippa et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8065, Percent: 63.43

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7349, Percent: 24.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 716 Percent: 8.88

Description:

The total CO2 (carbon dioxide) emissions aggregated across sectors per country. Includes all fossil CO2 sources, such as fossil fuel combustion, non-metallic mineral processes (e.g., cement production), metal (ferrous and non-ferrous) production processes, urea production, agricultural liming, and solvents use. Large-scale biomass burning with Savannah burning, forest fires, and sources and sinks from land-use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) are excluded. Units are kilotonnes (kt) of CO2 per year.

4.1.7 The Environmental Democracy Index

Dataset by: The Access Initiative (TAI) and World Resources Institute (WRI) The Environmental Democracy Index measures the degree to which countries have enacted legally binding rules that provide for environmental information collection and disclosure, public participation across a range of environmental decisions, and fair, affordable, and independent avenues for seeking justice and challenging decisions that impact the environment. The index evaluates 70 countries across 75 legal indicators, based on objective and internationally recognized standards established by the United Nations Environment Programmes (UNEP) Bali Guidelines. EDI also includes a supplemental set of 24 limited practice indicators that provide insight on a country's performance in implementation. Link to the original source: `https://www.environmentaldemocracyindex.org/node/12732.html`

4.1.7.1 Environmental Democracy Index (edi_edi)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_edi

Original tag: edi_edi

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

EDI measures to which degree countries have enacted legally binding rules that provide for environmental information collection and disclosure, public participation across a range of environmental decisions, and fair, affordable, and independent avenues for seeking justice and challenging decisions that impact the environment.

It is an average of 3 pillars that measure:
1) the right to freely access information on environmental quality and problems (Access to information pillar);
2) the right to participate meaningfully in decision-making (Participation pillar);
3) the right to seek enforcement of environmental laws or compensation for harm (Justice pillar).

The pillars are calculated by combining 75 legal indicators that are scored from 0 (worst) to 3 (best), producing an overall score that falls within this same range. The pillars are given equal weight when creating an average.

4.1.7.2 Affordable access to relief and remedy (Guideline 20) (edi_gaarr)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gaarr

Original tag: edi_gaarr

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent states ensure that the access of members of the public concerned to review procedures relating to the environment is not prohibitively expensive and to which extent they consider the establishment of appropriate assistance mechanisms to remove or reduce financial and other barriers to access to justice.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (20.1) To what extent are there legal mechanisms in place to ensure that access to review procedures relating to the environment for members of the public concerned is not prohibitively expensive?; (20.2) To what extent does the law provide assistance mechanisms to reduce financial barriers to access to justice?; (20.3) To what extent does the law provide assistance mechanisms to reduce gender-related non-financial barriers to access to justice?; (20.4) To what extent does the law provide assistance mechanisms to reduce other non-financial and non-gender barriers to access to justice?; (P20.1) In the last 5 years, has a public interest case relating to the environment or natural resources been filed which was supported by government legal aid?; (P20.2) In the last 10 years, have there been cases relating to the environment or natural resources where the costs of proceedings was awarded against a public interest complainant/plaintiff/petitioner (c/p/p)?; (P20.3) In the last 5 years have there been cases related to the environment or natural resources where the costs of proceedings were awarded in favor of a public interest complainant/plaintiff/petitioner (c/p/p)?

4.1.7.3 Alternative dispute resolution for environmental issues (Guideline 26) (edi_gadrei)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gadrei

Original tag: edi_gadrei

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states encourage the development and use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms where these are appropriate. In scoring this indicator, "alternate dispute resolution mechanisms" include mediation, conciliation, or arbitration adopted by institutions as a means of resolving environmental disputes.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (26.1) To what extent does the law provide for the possibility to use alternative dispute resolution mechanisms to address violations of the right of access to environmental information, public participation or cases of environmental harm?; (26.2) To what extent does the law provide incentives for the use of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms where these are appropriate?; (P26.1) In the last 5 years, has a public interest case relating to the environment or natural resources been solved by an alternate conflict resolution method (such as mediation, arbitration and conciliation)?

4.1.7.4 Awareness and education about remedies and relief (Guideline 23) (edi_gaerr)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gaerr

Original tag: edi_gaerr

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states provide adequate information to the public about the procedures operated by courts of law and other relevant bodies in relation to environmental issues.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (23.1) To what extent does the law require the State or State agencies or institutions to provide information to the public about court procedures relating to environmental issues?; (23.2) To what extent does the law require the State or State agencies or institutions to provide information to the public about review procedures relating to environmental issues provided by bodies other than courts of law?; (P23.1) Is there an easily understandable explanation of court procedures in the national language(s) on the website or office of the highest national court or the apex national environmental agency?

4.1.7.5 Accessibility of information requests (Guideline 1) (edi_gair)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gair

Original tag: edi_gair

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

The indicator measures the existence of a clear positive legal mandate that gives the public

the right to access environmental information upon request.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (1.1) To what extent does the law mandate access to environmental information to be provided upon request?; (1.2) To what extent does the law provide for natural or legal persons' access to environmental information?; (1.3) To what extent does the law make access to environmental information affordable?; (1.4)To what extent does the law provide for timely access to environmental information?; (1.5) To what extent does the law include public authorities under access to environmental information provisions?; (1.6) To what extent does the law not require proof of legal or other interest for access to environmental information?

4.1.7.6 Due account of public comments (Guideline 11) (edi_gapc)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gapc

Original tag: edi_gapc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that due account is taken of the comments of the public in the decision-making process and that the decisions are made public.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (11.1) To what extent do the laws concerning environmental impact assessments, pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, biodiversity and terrestrial protected areas, and environmental policy-making require the State or State agencies at the national level to take due account of the public's comments in decision-making relating to the environment?; (11.2) To what extent do the laws concerning environmental impact assessments, pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, biodiversity and terrestrial protected areas, and environmental policy-making require that decisions relating to the environment are made public?; (P11.1) In the three most recent large-scale extractive or development projects, did the relevant agency respond to public comments on the environmental impact assessment and make the responses available to the public?

4.1.7.7 Environmental information in the public domain (Guideline 2) (edi_gepd)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gepd

Original tag: edi_gepd

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

The indicator measures to which extent the states provide environmental information in the public domain that include, among other things, information about environmental quality, environmental impacts on health and factors that influence them, in addition to information about legislation and policy, and advice about how to obtain information.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst)

to 3 (best): (2.1) To what extent does the law require information on environmental quality to be made proactively available to the public?; (2.2) To what extent does the law require environmental information on environmental factors that influence health be placed in the public domain?; (2.3) To what extent does the law require information on environmental laws and policy be placed in the public domain?; (2.4) To what extent does the law require publicly available information and advice on how to obtain environmental information?; (P2.1) Are real time air quality data for the capital city of your country made available online by the government?; (P2.2) In the last two years, has annual drinking water quality data for water services in your capital city been proactively provided to consumers either by mail (post) or online and do they meet the minimum standards established by the regulatory agency?

4.1.7.8 Early public participation (Guideline 8) (edi_gepp)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gepp

Original tag: edi_gepp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states states ensure opportunities for early and effective public participation in decision-making related to the environment.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (8.1) To what extent does the law require the public concerned to have opportunities to participate in decision making related to the environment?; (8.2) To what extent does the law require public participation opportunities to be provided early in the decision-making process?; (8.3) To what extent does the law require that the public concerned be provided with information about its opportunities to participate early in the decision-making process?; (P8.1) Choose three recent controversial development projects (in terms of press coverage and potential cost and/or revenue of project) that were approved through an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process under national law. Were public notices given seeking comments on the EIA or its terms of reference?

4.1.7.9 Early warning information (Guideline 6) (edi_gewi)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gewi

Original tag: edi_gewi

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that all information that would enable the public to take measures to prevent imminent threat of harm to human health or the environment is disseminated immediately.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to question on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (6.1) When there is an imminent threat of harm to human health or the environment, to what extent does the law obligate or mandate the government agencies to immediately disseminate information to the public that enables it to take preventive action?

4.1.7.10 Information collection and management (Guideline 4) (edi_gicm)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gicm

Original tag: edi_gicm

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that their competent public authorities regularly collect and update relevant environmental information, including information on environmental performance and compliance by operators of activities potentially affecting the environment.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (4.1) To what extent are competent public authorities mandated by law to regularly collect and update relevant environmental information?; (4.2) To what extent does the law mandate the public authorities to comprehensively monitor the environmental performance and compliance by operators of activities potentially affecting the environment, and to collect and update such information?; (4.3) To what extent is there a system established by the law ensuring adequate public information about proposed and existing activities that may significantly affect the environment?; (P4.1) Does a national agency in your country ensure that daily air emission and waste water discharges by large-scale industries at a facility level are proactively made publicly available either online, through a public register or at a library; if so, is that information comparable to a national standard?

4.1.7.11 Informed participation (Guideline 10) (edi_gip)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gip

Original tag: edi_gip

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that all information relevant for decision-making related to the environment is made available, in an objective, understandable, timely, and effective manner, to the members of the public concerned.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (10.1) To what extent do the laws concerning: environmental impact assessments, pollution control permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policy-making require all information relevant to decision-making processes relating to the environment to be made available to the public concerned, without the public having to make an official information request?; (10.2) To what extent do the laws concerning environmental impact assessments, pollution control permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policy-making require that proactively released information relevant to decision-making be understandable to the public concerned?; (10.3) To what extent do the laws concerning environmental impact assessments, pollution control permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, biodiversity and terrestrial protected areas, and environmental policy-making require the information relevant to decision-making to be provided in a timely fashion to the public concerned?; (P10.1) Are the Environmental Impact Assessments for development projects accessible to the public online or at a

national government agency?; (P10.2) Is information on wastewater discharge and air emission permit violations available to the public online or at a government agency?; (P10.3) Are extractive industry licenses/permits available to the public online or at a government agency?; (P10.4) During the past three years, in the process of granting forest use contracts, has the relevant agency made publicly available information related to such contracts?; (P10.5) Are the forest use contracts, once finalized, made available to the public online or at a government agency?

4.1.7.12 Integrating public input for rule-making (Guideline 13) (edi_gipirm)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gipirm

Original tag: edi_gipirm

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states consider appropriate ways of ensuring, at an appropriate stage, public input into the preparation of legally binding rules that might have a significant effect on the environment and into the preparation of policies, plans and programmes relating to the environment.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (13.1) To what extent does the law require opportunities for public input at an appropriate stage during preparation of legally binding rules (rule-making or preparation of subsidiary legislation, regulations, etc.) that might have a significant effect on the environment?; (13.2) To what extent do the laws concerning environmental impact assessments, pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policy-making require the State or state agencies to provide opportunities for public input at an appropriate stage of the preparation of policies?; (13.3) To what extent do the laws concerning environmental impact assessments, pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policy-making require there to be opportunities for public input at an appropriate stage of the preparation of plans relating to the environment?; (13.4) To what extent does the law require there to be opportunities for public input at an appropriate stage of the preparation of programs relating to the environment?

4.1.7.13 Information request appeals (Guideline 15) (edi_gira)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gira

Original tag: edi_gira

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that any natural or legal person who considers that his or her request for environmental information has been unreasonably refused, in part or in full, inadequately answered or ignored, or in any other way not handled in accordance with applicable law, has access to a review procedure before a court of law or other independent and impartial body to challenge such a decision, act or omission by the public authority in question.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (15.1) To what extent do the laws concerning environmental impact assessments, pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, protected areas and terrestrial biodiversity, and environmental policy-making provide for access to a review procedure in cases where environmental information request have been denied?; (15.2) To what extent does the law make the review available to all natural or legal persons?; (15.3) To what extent does the law provide access to a review procedure before a court of law or other independent and impartial body in cases when an environmental information request has been denied?; (P15.1) Is there a court, tribunal or other independent or impartial body at the national level with a physical office to receive and process public complaints about the refusal of environmental information?

4.1.7.14 Public access to judicial and administrative decisions (Guideline 24) (edi_gpajad)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gpajad

Original tag: edi_gpajad

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that decisions relating to the environment taken by a court of law, other independent and impartial or administrative body, are publicly available, as appropriate and in accordance with national law.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (24.1) To what extent does the law require judicial decisions relating to the environment to be made publicly available?; (24.2) To what extent does the law require decisions relating to the environment taken by administrative bodies to be made publicly available?; (24.3) To what extent does the law require decisions relating to the environment taken by other independent and impartial bodies to be made publicly available?; (P24.1) Are the decisions of the last three environmental or natural resource cases decided by a national court, tribunal or other judicial body available to the public online or at the office of that court, tribunal or body?

4.1.7.15 Prompt, effective remedies (Guideline 21) (edi_gper)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gper

Original tag: edi_gper

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states provide a framework for prompt, adequate and effective remedies in cases relating to the environment, such as interim and final injunctive relief.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (21.1) To what extent does the law require adequate and effective remedies in cases relating to the environment?; (21.2) To what extent does the law require remedies in cases relating to

the environment to be provided promptly?; (21.3) To what extent is interim and/or final injunctive relief available under the law?; (21.4) To what extent is compensation available as a remedy under the law?; (21.5) To what extent is restitution available as a remedy under the law?; (21.6) To what extent is restoration of the environment available as a remedy under the law?; (P21.1) In the last 5 years, have there been injunctions/stay orders/interdicts issued by a court, tribunal or other judicial body in environmental or natural resource cases?

4.1.7.16 Public participation appeals (Guideline 16) (edi_gppa)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gppa

Original tag: edi_gppa

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that the members of the public concerned have access to a court of law or other independent and impartial body to challenge the substantive and procedural legality of any decision, act or omission relating to public participation in decision-making in environmental matters.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (16.1) To what extent does the law entitle members of the public concerned to challenge the substantive legality of any decision, act or omission relating to decision-making in environmental matters which is subject to public participation?; (16.2) To what extent does the law entitle members of the public concerned to challenge the procedural legality of any decision, act or omission relating to decision-making in environmental matters subject to public participation?; (16.3) To what extent does the law require that a court of law or other independent and impartial body hear challenges to substantive and/or procedural legality?; (P16.1) In the last 5 years, have public interest environmental or natural resource cases been filed before a court, tribunal or other body? If court records are not public information, check media reports.

4.1.7.17 Proactive public consultation (Guideline 9) (edi_gppc)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gppc

Original tag: edi_gppc

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states make efforts to seek proactively public participation in a transparent and consultative manner, including efforts to ensure that members of the public concerned are given an adequate opportunity to express their views.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to questions on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (9.1) To what extent do the laws concerning environmental impact assessments, pollution control permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, biodiversity and terrestrial protected areas, and environmental policy-making obligate the State or state agencies at the national level to proactively seek public participation?; (9.2) To what extent do the laws concerning: environmental impact assessments, pollution control permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, biodiversity

and terrestrial protected areas, and environmental policy-making obligate the State or State agencies at the national level to give members of the public concerned an adequate opportunity to express their views?

4.1.7.18 Public participation review (Guideline 12) (edi_gppr)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_gppr

Original tag: edi_gppr

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

> The indicator measures to which extent the states ensure that when a review process is carried out where previously unconsidered environmentally significant issues or circumstances have arisen, the public should be able to participate in any such review process to the extent that circumstances permit.

This indicator is an arithmetic average of expert answers to question on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best): (12.1) To what extent do the laws concerning: environmental impact assessments, pollution control standards and permits, forest concessions, extractive industries, biodiversity and terrestrial protected areas, and environmental policy-making require the State or state agencies to provide for a public review process for decisions relating to the environment if previously unconsidered environmental impacts become apparent?

4.1.7.19 Justice Pillar Score (edi_jp)

Long tag: qog_ei_edi_jp

Original tag: edi_jp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Resource Institute & the Access Initiative (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 70, Percent: 0.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 69, Percent: 0.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 1.43

Description:

> The Justice Pillar Score combines guidelines 'Information request appeals', 'Public participation appeals', 'Right of public to challenge state or private actors', 'Broad standing', 'Fair, timely, and independent review', 'Affordable access to relief and remedy', 'Prompt, effective remedies', 'Effective enforcement', 'Awareness and education about remedies and relief', 'Public access to judicial and administrative decisions', and 'Alternative dispute resolution for environmental issues', using an arithmetic average on a scale from 0 (worst) to 3 (best).

4.1.8 Global Footprint Data

Dataset by: Global Footprint Network The National Footprint Accounts (NFAs) measure the ecological resource use and resource capacity of nations over time. Based on approximately 15,000 data points per country per year, the Accounts calculate the Footprints of 232 countries, territories, and regions from 1961 to the present, providing the core data needed for all Ecological Footprint analysis worldwide. Link to the original source: `http://www.footprintnetwork.org/en/index.php/GFN/page/footprint_data_and_results/`

4.1.8.1 Built-up land Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_bul)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_bul

Original tag: ef_bul

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6201, Percent: 48.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5855, Percent: 19.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 346 Percent: 5.58

Description:

The built-up land footprint is calculated based on the area of land covered by human infrastructure: transportation, housing, and industrial structures. Built-up land may occupy what would previously have been cropland. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

4.1.8.2 Built-up land Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_bulp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_bulp

Original tag: ef_bulp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6201, Percent: 48.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5855, Percent: 19.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 346 Percent: 5.58

Description:

The country's built-up area (roads, factories, cities), divided by the population size. The measurement units are global hectares (gha) per person.

4.1.8.3 Carbon Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_carb)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_carb

Original tag: ef_carb

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6201, Percent: 48.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5855, Percent: 19.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 346 Percent: 5.58

Description:

The carbon footprint measures CO2 emissions associated with fossil fuel use (burning fossil fuels and the embodied carbon in imported goods). The carbon footprint component is represented by the area of biologically productive land necessary for absorbing these carbon emissions. Currently, the carbon footprint is the largest portion of humanity's footprint. It is expressed in global hectares (gha) per person.

4.1.8.4 Carbon Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_carbp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_carbp

Original tag: ef_carbp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6201, Percent: 48.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5855, Percent: 19.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 346 Percent: 5.58

Description:

The area needed to absorb all fossil fuel carbon emissions generated within the country, divided by the population size. The measurement units are global hectares (gha) per capita.

4.1.8.5 Cropland footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_crop)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_crop

Original tag: ef_crop

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6202, Percent: 48.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5856, Percent: 19.31

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 346 Percent: 5.58

Description:

Cropland is the most bioproductive of all the land-use types and consists of areas used to produce food and fibre for human consumption, feed for livestock, oil crops, and rubber. The cropland footprint includes crop products allocated to livestock and aquaculture feed mixes, and those used for fibres and materials. Due to lack of globally consistent data sets, current cropland footprint calculations do not yet take into account the extent to which farming techniques or unsustainable agricultural practices may cause long-term degradation of soil.

4.1.8.6 Cropland Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_cropp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_cropp

Original tag: ef_cropp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6201, Percent: 48.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5855, Percent: 19.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 346 Percent: 5.58

Description:

The area within a country necessary for supporting the harvest of primary products on the cropland. The indicator is divided by the population size and is measured in global hectares (gha) per capita.

4.1.8.7 Ecological Footprint of Consumption Per Person (gha per person) (ef_ef)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_ef

Original tag: ef_ef

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8301, Percent: 65.29

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7696, Percent: 25.37

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 605 Percent: 7.29

Description:

Total ecological footprint of consumption divided by the population size. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

4.1.8.8 Ecological Footprint of Production Footprint (gha per person) (ef_efp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_efp

Original tag: ef_efp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8301, Percent: 65.29

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7696, Percent: 25.37

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 605 Percent: 7.29

Description:

Total Ecological Footprint of production divided by the population size. The units are global hectares (gha) per capita.

4.1.8.9 Total Ecological Footprint of Consumption (total area) (ef_eft)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_eft

Original tag: ef_eft

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8302, Percent: 65.3

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7696, Percent: 25.37

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 606 Percent: 7.3

Description:

The total Ecological Footprint of consumption is measured in global hectares (gha) and includes the area needed to produce the materials consumed and the area needed to absorb the carbon dioxide emissions. The consumption Footprint of a nation is calculated as a nation's primary production Footprint plus the Footprint of imports minus the Footprint of exports.

For example, if a country grows cotton for export, the ecological resources required are not included in that country's consumption Footprint. Rather, they are included in the consumption Footprint of the country that imports the T-shirts. However, these ecological resources are included in the exporting country's primary production Footprint.

4.1.8.10 Total Ecological Footprint of Production (total area) (ef_eftp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_eftp

Original tag: ef_eftp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8302, Percent: 65.3

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7696, Percent: 25.37

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 606 Percent: 7.3

Description:

A nation's productive Footprint is the sum of the Footprints for all of the resources harvested and all of the waste generated within the defined geographical region. This includes all the area within a country necessary for supporting the actual harvest of primary products (cropland, pasture land, forestland, and fishing grounds), the country's built-up area (roads, factories, cities), and the area needed to absorb all fossil fuel carbon emissions generated within the country. If a country grows a crop for export, it is included in the ecological footprint of production of this country and the ecological footprint of consumption of the importing country. The indicator is measured in global hectares (gha).

4.1.8.11 Fish Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_fg)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_fg

Original tag: ef_fg

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6201, Percent: 48.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5855, Percent: 19.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 346 Percent: 5.58

Description:

The fishing grounds footprint is calculated based on estimates of the maximum sustainable catch for a variety of fish species. These sustainable catch estimates are converted into an equivalent mass of primary production based on the various species' trophic levels. This estimate of maximum harvestable primary production is then divided amongst the continental shelf areas of the world. Fish caught and used in aquaculture feed mixes are included. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

4.1.8.12 Fish Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_fgp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_fgp

Original tag: ef_fgp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6201, Percent: 48.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5855, Percent: 19.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 346 Percent: 5.58

Description:

The area within a country necessary for supporting the harvest of primary products on fishing grounds. The indicator is divided by the population size and is measured in global hectares (gha) per capita.

4.1.8.13 Forest product Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_for)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_for

Original tag: ef_for

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6201, Percent: 48.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5855, Percent: 19.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 346 Percent: 5.58

Description:

The forest product footprint is calculated based on the amount of lumber, pulp, timber products, and fuel wood consumed by a population on a yearly basis. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

4.1.8.14 Forest product Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_forp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_forp

Original tag: ef_forp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6201, Percent: 48.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5855, Percent: 19.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 346 Percent: 5.58

Description:

Forest Footprint represents the area necessary to regenerate all the timber harvested (hence, depending on harvest rates, this area can be bigger or smaller than the forest area that exists within the country). The indicator is divided by the population size and measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

4.1.8.15 Grazing Footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_gl)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_gl

Original tag: ef_gl

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6202, Percent: 48.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5856, Percent: 19.31

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 346 Percent: 5.58

Description:

Grazing land is used to raise livestock for meat, dairy, hide, and wool products. The grazing land footprint is calculated by comparing the amount of livestock feed available in a country with the amount of feed required for all livestock in that year, with the remainder of feed demand assumed to come from grazing land. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

4.1.8.16 Grazing Footprint of production (gha per person) (ef_glp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ef_glp

Original tag: ef_glp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6201, Percent: 48.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5855, Percent: 19.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 346 Percent: 5.58

Description:

The area within a country necessary for supporting the harvest of primary products on pastures. The indicator is divided by the population size and measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

4.1.9 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/`

4.1.9.1 Total damage from natural disasters in USD (emdat_damage)

Long tag: qog_ei_emdat_damage

Original tag: emdat_damage

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 amount of damage to property, crops, and livestock from natural disasters. The value of estimated damage is given in thousands of US dollars. For each natural disaster, the registered number corresponds to the damage value at the moment of the event, i.e. the figures are shown true to the year of the event (do not include expenses that extended to the following years).

4.1.9.2 Number of people affected by natural disasters (emdat_naffect)

Long tag: qog_ei_emdat_naffect

Original tag: emdat_naffect

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 requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency after a natural disasters, i.e. requiring basic survival needs such as food, water, shelter, sanitation, and immediate medical assistance.

4.1.9.3 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).

4.1.9.4 Number of homeless people after natural disaster (emdat_nhome)

Long tag: qog_ei_emdat_nhome

Original tag: emdat_nhome

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 whose house is destroyed or heavily damaged and therefore need shelter after a natural disaster.

4.1.9.5 Number of people injured in natural disasters (emdat_ninj)

Long tag: qog_ei_emdat_ninj

Original tag: emdat_ninj

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 suffering from physical injuries, trauma or an illness requiring immediate medical assistance as a direct result of a natural disaster.

4.1.10 ENVIPOLCON

Dataset by: Holzinger, Knill, Sommerer ENVIPOLCON is the acronym of "Environmental governance in Europe: the impact of international institutions and trade on policy convergence". The project was carried out between 2003 and 2006 by the University of Konstanz, University of Hamburg, Germany, Free University of Berlin, University of Salzburg, and Radboud University Nijmegen. The project was supported by the EU, RTD programme "Improving the human research potential and the socioeconomic knowledge base", contract no. HPSE-CT-2002-00103. This compilation only includes data on policy instrument adoption from ENVIPOLCON. Each of the instrument variables is coded with scores ranging from 1= obligatory standard to 10 = voluntary instrument. 0 = no instrument because no policy was in place yet. For the variable on the promotion of renewable energy (e.g. ener_i7) the additional instrument "legal obligation to purchase that electricity" was coded as = 11. Other variables from ENVIPOLCON are included into the extension of the dataset - ENVIPOLCONCHANGE, which is also a part of this compilation. Link to the original source: `https://www.polver.uni-konstanz.de/holzinger/research/researchprojects/enviromental-policy-convergence-in-europe-envipolcon/`

4.1.10.1 Policy instruments for quality of bathing water (epc_bath)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_bath

Original tag: epc_bath

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 93, Percent: 0.73

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 93, Percent: 0.31

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

Description:

Policy instruments on quality of bathing water. The variable measures the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:
0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'
2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'
10 = 'Voluntary instrument'.

4.1.10.2 Policy instruments for energy efficiency of refrigerators (epc_enef)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_enef

Original tag: epc_enef

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 93, Percent: 0.73

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 93, Percent: 0.31

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

Description:

Policy instruments on energy efficiency of refrigerators. The variable measures the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:
0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'
2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'
10 = 'Voluntary instrument'.

4.1.10.3 Policy instruments for electricity from renewable sources (epc_ener)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_ener

Original tag: epc_ener

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 93, Percent: 0.73

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 93, Percent: 0.31

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

Description:

Policy instruments on electricity production from renewable sources. The variable measures the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:
0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'
2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'
10 = 'Voluntary instrument'
11 = 'Extra instrument for energy'.

4.1.10.4 Policy instruments for noise emissions from lorries (epc_nois)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_nois

Original tag: epc_nois

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 93, Percent: 0.73

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 93, Percent: 0.31

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

Description:

Policy instruments on noise emission from lorries. The variable measures the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:
0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'
2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'
10 = 'Voluntary instrument'.

4.1.10.5 Policy instruments for water protection related to industrial discharges (epc_watp)

Long tag: qog_ei_epc_watp

Original tag: epc_watp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Heichel et al. (2008)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 93, Percent: 0.73

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 93, Percent: 0.31

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

Description:

Policy instruments on industrial discharges into water bodies. The variable measures the presence of a policy instrument in 1970, 1980, 1990, and 2000.

Variable coding:
0 = 'No policy'
1 = 'Obligatory standard, prohibition or ban'
2 = 'Technological prescription'
3 = 'Tax or levy'
4 = 'Subsidy or tax reduction'
5 = 'Liability scheme(s)'
6 = 'Planning instrument'
7 = 'Public investment'
8 = 'Data collection / monitoring programme(s)'
9 = 'Information based instrument'
10 = 'Voluntary instrument'.

4.1.11 ENVIPOLCONCHANGE

Dataset by: Holzinger, Knill, Sommerer The Dataset "ENVIPOLCONCHANGE (Environmental Policy Change). A dataset on environmental regulations in 24 OECD countries from 1970 to 2005" has been collected by the ENVIPOLCON group at the University of Konstanz (Stephan Heichel, Katharina Holzinger, Christoph Knill, Thomas Sommerer) in 2009. Data collection was funded by the German Research Foundation DFG. Link to the original source: `https://www.polver.uni-konstanz.de/holzinger/research/researchprojects/policy-wandel-in-der-umweltpolitik-der-einfluss-von-nationalen-vetospielernund-transnationalem-p` `der-datensatz-environmental-policy-chance-envipolchange/`

4.1.11.1 Change in coliforms in bathing water policy (epcc_bath_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_bath_ch2

Original tag: epcc_bath_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 6.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 2.77

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

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for the quality of bathing water in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

4.1.11.2 Coliforms in bathing water policy introduction (epcc_bath_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_bath_in2

Original tag: epcc_bath_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 6.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 2.77

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

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for quality of bathing water. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

4.1.11.3 Change in energy efficiency of refrigerators policy (epcc_enef_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_enef_ch2

Original tag: epcc_enef_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 6.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 2.77

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

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for the energy efficiency of refrigerators in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

4.1.11.4 Energy efficiency of refrigerators policy introduction (epcc_enef_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_enef_in2

Original tag: epcc_enef_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 6.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 2.77

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

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for energy efficiency of refrigerators. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

4.1.11.5 Change in sulphur content gas oil policy (epcc_sulp_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_sulp_ch2

Original tag: epcc_sulp_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 6.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 2.77

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

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for sulphur content in gas oil in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

4.1.11.6 Sulphur content gas oil policy introduction (epcc_sulp_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_sulp_in2

Original tag: epcc_sulp_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 6.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 2.77

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

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for sulphur content in gas oil. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

4.1.11.7 Sulphur content in gas oil regulatory level (epcc_sulp_s)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_sulp_s

Original tag: epcc_sulp_s

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 587, Percent: 4.62

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587, Percent: 1.94

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

Description:

A limit value for sulphur content in gas oil, as percent per weight.

4.1.11.8 Change in National environmental policy/Sustainable development plan (epcc_susp_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_susp_ch2

Original tag: epcc_susp_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 6.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 2.77

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

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for the national environmental policy or sustainable development plan in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

4.1.11.9 National environmental policy/Sustainable development plan introduction (epcc_susp_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_susp_in2

Original tag: epcc_susp_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 6.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 2.77

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

Description:

The variable expresses the first introduction of the policy for the national environmental policy or sustainable development plan. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

4.1.11.10 Change in efficient use of water in industry policy (epcc_waef_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_waef_ch2

Original tag: epcc_waef_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 6.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 2.77

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

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for efficient use of the water industry in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

4.1.11.11 Efficient use of water in industry policy introduction (epcc_waef_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_waef_in2

Original tag: epcc_waef_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 6.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 2.77

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

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for efficient use of the water industry. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

4.1.11.12 Change in water protection policy - industrial discharges (epcc_wapr_ch2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_wapr_ch2

Original tag: epcc_wapr_ch2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 6.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 2.77

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

Description:

The variable measures whether there was a change in the policy for water protection in industrial discharges in the recorded year. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when there was a change in the policy, including its first introduction, and '0' is assigned to all other years.

4.1.11.13 Water protection - industrial discharges introduction (epcc_wapr_in2)

Long tag: qog_ei_epcc_wapr_in2

Original tag: epcc_wapr_in2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Holzinger et al. (2011)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 6.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 841, Percent: 2.77

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

Description:

The variable measures the first introduction of the policy for water protection in industrial discharges. This is a binary variable, where '1' is assigned to the year when the policy was first introduced and '0' is assigned to all other years.

4.1.12 Environmental Performance Index Data 2020

Dataset by: Environmental Performance Index The Environmental Performance Index provides a ranking that shines light on how each country manages environmental issues. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) ranks how well countries perform on high-priority environmental issues in two broad policy areas: protection of human health from environmental harm and protection of ecosystems. Within these two policy objectives the EPI scores country performance in 11 issue areas comprised of 32 indicators. Indicators in the EPI measure how close countries are to meeting internationally established targets or, in the absence of agreed-upon targets, how they compare to the range of observed countries. Note: In many cases the EPI variables lack actual observations and rely on imputation. Please refer to the original documentation on more information about this. Also, some values (usually the value 0) are very unlikely, please use your judgement whether to treat these as the value 0 or as "Data missing". The values on the EPI, Policy Objectives, and Issue Categories are not comparable over time, therefore, this compilation only includes data on these variables from the latest release. The raw data on the 32 indicators, however, are comparable over time and, therefore, time-series are included. Link to the original source: `https://epi.envirocenter.yale.edu/epi-downloads`

4.1.12.1 Air Quality Issue Category (epi_air)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_air

Original tag: epi_air

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 180, Percent: 1.42

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 8.33

Description:

Air Quality Issue Category consists of three indicators:

1) Household air pollution (HAP), measured with the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons due to the health risk posed by the incomplete combustion of solid fuels. It is log-transformed and given 40percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Ambient particulate matter pollution, measured as the PM2.5 exposure using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to fine air particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5). It is log-transformed and given 55percent weight in the aggregation.

3) Ozone exposure, measured by the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to ground-level ozone pollution. It is log-transformed and given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

4.1.12.2 Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category (epi_bdh)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_bdh

Original tag: epi_bdh

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 180, Percent: 1.42

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 8.33

Description:

Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category consists of 7 indicators:

1) The terrestrial biome protection (national weights) indicator. It is calculated by first taking proportions of the area of each of a country's biome types that are covered by protected areas and then constructing a weighted sum of the protection percentages for all biomes within that country. The protection percentages are weighted according to the prevalence of each biome type within that country. This indicator evaluates a country's efforts to achieve 17percent protection for all biomes within its borders, as per Aichi Target 11. It is given 20percent weight in the aggregation.

2) The terrestrial biome protection (global weights) indicator, where protection percentages are weighted according to the global prevalence of each biome type. This indicator evaluates a country's contribution toward the global 17percent protection goal. It is given 20percent weight in the aggregation.

3) The marine protected areas indicator, measured as a percentage of a country's total exclusive economic zone (EEZ) designated as marine protected areas (MPAs). Because each country may have multiple EEZs, the summed area of MPAs is divided by the summed EEZ. It is given 20percent weight in the aggregation.

4) The Protected Areas Representativeness Index (PARI), which measures ecological representativeness as the proportion of biologically scaled environmental diversity included in a country's terrestrial protected areas. The measure relies on remote sensing, biodiversity informatics, and global modeling of fine-scaled variation in biodiversity composition for plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate species. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

5) Species Habitat Index (SHI) estimates potential population losses, as well as regional and global extinction risks of individual species, using habitat loss as a proxy. The SHI indicator measures the proportion of suitable habitat within a country that remains intact for each species in that country relative to a baseline set in the year 2001. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

6) Species Protection Index (SPI) evaluates the species-level ecological representativeness of each country's protected area network. The SPI metric uses remote sensing data, global biodiversity informatics, and integrative models to map suitable habitat for over 30,000 terrestrial vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species at high resolutions. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

7) The Biodiversity Habitat Index (BHI), which estimates the effects of habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation on the expected retention of terrestrial biodiversity. It is given 10percent weight

in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

4.1.12.3 Biodiversity habitat index (epi_bhv)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_bhv

Original tag: epi_bhv

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4972, Percent: 39.11

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4357, Percent: 14.36

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 615 Percent: 12.37

Description:

Biodiversity Habitat Index (BHI) estimates the effects of habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation on the expected retention of terrestrial biodiversity.

Original source: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

4.1.12.4 Climate Change Issue Category (epi_cch)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_cch

Original tag: epi_cch

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 180, Percent: 1.42

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 8.33

Description:

Climate Change Issue Category consists of 8 indicators:

1) The CO2 growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw carbon dioxide emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 55percent weight in the aggregation.

2) The CH4 growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw methane emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 15percent weight in the aggregation.

3) The F-gas growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw fluorinated gas emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

4) The N2O growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw nitrous oxide emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

5) The black carbon growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in black carbon over the years 2005-2014. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

6) Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita in the year 2017. First, the EPI team calculates total greenhouse gas emissions, applying Global Warming Potentials to convert all units to Gg of CO2-equivalents. Second, they calculate GHG emissions per capita (GHP) as the GHG emissions divided by population (POP). It is log-transformed and given 2.5percent weight in the aggregation.

7) CO2 emissions from land cover change, calculated over the years 2001-2015. First, the EPI team regresses logged CO2 emissions from land cover change (LULC) over 15 years to find a slope. Then, they calculate an unadjusted average annual growth rate in these CO2 emissions. It is given 2.5percent weight in the aggregation.

8) The greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity growth rate indicator, which serves as a signal of countries' progress in decoupling emissions from economic growth. The EPI team calculates an annual average growth rate in GHG emissions per unit of GDP over the years 2008-2017. This indicator highlights the need for action on climate change mitigation in countries at all income levels. It is given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

4.1.12.5 Environmental Health Policy Objective (epi_eh)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_eh

Original tag: epi_eh

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 180, Percent: 1.42

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 8.33

Description:

Environmental Health Policy Objective measures how well countries are protecting their populations from environmental health risks. It comprises 40percent of the total EPI score and consists of 4 issue categories: Air Quality (50percent), Sanitation and Drinking Water (40percent), Heavy Metals (5percent), and Waste Management (5percent). The policy objective varies from 0 to 100.

4.1.12.6 Environmental Performance Index (epi_epi)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_epi

Original tag: epi_epi

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 180, Percent: 1.42

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 8.33

Description:

The 2020 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) scores 180 countries on 32 performance indicators across 11 issue categories related to environmental health and ecosystem vitality. The 2020 EPI is a composite index. The EPI researchers begin by gathering data on 32 individual metrics of environmental performance. These metrics are aggregated into a

hierarchy beginning with 11 issue categories: Air Quality, Sanitation and Drinking Water, Heavy Metals, Waste Management, Biodiversity and Habitat, Ecosystem Services, Fisheries, Climate Change, Pollution Emissions, Water Resources, and Agriculture.

These issue categories are then combined into 2 policy objectives, Environmental Health and Ecosystem Vitality, and then finally consolidated into the overall EPI. To allow for meaningful comparisons, before aggregation the EPI researchers construct scores for each of the 32 indicators, placing them onto a common scale where 0 indicates worst performance and 100 indicates best performance. How far a country is from achieving international targets of sustainability determines its placement on this scale.

Note: The EPI scores are not comparable over time, therefore, this dataset only includes the EPI scores from the latest release.

4.1.12.7 Fish caught by trawling (epi_fct)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_fct

Original tag: epi_fct

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2088, Percent: 16.42

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1854, Percent: 6.11

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 234 Percent: 11.21

Description:

Fish caught by trawling measures the percentage of a country's fish caught by bottom or pelagic trawling, where a fishing net is pulled through the water behind a boat. This practice is indiscriminate and wasteful and can severely damage marine ecosystems. The variable is log-transformed according to the formula ln(x+), where = 8.40E-08.

Original source: Sea Around Us.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

4.1.12.8 F-gas growth rate (epi_fga)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_fga

Original tag: epi_fga

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3072, Percent: 24.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2864, Percent: 9.44

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 208 Percent: 6.77

Description:

The F-gas growth rate, which makes up 10percent of the Climate Change Issue Category, is calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw fluorinated gas emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation.

Original source: Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

4.1.12.9 Fisheries Issue Category (epi_fsh)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_fsh

Original tag: epi_fsh

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 136, Percent: 1.07

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 122, Percent: 0.4

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 14 Percent: 10.29

Description:

Fisheries Issue Category consists of 3 indicators:

1) Fish stock status, measured as the percentage of a country's total catch that comes from overexploited or collapsed stocks, considering all fish stocks within a country's EEZs. Because continued and increased stock exploitation leads to smaller catches, this indicator sheds light on the impact of a country's fishing practices. The metric is calculated as an average percentage weighted by catch and summed across classes of concern. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 1.13E-05, and given 35percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Marine Trophic Index (MTI), which measures the health of a country's fishing stock based on expected catch and changes over time. The MTI describes the degree to which a country is depleting species at higher trophic levels and "fishing down the food web." It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 9.51E-07, and given 35percent weight in the aggregation.

3) Fish caught by trawling, measured as the percentage of a country's fish caught by bottom or pelagic trawling, where a fishing net is pulled through the water behind a boat. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 8.40E-08, and given 30percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

4.1.12.10 GHG emissions per capita (epi_ghp)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_ghp

Original tag: epi_ghp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4998, Percent: 39.31

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4357, Percent: 14.36

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 641 Percent: 12.83

Description:

EPI calculates greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita for each country in the year 2017. The variable is log-transformed. The unit of measurement is gigagrams (Gg) of CO2-equivalent per person.

Original source: Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

4.1.12.11 GHG intensity trend (epi_gib)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_gib

Original tag: epi_gib

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4842, Percent: 38.08

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4305, Percent: 14.19

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 537 Percent: 11.09

Description:

The greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity growth rate indicator serves as a signal of countries' progress in decoupling emissions from economic growth. EPI calculates an annual average growth rate in GHG emissions per unit of GDP over the years 2008-2017. This indicator highlights the need for action on climate change mitigation in countries at all income levels.

Original source: Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

4.1.12.12 Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category (epi_h2o)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_h2o

Original tag: epi_h2o

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 180, Percent: 1.42

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 165, Percent: 0.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 8.33

Description:

Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category consists of two indicators:

1) Unsafe sanitation, measured as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to sanitation, defined by the primary toilet type used by households. It is log-transformed and given 40percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Unsafe drinking water, measured as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to drinking water, defined by the primary water source used by households and the household water treatment, or the treatment that happens at the point of water collection. It is log-transformed and given 60percent weight in the aggregation.

Both indicators are measured using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

4.1.12.13 Household solid fuels (epi_had)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_had

Original tag: epi_had

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4972, Percent: 39.11

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4357, Percent: 14.36

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 615 Percent: 12.37

Description:

EPI measures household solid fuels using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to household air pollution (HAP) from the use of household solid fuels. The variable is log-transformed.

Original source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

4.1.12.14 Marine protected areas (epi_mpa)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_mpa

Original tag: epi_mpa

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3778, Percent: 29.72

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3241, Percent: 10.69

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 537 Percent: 14.21

Description:

Marine protected areas indicator is measured as the percentage of a country's total exclusive economic zone (EEZ) designated as marine protected areas (MPAs). MPAs represent a critical tool for protecting marine ecosystems from unsustainable fishing practices, pollution, and human disturbance. Because each country may have multiple EEZs, the summed area of MPAs is divided by the summed EEZ.

Original source: World Database on Protected Areas.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

4.1.12.15 Marine trophic index (epi_mti)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_mti

Original tag: epi_mti

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3414, Percent: 26.85

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3007, Percent: 9.91

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 407 Percent: 11.92

Description:

Marine Trophic Index (MTI) measures the health of a country's fishing stock based on expected catch and changes over time. The MTI measures the degree to which a country is depleting species at higher trophic levels and "fishing down the food web." The variable is log-transformed according to the formula ln(x+), where = 9.51E-07.

Original source: Sea Around Us.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

4.1.12.16 Ozone exposure (epi_ozd)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_ozd

Original tag: epi_ozd

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4972, Percent: 39.11

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4357, Percent: 14.36

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 615 Percent: 12.37

Description:

EPI measures ozone exposure using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to ground-level ozone pollution. The variable is log-transformed.

Original source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

4.1.12.17 Protected areas representativeness index (epi_par)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_par

Original tag: epi_par

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4972, Percent: 39.11

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4357, Percent: 14.36

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 615 Percent: 12.37

Description:

The PARI indicator measures ecological representativeness as the proportion of biologically scaled environmental diversity included in a country's terrestrial protected areas. The measure relies on remote sensing, biodiversity informatics, and global modeling of fine-scaled variation in biodiversity composition for plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate species.

Original source: Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

4.1.12.18 PM2.5 exposure (epi_pmd)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_pmd

Original tag: epi_pmd

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4972, Percent: 39.11

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4357, Percent: 14.36

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 615 Percent: 12.37

Description:

Ambient particulate matter pollution measured with the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to fine air particulate matter smaller than 2.5 micrometers (PM2.5). The variable is log-transformed.

Original source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation Transformation.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

4.1.12.19 Sustainable nitrogen management index (epi_snm)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_snm

Original tag: epi_snm

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4868, Percent: 38.29

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4357, Percent: 14.36

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 511 Percent: 10.5

Description:

The Sustainable Nitrogen Management Index (SNMI) seeks to balance efficient application of nitrogen fertilizer with maximum crop yields as a measure of the environmental performance of agricultural production. The 2020 EPI uses the SNMI as a proxy for agricultural drivers of environmental damage.

Original source: UMCES.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

4.1.12.20 Species protection index (epi_spi)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_spi

Original tag: epi_spi

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4027, Percent: 31.67

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3906, Percent: 12.88

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 121 Percent: 3

Description:

Species Protection Index (SPI) evaluates the species-level ecological representativeness of each country's protected area network. The SPI metric uses remote sensing data, global biodiversity informatics, and integrative models to map suitable habitat for over 30,000 terrestrial vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species at high resolutions. The unit of measurement is percentage.

Original source: Map of Life.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

4.1.12.21 Unsafe sanitation (epi_usd)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_usd

Original tag: epi_usd

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4972, Percent: 39.11

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4357, Percent: 14.36

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 615 Percent: 12.37

Description:

EPI measures unsafe sanitation using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to their exposure to inadequate sanitation facilities. The variable is log-transformed.

Original source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

4.1.12.22 Unsafe drinking water (epi_uwd)

Long tag: qog_ei_epi_uwd

Original tag: epi_uwd

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4972, Percent: 39.11

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4357, Percent: 14.36

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 615 Percent: 12.37

Description:

EPI measures unsafe drinking water using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years lost per 100,000 persons (DALY rate) due to exposure to unsafe drinking water. The variable is log-transformed.

Original source: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation.

When using this variable, please cite both EPI and the original source.

4.1.13 European Social Survey - Wave 1-9

Dataset by: European Social Survey The European Social Survey (ESS) is an academically-driven multi-country survey, which has been administered in over 30 countries to date. Its three aims are: first - to monitor and interpret changing public attitudes and values within Europe and to investigate how they interact with Europe's changing institutions; second - to advance and consolidate improved methods of cross-national survey measurement in Europe and beyond; and third - to develop a series of European social indicators, including attitudinal indicators. This dataset includes two types of variables: 1) percentage of respondents choosing a particular response option, and 2) average response per country, weighted using design weights (dweight), as recommended by the ESS. Link to the original source: `http://www.europeansocialsurvey.org/data/round-index.html`

4.1.13.1 Climate policy support: bans (mean) (ess_banhhap_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_banhhap_m

Original tag: ess_banhhap_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.08

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

Description:

Average reply to D30-32: 'To what extent are you in favour or against the following policies in [country] to reduce climate change? A law banning the sale of the least energy-efficient

household appliances'. (1) Strongly in favor, (2) Somewhat in favor, (3) Neither in favor nor against, (4) Somewhat against, (5) Strongly against. Answers (7) Refusal and (8) Don't know are deleted. A higher score means that there is a higher aversion towards the proposed ban in the general population. A lower score means that there is a higher support towards the ban in the general population.

4.1.13.2 Belief that climate change is natural (percent) (ess_ccnthum_p)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_ccnthum_p

Original tag: ess_ccnthum_p

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.08

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

Description:

Percent of replies '(1) Entirely by natural processes' and '(2) Mainly by natural processes' to D22: 'Do you think that climate change is caused by natural processes, human activity, or both?'. (1) Entirely by natural processes, (2) Mainly by natural processes, (3) About equally by natural processes and human activity, (4) Mainly by human activity, (5) Entirely by human activity, (55) I don't think climate change is happening, (77) Refusal, (88) Don't know. A higher score means that there are more people who believe that climate change is happening due to natural rather than human-induced causes. A lower score means that there are fewer people who believe that these are natural processes that are behind climate change.

4.1.13.3 Personal responsibility to reduce climate change (mean) (ess_ccrdprs_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_ccrdprs_m

Original tag: ess_ccrdprs_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.08

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

Description:

Average reply to D23: 'To what extent do you feel a personal responsibility to try to reduce climate change?'. (00) Not at all - (10) A great deal. Answers (77) Refusal and (88) Don't know are deleted. The higher the score the more people feel personal responsibility for reducing

climate change. The lower the score the fewer people feel personal responsibility for reducing climate change.

4.1.13.4 Climate change denial (percent) (ess_clmchng_p)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_clmchng_p

Original tag: ess_clmchng_p

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.08

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

Description:

Percent of replies '(3) Probably not changing' and '(4) Definitely not changing' to D19: 'You may have heard the idea that the world's climate is changing due to increases in temperature over the past 100 years. What is your personal opinion on this? Do you think the world's climate is changing?'. (1) Definitely changing, (2) Probably changing, (3) Probably not changing, (4) Definitely not changing, (7) Refusal, (8) Don't know. A higher score means that more people believe that the climate is not changing. A lower score means that more people believe that the climate is changing.

4.1.13.5 Thinking about climate change (mean) (ess_clmthgt_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_clmthgt_m

Original tag: ess_clmthgt_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.08

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

Description:

Average reply to D20 and D21: 'How much have you thought about climate change before today?'. (1) Not at all, (2) Very little, (3) Some, (4) A lot, (5) A great deal. Answers (7) Refusal and (8) Don't know are deleted.

D20 was only asked to those who replied '(4) Definitely not changing' to question D19 'Do you think climate is changing?'. D21 is the same question but was asked to everyone else. In this dataset,

we combined the replies for D20 and D21 before taking an average. A higher score means that a larger part of the population thought about climate change prior to the survey. A lower score means that a smaller part of the population thought about climate change prior to the survey.

4.1.13.6 Belief in climate action: governments (mean) (ess_gvsrdcc_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_gvsrdcc_m

Original tag: ess_gvsrdcc_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.08

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

Description:

Average reply to D28: 'And how likely do you think it is that governments in enough countries will take action that reduces climate change?'. (00) Not likely at all - (10) Extremely likely. Answers (77) Refusal and (88) Don't know are deleted. A higher score means that larger parts of the population believe that enough governments will take action towards climate change. A lower score means that fewer people believe that enough governments will take action towards climate change.

4.1.13.7 Climate policy support: taxes (mean) (ess_inctxff_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_inctxff_m

Original tag: ess_inctxff_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.08

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

Description:

Average reply to D30-32: 'To what extent are you in favour or against the following policies in [country] to reduce climate change? Increasing taxes on fossil fuels, such as oil, gas and coal'.(1) Strongly in favor, (2) Somewhat in favor, (3) Neither in favor nor against, (4) Somewhat against, (5) Strongly against. Answers (7) Refusal and (8) Don't know are deleted. A higher score means that the aversion towards a fossil fuel tax is higher in the population. A lower score means that there is more support towards a fossil fuel tax in the population.

4.1.13.8 Belief in climate action: individuals (mean) (ess_lklmten_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_lklmten_m

Original tag: ess_lklmten_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.08

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

Description:

Average reply to D27: 'How likely do you think it is that large numbers of people will actually limit their energy use to try to reduce climate change?'. (00) Not likely at all - (10) Extremely likely. Answers (77) Refusal and (88) Don't know are deleted. A higher score means that more people believe that a large number of people are likely to limit energy consumption to reduce climate change. A lower score means that fewer people believe that a large number of people are likely to reduce energy consumption to reduce climate change.

4.1.13.9 Climate policy support: subsidies (mean) (ess_sbsrnen_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_sbsrnen_m

Original tag: ess_sbsrnen_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.08

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

Description:

Average reply to D30-32: 'To what extent are you in favour or against the following policies in [country] to reduce climate change? Using public money to subsidise renewable energy such as wind and solar power'. (1) Strongly in favor, (2) Somewhat in favor, (3) Neither in favor nor against, (4) Somewhat against, (5) Strongly against. Answers (7) Refusal and (8) Don't know are deleted. A higher score means that there is more aversion in the population towards government subsidies towards renewable energy. A lower score means that there is more support for renewable energy subsidies.

4.1.13.10 Worry about climate change (mean) (ess_wrclmch_m)

Long tag: qog_ei_ess_wrclmch_m

Original tag: ess_wrclmch_m

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23, Percent: 0.08

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

Description:

Average reply to D24: 'How worried are you about climate change?'. (1) Not at all worried, (2) Not very worried, (3) Somewhat worried, (4) Very worried, (5) Extremely worried. Answers (7) Refusal and (8) Don't know are deleted. A higher score means that there is a higher degree of worry in the population about climate change. A lower score means that there is less worry in the population about climate change.

4.1.14 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/`

4.1.14.1 Energy intensity, TPES per capita (gg_ei)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_ei

Original tag: gg_ei

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: 1662, Percent: 13.07

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1620, Percent: 5.34

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 42 Percent: 2.53

Description:

The energy intensity calculated as TPES (Total Primary Energy Supply) per capita (toe/person).

4.1.14.2 Environmentally related government R and D budget, percent total government R and D (gg_envrd_gbaord)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_envrd_gbaord

Original tag: gg_envrd_gbaord

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: 451, Percent: 3.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 451, Percent: 1.49

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

Description:

Environmentally related government R&D budget measures government budget appropriations or outlays for environmentally related research and development (R&D). It is expressed as a percentage of total government R&D expenditure.

4.1.14.3 Environmentally related R and D expenditure, percent GDP (gg_envrd_gdp)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_envrd_gdp

Original tag: gg_envrd_gdp

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: 101, Percent: 0.79

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 101, Percent: 0.33

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

Description:

The environmentally related research and development (R&D) expenditure, expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP).

4.1.14.4 Energy public RD and D budget, percent GDP (gg_erdgdp)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_erdgdp

Original tag: gg_erdgdp

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: 346, Percent: 2.72

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 346, Percent: 1.14

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

Description:

The public budget for energy related research, development, and demonstration as a percentage of national gross domestic product (GDP).

4.1.14.5 Development of environment-related technologies, percent all technologies (gg_etp)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_etp

Original tag: gg_etp

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: 2015, Percent: 15.85

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1768, Percent: 5.83

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 247 Percent: 12.26

Description:

The number of environment-related inventions expressed as a percentage of all domestic inventions (in all technologies).

Indicators of technology development are constructed by measuring inventive activity using patent data across a wide range of environment-related technological domains (ENV-TECH, see link below), including environmental management, water-related adaptation, and climate change mitigation technologies. The counts used here include only higher-value inventions (with patent family size = 2).

4.1.14.6 Development of environment-related technologies, percent inventions worldwide (gg_etpw)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_etpw

Original tag: gg_etpw

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: 2015, Percent: 15.85

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1768, Percent: 5.83

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 247 Percent: 12.26

Description:

The number of environment-related inventions expressed as a percentage of environment-related inventions worldwide.

Indicators of technology development are constructed by measuring inventive activity using patent data across a wide range of environment-related technological domains (ENV-TECH), including environmental management, water-related adaptation, and climate change mitigation technologies. The counts used here include only higher-value inventions (with patent family size = 2, meaning inventions filed in two or more jurisdictions).

4.1.14.7 Fossil fuel public RD and D budget (excluding CCS), percent total energy public RD and D (gg_ffrd)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_ffrd

Original tag: gg_ffrd

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: 314, Percent: 2.47

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 314, Percent: 1.04

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

Description:

The public budget directed at research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) related to fossil fuels, including oil, gas, and coal and excluding RD&D related to CO2 capture and storage (CCS), expressed as a percentage of total energy RD&D public budgets (directed at all forms of energy).

4.1.14.8 Forests under sustainable management certification FSC, percent total forest area (gg_fsmc)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_fsmc

Original tag: gg_fsmc

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: 1078, Percent: 8.48

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 979, Percent: 3.23

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 99 Percent: 9.18

Description:

The share of forest area with a long-term management plan under the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) certification expressed as a percentage of the total forest area.

4.1.14.9 ODA - all sectors - climate change mitigation, percent total ODA (gg_oda_ccm)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_oda_ccm

Original tag: gg_oda_ccm

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: 339, Percent: 2.67

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 339, Percent: 1.12

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

Description:

The Official Development Assistance (ODA) targeting climate change mitigation expressed as a percentage of total ODA.

4.1.14.10 Mean population exposure to PM2.5 (gg_pm25exm)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_pm25exm

Original tag: gg_pm25exm

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: 2197, Percent: 17.28

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1959, Percent: 6.46

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 238 Percent: 10.83

Description:

The average mirogram concentration of fine particulate matter (PM2.5) per cubic meter exposed to the population. This environmental and health hazard is measured by population-weighted concentration estimates (See OECD dataset 'Exposure to PM2.5 in countries and regions').

4.1.14.11 Renewable energy supply, percent TPES (gg_re_tpes)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_re_tpes

Original tag: gg_re_tpes

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: 1662, Percent: 13.07

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1620, Percent: 5.34

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 42 Percent: 2.53

Description:

Renewable energy supply is defined as the contribution of renewables to the total primary

energy supply (TPES).

4.1.14.12 Renewable electricity, percent total electricity generation (gg_repereg en)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_repereg en

Original tag: gg_repereg en

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: 1663, Percent: 13.08

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1621, Percent: 5.34

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 42 Percent: 2.53

Description:

The percentage of the national electrical supply generated from renewable sources.

4.1.14.13 Renewable energy public RD and D budget, percent total energy public RD and D (gg_rerd_erd)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_rerd_erd

Original tag: gg_rerd_erd

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: 341, Percent: 2.68

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 341, Percent: 1.12

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

Description:

The percentage of all public energy related research, development, and demonstration (RD&D) that is directed towards renewable energy.

4.1.14.14 Water stress, total freshwater abstraction as percent total available renewable resources (gg_wsa)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_wsa

Original tag: gg_wsa

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: 323, Percent: 2.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 323, Percent: 1.06

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

Description:

The total freshwater abstraction as a percentage of available renewable sources, as a proxy for water stress (scarcity). Abstraction refers to any process of water removal, extraction, or diversion for human use. A higher percentage indicates greater water stress.

4.1.14.15 Water stress, total freshwater abstraction as percent total internal renewable resources (gg_wsi)

Long tag: qog_ei_gg_wsi

Original tag: gg_wsi

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: 300, Percent: 2.36

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 300, Percent: 0.99

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

Description:

The total freshwater abstraction as a percentage of available internal renewable sources, as a proxy for water stress. Internal resources refer only to river flows and groundwater from rainfall within the country. Abstraction refers to any process of water removal, extraction, or diversion for human use. A higher percentage, therefore, indicates greater water stress.

4.1.15 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`

4.1.15.1 Environmental behavior (mean) (issp_13bm)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_13bm

Original tag: issp_13bm

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 75, Percent: 0.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 72, Percent: 0.24

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3 Percent: 4

Description:

Average reply to 13b: 'How much do you agree or disagree with this statement? I do what is right for the environment, even when it costs more money or takes more time'. (1) Agree strongly, (2) Agree, (3) Neither agree nor disagree, (4) Disagree, (5) Disagree strongly. Replies (8) Can't choose are deleted.

In Environment III (2010) - question 13b.
In Environment II (2000) - question 8b.
In Environment I (1993) - question 9b.

A higher score means that fewer people are willing to spend more money/time to do what is best for the environment. A lower score means that more people are willing to spend more money/time to do what is right for the environment.

4.1.15.2 Support for government action to make people comply (percent) (issp_15ap)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_15ap

Original tag: issp_15ap

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 75, Percent: 0.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 72, Percent: 0.24

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3 Percent: 4

Description:

Percent of replies for 15a: 'If you had to choose, which one of the following would be closest to your views? (2) Government should pass laws to make ordinary people protect the environment, even if it interferes with people's rights to make their own decisions'. Other replies include (1) Government should let ordinary people decide for themselves how to protect the environment, even if it means they don't always do the right thing, and (8) Can't choose.

In Environment III (2010) - question 15a.
In Environment II (2000) - question 13a.
In Environment I (1993) - question 18a.

The higher the score the higher the belief that the government should pass laws to make people protect the environment. The lower the score the lower the belief that the government should pass laws to make people protect the environment.

4.1.15.3 Priority of future energy sources - fossil fuels (percent) (issp_18p)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_18p

Original tag: issp_18p

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 32, Percent: 0.25

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 31, Percent: 0.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 3.12

Description:

Percent of replies (1) Coal, oil and natural gas to 18: 'To which of the following should [COUNTRY] give priority in order to meet its future energy needs?'. Other replies include: (2) Nuclear power, (3) Solar, wind or water power, (4) Fuels made from crop, (5) None of them.

In Environment III (2010) - question 18.
In Environment II (2000) - question not part of the survey.
In Environment I (1993) - question not part of survey.

The higher the score the higher the percentage of people that prefers fossil fuels over other sources. The lower the score the lower the percentage of people that prefers fossil fuels over other sources.

4.1.15.4 Reducing energy use for the environment (mean) (issp_20dm)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_20dm

Original tag: issp_20dm

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 32, Percent: 0.25

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 31, Percent: 0.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 3.12

Description:

Average reply to 20d: 'How often do you reduce the energy or fuel you use at home for

environmental reasons?'. (1) Always, (2) Often, (3) Sometimes, (4) Never.

In Environment III (2010) - question 20d.
In Environment II (2000) - question not part of the survey.
In Environment I (1993) - question not part of the survey.

A higher score means that fewer people make a special effort to reduce energy consumption for environmental reasons. A lower score means that more people make a special effort to reduce energy consumption for environmental reasons.

4.1.15.5 Knowledge about causes of environmental problems (mean) (issp_8am)

Long tag: qog_ei_issp_8am

Original tag: issp_8am

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: ISSP Research Group (2003)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 32, Percent: 0.25

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 31, Percent: 0.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 3.12

Description:

Average reply to 8a: 'How much do you feel you know about the causes of these sorts of environmental problems?'. (1) Know nothing at all - (5) Know a great deal. Replies (8) Can't choose are deleted. 'These sorts of environmental problems' refer to (1) Air pollution, (2) Chemicals and pesticides, (3) Water shortage, (4) Water pollution, (5) Nuclear waste, (6) Domestic waste disposal, (7) Climate change, (8) Genetically modified foods, (9) Using up our natural resources.

In Environment III (2010) - question 8a.
In Environment II (2000) - question not part of the survey.
In Environment I (1993) - question not part of the survey.

A higher score means that more people feel that they know about the causes of environmental problems. A lower score means that fewer people feel that they know about the causes of environmental problems.

4.1.16 Natural Resource Management Index Data

Dataset by: Natural Resource Management Index The Natural Resource Protection and Child Health Indicators, 2019 Release, is produced in support of the U.S. Millennium Challenge Corporation (MCC) as selection criteria for funding eligibility. The Natural Resource Protection Indicator (NRPI) and Child Health Indicator (CHI) are based on proximity-to-target scores ranging from 0 to 100 (at target). The NRPI covers 234 countries and is calculated based on the weighted average percentage of biomes under protected status. The CHI is a composite index for 195 countries derived from the average of three proximity-to-target scores for access to at least basic water and sanitation, along with child mortality. The 2019 release includes a consistent time series of NRPI scores for 2015 to 2019 and CHI scores for 2010 to 2018. Link to the original source: `http://sedac.ciesin.columbia.edu/data/collection/nrmi`

4.1.16.1 Natural Resource Protection Indicator (nrmi_nrpi)

Long tag: qog_ei_nrmi_nrpi

Original tag: nrmi_nrpi

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Center for International Earth Science Information Network CIESIN (2019)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 970, Percent: 7.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 850, Percent: 2.8

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 120 Percent: 12.37

Description:

Natural Resource Protection Indicator assesses whether a country is protecting at least 17percent of all of its biomes (e.g. deserts, forests, grasslands, aquatic, and tundra). It is designed to capture the comprehensiveness of a government's commitment to habitat preservation and biodiversity protection. The World Wildlife Fund provides the underlying biome data, and the United Nations Environment Program World Conservation Monitoring Center provides the underlying data on protected areas.

4.1.17 The Ocean Health Index Data

Dataset by: The Ocean Health Index The Ocean Health Index is a valuable tool for the ongoing assessment of ocean health. By providing a means to advance comprehensive ocean policy and compare future progress, the Index can inform decisions about how to use or protect marine ecosystems. The Index is a collaborative effort, made possible through contributions from more than 65 scientists/ocean experts and partnerships between organizations including the National Center for Ecological Analysis and Synthesis, Sea Around Us, Conservation International, National Geographic, and the New England Aquarium. The Index assesses the ocean based on 10 widely-held public goals for a healthy ocean. They are: Food Provision, Artisanal Fishing Opportunities, Natural Products, Carbon Storage, Coastal Protection, Sense of Place, Coastal Livelihoods Economies, Tourism Recreation, Clean Waters, Biodiversity. Link to the original source: `http://www.oceanhealthindex.org`

4.1.17.1 Sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies (ohi_csst)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_csst

Original tag: ohi_csst

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 148, Percent: 1.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 128, Percent: 0.42

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 20 Percent: 13.51

Description:

Sea surface temperature (SST) anomalies. SST of the ocean is indicated by measurements taken at depths that range from 1 millimeter to 20 meters. This measurement does not indicate absolute temperature at a location, but instead determines the number of positive temperature deviations (anomalies) that exceed the natural range of variation for a given location, i.e. the frequency with which a location experiences unnaturally warm temperature.

For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

AVHRR Pathfinder Version 5.0 SST data.

and

Casey, K. S., Brandon, T. B., Cornillon, P., and Evans, R. (2010). The past, present and future of the AVHRR Pathfinder SST Program, Oceanography from Space: Revisited, eds. V. Barale, J.F.R. Gower, and L. Alberotanza, Springer.

and

J. Afflerbach et al. (2015).

(https://github.com/OHI-Science/ohiprep/tree/master/globalprep/Pressures_SST)

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

4.1.17.2 CBD survey: habitat (ohi_hab)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_hab

Original tag: ohi_hab

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 148, Percent: 1.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 128, Percent: 0.42

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 20 Percent: 13.51

Description:

> CBD survey: habitat. A resilience measure based on questions 153(a,b,c,e,g) and 158(a,b,c,f,g,h) from The Convention on Biological Diversity country questionnaire (Third National Report to the CBD, from 2005).

Question 153: Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following:
a) Developing new marine and coastal protected areas;
b) Improving the management of existing marine and coastal protected areas;
c) Building capacity within the country for management of marine and coastal resources, including through educational programmes and targeted research initiatives;
e) Protection of areas important for reproduction, such as spawning and nursery areas;
g) Controlling excessive fishing and destructive fishing practices?

Question 158: Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country:
a) Marine and coastal protected areas have been declared and gazetted;
b) Management plans for these marine and coastal protected areas have been developed with involvement of all stakeholders;
c) Effective management with enforcement and monitoring has been put in place;
f) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas managed for purpose of sustainable use, which may allow extractive activities;
g) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas includes areas which exclude extractive uses;
h) The national system of marine and coastal protected areas is surrounded by sustainable management practices over the wider marine and coastal environment?

For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD (http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/default.shtml).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

4.1.17.3 CBD Survey: Mariculture (ohi_maricul)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_maricul

Original tag: ohi_maricul

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 148, Percent: 1.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 128, Percent: 0.42

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 20 Percent: 13.51

Description:

CBD Survey: Mariculture. A resilience measure based on questions 158(d) and 159(a-l) from The Convention on Biological Diversity country questionnaire (Third National Report to the CBD, from 2005).

Question 158: Which of the following statements can best describe the current status of marine and coastal protected areas in your country:
d) A national system or network of marine and coastal protected areas is under development?

Question 159: Is your country applying the following techniques aimed at minimizing adverse impacts of mariculture on marine and coastal biodiversity?
a) Application of environmental impact assessments for mariculture developments;
b) Development and application of effective site selection methods in the framework of integrated marine and coastal area management;
c) development of effective methods for effluent and waste control;
d) Development of appropriate genetic resource management plans at the hatchery level;
e) Development of controlled hatchery and genetically sound reproduction methods in order to avoid seed collection from nature;
f) If seed collection from nature cannot be avoided, development of environmentally sound practices for spat collecting operations, including use of selective fishing gear to avoid by-catch;
g) Use of native species and subspecies in mariculture;
h) Implementation of effective measures to prevent the inadvertent release of mariculture species and fertile polypoids;
i) Use of proper methods of breeding and proper places of releasing in order to protect genetic diversity;
j) Minimizing the use of antibiotics through better husbandry techniques;
k) Use of selective methods in commercial fishing to avoid or minimize bycatch;
l) Considering traditional knowledge, where applicable, as a source to develop sustainable mariculture techniques.

For more details on the variable construction, see the original source:

Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD (http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/default.shtml)-

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

4.1.17.4 Coastal chemical pollution within 3 nm offshore (ohi_pc3)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_pc3

Original tag: ohi_pc3

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 148, Percent: 1.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 128, Percent: 0.42

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 20 Percent: 13.51

Description:

Coastal chemical pollution within 3 nautical miles (nm) offshore. For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Halpern, B. S. et al. (2015). Spatial and temporal changes in cumulative human impacts on the world's ocean. Nature Communications 6(7615).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original sources.

and

FAO's statistical database FAOSTAT (http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/R/*/E).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original sources.

4.1.17.5 Chemical pollution (ohi_pchem)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_pchem

Original tag: ohi_pchem

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 148, Percent: 1.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 128, Percent: 0.42

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 20 Percent: 13.51

Description:

> Chemical pollution is measured as the average of land-based organic pollution, land-based inorganic pollution, and ocean-based pollution from commercial shipping and port as proxies.

For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Halpern, B. S. et al. (2015). Spatial and temporal changes in cumulative human impacts on the world's ocean. Nature Communications 6(7615).

and

FAO's statistical database FAOSTAT (http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/R/*/E).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

4.1.17.6 Coastal fertilizer pollution (ohi_pn3)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_pn3

Original tag: ohi_pn3

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 148, Percent: 1.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 128, Percent: 0.42

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 20 Percent: 13.51

Description:

> Coastal fertilizer pollution as a proxy for nutrient pollution within 3 nautical miles (nm) offshore. For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Halpern, B. S. et al. (2015). Spatial and temporal changes in cumulative human impacts on the world's ocean. Nature Communications 6(7615).

and

FAO's statistical database FAOSTAT (http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/R/*/E).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original sources.

4.1.17.7 Fertilizer pollution as a proxy for nutrient pollution (ohi_pnutrient)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_pnutrient

Original tag: ohi_pnutrient

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 148, Percent: 1.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 128, Percent: 0.42

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 20 Percent: 13.51

Description:

> Fertilizer pollution as a proxy for nutrient pollution. For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Halpern, B. S. et al. (2015). Spatial and temporal changes in cumulative human impacts on the world's ocean. Nature Communications 6(7615).

and

FAO's statistical database FAOSTAT (http://faostat3.fao.org/faostat-gateway/go/to/browse/R/*/E).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

4.1.17.8 Trash pollution (ohi_ptrash)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_ptrash

Original tag: ohi_ptrash

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 148, Percent: 1.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 128, Percent: 0.42

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 20 Percent: 13.51

Description:

> Trash pollution. Estimated by the tons of litter per km of beach collected during beach cleanups organized by the Ocean Conservancy's Trash Free Seas Alliance in 96 countries and locations.

For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Eriksen M., Lebreton, L. C. M., Carson, H. S., Thiel, M., Moore, C. J. and Borerro, J. C. (2014). Plastic pollution in the world's oceans: more than 5 trillion plastic pieces weighing over 250,000 tons afloat at sea. PLoS ONE 9:e111913.

and

J. Afflerbach et al. (2015). [Methods](https://github.com/OHI Science/ohiprep/tree/master/globalprep/CW_pressure_trash)

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original sources.

4.1.17.9 Alien Species (ohi_saali)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_saali

Original tag: ohi_saali

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 148, Percent: 1.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 128, Percent: 0.42

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 20 Percent: 13.51

Description:

> Alien species are non-indigenous organisms introduced into an ecosystem that is not their native habitat either by accident or intentionally. Measured by total counts of all invasive species according to data from the Global Invasive Species Database (GIRD).

For more details on the variable construction, see the original source:

Molnar, J. L., Gamboa, R. L., Revenga C., Spalding, M. (2008). Assessing the global threat of invasive species to marine biodiversity. Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment 6(485).

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

4.1.17.10 CBD Survey: Tourism (ohi_tour)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_tour

Original tag: ohi_tour

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 148, Percent: 1.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 128, Percent: 0.42

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 20 Percent: 13.51

Description:

> CBD Survey: Tourism. A resilience measure based on questions 79, 80, and 82 from The Convention on Biological Diversity country questionnaire (Third National Report to the CBD, from 2005).

Question 79: Has your country established mechanisms to assess, monitor and measure the impact of tourism on biodiversity?
a) No;
b) No, but mechanisms are under development;
c) Yes, mechanisms are in place (please specify below);
d) Yes, existing mechanisms are under review.

Question 80: Has your country provided educational and training programmes to the tourism operators so as to increase their awareness of the impacts of tourism on biodiversity and upgrade the technical capacity at the local level to minimize the impacts?
a) No;
b) No, but programmes are under development;
c) Yes, programmes are in place (please describe below).

Question 82: Does your country provide indigenous and local communities with capacity-building and financial resources to support their participation in tourism policy-making, development planning, product development and management?
a) No;
b) No, but relevant programmes are being considered;
c) Yes, some programmes are in place;
d) Yes, comprehensive programmes are in place.

For more details on the variable construction, see the original sources:

Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD (http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/default.shtml)

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

4.1.17.11 CBD Survey: Water (ohi_water)

Long tag: qog_ei_ohi_water

Original tag: ohi_water

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ocean Health Index (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 148, Percent: 1.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 128, Percent: 0.42

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 20 Percent: 13.51

Description:

> CBD Survey: water. A resilience measure based on question 153(d,f) from The Convention on Biological Diversity country questionnaire (Third National Report to the CBD, from 2005).

Question 153(d,f): Do your country's strategies and action plans include the following:
d) Instituting improved integrated marine and coastal area management (including catchments management) in order to reduce sediment and nutrient loads into the marine environment;
f) Improving sewage and other waste treatment?

For more details on the variable construction, see the original source:

Convention on Biological Diversity, CBD (http://www.cbd.int/reports/search/default.shtml)

When using this variable, please cite both the OHI project and the original source.

4.1.18 Oil and Gas Data, 1932-2014

Dataset by: Michael L Ross Global dataset of oil and natural gas production, prices, exports, and net exports. These data are based on the best available information about the volume and value of oil and natural gas production in all countries from 1932 to 2014. The volume figures are from the documents listed in the original source; to calculate the total value of production, the author multiplies the volume by the world price for oil or gas. Since these are world prices for a single (benchmark) type of oil/gas, they only approximate the actual price - which varies by country according to the quality, the terms of contracts, the timing of the transactions, and other factors. These figures do not tell how much revenues were collected by governments or companies - only the approximate volume and value of production. Data on oil production from 1946 to 1969, and gas production from 1955 (when it first was reported) to 1969, are from the US Geological Survey Minerals Yearbook, for various years. Link to the original source: `https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/ZTPW0Y`

4.1.18.1 Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexp)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_gas_netexp
Original tag: ross_gas_netexp
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3871, Percent: 30.45
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3731, Percent: 12.3
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 140 Percent: 3.62
Description:
Net gas exports value, measured in constant 2000 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

4.1.18.2 Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexpc)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_gas_netexpc
Original tag: ross_gas_netexpc
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3870, Percent: 30.44
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3730, Percent: 12.3
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 140 Percent: 3.62
Description:
Net gas exports value per capita, measured in constant 2000 dollars

4.1.18.3 Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe (ross_gas_price)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_gas_price
Original tag: ross_gas_price
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9579, Percent: 75.34
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8999, Percent: 29.67
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 580 Percent: 6.05
Description:
Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/mboe.

4.1.18.4 Gas production, million barrels oil equiv. (ross_gas_prod)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_gas_prod
Original tag: ross_gas_prod
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8352, Percent: 65.69
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7904, Percent: 26.06
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 448 Percent: 5.36
Description:
Gas production measured in million barrels of oil equivalent.

4.1.18.5 Gas production value in 2000 dollars (ross_gas_value_2000)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_gas_value_2000

Original tag: ross_gas_value_2000
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8352, Percent: 65.69
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7904, Percent: 26.06
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 448 Percent: 5.36
Description:
Gas production value in 2000 dollars.

4.1.18.6 Gas production value in 2014 dollars (ross_gas_value_2014)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_gas_value_2014
Original tag: ross_gas_value_2014
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8352, Percent: 65.69
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7904, Percent: 26.06
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 448 Percent: 5.36
Description:
Gas production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

4.1.18.7 Oil production in metric tons (ross_oil_prod)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_oil_prod
Original tag: ross_oil_prod
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8837, Percent: 69.51
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8363, Percent: 27.57
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 474 Percent: 5.36
Description:
Oil production in metric tons.

4.1.18.8 Oil production value in 2000 dollars (ross_oil_value_2000)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_oil_value_2000
Original tag: ross_oil_value_2000
Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8837, Percent: 69.51
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8363, Percent: 27.57
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 474 Percent: 5.36
Description:
Oil production value in 2000 dollars.

4.1.18.9 Oil production value in 2014 dollars (ross_oil_value_2014)

Long tag: qog_ei_ross_oil_value_2014
Original tag: ross_oil_value_2014

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8837, Percent: 69.51

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8363, Percent: 27.57

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 474 Percent: 5.36

Description:

Oil production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

4.1.19 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/`

4.1.19.1 Environmental Policy Performance - Global Environmental Protection (sgi_enge)

Long tag: qog_ei_sgi_enge

Original tag: sgi_enge

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Schiller & Hellmann (2024)

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 Global Environmental Protection index consists of 'Global Environmental Policy Indicator' (50percent), based on expert assessments of countries' participation in global environmental protection regimes, the rate of participation in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (25percent), and Kyoto Participation and Achievements indicator, measuring to what extent the Kyoto emission reduction targets were met (25percent). The index varies from 0 to 10.

4.1.19.2 Environmental policy effectiveness (sgi_epe)

Long tag: qog_ei_sgi_epe

Original tag: sgi_epe

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 how effectively a national environmental policy protects and preserves the sustainability of natural resources and the quality of the environment.

Effective environmental policies will help promote and incentivize goal-driven technological progress and environmentally friendly behavior and ensure sufficient resources are allocated for implementation. In assessing the effectiveness of environmental policies, the experts were invited to draw on the following guiding questions:

1. Are environmental policy goals ambitious (i.e., do they target more than improvements to efficiency)?

2. Are environmental policies implemented with tangible impact?

3. Are environmental concerns integrated effectively across relevant policy sectors (i.e., energy, housing, transport, manufacturing industry, research and innovation, tourism, fisheries, agriculture)?

As environmental performance may be issue-specific, the experts were invited to provide a short paragraph for each of the four key targets of protection: resource use (land, water, materials, energy), environmental pollution (water, air, soil), climate and biodiversity protection.'

The indicator is based on expert answers to these questions and varies from 0 to 10, where 0-1 is 'Environmental concerns have been largely abandoned' and 9-10 is 'Environmental policy goals are ambitious and effectively implemented as well as monitored within and across most relevant policy sectors that account for the largest share of resource use and emissions'.

4.1.19.3 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'.

4.1.20 Stock of Climate Laws and Policies

Dataset by: Eskander and Fankhauser Data on the stock of climate change mitigation laws and policies used in the paper: Eskander, S.M. and Fankhauser, S., 2020. Reduction in greenhouse gas emissions from national climate legislation. Nature Climate Change, 10(8), pp.750-756. Mitigation laws and policies refer to a legislative or executive disposition focused on curbing a country's greenhouse gases emissions in one sector or more. Measures can be directly related to emissions reductions, such as laws establishing a national carbon budget or cap and trade system, or indirectly related, such as laws or policies establishing relevant institutions or providing additional funding for research and development into low carbon technologies. Laws and policies addressing forests and land use are included as long as they explicitly support climate change mitigation through activities that reduce emissions and increase carbon removals. General forest management and conservation laws are not included, even if they may have implicit consequences for climate change mitigation. Link to the original source: `https://github.com/smsu1979/Eskander-Fankhauser-NCC-2020-`

4.1.20.1 Stock of executive orders/policies on mitigation for the past 3 years (slaws_mit_ex_l3)

Long tag: qog_ei_slaws_mit_ex_l3

Original tag: slaws_mit_ex_l3

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Eskander & Fankhauser (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2527, Percent: 19.88

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2432, Percent: 8.02

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 95 Percent: 3.76

Description:

> Number of policies addressing climate mitigation that were enacted by the national executive branch for the previous 3 years, rolling. These include presidential decrees, executive orders, or department regulations.

4.1.20.2 Stock of older executive orders/policies on mitigation (slaws_mit_ex_lt)

Long tag: qog_ei_slaws_mit_ex_lt

Original tag: slaws_mit_ex_lt

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Eskander & Fankhauser (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2527, Percent: 19.88

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2432, Percent: 8.02

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 95 Percent: 3.76

Description:

> Number of policies addressing climate mitigation that were enacted by the national executive branch until three years back, rolling. These policies include presidential decrees, executive orders, or department regulations.

4.1.20.3 Stock of mitigation laws and policies for the past 3 years (slaws_mit_l3)

Long tag: qog_ei_slaws_mit_l3

Original tag: slaws_mit_l3

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Eskander & Fankhauser (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2527, Percent: 19.88

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2432, Percent: 8.02

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 95 Percent: 3.76

Description:

Number of laws and policies addressing climate mitigation that were adopted by the national government in the previous 3 years, rolling.

4.1.20.4 Stock of legislative mitigation laws for the past 3 years (slaws_mit_leg_l3)

Long tag: qog_ei_slaws_mit_leg_l3

Original tag: slaws_mit_leg_l3

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Eskander & Fankhauser (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2527, Percent: 19.88

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2432, Percent: 8.02

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 95 Percent: 3.76

Description:

Number of laws addressing climate mitigation that were passed by the national legislature in the previous three years, rolling. Laws are passed by the parliament, congress, or equivalent legislative authority.

4.1.20.5 Stock of older legislative mitigation laws (slaws_mit_leg_lt)

Long tag: qog_ei_slaws_mit_leg_lt

Original tag: slaws_mit_leg_lt

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Eskander & Fankhauser (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2527, Percent: 19.88

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2432, Percent: 8.02

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 95 Percent: 3.76

Description:

Total number of laws addressing climate mitigation that were passed by the national legislature until three years back, rolling. Laws are passed by the parliament, congress, or equivalent legislative authority.

4.1.20.6 Stock of older mitigation laws and policies (slaws_mit_lt)

Long tag: qog_ei_slaws_mit_lt

Original tag: slaws_mit_lt

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: Eskander & Fankhauser (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2527, Percent: 19.88

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2432, Percent: 8.02

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 95 Percent: 3.76

Description:

Total number of laws and policies addressing climate mitigation that were adopted by the national government until three years back, rolling.

4.1.21 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`

4.1.21.1 Land area (sq. km) (wdi_area)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_area

Original tag: wdi_area

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9457, Percent: 74.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8419, Percent: 27.76

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1038 Percent: 10.98

Description:

> Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

4.1.21.2 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_co2

Original tag: wdi_co2

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9010, Percent: 70.87

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8161, Percent: 26.91

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 849 Percent: 9.42

Description:

> Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions stem from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

4.1.21.3 Forest area (percent of land area) (wdi_forest)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_forest

Original tag: wdi_forest

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5009, Percent: 39.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4422, Percent: 14.58

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 587 Percent: 11.72

Description:

> Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.

4.1.21.4 Fossil fuel energy consumption (percent of total) (wdi_fossil)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_fossil

Original tag: wdi_fossil

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5629, Percent: 44.27

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5428, Percent: 17.9

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 201 Percent: 3.57

Description:

Fossil fuel energy consumption as a percentage of total energy consumption. Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

4.1.21.5 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.

4.1.21.6 Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability (wdi_piesr)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_piesr

Original tag: wdi_piesr

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1132, Percent: 8.9

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 964, Percent: 3.18

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 168 Percent: 14.84

Description:

Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability measures the extent to which environmental policies foster the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution. The indicator ranges from 1 (low) to 6 (high).

4.1.21.7 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) (wdi_precip)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_precip

Original tag: wdi_precip

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1902, Percent: 14.96

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1753, Percent: 5.78

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 149 Percent: 7.83

Description:

Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the country in millimeters (mm). Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a solid.

4.1.21.8 Terrestrial protected areas (percent of total land area) (wdi_tpa)

Long tag: qog_ei_wdi_tpa

Original tag: wdi_tpa

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 571, Percent: 4.49

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 508, Percent: 1.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 63 Percent: 11.03

Description:

Terrestrial protected areas are totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine areas, unclassified areas, littoral (intertidal) areas, and sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded. World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA) where the compilation and management is carried out by United Nations Environment World Conservation Monitoring Centre (UNEP-WCMC) in collaboration with governments, non-governmental organizations, academia, and industry. The data are available online through the Protected Planet website (https://www.protectedplanet.net/).

4.1.22 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/`

4.1.22.1 Environment is the most serious problem (percent) (wvs_epmpp)

Long tag: qog_ei_wvs_epmpp

Original tag: wvs_epmpp

Dataset citation: Povitkina et al. (2021)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 104, Percent: 0.82

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 102, Percent: 0.34

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 1.92

Description:

Percent of replies mentioning 'Environmental pollution' to the question: 'I'm going to read out some problems. Please indicate which of the following problems you consider the most serious one for the world as a whole?'. A higher score means that more people prioritize

the environment over other serious world problems. A lower score means that fewer people prioritize the environment over other serious world problems.

4.2 QoG European Quality of Government Index CATI - Country Level (2010, 2013, 2017, 2021 2024)

Dataset tag: qog_eqi_cati_long

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: This index focuses on both perceptions and experiences with public sector corruption, along with the extent to which citizens believe various public sector services are impartially allocated and of good quality in the EU.

Dataset citation: Nicholas Charron, Victor Lapuente and Monika Bauhr (2024). "The Geography of Quality of Government in Europe. Subnational variations in the 2024 European Quality of Government Index and Comparisons with Previous Rounds". QoG Working Paper Series 2024:2. Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg. ISSN: 1653-8919.

Link to original codebook
`https://www.qogdata.pol.gu.se/data/codebook_eqi_24.pdf`

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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/european-quality-of-government-index`

4.2.1 Country Level Variables

EQI variables for the country level.

4.2.1.1 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family given an informal gift or bribe to health or medical services? (hel_pay)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_hel_pay

Original tag: hel_pay

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 114, Percent: 0.9

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 114, Percent: 0.38

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

Description:
Share of population who said 'Yes' to above-stated question (q19_2 of individual-level dataset).

4.2.1.2 In the last 12 months, have you or anyone in your family been asked by a public official to give an informal gift or bribe in health or medical services? (hel_ask)

Long tag: qog_eqi_cati_long_hel_ask

Original tag: hel_ask

Dataset citation: Charron et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 75, Percent: 0.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 75, Percent: 0.25

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

Description:
Share of population who said 'Yes' to above-stated question (q18_2 of individual-level dataset).

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`

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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 Elections sub-index (aii_elec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_elec

Original tag: aii_elec

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:

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

24. In law, major public procurements require competitive bidding.

25. In practice, major public procurements involve competitive bidding.

26. In practice, citizens can access the results and documents associated with procurement contracts (full contracts, proposals, execution reports, financial audits, etc.).

27. In law, companies found guilty of violations of procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids.

28. In practice, companies found guilty of violating procurement regulations are prohibited from participating in future bids.

29. In practice, citizens can access the financial records of state-owned companies.

30. In practice, citizens can access the financial records associated with natural resources exploitation (gas, oil and mining), whether they involve the participation of public or private corporations.

31. In practice, significant public expenditure receives legislative approval on an annual basis.

32. In law, both the executive's budget proposal and the approved budget must be published in full every year.

33. In practice, a legislative committee exercises oversight of public funds.

4.3.1.2 Practice: appointees to agencies organizing elections support agencies' independ (aii_q20)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q20

Original tag: aii_q20

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: 265, Percent: 2.08

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 255, Percent: 0.84

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10 Percent: 3.77

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 20. In practice, appointments to the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections support the independence of the agency/agencies.

A 100 score is earned where electoral officials are always chosen through merit-selection systems.

A 50 score is earned where electoral officials are generally chosen through merit-selection systems, but there are exceptions (e.g. sometimes candidates with less merit are selected over those with more merit).

A 0 score is earned where electoral officials are rarely chosen through merit-selection systems, or the selection system is so weak it can't guarantee candidates are appointed based on merit (e.g. no legal education is required, the President has discretion to decide who the top candidates are, etc.).

4.3.1.3 Practice: citizens can access natural resources exploitation financial records (aii_q30)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q30

Original tag: aii_q30

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:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 30. In practice, citizens can access the financial records associated with natural resources exploitation (gas, oil and mining), whether they involve the participation of public or private corporations.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) financial records associated with natural resource projects are available on/offline to journalists, auditors and citizens at least quarterly, and

2) the records can be obtained immediately for free online or on paper in less than two weeks of requested at cost of photocopying.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) financial records associated with natural resource projects are available less than quarterly, or

2) obtaining the records occasionally takes more than two weeks of requested, or costs are higher than photocopying.

A 0 score is earned where financial records associated with natural resource projects are rarely available to the public or don't exist.

4.3.1.4 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).

4.3.1.5 E-Government Index (egov_egov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_egov_egov

Original tag: egov_egov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2289, Percent: 18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2016, Percent: 6.65

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 273 Percent: 11.93

Description:

The E-Government Development Index (EGDI) is a weighted average of normalised scores on the three most important dimensions of e-government, namely: scope and quality of online services (Online Service Index, OSI), status of the development of telecommunication infrastructure (Telecommunication Infrastructure Index, TII) and inherent human capital (Human Capital Index, HCI). Each of these sets of indices is in itself a composite measure that can be extracted and analysed independently.

4.3.1.6 ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government (icrg_qog)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_icrg_qog

Original tag: icrg_qog

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The PRS Group et al. (2025)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5596, Percent: 44.01

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5342, Percent: 17.61

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 254 Percent: 4.54

Description:

The mean value of the ICRG variables 'Corruption', 'Law and Order' and 'Bureaucracy Quality', scaled from 0 to 1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government.

Corruption:

This is an assessment of corruption within the political system. Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases may force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, 'favor-for-favors', secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.

Law and order:

Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime rate or if the law is routinely ignored without effective sanction (for example, widespread illegal strikes).

Bureaucracy Quality:

The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions.

The component variables can be purchased at https://epub.prsgroup.com/products/icrg

4.3.1.7 Policy Performance (sgi_pp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_pp

Original tag: sgi_pp

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:

This pillar of the SGI examines each country's policy performance in terms of three dimensions of sustainable development. If the goal of politics is to promote sustainable development, and if citizens are to be empowered to live their lives in accordance with their own individual talents, then governments must be able to establish and maintain the social, economic and environmental conditions for such well-being and empowerment. The conditions for social progress must be generated by suitable outcomes in certain policy fields. Such outcomes are examined by the Policy Performance pillar, which is comprised of 16 policy fields grouped in terms of economic, social and environmental sustainability. Each policy field is addressed by a qualitative assessment and additional quantitative data. The point here is to examine domestic policymaking as well as the extent to which governments actively contribute to the provision of global public goods. The areas examined are:

1. Economic Policies: economy, labor markets, taxes, budgets, research and innovation, global financial system.

2. Social Policies: education, social inclusion, health, families, pensions, integration policy, safe living conditions, global inequalities.

3. Environmental Policies: environment policy, global environmental protection.

4.3.1.8 Academic Freedom Index (vdem_academ)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_academ

Original tag: vdem_academ

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10503, Percent: 82.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10165, Percent: 33.51

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 338 Percent: 3.22

Description:

Academic Freedom Index

Question: To what extent is academic freedom respected?

Clarification: Academic freedom is understood as the right of academics, without constriction by prescribed doctrine, to freedom of teaching and discussion, freedom in carrying out research and disseminating and publishing the results thereof, freedom to express freely their opinion about the institution or system in which they work, freedom from institutional censorship and freedom to participate in professional or representative academic bodies (UNESCO 1997 Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel).

The Academic Freedom Index is designed to provide an aggregated measure that captures the de facto realization of academic freedom, including the degree to which higher-education institutions are autonomous.

Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: freedom to research and teach, freedom of academic exchange and dissemination, institutional autonomy, campus integrity, freedom of academic and cultural expression.

4.3.1.9 CPIA building human resources rating (wdi_bhr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_bhr

Original tag: wdi_bhr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1474, Percent: 11.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1255, Percent: 4.14

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 219 Percent: 14.86

Description:

The CPIA measures the extent to which a country's policy and institutional framework supports sustainable growth and poverty reduction and, consequently, the effective use of development assistance. More specifically, this indicator assesses the national policies and public and private sector service delivery that affect the access to and quality of health and education services, including prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, and

malaria (1=low to 6=high).

4.3.1.10 CPIA gender equality rating (wdi_gendeqr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gendeqr

Original tag: wdi_gendeqr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1474, Percent: 11.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1255, Percent: 4.14

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 219 Percent: 14.86

Description:

Gender equality assesses the extent to which the country has installed institutions and programs to enforce laws and policies that promote equal access for men and women in education, health, the economy, and protection under law (1=low to 6=high).

4.3.1.11 Environmental Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_enpgs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bgi_enpgs

Original tag: bgi_enpgs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3152, Percent: 24.79

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3074, Percent: 10.13

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 78 Percent: 2.47

Description:

Environmental public goods are public goods that are only continually available if states are able to conserve ecosystems and make sustainable water systems and energy sources affordable.

4.3.1.12 Economic Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_epgs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bgi_epgs

Original tag: bgi_epgs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3152, Percent: 24.79

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3074, Percent: 10.13

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 78 Percent: 2.47

Description:

We conceptualize economic public goods provision with [six] concepts:

1) food security (measured using a food vulnerability index);

2) productive knowledge (measured via an economic complexity index);

3) vulnerable employment;

4) employment;

5) (access to) healthcare;

6) inequality reduction.

4.3.1.13 Social Public Goods Sub-index (bgi_spgs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bgi_spgs

Original tag: bgi_spgs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3152, Percent: 24.79

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3074, Percent: 10.13

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 78 Percent: 2.47

Description:

Social public goods are public goods that enable the population to live a healthy life and to acquire a basic education.

4.3.2 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.

4.3.2.1 Law: the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed (aii_q01)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q01

Original tag: aii_q01

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: 265, Percent: 2.08

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 255, Percent: 0.84

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10 Percent: 3.77

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 1. In law, the independence of the judiciary is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) the law establishes that the judiciary is independent from the executive and legislative branches, and

2) the law establishes the judiciary's right, authority or mandate to review laws, issue judicial decisions, and choose the cases heard by courts.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it does not include ALL of the elements described in 100.

4.3.2.2 Practice: national-level judges support the independence of judiciary (aii_q03)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q03

Original tag: aii_q03

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:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 3. In practice, national-level judge appointments (justices or magistrates) support the independence of the judiciary.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) national-level judges are chosen through a merit-based selection system,

2) they have security of tenure, and

3) they are disciplined/removed/transferred only through due process by a peer panel/independent oversight body.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) national-level judges are occasionally appointed without following a merit-based selection system,

2) some judges are denied the security of tenure, or

3) occasionally judges are disciplined/removed/transferred without due process or the peer panel/independent oversight body occasionally includes representatives of the executive or legislative branches.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) there's a merit-based selection system but it fails to require basic skills (ex. legal education, litigation experience, etc.) or is so weak that individuals with less merit are usually appointed over those with more merit,

2) there is no security of tenure, or

3) the due process usually involves the Executive or Legislative branches.

4.3.2.3 Law: the independence of supreme audit institution is guaranteed (aii_q06)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q06

Original tag: aii_q06

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: 265, Percent: 2.08

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 255, Percent: 0.84

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10 Percent: 3.77

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 6. In law, the independence of the supreme audit institution is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) the law establishes that the audit institution is independent from the executive and legislative branches,

2) the institution has the right, authority or mandate to audit any government account, issue recommendations and resolutions, and refer cases to the prosecutor's office, and

3) the institution has a consistent source of funding to operate.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't establish ALL of the conditions described in 100.

4.3.2.4 Law: independence of agencies that organize and monitor elections is guaranteed (aii_q19)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q19

Original tag: aii_q19

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: 265, Percent: 2.08

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 255, Percent: 0.84

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10 Percent: 3.77

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 19. In law, the independence of the agency/agencies

mandated to organize and monitor national elections is guaranteed.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) the law establishes that the agency/agencies mandated to organize and monitor national elections is independent from the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches, and

2) it establishes its right, authority or mandate to review elections, issue binding decisions, and choose the cases to be heard by the agency/agencies.

A 0 score is earned where no such law exists, or a law exists but it doesn't include all the conditions described in 100.

4.3.2.5 Rule of law sub-index (aii_rol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_rol

Original tag: aii_rol

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:

Rule of Law. This sub-index from 0 to 100 is composed of:

41. In law, citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies.

42. In practice, citizen requests for public information are effective.

43. In practice, citizens can access legislative processes and documents.

44. In law, senior officials of the three branches of government (including heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) are required to disclose records of their assets and disclosures are public.

45. In practice, the asset disclosure process for senior officials of the three branches of government (heads of state and government, ministers, members of Parliament, judges, etc.) is effective.

46. In law, members of the civil service are required to disclose records of their assets and the disclosures are public.

47. In practice, the asset disclosure process for members of the civil service is effective.

48. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose public donations (funds sourced from the government).

49. In practice, political parties regularly disclose public donations (funds that are sourced from the government) and the disclosures are easily available to the public.

50. In law, political parties are required to regularly disclose private donations.

51. In practice, political parties regularly disclose private donations and the disclosures are easily available to the public.

52. In practice, media organizations (print, broadcast, online) disclose the identities of their owners to the public.

53. In practice, journalists and editors adhere to strict, professional practices in their reporting.

54. In law, it is legal to report accurate news even if it damages the reputation of a public figure.

55. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) and the government doesn't promote the media's self-censorship.

56. In practice, there is no prior government restraint (pre-publication censoring) of citizen-created content online and the government doesn't promote the self-censorship of citizens online (in blogs, social media, etc.).

57. In practice, the government does not block (or require ICT firms to block) online content.

58. In practice, ministries and autonomous agencies have websites.

59. In practice, the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman (when and if there is one) have websites.

4.3.2.6 Duty of the People is to Build Country in Constitution (ccp_buildsoc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_buildsoc

Original tag: ccp_buildsoc

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 refer to a duty of the people to take part in building society or to work for the development of the country?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

4.3.2.7 Equality Before the Law Mentioned in Constitution (ccp_equal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_equal

Original tag: ccp_equal

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 refer to equality before the law, the equal rights of men, or non-discrimination?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

4.3.2.8 Right to View Government Documents in Constitution (ccp_infoacc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_infoacc

Original tag: ccp_infoacc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Elkins & Ginsburg (2021)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10532, Percent: 82.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9312, Percent: 30.7

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1220 Percent: 11.58

Description:

Does the constitution provide for an individual the right to view government files or documents under at least some conditions?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

4.3.2.9 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

4.3.2.10 Right to Strike in Constitution (ccp_strike)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_strike
Original tag: ccp_strike
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 provide for the right to strike?

1. Yes

2. Yes, but with limitations

3. No

96. Other

4.3.2.11 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

4.3.2.12 Freedom of Speech and Press (ciri_speech)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_speech

Original tag: ciri_speech

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6974, Percent: 54.85

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6316, Percent: 20.82

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 658 Percent: 9.44

Description:

This variable indicates the extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by government

censorship, including ownership of media outlets. Censorship is any form of restriction that is placed

on freedom of the press, speech or expression. Expression may also be in the form of the arts or

music. Censorship denies citizens freedom of speech and limits or prevents the media (print, online, or broadcast) from expressing views challenging the policies of the existing government. In many instances where this right is being violated, the government owns and operates all forms of press and media.

Scoring Scheme:

Government censorship and/or ownership of the media (including radio, TV, Internet, and/or

domestic news agencies) is:

(0) Complete

(1) Some

(2) None

4.3.2.13 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights (fh_pair)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_pair

Original tag: fh_pair

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:

Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights - The variable evaluates the extent of state control over travel, choice of residence, employment or institutions of higher education; the right of citizens to own property and establish private businesses; the private business' freedom from unduly influence by government officials, security forces, political parties or organized crime; gender equality, freedom of choice of marriage partners and size of family; equality of opportunity and absence of economic exploitation. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

4.3.2.14 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).

4.3.2.15 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.

4.3.2.16 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.

4.3.2.17 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.

4.3.2.18 Civil Justice is Free of Discrimination (wjp_cj_discr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_cj_discr

Original tag: wjp_cj_discr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1460, Percent: 11.48

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1382, Percent: 4.56

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 78 Percent: 5.34

Description:

Civil justice is free of discrimination measures whether the civil justice system discriminates in practice based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

4.3.2.19 Criminal System is Impartial (wjp_crsys_discr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wjp_crsys_discr

Original tag: wjp_crsys_discr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Justice Project (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1460, Percent: 11.48

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1382, Percent: 4.56

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 78 Percent: 5.34

Description:

This variable measures whether the police and criminal judges are impartial and whether they discriminate in practice based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity.

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 Law: citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies (aii_q41)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q41

Original tag: aii_q41

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: 265, Percent: 2.08

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 255, Percent: 0.84

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10 Percent: 3.77

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 41. In law, citizens have a right to request public information from state bodies.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) a Constitutional principle guarantees citizens' rights to request and receive access to any public documents and information, and

2) there is a specific access to information law that establishes the process for this right to be implemented. Note: It's possible to score 100 if national security or individual privacy information is protected, as long as the law defines the parameters and processes to declare what information is protected and they are limited in scope. Just the constitutional protection is not enough to score 100.

A 0 score is earned if there is no such law, or a law exists but it doesn't mandate all the conditions described in 100.

4.3.3.2 Democracy measure, requiring min. 50percent of adult women have the right to vote (bmr_demfsuf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bmr_demfsuf

Original tag: bmr_demfsuf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Boix et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 11167, Percent: 87.83

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9955, Percent: 32.82

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1212 Percent: 10.85

Description:

This variable adjusts the democracy index by also requiring that at least half of the adult women have the right to vote.

4.3.3.3 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.

4.3.3.4 International Cooperation (bti_ic)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ic

Original tag: bti_ic

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1282, Percent: 10.08

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1238, Percent: 4.08

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 44 Percent: 3.43

Description:

The political leadership is willing and able to cooperate with external supporters and organizations. Including 'To what extent does the political leadership use the support of international partners to implement a long-term strategy of development?', 'To what extent does the government act as a credible and reliable partner in its relations with the international community?' and 'To what extent is the political leadership willing and able to cooperate with neighboring countries?'.

4.3.3.5 State Identity (bti_si)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_si

Original tag: bti_si

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 do all relevant groups in society agree about citizenship and accept the nation-state as legitimate? From 1 to 10.

1. The legitimacy of the nation-state is questioned fundamentally. Different population groups compete for hegemony and deny citizenship to others.

4. The legitimacy of the nation-state is frequently challenged. Significant aspects of citizenship are withheld from entire population groups.

7. The legitimacy of the nation-state is rarely questioned. Some groups are denied full citizenship rights.

10. The large majority of the population accepts the nation-state as legitimate. All individuals and groups enjoy the right to acquire citizenship without discrimination.

4.3.3.6 Online Service Index (egov_osi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_egov_osi

Original tag: egov_osi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Department of Economic and Social Affairs (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2289, Percent: 18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2016, Percent: 6.65

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 273 Percent: 11.93

Description:

The Online Service Index (OSI) values were constructed by researchers, including UN experts and online United Nations Volunteers (UNVs) from over 60 countries with coverage of 66 languages assessed each country's national website in the native language, including the national portal, e-services portal and e-participation portal, as well as the websites of the related ministries of education, labour, social services, health, finance and environment as applicable. The UNVs included qualified graduate students and volunteers from universities in the field of public administration.

4.3.3.7 Political Pluralism and Participation (fh_ppp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_ppp

Original tag: fh_ppp

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:

Political Pluralism and Participation - This variable encompasses an examination of the right of the people to freely organize in political parties; the existence of an opposition with a realistic possibility to increase its support; the ability of the people to make political choices free from domination by the military, totalitarian parties or other powerful groups; and the existence of full political rights for all minorities. Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

4.3.3.8 Political Rights (fh_pr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fh_pr

Original tag: fh_pr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9251, Percent: 72.76

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8125, Percent: 26.79

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1126 Percent: 12.17

Description:

Political Rights Rating - Political rights enable people to participate freely in the political process, including the right to vote freely for distinct alternatives in legitimate elections, compete for public office, join political parties and organizations, and elect representatives who have a decisive impact on public policies and are accountable to the electorate. The specific list of rights considered varies over the years. Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).

4.3.3.9 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

4.3.3.10 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

4.3.3.11 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

4.3.3.12 Good Governance (sgi_go)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_go

Original tag: sgi_go

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:

This pillar of the SGI examines the good governance capacities of a political system in terms of its executive capability and accountability. Sustainable governance is defined here as the political management of public affairs that adopts a long-term view of societal development, takes into account the interests of future generations, and facilitates capacities for social change.

The Governance index examines how effective governments are in directing and implementing policies appropriate to these three goals. As a measuring tool grounded in practical evidence, the Governance index draws on 37 qualitative indicators posed in an expert survey that measure a country's institutional arrangements against benchmarks of good practices in governance. Governance in this context implies both the capacity to act ("executive capacity") and the extent to which non-governmental actors and institutions are endowed with the participatory competence to hold the government accountable to its actions ("executive accountability"). This includes citizens, legislatures, parties, associations and the media, that is, actors that monitor the government's activities and whose effective inclusion in the political process improve the quality of governance.

The dimension of Executive Capacity draws on the categories of steering capability, policy implementation and institutional learning. Steering capability questions explore the roles of strategic planning and expert advice, the effectiveness of interministerial coordination and regulatory impact assessments, and the quality of consultation and communication policies. Questions about implementation assess the government's ability to ensure effective and efficient task delegation to ministers, agencies or subnational governments. Questions on institutional learning refer to a government's ability to reform its own institutional arrangements and improve its strategic orientation.

The dimension of Executive Accountability is comprised of three categories corresponding to actors or groups of actors considered to be important agents of oversight and accountability in theories of democracy and governance. The questions here are designed to examine the extent to which citizens are informed of government policies, whether the legislature is capable of evaluating and acting as a "check" on the executive branch, and whether intermediary organizations (i.e., media, parties, interest associations) demonstrate relevance and policy know-how in exercising oversight. This approach is based on a dynamic understanding of governance in which power and authority is dispersed throughout the institutions, processes and structures of government. In order to account for the diversity of institutional arrangements, the index explicitly considers functional equivalencies in different countries, and pays equal attention to formal and informal as well as hierarchical and non-hierarchical institutional arrangements.

4.3.3.13 Egalitarian component index (vdem_egal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_egal

Original tag: vdem_egal

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10907, Percent: 85.79

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10547, Percent: 34.77

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 360 Percent: 3.3

Description:

Egalitarian component index

Question: To what extent is the egalitarian principle achieved?

Clarifications: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1 rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; 2 resources are distributed equally across all social groups; and 3 access to power is equally distributed by gender, socioeconomic class and social group.

Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equal protection index, equal access index and equal distribution of resources.

4.3.3.14 Liberal component index (vdem_liberal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_liberal

Original tag: vdem_liberal

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10875, Percent: 85.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10517, Percent: 34.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 358 Percent: 3.29

Description:

Liberal component index

Question: To what extent is the liberal principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual

and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a 'negative' view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power.

Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equality before the law and individual liberties, judicial constraints on the executive, and legislative constraints on the executive.

4.3.4 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.

4.3.4.1 Practice: the public services regulatory agencies have websites (aii_q59)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aii_q59

Original tag: aii_q59

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: 265, Percent: 2.08

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 255, Percent: 0.84

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10 Percent: 3.77

Description:

Sub-score (0-100). Question no. 59. In practice, the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman (when and if there is one) have websites.

A 100 score is earned where all the following conditions are met:

1) all the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman (if one exists) have websites,

2) the websites inform users of their rights and how to exercise them in a way that is easy to grasp for users with limited education, and

3) the websites allow users to file complaints online. Note: other digital methods to file complaints, such as mobile apps or phone lines, can also be considered for this indicator.

A 50 score is earned where any of the following conditions apply:

1) some but not all the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman have websites,

2) the websites contain little information about users' rights and how to exercise them or the information is difficult to grasp for users with limited education, or

3) the websites don't allow users to file complaints online.

A 0 score is earned where at least one of the following conditions apply:

1) the public services regulatory agencies and the national ombudsman lack websites, or

2) the websites generally lack basic information about users' rights or how to exercise them.

4.3.4.2 Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016) (fhp_mcei5)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mcei5

Original tag: fhp_mcei5

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Freedom House (2017)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3055, Percent: 24.03

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2682, Percent: 8.84

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 373 Percent: 12.21

Description:

Economic Influences over Media Content (2001-2016). This category includes the structure of media ownership, transparency and concentration of ownership, the costs of establishing media as well as any impediments to news production and distribution, the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors, the impact of corruption and bribery on content, and the extent to which the economic situation in a country or territory affects the development and sustainability of the media.

4.3.4.3 Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mceib3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mceib3

Original tag: fhp_mceib3

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:

Economic Influences over Media Content: Broadcast Media (1993-1995): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership, transparency and concentration of ownership, the costs of establishing media as well as any impediments to news production and distribution, the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors, the impact of corruption and bribery on content, and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

4.3.4.4 Economic Influences over Broadcast Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mceib4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mceib4

Original tag: fhp_mceib4

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:

Economic Influences over Media Content: Broadcast Media (1996-2000): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership, transparency and concentration of ownership, the costs of establishing media as well as any impediments to news production and distribution, the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors, the impact of corruption and bribery on content, and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

4.3.4.5 Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1993-1995) (fhp_mceip3)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mceip3

Original tag: fhp_mceip3

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:

Economic Influences over Media Content: Print Media (1993-1995): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership, transparency and concentration of ownership, the costs of establishing media as well as any impediments to news production and distribution, the selective withholding of

advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors, the impact of corruption and bribery on content, and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-20. 0 indicates more freedom.

4.3.4.6 Economic Influences over Print Media Content (1996-2000) (fhp_mceip4)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_fhp_mceip4

Original tag: fhp_mceip4

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:

Economic Influences over Media Content: Print Media (1996-2000): The third sub-category examines the economic environment for the media. This includes the structure of media ownership, transparency and concentration of ownership, the costs of establishing media as well as any impediments to news production and distribution, the selective withholding of advertising or subsidies by the state or other actors, the impact of corruption and bribery on content, and the extent to which the economic situation in a country impacts the development of the media. The scale of the variable is 0-30. 0 indicates more freedom.

4.3.4.7 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.

4.3.4.8 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.

4.3.4.9 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.

4.3.4.10 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.

4.3.4.11 Press Freedom Index: Sociocultural Context Component (rsf_sci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_rsf_sci

Original tag: rsf_sci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Reporters sans frontières (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 53, Percent: 0.42

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 50, Percent: 0.16

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3 Percent: 5.66

Description:

Sociocultural context component of Press Freedom Index. Questions asked for sociocultural context component aim to evaluate:

- social constraints resulting from denigration and attacks on the press based on such issues as gender, class, ethnicity and religion;

- cultural constraints, including pressure on journalists to not question certain bastions of power or influence or not cover certain issues because it would run counter to the prevailing

culture in the country or territory.

A subsidiary score ranging from 0 to 100 is calculated for each indicator. All of the subsidiary scores contribute equally to the global score. And within each indicator, all the questions and subquestions have equal weight.

4.3.5 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).

4.3.5.1 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

4.3.5.2 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.

4.3.5.3 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.

4.3.5.4 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.

4.3.5.5 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.

4.3.5.6 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.

4.3.5.7 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.

4.3.5.8 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.

4.3.5.9 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).

4.3.5.10 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.)

4.3.5.11 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.

4.3.5.12 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.

4.3.6 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.

4.3.6.1 Equal Opportunity (bti_eo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_eo

Original tag: bti_eo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Donner et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1283, Percent: 10.09

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1239, Percent: 4.08

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 44 Percent: 3.43

Description:

To what extent does equality of opportunity exist? From 1 to 10.

1. Equality of opportunity is not achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic or religious groups have only very limited access to education, public office, and employment. There are no legal provisions against discrimination.

4. Equality of opportunity is only partially achieved. Women and/or members of ethnic, religious, and other groups have limited access to education, public office, and employment. There are some legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is highly deficient.

7. Equality of opportunity is largely achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have near-equal access to education, public office, and employment. There are a number of legal provisions against discrimination, but their implementation is at times insufficient.

10. Equality of opportunity is achieved. Women and members of ethnic or religious groups have equal access to education, public office, and employment. There is a comprehensive and effective legal and institutional framework for the protection against discrimination.

4.3.6.2 Comparative Abortion Index 1 (0 to 7) (cai_cai1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_cai1

Original tag: cai_cai1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4121, Percent: 32.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3628, Percent: 11.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 493 Percent: 11.96

Description:

The scale quantifies grounds on which a country might grant legal access to abortion: saving a woman's life, preserving a woman's physical health, preserving a woman's mental health, in case of rape or incest, in case of fetal impairment, for social or economic reasons, and on request. 0 represents a country with a complete ban on abortions. 7 represents a country that allows abortions on request.

4.3.6.3 Threat to mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_mental)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_mental

Original tag: cai_mental

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4121, Percent: 32.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3628, Percent: 11.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 493 Percent: 11.96

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's mental health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

4.3.6.4 Threat to mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for legal abortion (cai_physical)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cai_physical

Original tag: cai_physical

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Forman-Rabinovici & Sommer (2018)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4121, Percent: 32.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3628, Percent: 11.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 493 Percent: 11.96

Description:

Binary variable that codes whether or not threat to a mother's physical health is accepted as grounds for a legal abortion. 1 means that it is accepted as grounds for abortion. 0 means that it is illegal, and not accepted as grounds for legal abortion.

4.3.6.5 Women's Economic Rights (ciri_wecon)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_wecon

Original tag: ciri_wecon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6905, Percent: 54.31

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6248, Percent: 20.6

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 657 Percent: 9.51

Description:

Women's economic rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights

include:

- Equal pay for equal work

- The right to free choice of gainful employment or profession without the need to obtain a husband or male relative's consent

- Equality in hiring and promotion practices

- Job security (maternity leave, unemployment benefits, no arbitrary firing or layoffs, etc.)

- Non-discrimination by employers

- The right to be free from sexual harassment in the workplace

- The right to work at night

- The right to work in occupations classified as dangerous, including the military and police force.

In measuring women's economic rights the authors are primarily interested in two things: 1) the extensiveness of laws pertaining to women's economic rights; 2) government practices towards women or how effectively the government enforces the laws.

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the economic equality of women:

(0) There are no economic rights for women under law and systematic discrimination based on sex

may be built into the law. The government tolerates a high level of discrimination against women.

(1) There are some economic rights for women under law; however, in practice, the government

does not enforce the laws effectively or enforcement of laws is weak. The government tolerates a

moderate level of discrimination against women.

(2) There are some economic rights for women under law. In practice, the government does enforce

these laws effectively. However, the government still tolerates a low level of discrimination against

women.

(3) All or nearly all of women's economic rights are guaranteed by law. In practice, the government

fully and vigorously enforces these laws. The government tolerates no or almost no discrimination

against women.

4.3.6.6 Women's Political Rights (ciri_wopol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_wopol

Original tag: ciri_wopol

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6953, Percent: 54.69

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6298, Percent: 20.76

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 655 Percent: 9.42

Description:

Women's political rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include:

- The right to vote

- The right to run for political office

- The right to hold elected and appointed government positions

- The right to join political parties

- The right to petition government officials.

A score of 0 indicates that women's political rights were not guaranteed by law during a given year. A score of 1 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but severely prohibited in practice. A score of 2 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in law, but were still moderately prohibited in practice. Finally, a score of 3 indicates that women's political rights were guaranteed in both law and practice.

4.3.6.7 Global Gender Gap Educational Attainment Subindex (gggi_eas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_eas

Original tag: gggi_eas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2515, Percent: 19.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2458, Percent: 8.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57 Percent: 2.27

Description:

Educational Attainment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex captures the gap between women's and men's current access to education through ratios of women to men in primary-, secondary- and tertiary-level education. A longer-term view of the country's ability to educate women and men in equal numbers is captured through the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate.

4.3.6.8 Overall Global Gender Gap Index (gggi_ggi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_ggi

Original tag: gggi_ggi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2515, Percent: 19.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2458, Percent: 8.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57 Percent: 2.27

Description:

The Global Gender Gap Index (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap) examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival and Political Empowerment.

4.3.6.9 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.

4.3.6.10 Global Gender Gap Political Empowerment Subindex (gggi_pes)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_pes

Original tag: gggi_pes

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2515, Percent: 19.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2458, Percent: 8.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57 Percent: 2.27

Description:

Political Empowerment (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex measures the gap between men and women at the highest level of political decision-making through the ratio of women to men in ministerial positions and the ratio of women to men in parliamentary positions. In addition, we've included the ratio of women to men in terms of years in executive office (prime minister or president) for the last 50 years. A clear drawback in this category is the absence of any indicators capturing differences between the participation of women and men at local levels of government. Should such data become available at a globally comparative level in future years, it will be considered for inclusion in the Index.

4.3.6.11 Global Gender Gap Economic Participation and Opportunity Subindex (gggi_pos)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gggi_pos

Original tag: gggi_pos

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Economic Forum (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2515, Percent: 19.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2458, Percent: 8.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 57 Percent: 2.27

Description:

Economic Participation and Opportunity (0 to 1, where 1 indicates no gap). This subindex contains three concepts: the participation gap, the remuneration gap and the advancement gap. The participation gap is captured using the difference between women and men in labour force participation rates. The remuneration gap is captured through a hard data indicator (ratio of estimated female-to-male earned income) and a qualitative indicator gathered through the World Economic Forum's annual Executive Opinion Survey (wage equality for similar work).

Finally, the gap between the advancement of women and men is captured through two hard data statistics (the ratio of women to men among legislators, senior officials and managers, and the ratio of women to men among technical and professional workers).

4.3.6.12 Adopted Gender Quota (qar_adqu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_adqu

Original tag: qar_adqu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9830, Percent: 77.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8887, Percent: 29.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 943 Percent: 9.59

Description:

Dummy variable on whether the country has adopted a gender quota as part of its constitution or secondary law. Coded '1' beginning in the year a quota is introduced in the constitution or secondary law and in all subsequent years unless the quota is overturned or withdrawn. Coded for all years.

4.3.6.13 Effective Gender Quota (qar_efqu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_efqu

Original tag: qar_efqu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9830, Percent: 77.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8887, Percent: 29.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 943 Percent: 9.59

Description:

Dummy variable for effective gender quota is coded 1 if a county has a quota that reaches a 10 percent de facto threshold for either candidate or reserved seat quotas. Further, candidate quotas are only coded as effective if they have strong sanctions for noncompliance and/or have strong placement mandates. Reserved seats are only coded as effective if they have a legal mechanism specified to fill the reserved seats. This variable indicates a minimally functioning quota that can be included in a wide range of models to control for an important structural feature of political competition. Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.

4.3.6.14 Implemented Gender Quota (qar_imqu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_imqu

Original tag: qar_imqu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9830, Percent: 77.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8887, Percent: 29.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 943 Percent: 9.59

Description:

Dummy variable on whether a country has implemented a gender quota in an election. Coded '1' beginning in the year a quota has been implemented in an election -- whether or not the law was followed -- and in all subsequent years unless the quota is overturned or withdrawn. Coded for all years.

4.3.6.15 Type of Gender Quota (qar_typ)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_qar_typ

Original tag: qar_typ

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Hughes et al. (2017)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1033, Percent: 8.12

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1003, Percent: 3.31

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 30 Percent: 2.9

Description:

Type of gender quota. 'seats' denotes a national quota that reserves a certain percentage of seats in the legislature for women. 'candidate' denotes a national gender quota that requires all parties to field a certain percentage of female candidates or nominees. 'both' denotes hybrid quotas that use a mix of both types.

Coded only for country-years where a quota was present.

4.3.6.16 Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments (percent) (wdi_wip)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_wip

Original tag: wdi_wip

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5047, Percent: 39.7

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4452, Percent: 14.68

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 595 Percent: 11.79

Description:

Women in parliaments are the percentage of parliamentary seats in a single or lower chamber held by women.

4.3.6.17 Women Business and the Law Index Score (scale 1-100) (wdi_wombuslawi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_wombuslawi

Original tag: wdi_wombuslawi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9000, Percent: 70.79

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8164, Percent: 26.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 836 Percent: 9.29

Description:

Women Business and the Law Index Score (1-100) measures how laws and regulations affect women's economic opportunity. Overall scores are calculated by taking the average score of each of the eight areas (Going Places, Starting a Job, Getting Paid, Getting Married, Having Children, Running a Business, Managing Assets and Getting a Pension), with 100 representing the highest possible score.

4.3.6.18 Number of women in cabinet ministers (wgov_minfem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_minfem

Original tag: wgov_minfem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9000, Percent: 70.79
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8557, Percent: 28.21
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 443 Percent: 4.92
Description:
The number of women in cabinet ministers (people included for wgov_min).

4.3.6.19 Number of women in government positions (wgov_totfem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wgov_totfem
Original tag: wgov_totfem
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Nyrup & Bramwell (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9000, Percent: 70.79
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8557, Percent: 28.21
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 443 Percent: 4.92
Description:
The number of women in government positions, who were counted for wgov_tot.

4.3.6.20 Men make better political leaders than women do (wvs_menpol)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_menpol
Original tag: wvs_menpol
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 297, Percent: 2.34
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 291, Percent: 0.96
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6 Percent: 2.02
Description:
For each of the following statements I read out, can you tell me how much you agree with each.

'Men make better political leaders than women do.'

Do you agree strongly, agree, disagree, or disagree strongly?

1. Strongly disagree

2. Disagree

3. Agree

4. Strongly agree

4.3.6.21 Women's Social Rights Laws (ciri_wosoc_l)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_wosoc_l
Original tag: ciri_wosoc_l
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3400, Percent: 26.74
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2980, Percent: 9.82
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 420 Percent: 12.35
Description:

Women's social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include the following criteria:

- The right to equal inheritance

- The right to enter into marriage on a basis of equality with men

- The right to travel abroad

- The right to obtain a passport

- The right to confer citizenship to children or a spouse

- The right to initiate a divorce

- The right to own, acquire, manage, and retain property brought into marriage

- The right to participate in social, cultural, and community activities

- The right to an education

- The freedom to choose a residence/domicile

- Freedom from female genital mutilation (FGM) of children/adults without their consent

- Freedom from forced sterilization

- Freedom from child marriage (where the laws differ between boys and girls)

- Right to raise and make decisions regarding children with equal authority to men or

husbands

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the country's legal recognition of women's social rights:

(0) There are no social rights for women under law and systematic discrimination based on sex may

be built into the law and/or if 5 or more of the above criteria are not adequately met.

(1) There are some social rights for women by law.

(2) Nearly all social rights for women are guaranteed by law

(3) All women's social rights are guaranteed by law and/or all of the above criteria are met or are not

mentioned

4.3.6.22 Women's Social Rights Practices (ciri_wosoc_p)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_wosoc_p
Original tag: ciri_wosoc_p
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3397, Percent: 26.72
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2977, Percent: 9.82
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 420 Percent: 12.36
Description:
Women's social rights include a number of internationally recognized rights. These rights include the following criteria:

- The right to equal inheritance

- The right to enter into marriage on a basis of equality with men

- The right to travel abroad

- The right to obtain a passport

- The right to confer citizenship to children or a spouse

- The right to initiate a divorce

- The right to own, acquire, manage, and retain property brought into marriage

- The right to participate in social, cultural, and community activities

- The right to an education

- The freedom to choose a residence/domicile

- Freedom from female genital mutilation (FGM) of children/adults without their consent

- Freedom from forced sterilization

- Freedom from child marriage (where the laws differ between boys and girls)

- Right to raise and make decisions regarding children with equal authority to men or husbands

Scoring Scheme:

Regarding the country's recognition of women's social rights in practice:

(0) The government tolerates a high level of discrimination against women.

(1) In practice, the government does not enforce laws effectively or enforcement of laws is weak.

The government tolerates a moderate level of discrimination against women.

(2) In practice, the government does enforce these laws effectively; however, the government

still

tolerates a low level of discrimination against women.

(3) In practice, the government fully and vigorously enforces these laws. The government tolerates

none or almost no discrimination against women.

4.3.7 Public Economy

This category includes economic indicators that reflect the involvement of the government in the economy (taxes, tariff rates and government expenditures), economic key figures of a state (GDP, inflation, and economic inequality), and indicators that characterize the state of the economy (aid-flows, debt).

4.3.7.1 Economic Output Strength (bti_eos)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_eos

Original tag: bti_eos

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 does the economy, as measured in quantitative indicators, perform? From 1 to 10.

1. The economic performance is very poor. Strongly negative macroeconomic data may include negative GDP growth rates, very high unemployment levels, high inflation, large budget deficits, unreasonably high debt and an increasingly unsustainable current account position.

4. The economic performance is poor. Continuing negative macroeconomic data may include stagnant GDP levels, relatively high unemployment levels, low price stability, an unbalanced budget, rising debt and a volatile current account position.

7. The economic performance is good. Moderately positive macroeconomic data may include low GDP growth rates, only moderate unemployment levels, relative price stability, a slightly unbalanced budget, a tendency toward debt and a manageable current account position.

10. The economic performance is very good. Positive macroeconomic data may include relatively high GDP growth rates, relatively high employment levels, price stability, a balanced budget, a reasonable debt, and a sustainable current account position.

4.3.7.2 Economic Performance (bti_ep)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ep

Original tag: bti_ep

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:

Economic Performance: The economy's performance points to solid development. From 1 to 10.

4.3.7.3 Economy Status (bti_mes)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_mes

Original tag: bti_mes

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:

Economy Status: It groups the scores of the level of socioeconomic development, the organization of the market and competition, currency and price stability, private property, the welfare regime, economic performance, and sustainability. From 1 to 10. Higher scores reflect advanced economy status.

4.3.7.4 Socio-Economic Level (bti_sel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_sel

Original tag: bti_sel

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:

Socio-Economic Level: In principle, the country's level of development permits an adequate freedom of choice for all citizens. From 1 to 10. Higher scores are present for countries with better socio-economic levels.

4.3.7.5 Expenditure on education (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_educ)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_educ

Original tag: gfs_educ

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: International Monetary Fund (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1582, Percent: 12.44

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1550, Percent: 5.11

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 32 Percent: 2.02

Description:
Total expenditure on education, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

4.3.7.6 Expenditure on health (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_heal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_heal
Original tag: gfs_heal
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: International Monetary Fund (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1582, Percent: 12.44
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1550, Percent: 5.11
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 32 Percent: 2.02
Description:
Total expenditure on health, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

4.3.7.7 Expenditure on social protection (percent of total gen. gov. exp.) (gfs_sp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gfs_sp
Original tag: gfs_sp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: International Monetary Fund (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1580, Percent: 12.43
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1548, Percent: 5.1
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 32 Percent: 2.03
Description:
Total expenditure on social protection, as the percentage of general government expenditure.

4.3.7.8 Economic Complexity Index (SITC product classification) (gpcr_eci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpcr_eci
Original tag: gpcr_eci
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: **?**
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4138, Percent: 32.55
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4063, Percent: 13.4
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 75 Percent: 1.81
Description:
The Economic Complexity Index (ECI) is a measure of the amount of capabilities and know-how of a given country determined by the diversity, ubiquity, and complexity of the products it exports.

A rank of countries based on how diversified and complex their export basket is. Countries that are home to a great diversity of productive know-how, particularly complex specialized know-how, are able to produce a great diversity of sophisticated products.

The complexity of a country's exports is found to highly predict current income levels, or where complexity exceed expectations for a country's income level, the country is predicted to experience more rapid growth in the future. ECI therefore provides a useful measure of economic development.

This Economic Complexity Index is computed using SITC product classification.

4.3.7.9 Forecasted annualized rate of growth for following decade (gpcr_growth)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gpcr_growth

Original tag: gpcr_growth

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2532, Percent: 19.92

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2509, Percent: 8.27

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23 Percent: 0.91

Description:

A prediction of how much a country will grow based on its current level of Economic Complexity, its Complexity Outlook or connectedness to new complex products in the Product Space, as compared to its current income level in GDP per capita and expected natural resource exports.

Economic complexity alone helps explain the lion's share of variance in current income levels. But the value of economic complexity is in its predictive power on future growth, where a simple measure of current complexity and connectedness to new complex products, in relation to current income levels and expected natural resource exports, holds greater accuracy in predicting future growth than any other single economic indicator.

To calculate Economic Complexity Growth Projections, the authors consider four factors as explanatory variables: the Economic Complexity Index; the Complexity Outlook Index; the current level of income; and the expected growth in the value of natural resource exports per capita.

In effect, the growth projections show countries grow by expanding the know-how they have that allows them to produce more, and more complex products, depending on the connectedness of know-how and how many other products rely on similar capabilities, as well as the initial economic complexity the country held.

Growth projections are calculated through a process largely based on determining whether a country's economic complexity is higher or lower than expected given its level of income. The authors expect countries whose economic complexity is greater than the authors would

expect for its level of income to grow faster than those that are 'too rich' for their current level of complexity.

In this data, a country's growth projection value for a given year is for the decade beginning with that year. For example, a value in a 2017 row is the projection of annualized growth for 2017–2027.

4.3.7.10 Total Resource Revenue (ictd_revres)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_revres

Original tag: ictd_revres

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1927, Percent: 15.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1781, Percent: 5.87

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 146 Percent: 7.58

Description:

Total natural resource revenues, including natural resource revenues reported as "tax revenue" or "non-tax revenue". Natural resources are here defined as natural resources that include a significant component of economic rent, primarily from oil and mining activities.

4.3.7.11 Taxes on Income, Profits, and Capital Gains (ictd_taxinc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxinc

Original tag: ictd_taxinc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5882, Percent: 46.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5379, Percent: 17.73

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 503 Percent: 8.55

Description:

Total taxes on income, profits and capital gains, including taxes on natural resource firms. This figure is always exclusive of social contributions. The total value of Taxes on Income, Profits and Capital Gains may sometimes exceed the sum of Individuals and Corporations, due to revenues that are unallocated between the two.

4.3.7.12 Resource Taxes (ictd_taxres)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ictd_taxres

Original tag: ictd_taxres

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: ICTD/UNU-WIDER (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1091, Percent: 8.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1045, Percent: 3.45

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 46 Percent: 4.22

Description:

Component of reported tax revenue that is from natural resource sources, most often corporate taxation of resource firms.

4.3.7.13 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=0.5) (lis_atk05)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_atk05

Original tag: lis_atk05

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 959, Percent: 7.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 940, Percent: 3.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 1.98

Description:

Atkinson Index is a welfare-based measure of inequality, representing the percentage of total income that a given society would have to sacrifice in order to have (more) equally distributed incomes (more equal shares of income between its citizens). This measure depends on the degree of society aversion to inequality, where a higher value entails greater social utility or willingness by individuals to accept smaller incomes in exchange for a more equal distribution.

In the calculation of this variable, the aversion parameter (epsilon) is set to 0.5.

4.3.7.14 Atkinson Coefficient (epsilon=1) (lis_atk1)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_atk1

Original tag: lis_atk1

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 959, Percent: 7.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 940, Percent: 3.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 1.98

Description:

Atkinson Index is a welfare-based measure of inequality, representing the percentage of total income that a given society would have to sacrifice in order to have (more) equally distributed incomes (more equal shares of income between its citizens). This measure depends on the degree of society aversion to inequality, where a higher value entails greater social utility or willingness by individuals to accept smaller incomes in exchange for a more equal distribution.

In the calculation of this variable, the aversion parameter (epsilon) is set to 1.0.

4.3.7.15 Gini Coefficient (lis_gini)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_gini

Original tag: lis_gini

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 959, Percent: 7.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 940, Percent: 3.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 1.98

Description:

Gini Index measures the extent to which the distribution of the specified aggregate among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and the hypothetical line of absolute equality. A Gini index of zero represents perfect equality and 1, perfect inequality.

4.3.7.16 Share of government consumption at current PPPs (pwt_gc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_gc

Original tag: pwt_gc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9949, Percent: 78.25

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9286, Percent: 30.62

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 663 Percent: 6.66

Description:

Share of government consumption at current purchasing power parities (PPPs).

4.3.7.17 Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plgc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_plgc

Original tag: pwt_plgc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9949, Percent: 78.25

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9286, Percent: 30.62

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 663 Percent: 6.66

Description:

Price level of government consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

4.3.7.18 Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1 (pwt_plhc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_plhc

Original tag: pwt_plhc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9949, Percent: 78.25

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9286, Percent: 30.62

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 663 Percent: 6.66

Description:

Price level of household consumption, price level of USA GDPo in 2017=1.

Purchasing power parity is in units of the currency of a country per unit of the currency of the base country, it is common to divide it by the nominal exchange rate to obtain the price level.

GDPo refers to Output-side real GDP at chained PPPs, to compare relative productive capacity across countries and over time.

4.3.7.19 Share of household consumption at current PPPs (pwt_shhc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_shhc

Original tag: pwt_shhc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9949, Percent: 78.25

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9286, Percent: 30.62

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 663 Percent: 6.66

Description:

Share of household consumption at current PPPs.

4.3.7.20 Top 10percent income share (top_top10_income_share)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_top_top10_income_share

Original tag: top_top1_income_share

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Chancel et al. (2022), Alvaredo et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8490, Percent: 66.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7443, Percent: 24.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1047 Percent: 12.33

Description:

Income share of the top 10percent of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 10percent in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

4.3.7.21 Top 1percent income share (top_top1_income_share)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_top_top1_income_share

Original tag: top_top10_income_share

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Chancel et al. (2022), Alvaredo et al. (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8490, Percent: 66.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7443, Percent: 24.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1047 Percent: 12.33

Description:

Income share of the top 1percent of the population. This refers to the share of pre-tax national income among equal-split adults for the top 1percent in each country-year.

The pre-tax national income is the sum of all pre-tax personal income flows accruing to the owners of the production factors, labor and capital, before taking into account the operation of the tax/transfer system, but after taking into account the operation of pension system.

The central difference between personal factor income and pre-tax income is the treatment of pensions, which are counted on a contribution basis by factor income and on a distribution basis by pre-tax income. The population is comprised of individuals over age 20. The base unit is the individual (rather than the household) but resources are split equally within couples.

4.3.7.22 Regulatory Quality, Estimate (wbgi_rqe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wbgi_rqe

Original tag: wbgi_rqe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

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

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4860, Percent: 38.23

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4327, Percent: 14.27

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 533 Percent: 10.97

Description:

Regulatory Quality - Estimate: 'Regulatory Quality' includes measures of the incidence of market-unfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.

4.3.7.23 Domestic general government health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_dgovhexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_dgovhexp

Original tag: wdi_dgovhexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4285, Percent: 33.7

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3787, Percent: 12.49

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 498 Percent: 11.62

Description:

Domestic general government health expenditure (percent of GDP). Public expenditure on health from domestic sources as a share of the economy as measured by GDP.

4.3.7.24 Domestic private health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_dprivhexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_dprivhexp

Original tag: wdi_dprivhexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4285, Percent: 33.7

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3787, Percent: 12.49

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 498 Percent: 11.62

Description:

Domestic private health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from domestic private sources. Domestic private sources include funds from households, corporations and non-profit organizations. Such expenditures can be either prepaid to voluntary health insurance or paid directly to healthcare providers.

4.3.7.25 External health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ehexpp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ehexpp

Original tag: wdi_ehexpp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3732, Percent: 29.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3308, Percent: 10.91

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 424 Percent: 11.36

Description:

External health expenditure (percent of current health expenditure). Share of current health expenditures funded from external sources. External sources compose of direct foreign transfers and foreign transfers distributed by government encompassing all financial inflows into the national health system from outside the country. External sources either flow through the government scheme or are channeled through non-governmental organizations or other schemes.

4.3.7.26 CPIA equity of public resource use rating (1=low to 6=high) (wdi_eqpubres)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_eqpubres

Original tag: wdi_eqpubres

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1474, Percent: 11.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1255, Percent: 4.14

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 219 Percent: 14.86

Description:

Equity of public resource use assesses the extent to which the pattern of public expenditures and revenue collection affects the poor and is consistent with national poverty reduction priorities.

4.3.7.27 Exports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_export)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_export

Original tag: wdi_export

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8086, Percent: 63.6

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7554, Percent: 24.91

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 532 Percent: 6.58

Description:

Exports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

4.3.7.28 Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpagr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpagr

Original tag: wdi_gdpagr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8231, Percent: 64.74

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7472, Percent: 24.63

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 759 Percent: 9.22

Description:

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

4.3.7.29 GDP per capita (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcon2015)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpcapcon2015

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapcon2015

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10079, Percent: 79.27

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9020, Percent: 29.74

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1059 Percent: 10.51

Description:

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2015 U.S. dollars.

4.3.7.30 GDP per capita (current US dollar) (wdi_gdpcapcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpcapcur

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10174, Percent: 80.02

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9057, Percent: 29.86

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1117 Percent: 10.98

Description:

GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

4.3.7.31 GDP per capita growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpcapgr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpcapgr

Original tag: wdi_gdpcapgr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10007, Percent: 78.71

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8920, Percent: 29.41

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1087 Percent: 10.86

Description:

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP per capita based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP per capita is gross domestic product divided by midyear population. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

4.3.7.32 GDP per capita, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdpcappppcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpcappppcur

Original tag: wdi_gdpcappppcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6326, Percent: 49.76

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5643, Percent: 18.6

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 683 Percent: 10.8

Description:

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars based on the 2011 ICP round.

4.3.7.33 GDP growth (annual percent) (wdi_gdpgr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpgr

Original tag: wdi_gdpgr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10007, Percent: 78.71

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8920, Percent: 29.41

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1087 Percent: 10.86

Description:

Annual percentage growth rate of GDP at market prices based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources.

4.3.7.34 Industry (including construction), value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_gdpind)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdpind

Original tag: wdi_gdpind

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8167, Percent: 64.24

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7397, Percent: 24.39

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 770 Percent: 9.43

Description:

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

4.3.7.35 GDP, PPP (current international dollar) (wdi_gdppppcur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gdppppcur

Original tag: wdi_gdppppcur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6326, Percent: 49.76

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5643, Percent: 18.6

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 683 Percent: 10.8

Description:

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in current international dollars. For most economies PPP figures are extrapolated from the 2011 International Comparison Program (ICP) benchmark estimates or imputed using a statistical model based on the 2011 ICP. For 47 high- and upper middle-income economies conversion factors are provided by Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

4.3.7.36 Gini index (wdi_gini)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gini

Original tag: wdi_gini

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2363, Percent: 18.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2326, Percent: 7.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 37 Percent: 1.57

Description:

Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditure) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

4.3.7.37 Imports of goods and services (percent of GDP) (wdi_import)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_import

Original tag: wdi_import

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8086, Percent: 63.6

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7554, Percent: 24.91

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 532 Percent: 6.58

Description:

Imports of goods and services represent the value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. They include the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees, and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal, and government services. They exclude compensation of employees and investment income (formerly called factor services) and transfer payments.

4.3.7.38 Income share held by highest 10percent (wdi_incsh10h)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh10h

Original tag: wdi_incsh10h

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2363, Percent: 18.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2326, Percent: 7.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 37 Percent: 1.57

Description:

Income share held by highest 10percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

4.3.7.39 Income share held by lowest 10percent (wdi_incsh10l)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh10l

Original tag: wdi_incsh10l

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2363, Percent: 18.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2326, Percent: 7.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 37 Percent: 1.57

Description:

Income share held by lowest 10percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles.

4.3.7.40 Income share held by second 20percent (wdi_incsh202)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh202

Original tag: wdi_incsh202

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2363, Percent: 18.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2326, Percent: 7.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 37 Percent: 1.57

Description:

Income share held by second 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

4.3.7.41 Income share held by third 20percent (wdi_incsh203)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh203

Original tag: wdi_incsh203

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2363, Percent: 18.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2326, Percent: 7.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 37 Percent: 1.57

Description:

Income share held by third 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

4.3.7.42 Income share held by fourth 20percent (wdi_incsh204)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh204

Original tag: wdi_incsh204

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2363, Percent: 18.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2326, Percent: 7.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 37 Percent: 1.57

Description:

Income share held by fourth 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

4.3.7.43 Income share held by highest 20percent (wdi_incsh20h)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh20h

Original tag: wdi_incsh20h

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2363, Percent: 18.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2326, Percent: 7.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 37 Percent: 1.57

Description:

Income share held by highest 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

4.3.7.44 Income share held by lowest 20percent (wdi_incsh20l)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_incsh20l

Original tag: wdi_incsh20l

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2363, Percent: 18.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2326, Percent: 7.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 37 Percent: 1.57

Description:

Income share held by lowest 20percent. Percentage share of income or consumption is the share that accrues to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles. Percentage shares by quintile may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

4.3.7.45 Oil rents (percent of GDP) (wdi_oilrent)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_oilrent

Original tag: wdi_oilrent

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7802, Percent: 61.37

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7158, Percent: 23.6

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 644 Percent: 8.25

Description:

Oil rents are the difference between the value of crude oil production at world prices and total costs of production.

4.3.7.46 Services, value added (constant 2015 US dollar) (wdi_sva2015)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_sva2015

Original tag: wdi_sva2015

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7271, Percent: 57.19

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6628, Percent: 21.85

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 643 Percent: 8.84

Description:

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 45-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 4. Data are in constant 2015 prices, expressed in U.S. dollars.

4.3.7.47 Services, value added (annual percent growth) (wdi_svapg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_svapg

Original tag: wdi_svapg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7181, Percent: 56.48

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6547, Percent: 21.59

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 634 Percent: 8.83

Description:

Services, value added (annual percent growth). Annual growth rate for value added in services based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99. They include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

4.3.7.48 Services, value added (percent of GDP) (wdi_svapgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_svapgdp

Original tag: wdi_svapgdp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7787, Percent: 61.25

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7085, Percent: 23.36

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 702 Percent: 9.02

Description:

Services, value added (percent of GDP). Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

4.3.8 Private Economy

This category includes variables characterizing the private sector in a country, inter alia: regulation of the private sector, indicators concerning economic characteristics of groups in the society, such as poverty and household consumption, as well as tax rates.

4.3.8.1 Socio-Economic Barriers (bti_seb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_seb

Original tag: bti_seb

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 are significant parts of the population fundamentally excluded from society due to poverty and inequality? From 1 to 10.

1. Poverty and inequality are extensive and structurally ingrained.

4. Poverty and inequality are pronounced and partly structurally ingrained.

7. Poverty and inequality are limited and barely structurally ingrained.

10. Poverty and inequality are minor and not structurally ingrained.

4.3.8.2 Children Poverty Rates among Single-Mother (50percent) (lis_cprsmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_cprsmf

Original tag: lis_cprsmf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 932, Percent: 7.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 916, Percent: 3.02

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 1.72

Description:

This variable reports the percentage of single-mother families whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

4.3.8.3 Children Poverty Rates among Two-Parent Families (50percent) (lis_cprtpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_cprtpf

Original tag: lis_cprtpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 932, Percent: 7.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 916, Percent: 3.02

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 1.72

Description:

This variable reports the percentage of two-parent families whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

4.3.8.4 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (40percent) (lis_rprc40)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprc40

Original tag: lis_rprc40

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 932, Percent: 7.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 916, Percent: 3.02

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 1.72

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Children at 40percent of the Median is the percentage of the children population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 40 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

4.3.8.5 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (50percent) (lis_rprc50)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprc50

Original tag: lis_rprc50

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 932, Percent: 7.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 916, Percent: 3.02

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 1.72

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Children at 50percent of the Median is the percentage of the children population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

4.3.8.6 Relative Poverty Rates among Children (60percent) (lis_rprc60)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprc60

Original tag: lis_rprc60

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 932, Percent: 7.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 916, Percent: 3.02

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 1.72

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Children at 60percent of the Median is the percentage of the children population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 60 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

4.3.8.7 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (50percent) (lis_rpre50)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rpre50

Original tag: lis_rpre50

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 952, Percent: 7.49

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 936, Percent: 3.09

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 1.68

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Elderly at 50percent of the Median is the percentage of the elderly population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

4.3.8.8 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (60percent) (lis_rpre60)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rpre60

Original tag: lis_rpre60

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 952, Percent: 7.49

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 936, Percent: 3.09

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 1.68

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Elderly at 60percent of the Median is the percentage of the elderly population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 60 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the

ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

4.3.8.9 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (40percent) (lis_rprt40)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprt40

Original tag: lis_rprt40

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 959, Percent: 7.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 940, Percent: 3.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 1.98

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate at 40percent of the Median is the percentage of the total population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 40 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

4.3.8.10 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (50percent) (lis_rprt50)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprt50

Original tag: lis_rprt50

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 959, Percent: 7.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 940, Percent: 3.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 1.98

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate at 50percent of the Median is the percentage of the total population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as half of the median of equivalised disposable or gross household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

4.3.8.11 Relative Poverty Rates - Total Population (60percent) (lis_rprt60)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rprt60

Original tag: lis_rprt60

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 959, Percent: 7.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 940, Percent: 3.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19 Percent: 1.98

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate at 60percent of the Median is the percentage of the total population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 60 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

4.3.8.12 Proportion of people living below 50 percent of median income (percent) (wdi_belmedinc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_belmedinc

Original tag: wdi_belmedinc

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: 2303, Percent: 7.59

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 37 Percent: 1.58

Description:

The percentage of people in the population who live in households whose per capita income or consumption is below half of the median income or consumption per capita. The median is measured at 2011 Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) using PovcalNet (http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet). For some countries, medians are not reported due to grouped and/or confidential data. The reference year is the year in which the underlying household survey data was collected. In cases for which the data collection period bridged two calendar years, the first year in which data were collected is reported.

4.3.8.13 Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the population (percent) (wdi_foodins)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_foodins

Original tag: wdi_foodins

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1125, Percent: 8.85

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1066, Percent: 3.51

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 5.24

Description:

The percentage of people in the population who live in households classified as severely food insecure. A household is classified as severely food insecure when at least one adult in the household has reported to have been exposed, at times during the year, to several of the most severe experiences described in the FIES questions, such as to have been forced to reduce the quantity of the food, to have skipped meals, having gone hungry, or having to go for a whole day without eating because of a lack of money or other resources.

4.3.8.14 Relative Poverty Rates among Elderly (40percent) (lis_rpre40)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_lis_rpre40

Original tag: lis_rpre40

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: LIS Cross-National Data Center in Luxembourg (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 952, Percent: 7.49

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 936, Percent: 3.09

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 1.68

Description:

Relative Poverty Rate among Elderly at 40percent of the Median is the percentage of the elderly population whose income falls below the poverty line as defined as 40 percent of the median of equivalised disposable household income. In combination with decompositions, the ratio refers to the percentage of each group, whose income falls below the above defined poverty line.

4.3.8.15 Poverty gap at USD 3.00 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap300)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_povgap300

Original tag: wdi_povgap300

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2363, Percent: 18.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2326, Percent: 7.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 37 Percent: 1.57

Description:

Poverty gap at $3.00 a day (2021 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $3.00 a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

4.3.8.16 Poverty gap at USD 4.20 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap420)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_povgap420

Original tag: wdi_povgap420

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2363, Percent: 18.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2326, Percent: 7.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 37 Percent: 1.57

Description:

Poverty gap at $4.20 a day (2021 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $4.20 a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

4.3.8.17 Poverty gap at USD 8.30 a day (2021 PPP) (percent) (wdi_povgap830)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_povgap830

Original tag: wdi_povgap830

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2363, Percent: 18.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2326, Percent: 7.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 37 Percent: 1.57

Description:

Poverty gap at $8.30 a day (2021 PPP) is the mean shortfall in income or consumption from the poverty line $8.30 a day (counting the nonpoor as having zero shortfall), expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. This measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

4.3.9 Welfare

This category includes indicators on government expenditure related to social welfare (pension, sick- ness coverage and accidents coverage).

4.3.9.1 Social Safety Nets (bti_ssn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_ssn

Original tag: bti_ssn

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 do social safety nets provide compensation for social risks? From 1 to 10.

1. Social safety nets do not exist. Poverty is combated hardly at all, or only ad hoc.

4. Social safety nets are rudimentary and cover only few risks for a limited number of beneficiaries. The majority of the population is at risk of poverty.

7. Social safety nets are well developed, but do not cover all risks for all strata of the population. A significant part of the population is still at risk of poverty.

10. Social safety nets are comprehensive and compensate for social risks, especially nationwide health care and a well-focused prevention of poverty.

4.3.9.2 Welfare Regime (bti_wr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_wr

Original tag: bti_wr

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:

Welfare Regime: Assesses whether there are available arrangements to compensate for social risks. From 1 to 10. Including 'To what extent do social safety nets provide compensation for social risks?' and 'To what extent does equality of opportunity exist?'.

4.3.9.3 CPIA social protection rating (wdi_spr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_spr

Original tag: wdi_spr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1466, Percent: 11.53

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1247, Percent: 4.11

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 219 Percent: 14.94

Description:

Social protection and labor assess government policies in social protection and labor market regulations that reduce the risk of becoming poor, assist those who are poor to better manage further risks, and ensure a minimal level of welfare to all people (1=low to 6=high).

4.3.10 Education

This category includes a variety of indicators related to education, such as key characteristics of the educational system (public expenditure, gross enrollment, number of teachers), the students (age, gender, educational level), and educational outcomes (mean scores, literacy rates, numbers of researchers and scientists).

4.3.10.1 Sustainability (bti_su)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_bti_su

Original tag: bti_su

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:

Economic growth is balanced, environmentally sustainable and future-oriented. Including 'To what extent are environmental concerns effectively taken into account?' and 'To what extent are there solid institutions for basic, secondary and tertiary education, as well as for research and development?'.

4.3.10.2 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Female) percent of population (eu_edued256402f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256402f

Original tag: eu_edued256402f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17

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

Description:

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Female). Percentage of the population.

4.3.10.3 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Male) percent of population (eu_edued256402m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256402m

Original tag: eu_edued256402m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17

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

Description:

Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Male). Percentage of the population.

4.3.10.4 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Total) percent of population. (eu_edued256402t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256402t

Original tag: eu_edued256402t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 0-2 (Total). Percentage of the population.

4.3.10.5 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female) (eu_edued256434f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256434f
Original tag: eu_edued256434f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Female)

4.3.10.6 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male) (eu_edued256434m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256434m
Original tag: eu_edued256434m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Male)

4.3.10.7 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total) (eu_edued256434t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256434t
Original tag: eu_edued256434t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-4 (Total)

4.3.10.8 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female) (eu_edued256438f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256438f
Original tag: eu_edued256438f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Female)

4.3.10.9 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male) (eu_edued256438m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256438m
Original tag: eu_edued256438m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Male)

4.3.10.10 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total) (eu_edued256438t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256438t
Original tag: eu_edued256438t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 3-8 (Total)

4.3.10.11 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female) (eu_edued256458f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256458f
Original tag: eu_edued256458f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Female)

4.3.10.12 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male) (eu_edued256458m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256458m
Original tag: eu_edued256458m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Male)

4.3.10.13 Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total) (eu_edued256458t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued256458t
Original tag: eu_edued256458t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 26-64 years, Level 5-8 (Total)

4.3.10.14 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Female) (eu_edued303402f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303402f
Original tag: eu_edued303402f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 958, Percent: 7.54
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 958, Percent: 3.16
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Female)

4.3.10.15 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Male) (eu_edued303402m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303402m
Original tag: eu_edued303402m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 960, Percent: 7.55
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 960, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0

Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Male)

4.3.10.16 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 0-2 (Total) (eu_edued303402t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303402t
Original tag: eu_edued303402t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 0-2 (Total)

4.3.10.17 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Female) (eu_edued303434f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303434f
Original tag: eu_edued303434f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 961, Percent: 7.56
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 961, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Female)

4.3.10.18 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Male) (eu_edued303434m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303434m
Original tag: eu_edued303434m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Male)

4.3.10.19 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-4 (Total) (eu_edued303434t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303434t
Original tag: eu_edued303434t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-4 (Total)

4.3.10.20 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Female) (eu_edued303438f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303438f
Original tag: eu_edued303438f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Female)

4.3.10.21 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Male) (eu_edued303438m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303438m
Original tag: eu_edued303438m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 3-8 (Male)

4.3.10.22 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Total) (eu_edued303438t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303438t
Original tag: eu_edued303438t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 3-8 (Total)

4.3.10.23 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Female) (eu_edued303458f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303458f
Original tag: eu_edued303458f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 961, Percent: 7.56
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 961, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Female)

4.3.10.24 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Male) (eu_edued303458m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303458m
Original tag: eu_edued303458m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 959, Percent: 7.54
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 959, Percent: 3.16
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Male)

4.3.10.25 Educational Attainment, 30-34 years, Level 5-8 (Total) (eu_edued303458t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edued303458t
Original tag: eu_edued303458t
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 3.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Educational Attainment, 30-34 years old, Level 5-8 (Total)

4.3.10.26 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female) (eu_edueleavf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edueleavf
Original tag: eu_edueleavf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 7.17
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 911, Percent: 3
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Female)

4.3.10.27 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male) (eu_edueleavm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edueleavm
Original tag: eu_edueleavm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

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

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 915, Percent: 3.02

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

Description:

Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Male)

4.3.10.28 Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total) (eu_edueleavt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edueleavt

Original tag: eu_edueleavt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 916, Percent: 7.2

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 916, Percent: 3.02

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

Description:

Early leavers from education and training, 18-24 years old (Total)

4.3.10.29 Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 1 to 3 (eu_edupttr13)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edupttr13

Original tag: eu_edupttr13

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 348, Percent: 2.74

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 339, Percent: 1.12

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9 Percent: 2.59

Description:

Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 1 to 3

4.3.10.30 Ratio of students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 5 to 8 (eu_edupttr58)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edupttr58

Original tag: eu_edupttr58

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

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

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318, Percent: 1.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10 Percent: 3.05

Description:

Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in ISCED levels 5 to 8

4.3.10.31 Ratio of students to teachers and staff in early childhood education (eu_edupttrearly)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edupttrearly
Original tag: eu_edupttrearly
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 303, Percent: 2.38
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 297, Percent: 0.98
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6 Percent: 1.98
Description:
Ratio of pupils and students to teachers and academic staff in early childhood education

4.3.10.32 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female) (gea_ea1524f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea1524f
Original tag: gea_ea1524f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7642, Percent: 60.11
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6953, Percent: 22.92
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 689 Percent: 9.02
Description:
Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Female). Average years of education.

4.3.10.33 Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male) (gea_ea1524m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea1524m
Original tag: gea_ea1524m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7642, Percent: 60.11
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6953, Percent: 22.92
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 689 Percent: 9.02
Description:
Educational Attainment (15-24 years, Male). Average years of education.

4.3.10.34 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female) (gea_ea2534f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea2534f
Original tag: gea_ea2534f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7642, Percent: 60.11
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6953, Percent: 22.92
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 689 Percent: 9.02
Description:
Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Female). Average years of education.

4.3.10.35 Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male) (gea_ea2534m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea2534m

Original tag: gea_ea2534m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7642, Percent: 60.11
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6953, Percent: 22.92
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 689 Percent: 9.02
Description:
Educational Attainment (25-34 years, Male). Average years of education.

4.3.10.36 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female) (gea_ea3544f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea3544f
Original tag: gea_ea3544f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7642, Percent: 60.11
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6953, Percent: 22.92
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 689 Percent: 9.02
Description:
Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Female). Average years of education.

4.3.10.37 Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male) (gea_ea3544m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea3544m
Original tag: gea_ea3544m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7642, Percent: 60.11
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6953, Percent: 22.92
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 689 Percent: 9.02
Description:
Educational Attainment (35-44 years, Male). Average years of education.

4.3.10.38 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female) (gea_ea4554f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea4554f
Original tag: gea_ea4554f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7642, Percent: 60.11
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6953, Percent: 22.92
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 689 Percent: 9.02
Description:
Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Female). Average years of education.

4.3.10.39 Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male) (gea_ea4554m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea4554m
Original tag: gea_ea4554m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7642, Percent: 60.11
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6953, Percent: 22.92
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 689 Percent: 9.02
Description:
Educational Attainment (45-54 years, Male). Average years of education.

4.3.10.40 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female) (gea_ea5564f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea5564f
Original tag: gea_ea5564f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7642, Percent: 60.11
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6953, Percent: 22.92
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 689 Percent: 9.02
Description:
Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Female). Average years of education.

4.3.10.41 Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male) (gea_ea5564m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea5564m
Original tag: gea_ea5564m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7642, Percent: 60.11
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6953, Percent: 22.92
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 689 Percent: 9.02
Description:
Educational Attainment (55-64 years, Male). Average years of education.

4.3.10.42 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female) (gea_ea65f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea65f
Original tag: gea_ea65f
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7642, Percent: 60.11
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6953, Percent: 22.92
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 689 Percent: 9.02
Description:
Educational Attainment (65+ years, Female). Average years of education.

4.3.10.43 Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male) (gea_ea65m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_gea_ea65m
Original tag: gea_ea65m
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation (IHME) (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7642, Percent: 60.11

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6953, Percent: 22.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 689 Percent: 9.02

Description:

Educational Attainment (65+ years, Male). Average years of education.

4.3.10.44 Education Score (iiag_edu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_edu

Original tag: iiag_edu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 530, Percent: 4.17

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 510, Percent: 1.68

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 20 Percent: 3.77

Description:

Education is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of five indicators from seven data sources.

4.3.10.45 Human Capital Index (pwt_hci)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_pwt_hci

Original tag: pwt_hci

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Feenstra et al. (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8643, Percent: 67.98

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8296, Percent: 27.35

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 347 Percent: 4.01

Description:

Human capital index based on the average years of schooling from Barro and Lee (Barro amp; Lee, 2013) and an assumed rate of return to education, based on Mincer equation estimates around the world (Psacharopoulos, 1994).

More information can be found in the document 'Human capital in PWT 9.0'

4.3.10.46 Human Development Index (undp_hdi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_undp_hdi

Original tag: undp_hdi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: United Nations Development Program (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5820, Percent: 45.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5249, Percent: 17.31

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 571 Percent: 9.81

Description:

The HDI was created to emphasize that people and their capabilities should be the ultimate criteria for assessing the development of a country, not economic growth alone. The HDI can also be used to question national policy choices, asking how two countries with the same level of GNI per capita can end up with different human development outcomes. These contrasts can stimulate debate about government policy priorities.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions. The closer the score is to 1, the better the country is doing.

The health dimension is assessed by life expectancy at birth, the education dimension is measured by mean of years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and more and expected years of schooling for children of school entering age. The standard of living dimension is measured by gross national income per capita. The HDI uses the logarithm of income, to reflect the diminishing importance of income with increasing GNI. The scores for the three HDI dimension indices are then aggregated into a composite index using geometric mean. Refer to Technical notes for more details.

The HDI simplifies and captures only part of what human development entails. It does not reflect on inequalities, poverty, human security, empowerment, etc. The HDRO offers the other composite indices as broader proxy on some of the key issues of human development, inequality, gender disparity and human poverty.

4.3.10.47 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (percent) (une_girlglsf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlglsf

Original tag: une_girlglsf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: UNESCO (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3537, Percent: 27.82

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3182, Percent: 10.49

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 355 Percent: 10.04

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, female (percent).

4.3.10.48 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (percent) (une_girlglsm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlglsm

Original tag: une_girlglsm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: UNESCO (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3535, Percent: 27.8

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3182, Percent: 10.49

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 353 Percent: 9.99

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, male (percent).

4.3.10.49 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (percent) (une_girlglst)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlglst

Original tag: une_girlglst

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: UNESCO (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3816, Percent: 30.01

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3435, Percent: 11.33

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 381 Percent: 9.98

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary general education, both sexes (percent).

4.3.10.50 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (une_girlgpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlgpf

Original tag: une_girlgpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: UNESCO (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4212, Percent: 33.13

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3772, Percent: 12.44

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 440 Percent: 10.45

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, female (percent).

4.3.10.51 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (percent) (une_girlgpm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlgpm

Original tag: une_girlgpm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: UNESCO (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4212, Percent: 33.13

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3772, Percent: 12.44

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 440 Percent: 10.45

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, male (percent).

4.3.10.52 Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent) (une_girlgpt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_une_girlgpt

Original tag: une_girlgpt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: UNESCO (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4519, Percent: 35.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4054, Percent: 13.37

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 465 Percent: 10.29

Description:

Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent).

4.3.10.53 Official entrance age to early childhood education (years) (opri_oaeece)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_oaeece

Original tag: une_oaeece

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4238, Percent: 33.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3693, Percent: 12.18

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 545 Percent: 12.86

Description:

Official entrance age to early childhood education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

4.3.10.54 Official entrance age to primary education (years) (opri_oaepe)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_oaepe

Original tag: une_oaepe

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9473, Percent: 74.51

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8385, Percent: 27.64

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1088 Percent: 11.49

Description:

Official entrance age to primary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

4.3.10.55 Official entrance age to compulsory education (years) (opri_oeace)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_oeace

Original tag: une_oeace

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4537, Percent: 35.69

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4011, Percent: 13.22

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 526 Percent: 11.59

Description:

Official entrance age to compulsory education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

4.3.10.56 Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years) (opri_oeals)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_oeals

Original tag: une_oeals

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9471, Percent: 74.49

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8383, Percent: 27.64

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1088 Percent: 11.49

Description:

Official entrance age to lower secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

4.3.10.57 Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (opri_oeapsnt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_oeapsnt

Original tag: une_oeapsnt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3591, Percent: 28.24

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3129, Percent: 10.32

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 462 Percent: 12.87

Description:

Official entrance age to post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Age at which students would enter a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

4.3.10.58 Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years) (opri_oeaus)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_oeaus

Original tag: une_oeaus

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9471, Percent: 74.49

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8383, Percent: 27.64

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1088 Percent: 11.49

Description:

Official entrance age to upper secondary education (years). Age at which students would enter

a given programme or level of education assuming they start at the official entrance age for the lowest level of education, study full-time throughout and progressed through the system without repeating or skipping a grade. The theoretical entrance age to a given programme or level is typically, but not always, the most common entrance age.

4.3.10.59 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent) (opri_reprlsef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_reprlsef

Original tag: une_reprlsef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2555, Percent: 20.1

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2304, Percent: 7.6

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 251 Percent: 9.82

Description:

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), female (percent).

4.3.10.60 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent) (opri_reprlsem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_reprlsem

Original tag: une_reprlsem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2555, Percent: 20.1

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2306, Percent: 7.6

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 249 Percent: 9.75

Description:

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), male (percent).

4.3.10.61 Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent) (opri_reprlset)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_reprlset

Original tag: une_reprlset

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2617, Percent: 20.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2358, Percent: 7.77

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 259 Percent: 9.9

Description:

Repetition rate in lower secondary general education (all grades), both sexes (percent).

4.3.10.62 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent) (opri_reprpef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_reprpef

Original tag: une_reprpef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4469, Percent: 35.15

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4108, Percent: 13.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 361 Percent: 8.08

Description:

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), female (percent).

4.3.10.63 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent) (opri_reprpem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_reprpem

Original tag: une_reprpem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4471, Percent: 35.17

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4107, Percent: 13.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 364 Percent: 8.14

Description:

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), male (percent).

4.3.10.64 Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent) (opri_reprpet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_reprpet

Original tag: une_reprpet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4923, Percent: 38.72

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4525, Percent: 14.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 398 Percent: 8.08

Description:

Repetition rate in primary education (all grades), both sexes (percent).

4.3.10.65 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surg4pef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surg4pef

Original tag: une_surg4pef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3611, Percent: 28.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3380, Percent: 11.14

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 231 Percent: 6.4

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, female (percent).

4.3.10.66 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surg4pem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surg4pem

Original tag: une_surg4pem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3610, Percent: 28.39

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3379, Percent: 11.14

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 231 Percent: 6.4

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, male (percent).

4.3.10.67 Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surg4pet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surg4pet

Original tag: une_surg4pet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4239, Percent: 33.34

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3928, Percent: 12.95

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 311 Percent: 7.34

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 4 of primary education, both sexes (percent).

4.3.10.68 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surg5pef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surg5pef

Original tag: une_surg5pef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3017, Percent: 23.73

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2816, Percent: 9.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 201 Percent: 6.66

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, female (percent).

4.3.10.69 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surg5pem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surg5pem

Original tag: une_surg5pem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3016, Percent: 23.72

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2815, Percent: 9.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 201 Percent: 6.66

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, male (percent).

4.3.10.70 Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surg5pet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surg5pet

Original tag: une_surg5pet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3559, Percent: 27.99

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3276, Percent: 10.8

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 283 Percent: 7.95

Description:

Survival rate to Grade 5 of primary education, both sexes (percent).

4.3.10.71 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent) (opri_surlgpef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surlgpef

Original tag: une_surlgpef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3327, Percent: 26.17

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3169, Percent: 10.45

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 158 Percent: 4.75

Description:

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, female (percent).

4.3.10.72 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (percent) (opri_surlgpem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surlgpem

Original tag: une_surlgpem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3326, Percent: 26.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3168, Percent: 10.44

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 158 Percent: 4.75

Description:

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, male (percent).

4.3.10.73 Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent) (opri_surlgpet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_surlgpet

Original tag: une_surlgpet

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3954, Percent: 31.1

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3722, Percent: 12.27

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 232 Percent: 5.87

Description:

Survival rate to the last grade of primary education, both sexes (percent).

4.3.10.74 Theoretical duration of primary education (years) (opri_tdurce)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tdurce

Original tag: une_tdurce

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9473, Percent: 74.51

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8385, Percent: 27.64

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1088 Percent: 11.49

Description:

Theoretical duration of primary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

4.3.10.75 Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years) (opri_tdurece)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tdurece

Original tag: une_tdurece

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4228, Percent: 33.25

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3683, Percent: 12.14

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 545 Percent: 12.89

Description:

Theoretical duration of early childhood education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

4.3.10.76 Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years) (opri_tdurls)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tdurls

Original tag: une_tdurls

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9471, Percent: 74.49

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8383, Percent: 27.64

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1088 Percent: 11.49

Description:

Theoretical duration of lower secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

4.3.10.77 Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years) (opri_tdurpsnt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tdurpsnt

Original tag: une_tdurpsnt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: **?**

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3581, Percent: 28.17

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3120, Percent: 10.29

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 461 Percent: 12.87

Description:

Theoretical duration of post-secondary non-tertiary education (years). Number of grades or

years in a given level of education.

4.3.10.78 Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years) (opri_tdurused)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tdurused
Original tag: une_tdurused
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: **?**
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9471, Percent: 74.49
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8383, Percent: 27.64
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1088 Percent: 11.49
Description:
Theoretical duration of upper secondary education (years). Number of grades or years in a given level of education.

4.3.10.79 Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number) (opri_tilsef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tilsef
Original tag: une_tilsef
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: **?**
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2381, Percent: 18.73
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2171, Percent: 7.16
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 210 Percent: 8.82
Description:
Teachers in lower secondary education, female (number).

4.3.10.80 Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tilset)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tilset
Original tag: une_tilset
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: **?**
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2485, Percent: 19.55
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2270, Percent: 7.48
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 215 Percent: 8.65
Description:
Teachers in lower secondary education, both sexes (number).

4.3.10.81 Teachers in primary education, female (number) (opri_tipef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tipef
Original tag: une_tipef
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: **?**
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5626, Percent: 44.25
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5023, Percent: 16.56
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 603 Percent: 10.72

Description:
Teachers in primary education, female (number).

4.3.10.82 Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tipet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tipet
Original tag: une_tipet
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: **?**
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6431, Percent: 50.58
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5795, Percent: 19.11
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 636 Percent: 9.89
Description:
Teachers in primary education, both sexes (number).

4.3.10.83 Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number) (opri_tiprepef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tiprepef
Original tag: une_tiprepef
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: **?**
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4265, Percent: 33.55
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3818, Percent: 12.59
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 447 Percent: 10.48
Description:
Teachers in pre-primary education, female (number).

4.3.10.84 Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiprepet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tiprepet
Original tag: une_tiprepet
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: **?**
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4798, Percent: 37.74
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4330, Percent: 14.28
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 468 Percent: 9.75
Description:
Teachers in pre-primary education, both sexes (number).

4.3.10.85 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number) (opri_tipsntf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tipsntf
Original tag: une_tipsntf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: **?**
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 976, Percent: 7.68
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 851, Percent: 2.81
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 125 Percent: 12.81

Description:
Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, female (number).

4.3.10.86 Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tipsntt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tipsntt
Original tag: une_tipsntt
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: **?**
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1002, Percent: 7.88
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 872, Percent: 2.87
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 130 Percent: 12.97
Description:
Teachers in post-secondary non-tertiary education, both sexes (number).

4.3.10.87 Teachers in secondary education, female (number) (opri_tisef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tisef
Original tag: une_tisef
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: **?**
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4110, Percent: 32.33
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3680, Percent: 12.13
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 430 Percent: 10.46
Description:
Teachers in secondary education, female (number).

4.3.10.88 Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiset)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tiset
Original tag: une_tiset
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: **?**
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4760, Percent: 37.44
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4295, Percent: 14.16
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 465 Percent: 9.77
Description:
Teachers in secondary education, both sexes (number).

4.3.10.89 Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number) (opri_tiusef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tiusef
Original tag: une_tiusef
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: **?**
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2227, Percent: 17.52
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2007, Percent: 6.62
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 220 Percent: 9.88

Description:
Teachers in upper secondary education, female (number).

4.3.10.90 Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number) (opri_tiuset)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_opri_tiuset
Original tag: une_tiuset
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: **?**
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2329, Percent: 18.32
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2108, Percent: 6.95
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 221 Percent: 9.49
Description:
Teachers in upper secondary education, both sexes (number).

4.3.10.91 School enrollment, primary, private (percent of total primary) (wdi_eduprp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_eduprp
Original tag: wdi_eduprp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: World Bank (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5707, Percent: 44.89
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5189, Percent: 17.11
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 518 Percent: 9.08
Description:
Percentage of enrollment in primary education in private institutions (percent).

4.3.10.92 School enrollment, secondary, private (percent of total secondary) (wdi_eduprs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_eduprs
Original tag: wdi_eduprs
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: World Bank (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2850, Percent: 22.42
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2582, Percent: 8.51
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 268 Percent: 9.4
Description:
Percentage of enrollment in secondary education in private institutions (percent).

4.3.10.93 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of GDP) (wdi_expedu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expedu
Original tag: wdi_expedu
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: World Bank (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4871, Percent: 38.31

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4471, Percent: 14.74

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 400 Percent: 8.21

Description:

General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.

Note: The value for Tuvalu in 1997 has been recoded to missing due to an extreme and very unlikely value.

4.3.10.94 Government expenditure on education, total (percent of government expenditure) (wdi_expeduge)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expeduge

Original tag: wdi_expeduge

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3780, Percent: 29.73

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3430, Percent: 11.31

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 350 Percent: 9.26

Description:

Total general (local, regional and central) government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers), expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on all sectors (including health, education, social services, etc.). It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. Public education expenditure includes spending by local/municipal, regional and national governments (excluding household contributions) on educational institutions (both public and private), education administration, and subsidies for private entities (students/households and other privates entities). In some instances data on total public expenditure on education refers only to the ministry of education and can exclude other ministries that spend a part of their budget on educational activities. The indicator is calculated by dividing total public expenditure on education incurred by all government agencies/departments by the total government expenditure and multiplying by 100. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

4.3.10.95 Expenditure on primary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedup)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expedup

Original tag: wdi_expedup

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2713, Percent: 21.34

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2528, Percent: 8.33

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 185 Percent: 6.82

Description:

Expenditure on Primary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this

indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

4.3.10.96 Expenditure on secondary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedus)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expedus

Original tag: wdi_expedus

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2715, Percent: 21.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2537, Percent: 8.36

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 178 Percent: 6.56

Description:

Expenditure on Secondary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

4.3.10.97 Expenditure on tertiary education (percent of government expenditure on edu.) (wdi_expedut)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expedut

Original tag: wdi_expedut

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3100, Percent: 24.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2947, Percent: 9.72

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 153 Percent: 4.94

Description:

Expenditure on Tertiary education, expressed as a percentage of total general government expenditure on education. Divide government expenditure on a given level of education (ex. primary, secondary) by total government expenditure on education (all levels combined), and multiply by 100. A high percentage of government expenditure on education spent on a given level denotes a high priority given to that level compared to others. When interpreting this indicator, one should take into account enrollment at that level, and the relative costs per student between different levels of education. For more information, consult the UNESCO Institute of Statistics website: http://www.uis.unesco.org/Education/

4.3.10.98 Government expenditure per student, primary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstup)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expstup

Original tag: wdi_expstup

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1545, Percent: 12.15

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1428, Percent: 4.71

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 117 Percent: 7.57

Description:

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the primary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

4.3.10.99 Government expenditure per student, secondary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstus)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expstus

Original tag: wdi_expstus

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1392, Percent: 10.95

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1298, Percent: 4.28

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 94 Percent: 6.75

Description:

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the secondary level of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

4.3.10.100 Government expenditure per student, tertiary (percent of GDP per capita) (wdi_expstut)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_expstut

Original tag: wdi_expstut

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1402, Percent: 11.03

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1346, Percent: 4.44

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 56 Percent: 3.99

Description:

Government expenditure per student is the average general government expenditure (current, capital, and transfers) per student in the given tertiary of education, expressed as a percentage of GDP per capita.

4.3.10.101 School enrollment, primary (percent gross) (wdi_gerp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerp

Original tag: wdi_gerp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6329, Percent: 49.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5631, Percent: 18.57

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 698 Percent: 11.03

Description:

Total enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

4.3.10.102 School enrollment, primary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerpf

Original tag: wdi_gerpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6105, Percent: 48.02

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5431, Percent: 17.91

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 674 Percent: 11.04

Description:

Total female enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

4.3.10.103 School enrollment, primary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerpm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerpm

Original tag: wdi_gerpm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6101, Percent: 47.99

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5427, Percent: 17.89

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 674 Percent: 11.05

Description:

Total male enrollment in primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

4.3.10.104 School enrollment, preprimary (percent gross) (wdi_gerpp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerpp

Original tag: wdi_gerpp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5584, Percent: 43.92

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5150, Percent: 16.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 434 Percent: 7.77

Description:

Total enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

4.3.10.105 School enrollment, preprimary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gerppf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerppf

Original tag: wdi_gerppf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4985, Percent: 39.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4591, Percent: 15.14

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 394 Percent: 7.9

Description:

Total female enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

4.3.10.106 School enrollment, preprimary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gerppm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gerppm

Original tag: wdi_gerppm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4985, Percent: 39.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4591, Percent: 15.14

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 394 Percent: 7.9

Description:

Total male enrollment in pre-primary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of official pre-primary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

4.3.10.107 School enrollment, secondary (percent gross) (wdi_gers)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gers

Original tag: wdi_gers

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5323, Percent: 41.87

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4753, Percent: 15.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 570 Percent: 10.71

Description:

Total enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

4.3.10.108 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gersf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gersf

Original tag: wdi_gersf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4909, Percent: 38.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4381, Percent: 14.44

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 528 Percent: 10.76

Description:

Total female enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage

of the female population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

4.3.10.109 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gersm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gersm

Original tag: wdi_gersm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4905, Percent: 38.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4377, Percent: 14.43

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 528 Percent: 10.76

Description:

Total male enrollment in secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the male population of official secondary education age. GER can exceed 100percent due to the inclusion of over-aged and under-aged students because of early or late school entrance and grade repetition.

4.3.10.110 School enrollment, tertiary (percent gross) (wdi_gert)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gert

Original tag: wdi_gert

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4656, Percent: 36.62

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4338, Percent: 14.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 318 Percent: 6.83

Description:

Total enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

4.3.10.111 School enrollment, tertiary, female (percent gross) (wdi_gertf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gertf

Original tag: wdi_gertf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4058, Percent: 31.92

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3775, Percent: 12.45

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 283 Percent: 6.97

Description:

Total female enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total female population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

4.3.10.112 School enrollment, tertiary, male (percent gross) (wdi_gertm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_gertm

Original tag: wdi_gertm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4057, Percent: 31.91

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3774, Percent: 12.44

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 283 Percent: 6.98

Description:

Total male enrollment in tertiary education (ISCED 5 to 8), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the total male population of the five-year age group following on from secondary school leaving.

4.3.10.113 Literacy rate, adult total (percent of people ages 15 and above) (wdi_litrad)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litrad

Original tag: wdi_litrad

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1044, Percent: 8.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1002, Percent: 3.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 42 Percent: 4.02

Description:

Percentage of the population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

4.3.10.114 Literacy rate, adult female (percent of females ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litradf

Original tag: wdi_litradf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1053, Percent: 8.28

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1010, Percent: 3.33

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 43 Percent: 4.08

Description:

Percentage of the female population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

4.3.10.115 Literacy rate, adult male (percent of males ages 15 and above) (wdi_litradm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litradm

Original tag: wdi_litradm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1045, Percent: 8.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1002, Percent: 3.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 43 Percent: 4.11

Description:

Percentage of the male population age 15 and above who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. This indicator is calculated by dividing the number of literates aged 15 years and over by the corresponding age group population and multiplying the result by 100.

4.3.10.116 Literacy rate, youth total (percent of people ages 15-24) (wdi_litry)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litry

Original tag: wdi_litry

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1196, Percent: 9.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1153, Percent: 3.8

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 43 Percent: 3.6

Description:

Number of people age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

4.3.10.117 Literacy rate, youth female (percent of females ages 15-24) (wdi_litryf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litryf

Original tag: wdi_litryf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1267, Percent: 9.97

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1219, Percent: 4.02

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 48 Percent: 3.79

Description:

Number of women age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

4.3.10.118 Literacy rate, youth male (percent of males ages 15-24) (wdi_litrym)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_litrym

Original tag: wdi_litrym

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1195, Percent: 9.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1152, Percent: 3.8

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 43 Percent: 3.6

Description:

Number of men people age 15 to 24 years who can both read and write with understanding a short simple statement on their everyday life, divided by the population in that age group. Generally, 'literacy' also encompasses 'numeracy', the ability to make simple arithmetic calculations. Divide the number of people aged 15 to 24 years who are literate by the total population in the same age group and multiply the result by 100.

4.3.10.119 School enrollment, primary (percent net) (wdi_nerp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerp

Original tag: wdi_nerp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4178, Percent: 32.86

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3868, Percent: 12.75

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 310 Percent: 7.42

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music.

4.3.10.120 School enrollment, primary, female (percent net) (wdi_nerpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerpf

Original tag: wdi_nerpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3080, Percent: 24.23

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2918, Percent: 9.62

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 162 Percent: 5.26

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Female.

4.3.10.121 School enrollment, primary, male (percent net) (wdi_nerpm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerpm

Original tag: wdi_nerpm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3079, Percent: 24.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2917, Percent: 9.62

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 162 Percent: 5.26

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Primary education provides children with basic reading, writing, and mathematics skills along with an elementary understanding of such

subjects as history, geography, natural science, social science, art, and music. Male.

4.3.10.122 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerpr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerpr

Original tag: wdi_nerpr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4058, Percent: 31.92

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3754, Percent: 12.38

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 304 Percent: 7.49

Description:

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group.

4.3.10.123 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary female (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerprf

Original tag: wdi_nerprf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3013, Percent: 23.7

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2855, Percent: 9.41

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 158 Percent: 5.24

Description:

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of female pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Female.

4.3.10.124 Adjusted net enrollment rate, primary male (percent of primary school children) (wdi_nerprm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nerprm

Original tag: wdi_nerprm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3013, Percent: 23.7

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2855, Percent: 9.41

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 158 Percent: 5.24

Description:

Adjusted net enrollment is the number of male pupils of the school-age group for primary education, enrolled either in primary or secondary education, expressed as a percentage of the total population in that age group. Male.

4.3.10.125 School enrollment, secondary (percent net) (wdi_ners)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ners

Original tag: wdi_ners

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2652, Percent: 20.86

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2440, Percent: 8.04

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 212 Percent: 7.99

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of children of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers.

4.3.10.126 School enrollment, secondary, female (percent net) (wdi_nersf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nersf

Original tag: wdi_nersf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2513, Percent: 19.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2307, Percent: 7.61

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 206 Percent: 8.2

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of girls of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Female.

4.3.10.127 School enrollment, secondary, male (percent net) (wdi_nersm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_nersm

Original tag: wdi_nersm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2513, Percent: 19.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2307, Percent: 7.61

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 206 Percent: 8.2

Description:

Net enrollment rate is the ratio of boys of official school age who are enrolled in school to the population of the corresponding official school age. Secondary education completes the provision of basic education that began at the primary level, and aims at laying the foundations for lifelong learning and human development, by offering more subject- or skill-oriented instruction using more specialized teachers. Male.

4.3.10.128 Confidence: Education System (wvs_confedu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confedu

Original tag: wvs_confedu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 1.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 160, Percent: 0.53

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

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Education System

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

4.3.10.129 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total population (Female) (eu_edurstterisced02f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced02f

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED02f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 5.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 2.34

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

Description:

No codebook entry

4.3.10.130 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total population (Male) (eu_edurstterisced02m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced02m

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED02m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 5.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 2.34

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

Description:

No codebook entry

4.3.10.131 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 0-2 as percent of total population (Total) (eu_edurstterisced02t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced02t

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED02t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 5.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 2.34

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

Description:

No codebook entry

4.3.10.132 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total population (Female) (eu_edurstterisced34f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced34f

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED34f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 5.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 2.34

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

Description:

No codebook entry

4.3.10.133 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total population (Male) (eu_edurstterisced34m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced34m

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED34m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 5.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 2.34

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

Description:

No codebook entry

4.3.10.134 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 3-4 as percent of total population (Total) (eu_edurstterisced34t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced34t

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED34t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 5.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 2.34

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

Description:

No codebook entry

4.3.10.135 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total population (Female) (eu_edurstterisced58f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced58f

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED58f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 5.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 2.34

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

Description:

No codebook entry

4.3.10.136 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total population (Male) (eu_edurstterisced58m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced58m

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED58m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 5.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 2.34

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

Description:

No codebook entry

4.3.10.137 Population 15-64 with ISCED level 5-8 as percent of total population (Total) (eu_edurstterisced58t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_edurstterisced58t

Original tag: eu_edurstterISCED58t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 5.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 709, Percent: 2.34

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

Description:

No codebook entry

4.3.11 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.

4.3.11.1 Right to Marry in Constitution (ccp_marriage)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_marriage

Original tag: ccp_marriage

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 provide for the right to marry?

1. Yes, general provision

2. Yes, marriage is allowed between a man and a woman

3. No

90. Left explicitly to non-constitution law

96. Other

4.3.11.2 Right to Same-Sex Marriages in Constitution (ccp_samesexm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ccp_samesexm
Original tag: ccp_samesexm
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 provide the right for same sex marriages?

1. Yes

2. No

96. Other

4.3.11.3 Freedom of Assembly and Association (ciri_assn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_assn
Original tag: ciri_assn
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6963, Percent: 54.77
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6306, Percent: 20.79
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 657 Percent: 9.44
Description:
It is an internationally recognized right of citizens to assemble freely and to associate with other persons in political parties, trade unions, cultural organizations, or other groups. This variable evaluates the extent to which the freedoms of assembly and association are subject to actual governmental limitations or restrictions (as opposed to strictly legal protections).

Scoring Scheme:

Citizens' rights to freedom of assembly and association are:

(0) Severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens.

(1) Limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups.

(2) Virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens.

4.3.11.4 Social Globalization (dr_sg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_dr_sg

Original tag: dr_sg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Dreher (2006)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9194, Percent: 72.31

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8250, Percent: 27.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 944 Percent: 10.27

Description:

Social globalization (scale of 1 to 100) is comprised of three segments, each with its own de facto and de jure segment. Interpersonal contact is measured within the de facto segment with reference to international telephone connections, tourist numbers and migration. Within the de jure segment, it is measured with reference to telephone subscriptions, international airports and visa restrictions. Flows of information are determined within the de facto segment with reference to international patent applications, international students and trade in high technology goods. The de jure segment measures access to TV and the internet, freedom of the press and international internet connections. Cultural proximity is measured in the de facto segment from trade in cultural goods, international trademark registrations and the number of McDonald's restaurants and IKEA stores. The de jure area focuses on civil rights (freedom of citizens), gender equality and public spending on school education.

4.3.11.5 Women political empowerment index (vdem_gender)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_vdem_gender

Original tag: vdem_gender

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Pemstein et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10747, Percent: 84.53

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10389, Percent: 34.25

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 358 Percent: 3.33

Description:

Women political empowerment index

Question: How politically empowered are women?

Clarifications: Women's political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for

women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, women's open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions.

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index, women's civil society participation index, and women's political participation index.

4.3.11.6 Completeness of birth registration, rural (percent) (wdi_birthregr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_birthregr

Original tag: wdi_birthregr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 353, Percent: 2.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 333, Percent: 1.1

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 20 Percent: 5.67

Description:

Completeness of birth registration is the percentage of children under age 5 whose births were registered at the time of the survey in the rural areas. The numerator of completeness of birth registration includes children whose birth certificate was seen by the interviewer or whose mother or caretaker says the birth has been registered.

4.3.11.7 Births attended by skilled health staff (percent of total) (wdi_birthskill)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_birthskill

Original tag: wdi_birthskill

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2873, Percent: 22.6

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2610, Percent: 8.61

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 263 Percent: 9.15

Description:

Births attended by skilled health staff are the percentage of deliveries attended by personnel trained to give the necessary supervision, care, and advice to women during pregnancy, labor, and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

4.3.11.8 Population density (people per sq. km of land area) (wdi_popden)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_popden

Original tag: wdi_popden

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10331, Percent: 81.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9207, Percent: 30.36

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1124 Percent: 10.88

Description:

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship--except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

4.3.11.9 Rural population (percent of total population) (wdi_poprul)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_poprul

Original tag: wdi_poprul

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10747, Percent: 84.53

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9537, Percent: 31.44

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1210 Percent: 11.26

Description:

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

4.3.11.10 Rural population growth (annual percent) (wdi_poprulgr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_poprulgr

Original tag: wdi_poprulgr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10442, Percent: 82.13

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9360, Percent: 30.86

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1082 Percent: 10.36

Description:

Rural population growth. Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population.

4.3.11.11 Women who were first married by age 15 (percent of women ages 20-24) (wdi_wofm15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_wofm15

Original tag: wdi_wofm15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 408, Percent: 3.21

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 393, Percent: 1.3

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 3.68

Description:

Women who were first married by age 15 (percent of women ages 20-24). Women who were

first married by age 15 refers to the percentage of women ages 20-24 who were first married by age 15.

4.3.12 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.

4.3.12.1 Electoral Self-Determination (ciri_elecsd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_elecsd

Original tag: ciri_elecsd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6974, Percent: 54.85

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6316, Percent: 20.82

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 658 Percent: 9.44

Description:

The right of citizens to freely determine their own political system and leadership is known as the right to self-determination. Enjoyment of this right means that citizens have both the legal right and the ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them through periodic, free, and fair elections held on the basis of universal adult suffrage. To what extent do citizens have freedom of political choice and have the legal right and ability in practice to change the laws and officials that govern them?

Scoring Scheme:

The right of citizens to change their government through free and fair elections is:

(0) Not respected (neither free nor fair elections)

(1) Limited (moderately free and fair elections)

(2) Generally respected (very free and fair elections)

4.3.12.2 Number of changes in government per year (cpds_chg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_cpds_chg

Original tag: cpds_chg

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: 1853, Percent: 14.57

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1853, Percent: 6.11

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

Description:

Number of changes in government per year [termination of government due to (a) elections, (b) voluntary resignation of the Prime Minister, (c) resignation of Prime Minister due to health reasons, (d) dissension within government (break up of the coalition), (e) lack of parliamentary support, (f) intervention by the head of state, or (g) broadening of the coalition (inclusion of new parties).

4.3.12.3 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

4.3.13 Migration

This category includes indicators related to migratory phenomena such as immigration rates, level of education, brain drain, and refugee population.

4.3.13.1 Freedom of Foreign Movement and Travel (ciri_formov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_formov

Original tag: ciri_formov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7501, Percent: 59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6574, Percent: 21.67

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 927 Percent: 12.36

Description:

The freedom to leave and return to one's country is a right. There are countries that do not allow citizens to leave at all. Methods used by governments to restrict freedom of movement include: withholding and/or delaying the issuing of passports, "exit control" lists to prevent

emigration, the requirement of an exit visa or special permits to leave the country, revocation of citizenship, and obstacles to the extension of passport's validity. In addition, there are countries where even if one is allowed to leave, the duration of one's stay abroad is restricted, and citizens can lose their property and other assets if they leave for a very long time. Some citizens have to get permission to leave. Others, when they leave, are not allowed to return or the government makes return very difficult. Also, some governments place restrictions on certain groups of people such as opposition political leaders, ethnic minorities, religious leaders, women, human rights activists or monitors, and journalists. Rights to emigration and repatriation without prejudice are also included in freedom of foreign movement and travel.

Scoring Scheme:

Foreign movement and travel is:

(0) Severely Restricted

(1) Somewhat Restricted

(2) Unrestricted

4.3.14 Environment

This category includes geographical characteristics such as the geographical region, land area etc. as well as indicators describing the state of the environment, ecosystems and materials, the impact of human beings on the environment, and environmental protection.

4.3.14.1 Built-up land footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_bul)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_bul

Original tag: ef_bul

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6183, Percent: 48.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6015, Percent: 19.83

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 168 Percent: 2.72

Description:

The built-up land footprint is calculated based on the area of land covered by human infrastructure: transportation, housing, and industrial structures. Built-up land may occupy what would previously have been cropland. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

4.3.14.2 Carbon footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_carb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_carb

Original tag: ef_carb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6183, Percent: 48.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6015, Percent: 19.83

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 168 Percent: 2.72

Description:

The carbon footprint measures CO2 emissions associated with fossil fuel use (burning fossil fuels and the embodied carbon in imported goods). The carbon footprint component is represented by the area of biologically productive land necessary for absorbing these carbon emissions. Currently, the carbon footprint is the largest portion of humanity's footprint. It is expressed in global hectares (gha) per person.

4.3.14.3 Cropland footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_crop)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_crop

Original tag: ef_crop

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6183, Percent: 48.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6015, Percent: 19.83

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 168 Percent: 2.72

Description:

Cropland is the most bioproductive of all the land-use types and consists of areas used to produce food and fibre for human consumption, feed for livestock, oil crops, and rubber. The cropland footprint includes crop products allocated to livestock and aquaculture feed mixes, and those used for fibres and materials. Due to lack of globally consistent data sets, current cropland footprint calculations do not yet take into account the extent to which farming techniques or unsustainable agricultural practices may cause long-term degradation of soil.

4.3.14.4 Ecological footprint of consumption per person (gha per person) (ef_ef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_ef

Original tag: ef_ef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8842, Percent: 69.55

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8289, Percent: 27.33

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 553 Percent: 6.25

Description:

Total ecological footprint of consumption divided by the population size. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

4.3.14.5 Fish footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_fg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_fg

Original tag: ef_fg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6183, Percent: 48.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6015, Percent: 19.83

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 168 Percent: 2.72

Description:

The fishing grounds footprint is calculated based on estimates of the maximum sustainable catch for a variety of fish species. These sustainable catch estimates are converted into an

equivalent mass of primary production based on the various species' trophic levels. This estimate of maximum harvestable primary production is then divided amongst the continental shelf areas of the world. Fish caught and used in aquaculture feed mixes are included. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

4.3.14.6 Forest product footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_for)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_for

Original tag: ef_for

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6183, Percent: 48.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6015, Percent: 19.83

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 168 Percent: 2.72

Description:

The forest product footprint is calculated based on the amount of lumber, pulp, timber products, and fuel wood consumed by a population on a yearly basis. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

4.3.14.7 Grazing footprint of consumption (gha per person) (ef_gl)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ef_gl

Original tag: ef_gl

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Global Footprint Network (2019), Global Footprint Network (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6183, Percent: 48.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6015, Percent: 19.83

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 168 Percent: 2.72

Description:

Grazing land is used to raise livestock for meat, dairy, hide, and wool products. The grazing land footprint is calculated by comparing the amount of livestock feed available in a country with the amount of feed required for all livestock in that year, with the remainder of feed demand assumed to come from grazing land. Measured in global hectares (gha) per person.

4.3.14.8 Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category (epi_bdh)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_bdh

Original tag: epi_bdh

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 179, Percent: 1.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 163, Percent: 0.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 8.94

Description:

Biodiversity and Habitat Issue Category consists of 7 indicators:

1) The terrestrial biome protection (national weights) indicator. It is calculated by first taking proportions of the area of each of a country's biome types that are covered by

protected areas and then constructing a weighted sum of the protection percentages for all biomes within that country. The protection percentages are weighted according to the prevalence of each biome type within that country. This indicator evaluates a country's efforts to achieve 17percent protection for all biomes within its borders, as per Aichi Target 11. It is given 20percent weight in the aggregation.

2) The terrestrial biome protection (global weights) indicator, where protection percentages are weighted according to the global prevalence of each biome type. This indicator evaluates a country's contribution toward the global 17percent protection goal. It is given 20percent weight in the aggregation.

3) The marine protected areas indicator, measured as a percentage of a country's total exclusive economic zone (EEZ) designated as marine protected areas (MPAs). Because each country may have multiple EEZs, the summed area of MPAs is divided by the summed EEZ. It is given 20percent weight in the aggregation.

4) The Protected Areas Representativeness Index (PARI), which measures ecological representativeness as the proportion of biologically scaled environmental diversity included in a country's terrestrial protected areas. The measure relies on remote sensing, biodiversity informatics, and global modeling of fine-scaled variation in biodiversity composition for plant, vertebrate, and invertebrate species. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

5) Species Habitat Index (SHI) estimates potential population losses, as well as regional and global extinction risks of individual species, using habitat loss as a proxy. The SHI indicator measures the proportion of suitable habitat within a country that remains intact for each species in that country relative to a baseline set in the year 2001. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

6) Species Protection Index (SPI) evaluates the species-level ecological representativeness of each country's protected area network. The SPI metric uses remote sensing data, global biodiversity informatics, and integrative models to map suitable habitat for over 30,000 terrestrial vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species at high resolutions. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

7) The Biodiversity Habitat Index (BHI), which estimates the effects of habitat loss, degradation, and fragmentation on the expected retention of terrestrial biodiversity. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

4.3.14.9 Climate Change Issue Category (epi_cch)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_cch

Original tag: epi_cch

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 179, Percent: 1.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 163, Percent: 0.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 8.94

Description:

Climate Change Issue Category consists of 8 indicators:

1) The CO2 growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw carbon dioxide emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 55percent weight in the aggregation.

2) The CH4 growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw methane emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 15percent weight in the aggregation.

3) The F-gas growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw fluorinated gas emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 10percent weight in the aggregation.

4) The N2O growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in raw nitrous oxide emissions over the years 2008-2017. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

5) The black carbon growth rate, calculated as the average annual rate of increase or decrease in black carbon over the years 2005-2014. It is then adjusted for economic trends to isolate change due to policy rather than economic fluctuation. It is given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

6) Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions per capita in the year 2017. First, the EPI team calculates total greenhouse gas emissions, applying Global Warming Potentials to convert all units to Gg of CO2-equivalents. Second, they calculate GHG emissions per capita (GHP) as the GHG emissions divided by population (POP). It is log-transformed and given 2.5percent weight in the aggregation.

7) CO2 emissions from land cover change, calculated over the years 2001-2015. First, the EPI team regresses logged CO2 emissions from land cover change (LULC) over 15 years to find a slope. Then, they calculate an unadjusted average annual growth rate in these CO2 emissions. It is given 2.5percent weight in the aggregation.

8) The greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity growth rate indicator, which serves as a signal of countries' progress in decoupling emissions from economic growth. The EPI team calculates an annual average growth rate in GHG emissions per unit of GDP over the years 2008-2017. This indicator highlights the need for action on climate change mitigation in countries at all income levels. It is given 5percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

4.3.14.10 Environmental Health Policy Objective (epi_eh)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_eh

Original tag: epi_eh

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 179, Percent: 1.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 163, Percent: 0.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 8.94

Description:

Environmental Health Policy Objective measures how well countries are protecting their populations from environmental health risks. It comprises 40percent of the total EPI score and consists of 4 issue categories: Air Quality (50percent), Sanitation and Drinking Water (40percent), Heavy Metals (5percent), and Waste Management (5percent). The policy objective varies from 0 to 100.

4.3.14.11 Environmental Performance Index (epi_epi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_epi

Original tag: epi_epi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 179, Percent: 1.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 163, Percent: 0.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 8.94

Description:

The 2020 Environmental Performance Index (EPI) scores 180 countries on 32 performance indicators across 11 issue categories related to environmental health and ecosystem vitality. The 2020 EPI is a composite index. The EPI researchers begin by gathering data on 32 individual metrics of environmental performance. These metrics are aggregated into a hierarchy beginning with 11 issue categories: Air Quality, Sanitation and Drinking Water, Heavy Metals, Waste Management, Biodiversity and Habitat, Ecosystem Services, Fisheries, Climate Change, Pollution Emissions, Water Resources, and Agriculture.

These issue categories are then combined into 2 policy objectives, Environmental Health and Ecosystem Vitality, and then finally consolidated into the overall EPI. To allow for meaningful comparisons, before aggregation the EPI researchers construct scores for each of the 32 indicators, placing them onto a common scale where 0 indicates worst performance and 100 indicates best performance. How far a country is from achieving international targets of sustainability determines its placement on this scale.

Note: The EPI scores are not comparable over time, therefore, this dataset only includes the EPI scores from the latest release.

4.3.14.12 Fisheries Issue Category (epi_fsh)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_fsh

Original tag: epi_fsh

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 140, Percent: 1.1

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 125, Percent: 0.41

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15 Percent: 10.71

Description:

Fisheries Issue Category consists of 3 indicators:

1) Fish stock status, measured as the percentage of a country's total catch that comes from overexploited or collapsed stocks, considering all fish stocks within a country's EEZs. Because continued and increased stock exploitation leads to smaller catches, this indicator sheds light on the impact of a country's fishing practices. The metric is calculated as an average percentage weighted by catch and summed across classes of concern. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 1.13E-05, and given 35percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Marine Trophic Index (MTI), which measures the health of a country's fishing stock based on expected catch and changes over time. The MTI describes the degree to which a country is depleting species at higher trophic levels and "fishing down the food web." It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 9.51E-07, and given 35percent weight in the aggregation.

3) Fish caught by trawling, measured as the percentage of a country's fish caught by bottom or pelagic trawling, where a fishing net is pulled through the water behind a boat. It is log-transformed, ln(x +), = 8.40E-08, and given 30percent weight in the aggregation.

The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

4.3.14.13 Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category (epi_h2o)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_epi_h2o

Original tag: epi_h2o

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Wendling et al. (2020), Wolf et al. (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 179, Percent: 1.41

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 163, Percent: 0.54

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 16 Percent: 8.94

Description:

Sanitation and Drinking Water Issue Category consists of two indicators:

1) Unsafe sanitation, measured as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to sanitation, defined by the primary toilet type used by households. It is log-transformed and given 40percent weight in the aggregation.

2) Unsafe drinking water, measured as the proportion of a country's population exposed to health risks from their access to drinking water, defined by the primary water source used by households and the household water treatment, or the treatment that happens at the point of water collection. It is log-transformed and given 60percent weight in the aggregation.

Both indicators are measured using the number of age-standardized disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) lost per 100,000 persons. The issue category varies from 0 to 100.

4.3.14.14 Environmental Policy Performance - Global Environmental Protection (sgi_enge)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_sgi_enge

Original tag: sgi_enge

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:

The Global Environmental Protection index consists of 'Global Environmental Policy Indicator' (50percent), based on expert assessments of countries' participation in global environmental protection regimes, the rate of participation in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (25percent), and Kyoto Participation and Achievements indicator, measuring to what extent the Kyoto emission reduction targets were met (25percent). The index varies from 0 to 10.

4.3.14.15 Land area (sq. km) (wdi_area)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_area

Original tag: wdi_area

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10331, Percent: 81.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9207, Percent: 30.36

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1124 Percent: 10.88

Description:

Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

4.3.14.16 CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita) (wdi_co2)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_co2

Original tag: wdi_co2

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9321, Percent: 73.31

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8420, Percent: 27.76

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 901 Percent: 9.67

Description:

Carbon dioxide (CO2) emissions stem from the burning of fossil fuels and the manufacture of cement. They include carbon dioxide produced during consumption of solid, liquid, and gas fuels and gas flaring.

4.3.14.17 Forest area (percent of land area) (wdi_forest)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_forest

Original tag: wdi_forest

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6353, Percent: 49.97

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5607, Percent: 18.49

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 746 Percent: 11.74

Description:

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.

4.3.14.18 Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability (wdi_piesr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_piesr

Original tag: wdi_piesr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1474, Percent: 11.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1255, Percent: 4.14

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 219 Percent: 14.86

Description:

Policy and institutions for environmental sustainability measures the extent to which environmental policies foster the protection and sustainable use of natural resources and the management of pollution. The indicator ranges from 1 (low) to 6 (high).

4.3.14.19 Average precipitation in depth (mm per year) (wdi_precip)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_precip

Original tag: wdi_precip

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9667, Percent: 76.03

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9072, Percent: 29.91

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 595 Percent: 6.15

Description:

Average precipitation is the long-term average in depth (over space and time) of annual precipitation in the country in millimeters (mm). Precipitation is defined as any kind of water that falls from clouds as a liquid or a solid.

4.3.14.20 Government should reduce environmental pollution (wvs_envgov)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_envgov

Original tag: wvs_envgov

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 137, Percent: 1.08

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 135, Percent: 0.45

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 1.46

Description:

Government should reduce environmental pollution

4.3.14.21 Increase in taxes if used to prevent environmental pollution (wvs_envtax)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_envtax

Original tag: wvs_envtax

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 188, Percent: 1.48

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

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3 Percent: 1.6

Description:
Increase in taxes if used to prevent environmental pollution

4.3.14.22 Count of environmental and legislative research and development policies (aepd_rd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_aepd_rd

Original tag: aepd_rd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2169, Percent: 17.06

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2057, Percent: 6.78

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 112 Percent: 5.16

Description:
Number of R
amp;D policies recorded for this country and year. This is a country-year aggregate restricted to national-scale policies and excluding policies labeled as repealed. For EU member states, EU-level R
amp;D policies for the same year are added to each EU member state.

4.3.15 Health

This category includes indicators describing the health of a population in a given country. These include reports about self-perceived health (state of health), policies and provided infrastructure concerning health (expenditure, number of hospitals), the prevalence of diseases (HIV, tuberculosis), and indicators such as birth rate, death rate and life expectancy.

4.3.15.1 Subjective Happiness (ess_happy)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_happy

Original tag: ess_happy

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 258, Percent: 2.03

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 258, Percent: 0.85

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

Description:
Taking all things together, how happy would you say you are?

0. Extremely Unhappy

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10. Extremely Happy

4.3.15.2 Subjective Health (ess_health)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ess_health

Original tag: ess_health

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 1: European Social Survey Round 1 Data (2002), ESS Round 2: European Social Survey Round 2 Data (2004), ESS Round 3: European Social Survey Round 3 Data (2006), ESS Round 4: European Social Survey Round 4 Data (2008), ESS Round 5: European Social Survey Round 5 Data (2010), ESS Round 6: European Social Survey Round 6 Data (2012), ESS Round 7: European Social Survey Round 7 Data (2014), ESS Round 8: European Social Survey Round 8 Data (2016), ESS Round 9: European Social Survey Round 9 Data (2018), NSD - Norwegian Centre for Research Data (2020), ESS Round 11: European Social Survey European Research Infrastructure (ESS ERIC) (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 258, Percent: 2.03

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 258, Percent: 0.85

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

Description:

How is your health in general? Would you say it is:

1. Very Good

2. Good

3. Fair

4. Bad

5. Very Bad

4.3.15.3 Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, Female (eu_demmlifexpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demmlifexpf

Original tag: eu_demmlifexpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1591, Percent: 12.51

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1559, Percent: 5.14

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 32 Percent: 2.01

Description:

Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, female

4.3.15.4 Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, Male (eu_demmlifexpm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demmlifexpm
Original tag: eu_demmlifexpm
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1588, Percent: 12.49
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1556, Percent: 5.13
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 32 Percent: 2.02
Description:
Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, male

4.3.15.5 Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, Total (eu_demmlifexpt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_demmlifexpt
Original tag: eu_demmlifexpt
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1589, Percent: 12.5
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1557, Percent: 5.13
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 32 Percent: 2.01
Description:
Life expectancy in age lt; 1 year, total

4.3.15.6 Dentists, per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_headenththab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_headenththab
Original tag: eu_headenththab
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 584, Percent: 4.59
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 567, Percent: 1.87
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 17 Percent: 2.91
Description:
Dentists per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

4.3.15.7 Dentists, number (eu_headentnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_headentnr
Original tag: eu_headentnr
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 588, Percent: 4.62
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 571, Percent: 1.88
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 17 Percent: 2.89
Description:
Number of Dentists. Professionally active.

4.3.15.8 Dentists, inhabitants per dentist (eu_headentp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_headentp

Original tag: eu_headentp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 584, Percent: 4.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 567, Percent: 1.87

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 17 Percent: 2.91

Description:

Number of inhabitants per dentist. Professionally active.

4.3.15.9 Curative care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per curative care beds (eu_heahbedcurhabp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedcurhabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedcurhabp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 924, Percent: 3.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 38 Percent: 3.95

Description:

Curative care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per curative care beds

4.3.15.10 Curative care beds in hospitals, number (eu_heahbedcurnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedcurnr

Original tag: eu_heahbedcurnr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 965, Percent: 7.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 927, Percent: 3.06

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 38 Percent: 3.94

Description:

Curative care beds in hospitals, number

4.3.15.11 Curative care beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_heahbedcurphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedcurphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedcurphthab

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 962, Percent: 7.57

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 924, Percent: 3.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 38 Percent: 3.95

Description:

Curative care beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants

4.3.15.12 Available beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedhabp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedhabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedhabp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1092, Percent: 8.59

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1054, Percent: 3.47

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 38 Percent: 3.48

Description:

Available beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed

4.3.15.13 Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals, inhabitant per bed (eu_heahbedlthabp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedlthabp

Original tag: eu_heahbedlthabp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 615, Percent: 4.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 583, Percent: 1.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 32 Percent: 5.2

Description:

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, inhabitants per bed

4.3.15.14 Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals, number (eu_heahbedltnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedltnr

Original tag: eu_heahbedltnr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 743, Percent: 5.84

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 705, Percent: 2.32

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 38 Percent: 5.11

Description:

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, number

4.3.15.15 Long-term care beds (not psychiatric) in hospitals per 100,000 inhab. (eu_heahbedltphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedltphthab

Original tag: eu_heahbedltphthab

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 740, Percent: 5.82

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 702, Percent: 2.31

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 38 Percent: 5.14

Description:

Long-term care beds (except psychiatric) in hospitals, per 100 thousand inhabitants

4.3.15.16 Available beds in hospitals, number (eu_heahbednr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbednr
Original tag: eu_heahbednr
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1109, Percent: 8.72
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1071, Percent: 3.53
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 38 Percent: 3.43
Description:
Available beds in hospitals, number

4.3.15.17 Other beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedothhabp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedothhabp
Original tag: eu_heahbedothhabp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 412, Percent: 3.24
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 412, Percent: 1.36
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Other beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed

4.3.15.18 Other beds in hospitals, number (eu_heahbedothnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedothnr
Original tag: eu_heahbedothnr
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 828, Percent: 6.51
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 793, Percent: 2.61
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 35 Percent: 4.23
Description:
Other beds in hospitals, number

4.3.15.19 Other beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heahbedothphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedothphthab
Original tag: eu_heahbedothphthab
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 826, Percent: 6.5
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 791, Percent: 2.61
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 35 Percent: 4.24
Description:
Other beds in hospitals, Per hundred thousand inhabitants

4.3.15.20 Available beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants (eu_heahbedphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedphthab
Original tag: eu_heahbedphthab
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1092, Percent: 8.59
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1054, Percent: 3.47
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 38 Percent: 3.48
Description:
Available beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants

4.3.15.21 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed (eu_heahbedpsyhabp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedpsyhabp
Original tag: eu_heahbedpsyhabp
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1006, Percent: 7.91
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1005, Percent: 3.31
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 0.1
Description:
Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, inhabitants per bed

4.3.15.22 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, number (eu_heahbedpsynr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedpsynr
Original tag: eu_heahbedpsynr
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1056, Percent: 8.31
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1021, Percent: 3.37
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 35 Percent: 3.31
Description:
Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, number

4.3.15.23 Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heahbedpsyphthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heahbedpsyphthab
Original tag: eu_heahbedpsyphthab
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: European Commission (2024)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1040, Percent: 8.18
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1005, Percent: 3.31
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 35 Percent: 3.37
Description:
Psychiatric care beds in hospitals, per hundred thousand inhabitants

4.3.15.24 Medical doctors, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heamdochthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heamdochthab

Original tag: eu_heamdochthab

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 749, Percent: 5.89

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 732, Percent: 2.41

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 17 Percent: 2.27

Description:

Medical doctors, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

4.3.15.25 Medical doctors, number (eu_heamdocnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heamdocnr

Original tag: eu_heamdocnr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 749, Percent: 5.89

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 732, Percent: 2.41

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 17 Percent: 2.27

Description:

Medical doctors, number. Professionally active.

4.3.15.26 Medical doctors, inhabitants per doctor (eu_heamdocp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heamdocp

Original tag: eu_heamdocp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 749, Percent: 5.89

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 732, Percent: 2.41

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 17 Percent: 2.27

Description:

Medical doctors, Inhabitants per doctor. Professionally active.

4.3.15.27 Professionally active nurses and midwives, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heanurshthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heanurshthab

Original tag: eu_heanurshthab

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 480, Percent: 3.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 438, Percent: 1.44

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 42 Percent: 8.75

Description:

Professionally active nurses and midwives, per hundred thousand inhabitants

4.3.15.28 Professionally active nurses and midwives, number (eu_heanursnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heanursnr

Original tag: eu_heanursnr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 480, Percent: 3.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 438, Percent: 1.44

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 42 Percent: 8.75

Description:

Professionally active nurses and midwives, number

4.3.15.29 Professionally active nurses and midwives, inhabitants per nurse/midwive (eu_heanursp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heanursp

Original tag: eu_heanursp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 480, Percent: 3.78

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 438, Percent: 1.44

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 42 Percent: 8.75

Description:

Professionally active nurses and midwives, inhabitants per nurse/midwife

4.3.15.30 Pharmacists, per 100,000 inhabitants (eu_heapharmhthab)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heapharmhthab

Original tag: eu_heapharmhthab

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 607, Percent: 4.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 590, Percent: 1.95

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 17 Percent: 2.8

Description:

Pharmacists, per hundred thousand inhabitants. Professionally active.

4.3.15.31 Pharmacists, number (eu_heapharmnr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heapharmnr

Original tag: eu_heapharmnr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 611, Percent: 4.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 594, Percent: 1.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 17 Percent: 2.78

Description:

Pharmacists, number. Professionally active.

4.3.15.32 Pharmacists, inhabitants per pharmacist (eu_heapharmp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_heapharmp

Original tag: eu_heapharmp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 607, Percent: 4.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 590, Percent: 1.95

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 17 Percent: 2.8

Description:

Pharmacists, inhabitants per pharmacist. Professionally active.

4.3.15.33 Internet use: seeking health information (eu_isiuhlt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_isiuhlt

Original tag: eu_isiuhlt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 619, Percent: 4.87

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 619, Percent: 2.04

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

Description:

Internet use: seeking health information as percentage of all individuals

4.3.15.34 Health Score (iiag_he)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_iiag_he

Original tag: iiag_he

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Mo Ibrahim Foundation (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 530, Percent: 4.17

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 510, Percent: 1.68

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 20 Percent: 3.77

Description:

Health is one of the four sub-categories that are used to calculate the Human Development category score. It consists of six indicators from eight data sources.

4.3.15.35 Current health expenditure (percent of GDP) (wdi_chexppgdp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_chexppgdp

Original tag: wdi_chexppgdp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4298, Percent: 33.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3800, Percent: 12.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 498 Percent: 11.59

Description:

Current health expenditure (percent of GDP). Level of current health expenditure expressed as a percentage of GDP. Estimates of current health expenditures include healthcare goods and

services consumed during each year. This indicator does not include capital health expenditures such as buildings, machinery, IT and stocks of vaccines for emergency or outbreaks.

4.3.15.36 People with basic handwashing facilities (percent of population) (wdi_hwf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_hwf

Original tag: wdi_hwf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1739, Percent: 13.68

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1624, Percent: 5.35

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 115 Percent: 6.61

Description:

People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water (percent of population). The percentage of people living in households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on the premises. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

4.3.15.37 People with basic handwashing facilities, rural (percent of rural population) (wdi_hwfr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_hwfr

Original tag: wdi_hwfr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1687, Percent: 13.27

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1582, Percent: 5.22

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 105 Percent: 6.22

Description:

People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water, rural (percent of rural population). The percentage of people living in households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on the premises. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

4.3.15.38 People with basic handwashing facilities, urban (percent of urban population) (wdi_hwfu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_hwfu

Original tag: wdi_hwfu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1660, Percent: 13.06

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1549, Percent: 5.11

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 111 Percent: 6.69

Description:

People with basic handwashing facilities including soap and water, urban (percent of urban

population). The percentage of people living in households that have a handwashing facility with soap and water available on the premises. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

4.3.15.39 Out-of-pocket expenditure (percent of current health expenditure) (wdi_ophexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ophexp

Original tag: wdi_ophexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4298, Percent: 33.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3800, Percent: 12.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 498 Percent: 11.59

Description:

Out-of-pocket expenditure (percent of current health expenditure). Share of out-of-pocket payments of total current health expenditures. Out-of-pocket payments are spending on health directly out-of-pocket by households.

4.3.15.40 Smoking prevalence, females (percent of adults) (wdi_smokf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_smokf

Original tag: wdi_smokf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1301, Percent: 10.23

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1211, Percent: 3.99

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 90 Percent: 6.92

Description:

Prevalence of smoking, female is the percentage of women ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

4.3.15.41 Smoking prevalence, males (percent of adults) (wdi_smokm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_smokm

Original tag: wdi_smokm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1301, Percent: 10.23

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1211, Percent: 3.99

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 90 Percent: 6.92

Description:

Prevalence of smoking, male is the percentage of men ages 15 and over who smoke any form of tobacco, including cigarettes, cigars, pipes or any other smoked tobacco products. Data include daily and non-daily or occasional smoking.

4.3.15.42 Alcohol consumption per capita (in litres) (who_alcohol10)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_alcohol10

Original tag: who_alcohol10

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9749, Percent: 76.68

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8950, Percent: 29.51

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 799 Percent: 8.2

Description:

Alcohol, recorded per capita (people over 15 years old) consumption (in litres of pure alcohol)

4.3.15.43 Prevalence of anaemia in pregnant women (aged 15-49)(percent) (who_anpreg)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_anpreg

Original tag: who_anpreg

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3755, Percent: 29.53

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3323, Percent: 10.96

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 432 Percent: 11.5

Description:

Percentage of women aged 15 49 years with a haemoglobin concentration less than 120 g/L for non-pregnant women and lactating women, and less than 110 g/L for pregnant women, adjusted for altitude and smoking.

Data on the prevalence of anaemia and/or mean haemoglobin in women of reproductive age, collected between 1995 and 2019 were obtained from 408 population-representative data sources from 124 countries worldwide. A Bayesian hierarchical mixture model was used to estimate haemoglobin distributions and systematically address missing data, non-linear time trends, and representativeness of data sources. Full details on data sources are available on the GHO Anaemia page.

Full details on statistical methods may be found in the publication: Finucane MM, Paciorek CJ, Stevens GA EM. Semiparametric Bayesian density estimation with disparate data sources: a meta-analysis of global childhood undernutrition. J Am Stat Assoc. 2015;110(511):889–901.

4.3.15.44 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Rural (who_dwrur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_dwrur

Original tag: who_dwrur

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1701, Percent: 13.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1540, Percent: 5.08

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 161 Percent: 9.47

Description:

Population in rural areas using at least basic drinking water services (percent)

4.3.15.45 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total (who_dwtot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_dwtot

Original tag: who_dwtot

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2804, Percent: 22.05

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2556, Percent: 8.43

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 248 Percent: 8.84

Description:

Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Total

4.3.15.46 Population using at least basic drinking water services (percent), Urban (who_dwurb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_dwurb

Original tag: who_dwurb

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2078, Percent: 16.34

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1894, Percent: 6.24

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 184 Percent: 8.85

Description:

Population in urban areas using at least basic drinking water services (percent)

4.3.15.47 Healthy Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_halef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_halef

Original tag: who_halef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4001, Percent: 31.47

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3703, Percent: 12.21

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 298 Percent: 7.45

Description:

Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Female

4.3.15.48 Healthy Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_halem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_halem

Original tag: who_halem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4001, Percent: 31.47

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3703, Percent: 12.21
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 298 Percent: 7.45
Description:
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Male

4.3.15.49 Healthy Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_halet)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_halet
Original tag: who_halet
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4001, Percent: 31.47
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3703, Percent: 12.21
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 298 Percent: 7.45
Description:
Healthy life expectancy (HALE) at birth (years), Total

4.3.15.50 Infant mortality rate, Female (who_infmortf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_infmortf
Original tag: who_infmortf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10688, Percent: 84.06
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9648, Percent: 31.81
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1040 Percent: 9.73
Description:
Infant mortality rate - Female (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)

4.3.15.51 Infant mortality rate, Male (who_infmortm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_infmortm
Original tag: who_infmortm
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10688, Percent: 84.06
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9648, Percent: 31.81
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1040 Percent: 9.73
Description:
Infant mortality rate - Male (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)

4.3.15.52 Infant mortality rate, Total (who_infmortt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_infmortt
Original tag: who_infmortt
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10719, Percent: 84.31

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9679, Percent: 31.91

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1040 Percent: 9.7

Description:

Infant mortality rate - Total (probability of dying between birth and age 1 per 1000 live births)

4.3.15.53 Life Expectancy, Female (Years) (who_lef)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_lef

Original tag: who_lef

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4001, Percent: 31.47

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3703, Percent: 12.21

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 298 Percent: 7.45

Description:

Life Expectancy at birth in years, Female

Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations

4.3.15.54 Life Expectancy, Male (Years) (who_lem)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_lem

Original tag: who_lem

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4001, Percent: 31.47

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3703, Percent: 12.21

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 298 Percent: 7.45

Description:

Life Expectancy at birth in years, Male

Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several values for the same observations

4.3.15.55 Life Expectancy, Total (Years) (who_let)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_let

Original tag: who_let

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4001, Percent: 31.47

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3703, Percent: 12.21

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 298 Percent: 7.45

Description:

Life Expectancy at birth in years, Total

Note: The data for Rwanda for the years 2000-2015 has been dropped due to having several

values for the same observations.

4.3.15.56 Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births) (who_matmort)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_matmort
Original tag: who_matmort
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7174, Percent: 56.43
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6336, Percent: 20.89
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 838 Percent: 11.68
Description:
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 100 000 live births)

4.3.15.57 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female (who_mrf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_mrf
Original tag: who_mrf
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4001, Percent: 31.47
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3703, Percent: 12.21
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 298 Percent: 7.45
Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Female

4.3.15.58 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male (who_mrm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_mrm
Original tag: who_mrm
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4001, Percent: 31.47
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3703, Percent: 12.21
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 298 Percent: 7.45
Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Male

4.3.15.59 Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total (who_mrt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_mrt
Original tag: who_mrt
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4001, Percent: 31.47
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3703, Percent: 12.21
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 298 Percent: 7.45
Description:
Adult Mortality Rate (per 1000 population), Total

4.3.15.60 Rural population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_sanitrur)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_sanitrur
Original tag: who_sanitrur
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1982, Percent: 15.59
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1821, Percent: 6
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 161 Percent: 8.12
Description:
Rural population using basic sanitation services (percent)

4.3.15.61 Total population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_sanittot)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_sanittot
Original tag: who_sanittot
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2934, Percent: 23.08
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2727, Percent: 8.99
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 207 Percent: 7.06
Description:
Total population using basic sanitation services (percent)

4.3.15.62 Urban population using basic sanitation services (percent) (who_saniturb)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_saniturb
Original tag: who_saniturb
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2586, Percent: 20.34
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2402, Percent: 7.92
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 184 Percent: 7.12
Description:
Urban population using basic sanitation services (percent)

4.3.15.63 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Female (who_suif)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_suif
Original tag: who_suif
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4001, Percent: 31.47
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3703, Percent: 12.21
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 298 Percent: 7.45
Description:
Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Female

4.3.15.64 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Male (who_suim)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_suim

Original tag: who_suim

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4001, Percent: 31.47

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3703, Percent: 12.21

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 298 Percent: 7.45

Description:

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Male

4.3.15.65 Suicide Rate (per 100,000 population), Total (who_suit)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_who_suit

Original tag: who_suit

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Health Organization (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4001, Percent: 31.47

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3703, Percent: 12.21

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 298 Percent: 7.45

Description:

Age-standardized suicide rates (per 100,000 population), Total

4.3.15.66 Confidence: Health Care System (wvs_confhcs)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_confhcs

Original tag: wvs_confhcs

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 111, Percent: 0.87

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 111, Percent: 0.37

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

Description:

I am going to name a number of organizations. For each one, could you tell me how much confidence you have in them: Health Care System

1. None at all
2. Not very much
3. Quite a lot
4. A great deal

4.3.15.67 Feeling of happiness (wvs_hap)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_hap

Original tag: wvs_hap

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: EVS (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 428, Percent: 3.37
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 422, Percent: 1.39
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6 Percent: 1.4
Description:
Taking all things together, would you say you are:

1. Not at all happy
2. Not very happy
3. Rather happy
4. Very happy

4.3.15.68 State of health (subjective) (wvs_subh)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wvs_subh
Original tag: wvs_subh
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: EVS (2020)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 393, Percent: 3.09
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 387, Percent: 1.28
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 6 Percent: 1.53
Description:
All in all, how would you describe your state of health these days? Would you say it is:

1. Poor
2. Fair
3. Good
4. Very good

4.3.15.69 Share of private paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_prpemphi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_prpemphi
Original tag: wwbi_prpemphi
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 221, Percent: 1.74
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 221, Percent: 0.73
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 0 Percent: 0
Description:
Share of private paid employees with health insurance

4.3.15.70 Share of public paid employees with health insurance (wwbi_pupemphi)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_pupemphi

Original tag: wwbi_pupemphi

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 173, Percent: 1.36

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 173, Percent: 0.57

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

Description:

Share of public paid employees with health insurance

4.3.15.71 Projected diabetes prevalence in 2050 (percent) in adults (idf_dia2050)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_idf_dia2050

Original tag: idf_dia2050

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 11653, Percent: 91.65

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10373, Percent: 34.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1280 Percent: 10.98

Description:

Projected age-adjusted diabetes prevalence (percent) among adults aged 20–79 for the year 2050.

4.3.15.72 Projected diabetes-related health expenditure per person in 2050 (idf_hepp2050)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_idf_hepp2050

Original tag: idf_hepp2050

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 11248, Percent: 88.47

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10122, Percent: 33.37

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1126 Percent: 10.01

Description:

Projected per capita diabetes-related health expenditure (USD) for 2050.

4.3.15.73 Projected prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (percent) among adults in 2050 (idf_ifg2050)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_idf_ifg2050

Original tag: idf_ifg2050

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 11653, Percent: 91.65

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10373, Percent: 34.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1280 Percent: 10.98

Description:

Projected age-adjusted prevalence of impaired fasting glucose (IFG) (percent) among individuals aged 20–79 for 2050.

4.3.15.74 Projected prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (percent) among adults in 2050 (idf_igt2050)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_idf_igt2050

Original tag: idf_igt2050

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 11653, Percent: 91.65

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10373, Percent: 34.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1280 Percent: 10.98

Description:

Projected age-adjusted prevalence of impaired glucose tolerance (IGT) among individuals aged 20–79 for 2050, expressed as a percentage.

4.3.16 Labour Market

This category includes variables about employment, unemployment and union density rate, in general, as well as in subgroups of the population.

4.3.16.1 Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltcf

Original tag: eu_sctcltcf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 575, Percent: 4.52

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 575, Percent: 1.9

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

Description:

Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

4.3.16.2 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltclmm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltclmm

Original tag: eu_sctcltclmm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 4.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 1.9

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

Description:

Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

4.3.16.3 Employment in Low and medium low-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltclmt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltclmt

Original tag: eu_sctcltclmt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 4.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 1.9

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

Description:

Employment in Low and medium low-technology manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment

4.3.16.4 Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltcm

Original tag: eu_sctcltcm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 576, Percent: 4.53

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 576, Percent: 1.9

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

Description:

Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

4.3.16.5 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcmf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltcmf

Original tag: eu_sctcltcmf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 564, Percent: 4.44

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 564, Percent: 1.86

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

Description:

Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Female) percent total employment

4.3.16.6 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcmm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltcmm

Original tag: eu_sctcltcmm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 4.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 1.9

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

Description:

Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Male) percent total employment

4.3.16.7 Employment in Medium low-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltcmt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltcmt

Original tag: eu_sctcltcmt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 4.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 1.9

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

Description:

Employment in Medium low-technology manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment

4.3.16.8 Employment in Low-tech manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctcltct)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctcltct

Original tag: eu_sctcltct

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 4.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 1.9

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

Description:

Employment in Low-technology manufacturing (Female and male) percent total employment

4.3.16.9 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female) percent total employment (eu_scth52n79f)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scth52n79f

Original tag: eu_scth52n79f

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 4.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 1.9

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

Description:

Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female) percent total employment

4.3.16.10 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Male) percent total employment (eu_scth52n79m)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scth52n79m

Original tag: eu_scth52n79m

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 4.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 1.9

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

Description:

Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Male) percent total employment

4.3.16.11 Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_scth52n79t)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_scth52n79t

Original tag: eu_scth52n79t

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 4.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 1.9

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

Description:

Employment in Land, Water, Air transport, Warehouse (Female and male) percent total employment

4.3.16.12 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female) percent total employment (eu_sctqf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctqf

Original tag: eu_sctqf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 4.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 1.9

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

Description:

Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female) percent total employment

4.3.16.13 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male) percent total employment (eu_sctqm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctqm

Original tag: eu_sctqm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 4.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 1.9

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

Description:

Employment in Human health and social work activities (Male) percent total employment

4.3.16.14 Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female and male) percent total employment (eu_sctqt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_sctqt

Original tag: eu_sctqt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 4.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 577, Percent: 1.9

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

Description:

Employment in Human health and social work activities (Female and male) percent total employment

4.3.16.15 Employment in industry (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empind)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empind

Original tag: wdi_empind

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5772, Percent: 45.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5453, Percent: 17.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 319 Percent: 5.53

Description:

Employment in industry as a percentage of all employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

4.3.16.16 Employment in industry, female (percent female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empindf

Original tag: wdi_empindf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5772, Percent: 45.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5453, Percent: 17.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 319 Percent: 5.53

Description:

Female employment in industry as a percentage of all female employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

4.3.16.17 Employment in industry, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empindm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empindm

Original tag: wdi_empindm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5772, Percent: 45.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5453, Percent: 17.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 319 Percent: 5.53

Description:

Male employment in industry as a percentage of all male employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, and public utilities (electricity, gas, and water), in accordance with divisions 2-5 (ISIC 2) or categories C-F (ISIC 3) or categories B-F (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

4.3.16.18 Employment in services (percent of total employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empser)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empser

Original tag: wdi_empser

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5772, Percent: 45.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5453, Percent: 17.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 319 Percent: 5.53

Description:

Total employment in services as percentage of total employment. Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

4.3.16.19 Employment in services, female (percent of female employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empserf

Original tag: wdi_empserf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5772, Percent: 45.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5453, Percent: 17.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 319 Percent: 5.53

Description:

Female employment in services (percent of female employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

4.3.16.20 Employment in services, male (percent of male employment) (modeled ILO) (wdi_empserm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_empserm

Original tag: wdi_empserm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5772, Percent: 45.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5453, Percent: 17.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 319 Percent: 5.53

Description:

Male employment in services (percent of male employment). Employment is defined as persons of working age who were engaged in any activity to produce goods or provide services for pay or profit, whether at work during the reference period or not at work due to temporary absence from a job, or to working-time arrangement. The services sector consists of wholesale and retail trade and restaurants and hotels; transport, storage, and communications; financing, insurance, real estate, and business services; and community, social, and personal services, in accordance with divisions 6-9 (ISIC 2) or categories G-Q (ISIC 3) or categories G-U (ISIC 4). Modeled ILO estimate.

4.3.16.21 Labor force with advanced education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedua)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpedua

Original tag: wdi_lfpedua

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2321, Percent: 18.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2261, Percent: 7.45

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 60 Percent: 2.59

Description:

The percentage of the working age population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

4.3.16.22 Labor force with advanced education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduaf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpeduaf

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduaf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2317, Percent: 18.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2258, Percent: 7.44

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 2.55

Description:

The percentage of the working age female population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

4.3.16.23 Labor force with advanced education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduam)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpeduam

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduam

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2320, Percent: 18.25

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2261, Percent: 7.45

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 2.54

Description:

The percentage of the working age male population with an advanced level of education who are in the labor force. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

4.3.16.24 Labor force with basic education percent of total working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedub)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpedub

Original tag: wdi_lfpedub

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2330, Percent: 18.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2270, Percent: 7.48

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 60 Percent: 2.58

Description:

The percentage of the working age population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

4.3.16.25 Labor force with basic education percent of female working-age pop. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpedubf

Original tag: wdi_lfpedubf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2332, Percent: 18.34

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2272, Percent: 7.49

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 60 Percent: 2.57

Description:

The percentage of the working age female population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

4.3.16.26 Labor force with basic education percent of male working-age pop. w. basic edu. (wdi_lfpedubm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpedubm

Original tag: wdi_lfpedubm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2327, Percent: 18.3

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2268, Percent: 7.48

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 2.54

Description:

The percentage of the working age male population with a basic level of education who are in the labor force. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

4.3.16.27 Labor force with intermediate education percent of total working-age pop. (wdi_lfpedui)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpedui

Original tag: wdi_lfpedui

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2326, Percent: 18.29

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2267, Percent: 7.47

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 2.54

Description:

The percentage of the working age population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

4.3.16.28 Labor force with intermediate education percent of female working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduif)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpeduif

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduif

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2326, Percent: 18.29

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2267, Percent: 7.47

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 2.54

Description:

The percentage of the working age female population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

4.3.16.29 Labor force with intermediate education percent of male working-age pop. (wdi_lfpeduim)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpeduim

Original tag: wdi_lfpeduim

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2325, Percent: 18.29

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2266, Percent: 7.47

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 2.54

Description:

The percentage of the working age male population with an intermediate level of education who are in the labor force. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

4.3.16.30 Labor force, female (percent of total labor force) (wdi_lfpf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpf

Original tag: wdi_lfpf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6096, Percent: 47.95

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5757, Percent: 18.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 339 Percent: 5.56

Description:

Female labor force as a percentage of the total show the extent to which women are active in the labor force. Labor force comprises people ages 15 and older who meet the International Labour Organization's definition of the economically active population.

4.3.16.31 Labor force participation rate (percent female ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpfilo15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpfilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpfilo15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6096, Percent: 47.95

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5757, Percent: 18.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 339 Percent: 5.56

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.3.16.32 Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpfne15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpfne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpfne15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4328, Percent: 34.04

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4105, Percent: 13.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 223 Percent: 5.15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of female ages 15+) (national est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.3.16.33 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpilo15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpilo15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6096, Percent: 47.95

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5757, Percent: 18.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 339 Percent: 5.56

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.3.16.34 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpmilo15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpmilo15

Original tag: wdi_lfpmilo15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6096, Percent: 47.95

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5757, Percent: 18.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 339 Percent: 5.56

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (modeled ILO est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.3.16.35 Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpmne15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpmne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpmne15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4328, Percent: 34.04

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4105, Percent: 13.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 223 Percent: 5.15

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of male ages 15+) (national est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.3.16.36 Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (national est.) (wdi_lfpne15)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpne15

Original tag: wdi_lfpne15

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4443, Percent: 34.95

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4212, Percent: 13.89

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 231 Percent: 5.2

Description:

Labor force participation rate (percent of total ages 15+) (national est.). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15 and older that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.3.16.37 Labor force participation rate, total (percent of total pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfpr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpr

Original tag: wdi_lfpr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6096, Percent: 47.95

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5757, Percent: 18.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 339 Percent: 5.56

Description:

Labor force participation rate, total (percent of total population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.3.16.38 Labor force participation rate, female (percent of female pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfprf

Original tag: wdi_lfprf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6096, Percent: 47.95

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5757, Percent: 18.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 339 Percent: 5.56

Description:

Labor force participation rate, female (percent of female population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.3.16.39 Labor force participation rate, male (percent of male pop. ages 15-64) (ILO) (wdi_lfprm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfprm

Original tag: wdi_lfprm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6096, Percent: 47.95

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5757, Percent: 18.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 339 Percent: 5.56

Description:

Labor force participation rate, male (percent of male population ages 15-64) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-64 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.3.16.40 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyfilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpyfilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpyfilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6096, Percent: 47.95

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5757, Percent: 18.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 339 Percent: 5.56

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.3.16.41 Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyfne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpyfne

Original tag: wdi_lfpyfne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3855, Percent: 30.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3700, Percent: 12.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 155 Percent: 4.02

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, female (percent) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.3.16.42 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpyilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpyilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpyilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6096, Percent: 47.95

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5757, Percent: 18.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 339 Percent: 5.56

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.3.16.43 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (modeled ILO) (wdi_lfpymilo)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpymilo

Original tag: wdi_lfpymilo

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 6096, Percent: 47.95

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5757, Percent: 18.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 339 Percent: 5.56

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (modeled ILO estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.3.16.44 Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpymne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpymne

Original tag: wdi_lfpymne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3855, Percent: 30.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3700, Percent: 12.2

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 155 Percent: 4.02

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, male (percent) (national estimate). Labor force participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.3.16.45 Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (national est.) (wdi_lfpyne)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_lfpyne

Original tag: wdi_lfpyne

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3873, Percent: 30.46

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3714, Percent: 12.24

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 159 Percent: 4.11

Description:

Labor force participation rate 15-24, total (percent) (national estimate). Labor force

participation rate for ages 15-24 is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period.

4.3.16.46 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedua)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempedua

Original tag: wdi_unempedua

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2443, Percent: 19.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2389, Percent: 7.88

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 54 Percent: 2.21

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

4.3.16.47 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduaf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempeduaf

Original tag: wdi_unempeduaf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2402, Percent: 18.89

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2349, Percent: 7.74

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 53 Percent: 2.21

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

4.3.16.48 Unemployment with advanced education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduam)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempeduam

Original tag: wdi_unempeduam

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2407, Percent: 18.93

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2362, Percent: 7.79

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 45 Percent: 1.87

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an advanced level of education who are unemployed. Advanced education comprises short-cycle tertiary education, a bachelor's degree or

equivalent education level, a master's degree or equivalent education level, or doctoral degree or equivalent education level according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

4.3.16.49 Unemployment with basic education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedub)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempedub

Original tag: wdi_unempedub

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2472, Percent: 19.44

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2411, Percent: 7.95

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 61 Percent: 2.47

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

4.3.16.50 Unemployment with basic education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempedubf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempedubf

Original tag: wdi_unempedubf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2460, Percent: 19.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2401, Percent: 7.92

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 59 Percent: 2.4

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

4.3.16.51 Unemployment with basic education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempedubm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempedubm

Original tag: wdi_unempedubm

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: 2404, Percent: 7.93

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 60 Percent: 2.44

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with a basic level of education who are unemployed. Basic education comprises primary education or lower secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

4.3.16.52 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of total labor force) (wdi_unempedui)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempedui

Original tag: wdi_unempedui

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2448, Percent: 19.25

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2390, Percent: 7.88

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 58 Percent: 2.37

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011).

4.3.16.53 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of female labor force) (wdi_unempeduif)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempeduif

Original tag: wdi_unempeduif

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2419, Percent: 19.03

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2366, Percent: 7.8

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 53 Percent: 2.19

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Female.

4.3.16.54 Unemployment with intermediate education (percent of male labor force) (wdi_unempeduim)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_unempeduim

Original tag: wdi_unempeduim

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 2428, Percent: 19.1

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2373, Percent: 7.82

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 55 Percent: 2.27

Description:

The percentage of the labor force with an intermediate level of education who are unemployed. Intermediate education comprises upper secondary or post-secondary non tertiary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education 2011 (ISCED 2011). Male.

4.3.16.55 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psemptotf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psemptotf

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1010, Percent: 7.94

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1008, Percent: 3.32

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.2

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Female)

4.3.16.56 Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psemptotm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psemptotm

Original tag: wwbi_psemptotm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1007, Percent: 7.92

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1006, Percent: 3.32

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1 Percent: 0.1

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of total employment by gender (Male)

4.3.16.57 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Female) (wwbi_psepempf)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psepempf

Original tag: wwbi_psepempf

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 993, Percent: 7.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 991, Percent: 3.27

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.2

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Female)

4.3.16.58 Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Male) (wwbi_psepempm)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_psepempm

Original tag: wwbi_psepempm

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 994, Percent: 7.82

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 992, Percent: 3.27

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.2

Description:

Public sector employment as a share of paid employment by gender (Male)

4.3.16.59 Individuals with no education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_sprpempn

Original tag: wwbi_sprpempn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 831, Percent: 6.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 829, Percent: 2.73

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.24

Description:

Individuals with no education as a share of private paid employees

4.3.16.60 Individuals with primary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_sprpempp

Original tag: wwbi_sprpempp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 955, Percent: 7.51

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 953, Percent: 3.14

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.21

Description:

Individuals with primary education as a share of private paid employees

4.3.16.61 Individuals with secondary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpemps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_sprpemps

Original tag: wwbi_sprpemps

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 948, Percent: 7.46

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 946, Percent: 3.12

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.21

Description:

Individuals with secondary education as a share of private paid employees

4.3.16.62 Individuals with tertiary education as a share of private paid employees (wwbi_sprpempt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_sprpempt

Original tag: wwbi_sprpempt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 954, Percent: 7.5

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 952, Percent: 3.14

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.21

Description:

Individuals with tertiary education as a share of private paid employees

4.3.16.63 Individuals with no education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempn)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_spupempn

Original tag: wwbi_spupempn

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 749, Percent: 5.89

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 747, Percent: 2.46

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.27

Description:

Individuals with no education as a share of public paid employees

4.3.16.64 Individuals with primary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_spupempp

Original tag: wwbi_spupempp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 947, Percent: 7.45

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 945, Percent: 3.12

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.21

Description:

Individuals with primary education as a share of public paid employees

4.3.16.65 Individuals with secondary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupemps)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_spupemps

Original tag: wwbi_spupemps

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 945, Percent: 7.43

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 943, Percent: 3.11

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.21

Description:

Individuals with secondary education as a share of public paid employees

4.3.16.66 Individuals with tertiary education as a share of public paid employees (wwbi_spupempt)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_spupempt

Original tag: wwbi_spupempt

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 926, Percent: 7.28

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 924, Percent: 3.05

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 2 Percent: 0.22

Description:

Individuals with tertiary education as a share of public paid employees

4.3.16.67 Share of total employees with tertiary edu. working in public sector (wwbi_tertiarypubsec)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wwbi_tertiarypubsec

Original tag: wwbi_tertiarypubsec

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: The World Bank (2021*b*)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1020, Percent: 8.02

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1016, Percent: 3.35

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4 Percent: 0.39

Description:

Proportion of total employees with tertiary education working in public sector

4.3.16.68 Worker Rights Laws (ciri_work_l_s)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_work_l_s

Original tag: ciri_work_l_s

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5489, Percent: 43.17

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4805, Percent: 15.84

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 684 Percent: 12.46

Description:

Worker Rights Laws is an additive index of the following variables: (1) rights to form worker union, (2) right to bargain collectively,

(3) reasonable limitations on working hours, (4) right to be free from forced or compulsory labor,

(5) children's rights (6) right to a minimum wage, and (7) right to occupational safety and health

The index ranges from 0 to 14. Higher values indicate greater levels of human rights respect.

4.3.16.69 Worker Rights Practices (ciri_work_p_s)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ciri_work_p_s

Original tag: ciri_work_p_s

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Mark et al. (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5491, Percent: 43.19

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4806, Percent: 15.85

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 685 Percent: 12.47

Description:

Worker Rights Practices is an additive index of the following variables: (1) practice of rights to form worker union, (2) practice of right to bargain collectively,

(3) practice of reasonable limitations on working hours, (4) practice of right to be free from forced or compulsory labor,

(5) practice of children's rights (6) practice of right to a minimum wage, and (7) practice of right to occupational safety and health.

The index ranges from 0 to 14. Higher values indicate greater levels of human rights respect

4.3.17 Energy and Infrastructure

This category includes indicators that cover descriptions of different energy sources (production, con- sumption and trade) and variables related to quality and quantity of different sectors of infrastructure (transportation and communication).

4.3.17.1 Maritime transport, freight loaded and unloaded (1000's tonnes) (eu_trfrldnld)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trfrldnld

Original tag: eu_trfrldnld

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 317, Percent: 2.49

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 317, Percent: 1.05

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

Description:

Maritime transport in a country defined as transport for both freight loaded and unloaded in 1000's tonnes

4.3.17.2 Air transport, freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes) (eu_trldnld)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_eu_trldnld

Original tag: eu_trldnld

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: European Commission (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 400, Percent: 3.15

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 400, Percent: 1.32

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

Description:

Air transport in a country defined as transport for both freight and mail loaded and unloaded (tonnes)

4.3.17.3 Net gas exports value, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_netexp

Original tag: ross_gas_netexp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3869, Percent: 30.43
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3729, Percent: 12.29
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 140 Percent: 3.62
Description:
Net gas exports value, measured in constant 2000 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

4.3.17.4 Net gas exports value per capita, constant 2000 dollars (ross_gas_netexpc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_netexpc
Original tag: ross_gas_netexpc
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3868, Percent: 30.42
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3728, Percent: 12.29
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 140 Percent: 3.62
Description:
Net gas exports value per capita, measured in constant 2000 dollars

4.3.17.5 Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/dollars per million BTU of natural gas (ross_gas_price)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_price
Original tag: ross_gas_price
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9322, Percent: 73.32
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8836, Percent: 29.13
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 486 Percent: 5.21
Description:
Constant price of gas in 2000 dollar/dollars per million British Thermal Units of natural gas.

4.3.17.6 Gas production, million barrels oil equiv. (ross_gas_prod)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_prod
Original tag: ross_gas_prod
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8243, Percent: 64.83
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7829, Percent: 25.81
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 414 Percent: 5.02
Description:
Gas production measured in million barrels of oil equivalent.

4.3.17.7 Gas production value in 2000 dollars (ross_gas_value_2000)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_value_2000
Original tag: ross_gas_value_2000
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8243, Percent: 64.83
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7829, Percent: 25.81
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 414 Percent: 5.02
Description:
Gas production value in 2000 dollars.

4.3.17.8 Gas production value in 2014 dollars (ross_gas_value_2014)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_gas_value_2014
Original tag: ross_gas_value_2014
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8243, Percent: 64.83
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7829, Percent: 25.81
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 414 Percent: 5.02
Description:
Gas production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

4.3.17.9 Oil production in metric tons (ross_oil_prod)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_oil_prod
Original tag: ross_oil_prod
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8669, Percent: 68.18
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8240, Percent: 27.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 429 Percent: 4.95
Description:
Oil production in metric tons.

4.3.17.10 Oil production value in 2000 dollars (ross_oil_value_2000)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_oil_value_2000
Original tag: ross_oil_value_2000
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8669, Percent: 68.18
Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8240, Percent: 27.17
Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 429 Percent: 4.95
Description:
Oil production value in 2000 dollars.

4.3.17.11 Oil production value in 2014 dollars (ross_oil_value_2014)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_ross_oil_value_2014
Original tag: ross_oil_value_2014
Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)
Variable citation: Ross & Mahdavi (2015)
Merge scores:
Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8669, Percent: 68.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 8240, Percent: 27.17

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 429 Percent: 4.95

Description:

Oil production value in constant 2014 US dollars to adjust for inflation.

4.3.17.12 Access to electricity (percent of population) (wdi_acel)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_acel

Original tag: wdi_acel

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5675, Percent: 44.64

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4987, Percent: 16.44

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 688 Percent: 12.12

Description:

Access to electricity is the percentage of population with access to electricity. Electrification data are collected from industry, national surveys and international sources.

4.3.17.13 Access to electricity, rural (percent of rural population) (wdi_acelr)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_acelr

Original tag: wdi_acelr

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5359, Percent: 42.15

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4762, Percent: 15.7

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 597 Percent: 11.14

Description:

Access to electricity, rural is the percentage of rural population with access to electricity.

4.3.17.14 Access to electricity, urban (percent of urban population) (wdi_acelu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_acelu

Original tag: wdi_acelu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5620, Percent: 44.2

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4980, Percent: 16.42

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 640 Percent: 11.39

Description:

Access to electricity, urban is the percentage of urban population with access to electricity.

4.3.17.15 Alternative and nuclear energy (percent of total energy use) (wdi_ane)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_ane

Original tag: wdi_ane

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4746, Percent: 37.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4625, Percent: 15.25

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 121 Percent: 2.55

Description:

Clean energy is noncarbohydrate energy that does not produce carbon dioxide when generated. It includes hydropower and nuclear, geothermal, and solar power, among others.

4.3.17.16 Renewable electricity output (percent of total electricity output) (wdi_elerenew)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elerenew

Original tag: wdi_elerenew

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5282, Percent: 41.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4811, Percent: 15.86

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 471 Percent: 8.92

Description:

Renewable electricity is the share of electrity generated by renewable power plants in total electricity generated by all types of plants.

4.3.17.17 Electricity production from coal sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodcoal)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elprodcoal

Original tag: wdi_elprodcoal

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5553, Percent: 43.68

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5081, Percent: 16.75

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 472 Percent: 8.5

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Coal refers to all coal and brown coal, both primary (including hard coal and lignite-brown coal) and derived fuels (including patent fuel, coke oven coke, gas coke, coke oven gas, and blast furnace gas). Peat is also included in this category.

4.3.17.18 Electricity production from natural gas sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodgas)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elprodgas

Original tag: wdi_elprodgas

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5567, Percent: 43.79

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5093, Percent: 16.79

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 474 Percent: 8.51

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Gas refers to natural gas but excludes natural gas liquids.

4.3.17.19 Electricity production from hydroelectric sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodhyd)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elprodhyd

Original tag: wdi_elprodhyd

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5647, Percent: 44.42

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5174, Percent: 17.06

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 473 Percent: 8.38

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Hydropower refers to electricity produced by hydroelectric power plants.

4.3.17.20 Electricity production from nuclear sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodnuc)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elprodnuc

Original tag: wdi_elprodnuc

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5454, Percent: 42.9

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4983, Percent: 16.43

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 471 Percent: 8.64

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Nuclear power refers to electricity produced by nuclear power plants.

4.3.17.21 Electricity production from oil sources (percent of total) (wdi_elprodoil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_elprodoil

Original tag: wdi_elprodoil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5657, Percent: 44.49

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5183, Percent: 17.09

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 474 Percent: 8.38

Description:

Sources of electricity refer to the inputs used to generate electricity. Oil refers to crude oil and petroleum products.

4.3.17.22 Energy imports, net (percent of energy use) (wdi_eneimp)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_eneimp

Original tag: wdi_eneimp

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4262, Percent: 33.52

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4150, Percent: 13.68

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 112 Percent: 2.63

Description:

Net energy imports are estimated as energy use less production, both measured in oil equivalents. A negative value indicates that the country is a net exporter. Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

4.3.17.23 Renewable energy consumption (percent of total final energy consumption) (wdi_enerenew)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_enerenew

Original tag: wdi_enerenew

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5984, Percent: 47.07

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5310, Percent: 17.51

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 674 Percent: 11.26

Description:

Renewable energy consumption is the share of renewables energy in total final energy consumption.

4.3.17.24 Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) (wdi_eneuse)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_eneuse

Original tag: wdi_eneuse

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4880, Percent: 38.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4709, Percent: 15.53

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 171 Percent: 3.5

Description:

Energy use refers to use of primary energy before transformation to other end-use fuels, which is equal to indigenous production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and fuels supplied to ships and aircraft engaged in international transport.

4.3.17.25 Fossil fuel energy consumption (percent of total) (wdi_fossil)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_fossil

Original tag: wdi_fossil

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4714, Percent: 37.08

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4544, Percent: 14.98

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 170 Percent: 3.61

Description:

Fossil fuel energy consumption as a percentage of total energy consumption. Fossil fuel comprises coal, oil, petroleum, and natural gas products.

4.3.17.26 Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people) (wdi_mobile)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_mobile

Original tag: wdi_mobile

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 8852, Percent: 69.62

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7887, Percent: 26

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 965 Percent: 10.9

Description:

Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions are subscriptions to a public mobile telephone service that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes (and is split into) the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months). The indicator applies to all mobile cellular subscriptions that offer voice communications. It excludes subscriptions via data cards or USB modems, subscriptions to public mobile data services, private trunked mobile radio, telepoint, radio paging and telemetry services.

4.3.17.27 Electric power consumption (kWh per capita) (wdi_powcon)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_wdi_powcon

Original tag: wdi_powcon

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: World Bank (2024)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4748, Percent: 37.34

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4627, Percent: 15.26

Lost observations in chosen unit: Sum: 121 Percent: 2.55

Description:

Electric power consumption measures the production of power plants and combined heat and power plants less transmission, distribution, and transformation losses and own use by heat and power plants.

4.3.18 Bureaucratic Structure

NA

4.3.18.1 Multidimensional Index of Bureaucratic Underrepresentation (mibu_ibu)

Long tag: qog_std_ts_mibu_ibu

Original tag: mibu_ibu

Dataset citation: Teorell et al. (2026)

Variable citation: Cingonali (2022)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 150, Percent: 1.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 150, Percent: 0.49

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

Description:

The Multidimensional Index of Bureaucratic Under-representation aims to give a snapshot of the incidence and depth of the underrepresentation in the bureaucratic aparatus of each country in five different dimensions: female/male, ethnic minorities, Non-nationals, Young people and people with disabilities.

It uses ESS microdata on the occupation of individuals, registering whether they work in the

public sector (either in the central / local government or in decentralized public services such as health or education). After adjusting for the analytical weights indicated by ESS administrators this allows for the possibility to approximate comparisons between the demographic characteristics of public sector officials versus the broader country population.

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 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.

5.1.1.1 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

5.1.1.2 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

5.1.1.3 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

5.1.1.4 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

5.1.1.5 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

5.1.1.6 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 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

5.2.1 State-based Violence

This section provides fatality figures for state-based violence.

5.2.1.1 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.

5.2.1.2 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.

5.2.1.3 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.

5.2.1.4 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.

5.2.1.5 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.

5.2.1.6 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.

5.2.1.7 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.

5.2.1.8 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.

5.2.1.9 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.

5.2.1.10 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.

5.2.1.11 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.

5.2.1.12 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.

5.2.1.13 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.

5.2.1.14 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.

5.2.1.15 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.

5.2.1.16 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.

5.2.1.17 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.

5.2.2 Non-state Violence

This section provides fatality figures for non-state violence.

5.2.2.1 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.

5.2.2.2 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.

5.2.2.3 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.

5.2.2.4 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.

5.2.2.5 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.

5.2.3 One-sided Violence

This section provides fatality figures for onesided violence.

5.2.3.1 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.

5.2.3.2 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.

5.2.3.3 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.

5.2.3.4 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.

5.2.3.5 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.

5.2.3.6 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.

5.2.3.7 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.

5.2.3.8 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.

5.2.4 Cumulative Fatalities

Cumulative Fatality figures per type of violence in a country-year.

5.2.4.1 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 Freedom of Expression and Alternative Sources of Information Index (v2x_freexp_altinf)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_freexp_altinf

Original tag: v2x_freexp_altinf

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: 27556, Percent: 98.09

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27556, Percent: 90.85

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jan Teorell
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: To what extent does government respect press and media freedom, the freedom of ordinary people to discuss political matters at home and in the public sphere, as well as the freedom of academic and cultural expression?
CLARIFICATION: This index includes all variables in the two indices v2x_freexp and v2xme_altinf.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2mecenefm v2meharjrn v2meslfcen v2xcl_disc v2clacfree v2mebias v2mecrit v2merange
DATA RELEASE: 4-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for media censorship effort (v2mecenefm), harassment of journalists (v2meharjrn), media bias (v2mebias), media self-censorship (v2meslfcen), print/broadcast media critical (v2mecrit), and print/broadcast media perspectives (v2merange), freedom of discussion for men/women (v2cldiscm, v2cldiscw), and freedom of academic and cultural expression (v2clacfree).
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

6.1.1.2 Share of population with suffrage (v2x_suffr)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_suffr

Original tag: v2x_suffr

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: 27923, Percent: 99.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27923, Percent: 92.06

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
QUESTION: What share of adult citizens as defined by statute has the legal right to vote in national elections?
CLARIFICATION: This question does not take into consideration restrictions based on age, residence, having been convicted for crime, or being legally incompetent. It covers legal *de jure* restrictions, not restrictions that may be operative in practice *de facto*. The adult population as defined by statute is defined by citizens in the case of independent countries or the people living in the territorial entity in the case of colonies. Universal suffrage is coded as 100percent. Universal male suffrage only is coded as 50percent. Years before electoral provisions are introduced are scored 0percent. The scores do not reflect whether an electoral regime was interrupted or not. Only if new constitutions, electoral laws, or the like explicitly introduce new regulations of suffrage, the scores were adjusted accordingly if the changes suggested doing so. If qualifying criteria other than gender apply such as property, tax payments, income, literacy, region, race, ethnicity, religion, and/or 'economic independence', estimates have been calculated by combining information on the restrictions with different kinds of statistical information on population size, age distribution, wealth distribution, literacy rates, size of ethnic groups, etc., secondary country-specific sources, and — in the case of very poor information — the conditions in similar countries or colonies. The scores reflect *de jure* provisions of suffrage extension in percentage of the adult population. If the suffrage law is revised in a way that affects the extension, the scores reflect this change as of the calendar year the law was enacted.
RESPONSES:
Percent.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2elsuffrage
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
AGGREGATION: v2elsuffrage/100
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

6.1.1.3 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

6.1.1.4 Elected officials index (v2x_elecoff)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_elecoff

Original tag: v2x_elecoff

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: 27536, Percent: 98.02

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27536, Percent: 90.79

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Jan Teorell
QUESTION: Is the chief executive and legislature appointed through popular elections?
CLARIFICATION: This index attempts to measure (a) whether the chief executive is elected, either directly elected through popular elections or indirectly through a popularly elected legislature that then appoints the chief executive; and (b) whether the legislature, in presidential systems with a directly elected president that is also chief executive, is directly or indirectly elected. Note that a popular election is minimally defined and also includes sham elections with limited suffrage and no competition. Similarly, quot;appointmentquot; by legislature only implies selection and/or approval, not the power to dismiss. This index is useful primarily for aggregating higher-order indices and should not necessarily be interpreted as an important element of democracy in its own right.
SCALE: Interval.
SOURCE(S): v2ex_elechos v2ex_elechog v2exdfcbhs_rec v2ex_hosw v2xex_elecleg v2lgbicam v2lgello v2lgelecup v2lginello v2lginelup v2exaphos v2expathhs v2exaphogp v2expathhg v2exdjcbhg v2exdfdmhs v2exdfdshg v2exhoshog v2exapupap v2exapup
DATA RELEASE: 1-16. 1-3 preliminary aggregation formula, 4-6 as v2x_accex, 7 renamed to v2x_elecoff and modified aggregation, 8.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed in two steps. First, there are six different chains of appointment/selection to take into account in constructing this index, all of which are scaled to vary from 0 to 1. First, whether the head of state is directly elected ($a = 1$) or not ($a = 0$) (from v2ex_elechos). Second, the extent to which the legislature is popularly elected (b). If the legislature is unicameral, b is measured as the proportion of legislators directly elected + half of the proportion that are indirectly elected. If the legislature is bicameral and the upper house is involved in the appointment of the chief executive, the same proportion of directly and half of the indirectly elected legislators is calculated for the upper house; the scores for the lower and upper houses are then averaged. Third, whether the head of state is appointed by the legislature, or the approval of the legislature is necessary for the appointment of the head of state ($c1 = 1$, otherwise 0). Fourth, whether the head of government is appointed by the legislature, or the approval of the legislature is necessary for the appointment of the head of government ($c2 = 1$, otherwise 0). Fifth, whether the head of government is appointed by the head of state ($d = 1$) or not ($d = 0$). Sixth, whether the head of government is directly

elected ($e = 1$) or not ($e = 0$) (from v2ex_elechog).

In the second step, the extent to which the legislature is elected (b) is also independently taken into account in order to penalize presidential systems with unelected legislatures, or legislatures with a large share of presidential appointees, for example.

Define hosw as the weight for the head of state. If the head of state is also head of government (*v2exhoshog = 1*, $hosw = 1$). If the head of state has more power than the head of government over the appointment and dismissal of cabinet ministers, then $hosw = 1$; if the reverse is true, $hosw = 0$. If they share equal power, $hosw = .5$. Define the weight for the head of government as $hogw = 1 - hosw$. The formula then is:

$$v2x_elecoff = \&hosw \times \max(a, b \times c1) + hogw \times \max(a \times d, b \times c1 \times d, e, b \times c2),$$

unless the head of state is directly elected (*v2ex_elechos* $= 1$) and the chief executive ($v2ex_hosw = 1$), in case of which:

$$v2x_elecoff = \&[hosw \times \max(a, b \times c1) + hogw \times \max(a \times d, b \times c1 \times d, e, b \times c2) + b]/2)$$

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

6.1.1.5 Liberal Component Index (v2x_liberal)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_liberal

Original tag: v2x_liberal

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: 26443, Percent: 94.13

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 26443, Percent: 87.18

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 is the liberal principle of democracy achieved?
CLARIFICATION: The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of

the majority. The liberal model takes a quot;negativequot; view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2xcl_rol v2x_jucon v2xlg_legcon v2lgbicam
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
AGGREGATION: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equality before the law and individual liberties (v2xcl_rol), judicial constraints on the executive (v2x_jucon), and legislative constraints on the executive (v2xlg_legcon). Prior to the calculation v2xlg_legcon gets set to 0 whenever v2lgbicam is 0.
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

6.1.1.6 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

6.1.1.7 Civil society participation index (v2x_cspart)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_cspart

Original tag: v2x_cspart

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: 27465, Percent: 97.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27465, Percent: 90.55

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Michael Bernhard
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Are major CSOs routinely consulted by policymakers; how large is the involvement of people in CSOs; are women prevented from participating; and is legislative candidate nomination within party organization highly decentralized or made through party primaries?
CLARIFICATION: The sphere of civil society lies in the public space between the private sphere and the state. Here, citizens organize in groups to pursue their collective interests and ideals. We call these groups civil society organizations CSOs. CSOs include, but are by no means limited to, interest groups, labor unions, spiritual organizations if they are engaged in civic or political activities, social movements, professional associations, charities, and other non-governmental organizations.
The core civil society index CCSI is designed to provide a measure of a robust civil society, understood as one that enjoys autonomy from the state and in which citizens freely and actively pursue their political and civic goals, however conceived.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2pscnslnl v2cscnsult v2csprtcpt v2csgender
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor

analysis model of the indicators for candidate selection — national/local (v2pscnslnl), CSO consultation (v2cscnsult), CSO participatory environment (v2csprtcpt), and CSO women participation (v2csgender).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025
CONVERGENCE: Model parameters with convergence issues: intercept.

6.1.1.8 Egalitarian Component Index (v2x_egal)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_egal

Original tag: v2x_egal

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 et al. (2015), Sigman & Lindberg (2015), 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: 19726, Percent: 70.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19726, Percent: 65.04

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman, Staffan Lindberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: To what extent is the egalitarian principle achieved?
CLARIFICATION: The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when (1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; (2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups; and (3) access to power is equally distributed by gender, socioeconomic class and social group.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2xeg_eqprotec v2xeg_eqaccess v2xeg_eqdr
DATA RELEASE: 1-16. Release 1-4 used a different, preliminary aggregation formula, 5-8 modified aggregation formula including v2xeg_eqaccess.
AGGREGATION: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equal protection index (v2xeg_eqprotec), equal access index (v2xeg_eqaccess) and equal distribution of resources (v2xeg_eqdr).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Coppedge et al. (2015); Sigman & Lindberg (2015); 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

6.1.1.9 Equal protection index (v2xeg_eqprotec)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xeg_eqprotec

Original tag: v2xeg_eqprotec

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: Sigman & Lindberg (2015), 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: 27898, Percent: 99.31

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27898, Percent: 91.98

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman, Staffan Lindberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: How equal is the protection of rights and freedoms across social groups by the state?
CLARIFICATION: Equal protection means that the state grants and protects rights and freedoms evenly across social groups. To achieve equal protection of rights and freedoms, the state itself must not interfere in the ability of groups to participate and it must also take action to ensure that rights and freedoms of one social group are not threatened by the actions of another group or individual.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2clacjust v2clsocgrp v2clsnlpct
DATA RELEASE: 5-16. Release 7 modified excluding v2xcl_acjst.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for social class equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clacjust), social group equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clsocgrp) and percent of population with weaker civil liberties (v2clsnlpct); reversed scale.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Sigman & Lindberg (2015); 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

6.1.1.10 Equal access index (v2xeg_eqaccess)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xeg_eqaccess

Original tag: v2xeg_eqaccess

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: Sigman & Lindberg (2017), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 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: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman, Staffan Lindberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: How equal is access to power?
CLARIFICATION: The Equal Access subcomponent is based on the idea that neither the protections of rights and freedoms nor the equal distribution of resources is sufficient to ensure adequate representation. Ideally, all groups should enjoy equal *de facto* capabilities to participate, to serve in positions of political power, to put issues on the agenda, and to influence policymaking.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2pepwrgen v2pepwrsoc v2pepwrses
DATA RELEASE: 7-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators power distributed by socioeconomic position (v2pepwrses), power distributed by social group (v2pepwrsoc), and power distributed by gender (v2pepwrgen).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Sigman & Lindberg (2017); Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025
CONVERGENCE: Model parameters with convergence issues: intercept.

6.1.1.11 Equal distribution of resources index (v2xeg_eqdr)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xeg_eqdr

Original tag: v2xeg_eqdr

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: Sigman & Lindberg (2015), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 19726, Percent: 70.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19726, Percent: 65.04

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman, Staffan Lindberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: How equal is the distribution of resources?
CLARIFICATION: This component measures the extent to which resources — both tangible and intangible — are distributed in society. An equal distribution of resources supports egalitarian democracy in two ways. First, lower poverty rates and the distribution of goods and services such as food, water, housing, education and healthcare ensure that all individuals are capable of participating in politics and government. In short, basic needs must be met in order for individuals to effectively exercise their rights and freedoms see, for example, Sen 1999, Maslow 1943. Second, high levels of resource inequality undermine the ability of poorer populations to participate meaningfully Aristotle, Dahl 2006. Thus, it is necessary to include not only measures of poverty and the distribution of goods and services, but also the levels of inequality in these distributions, and the proportion of the population who are not eligible for social services *i.e.* means-tests, particularistic distribution, etc.. This principle also implies that social or economic inequalities can translate into political inequalities, an issue addressed most notably by Walzer 1983, who argues that overlapping quot;spheresquot; of inequality are particularly harmful to society. To address these overlapping quot;spheresquot;, this component also includes measures of the distribution of power in society amongst different socio-economic groups, genders, etc.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2dlencmps v2dlunivl v2peedueq v2pehealth
DATA RELEASE: 5, 7-16. Release 7 modified: v2pepwrses, v2pepwrsoc and v2pepwrgen now form a separate subcomponent index.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for particularistic or public goods v2dlencmps, means tested vs. universalistic welfare policies v2dlunivl, educational equality v2peedueq and health equality v2pehealth.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Sigman & Lindberg (2015); 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: intercept.

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 Female suffrage restricted (v2elfemrst)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2elfemrst

Original tag: v2elfemrst

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Paxton et al. (2025)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4888, Percent: 17.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4888, Percent: 16.12

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A

PROJECT MANAGER(S): Staffan I. Lindberg
QUESTION: Are women eligible to vote in national elections?
CLARIFICATION: If there are no (direct) national elections, observations are not coded (missing).
RESPONSES:
0: No female suffrage. No women are allowed to vote, but some or all males vote.
1: Restricted female suffrage. Some women are allowed to vote, and face more or different restrictions than men
2: Universal female suffrage. All women are allowed to vote.
SCALE: Ordinal.
SOURCE(S): **?**; Paxton et al. (2025)
DATA RELEASE: 1-6, 10-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Maximum
DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates (v2eltype).
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.2.2 Percent of population with suffrage (v2elsuffrage)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2elsuffrage

Original tag: v2elsuffrage

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)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27923, Percent: 99.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27923, Percent: 92.06

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
QUESTION: What percentage (percent) of adult citizens (as defined by statute) has the legal right to vote in national elections?
CLARIFICATION: This question does not take into consideration restrictions based on age, residence, having been convicted for crime, being in the military service or being legally incompetent. It covers legal (*de jure*) restrictions, not restrictions that may be operative in practice (*de facto*). The adult population (as defined by statute) is defined by citizens in the case of independent countries or the people living in the territorial entity in the case of colonies.
Universal suffrage is coded as 100percent. Universal male suffrage is only coded as 50percent. Years before electoral provisions are introduced are scored 0percent. The scores do not reflect

whether an electoral regime was interrupted or not. Only if new constitutions, electoral laws, or the like explicitly introduce new regulations of suffrage, the scores were adjusted accordingly if the changes suggested doing so. If qualifying criteria other than gender apply (such as property, tax payments, income, literacy, region, race, ethnicity, religion, and/or 'economic independence'), estimates have been calculated by combining information on the restrictions with different kinds of statistical information (on population size, age distribution, wealth distribution, literacy rates, size of ethnic groups, etc.), secondary country-specific sources, and — in the case of very poor information — the conditions in similar countries or colonies.
The scores reflect *de jure* provisions of suffrage extension in percentage of the adult population. If the suffrage law is revised in a way that affects the extension, the scores reflect this change as of the calendar year the law was enacted.
RESPONSES:
Percent.
SCALE: Interval.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; Elkins & Ginsburg (2025); **?**; **?**; **?**, country-specific sources.
NOTES: In Version 3 of the dataset this variable was re-coded from scratch based on the modified criteria reflected in the clarification section (above).
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.2.3 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

6.1.2.4 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 female (v2exfemhos)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2exfemhos

Original tag: v2exfemhos

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Cahoon, Ben (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27323, Percent: 97.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27323, Percent: 90.08

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Jan Teorell, Pamela Paxton
QUESTION: What is the gender of the head of state?
CLARIFICATION: If the head of state is a collective body, provide the gender of the person executing the most effective power over this body, or, if no such person exists, answer if any persons in the body are female.
RESPONSES:
0: Male
1: Female
SCALE: Dichotomous.
SOURCE(S): Cahoon, Ben (2026); **?**; **?**.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Maximum
DATE SPECIFIC: Coded on HOS appointment dates and December 31 (v2exnamhos).
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning,

Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.3.2 HOG female (v2exfemhog)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2exfemhog

Original tag: v2exfemhog

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Cahoon, Ben (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 13257, Percent: 47.19

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 13257, Percent: 43.71

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

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Jan Teorell
QUESTION: What is the gender of the head of government?
CLARIFICATION: If the head of government is a collective body, provide the gender of the person executing the most effective power over this body, or, if no such person exists, answer if any persons in the body are female.
RESPONSES:
0: Male
1: Female
SCALE: Dichotomous.
SOURCE(S): Cahoon, Ben (2026); **?**; **?**.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Maximum
DATE SPECIFIC: Coded on HOG appointment dates and December 31 (v2exnamhog).
CLEANING: Set to missing when v2exhoshog is 1
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

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

6.1.4.2 Lower chamber elected (v2lgello)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2lgello

Original tag: v2lgello

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)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18795, Percent: 66.91

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18795, Percent: 61.97

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig
QUESTION: What percentage of the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature is directly elected in popular elections?
CLARIFICATION: Direct election includes seats reserved for special groups (*e.g.*, ethnic groups or women) so long as these members are chosen by popular election.
Exceptions to the norm of direct election include members who are appointed, *e.g.*, by an executive, the military, or a theocratic body, and members who are indirectly elected by local/ regional parliaments,
country/city councilors or similar. Thus, if 10percent of a lower chamber is appointed in some fashion the correct answer to this question would be 90 percent.

We are *not* concerned with non-voting members or with members of the legislature who do not possess the powers of most legislators.
RESPONSES:
Percent.
SCALE: Interval.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**, websites of national parliaments.
NOTES: Converted from (B) to (A) coding.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
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

6.1.4.3 Lower chamber gender quota (v2lgqugen)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2lgqugen

Original tag: v2lgqugen

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Quota Project (2025)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18957, Percent: 67.48

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18957, Percent: 62.5

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton
QUESTION: Is there a national-level gender quota for the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature?
CLARIFICATION: National-level quotas either reserve some seats for women in the legislature (as a whole or per district) or mandate through statutory law that all political parties must nominate a certain percentage of female candidates or candidates considered for nomination. A sanction for noncompliance imposes a penalty on a party that fails to meet the quota provisions. Examples of sanctions for noncompliance include rejection of the party list, loss of public campaign funds, or other financial penalties. Weak sanctions are those that parties may be able to ignore, such as a very weak financial penalty. Strong sanctions provide strong deterrents for noncompliance. An example of a strong sanction would be the rejection of a party's list. Countries with both candidate quotas and reserved seats are recorded at the stronger level. This variable records quotas from the date of implementation. The quota adoption date may be earlier, sometimes by several years. Data on quota adoption is available from the QAROT dataset (Hughes, Paxton, Clayton, and Zetterberg 2017) while the theoretical implications of adoption vs. implementation are discussed in Hughes, Paxton, Clayton, and Zetterberg (2018).
RESPONSES:
0: No national level gender quota.
1: Yes, a statutory gender quota for all parties without sanctions for noncompliance.
2: Yes, statutory gender quota for all parties with weak sanctions for noncompliance.
3. Yes, statutory gender quota for all parties with strong sanctions for noncompliance.
4: Yes, there are reserved seats in the legislature for women.
ORDERING: If you answer 1-4, proceed to the next question [v2lgqugens]. If you answer 0, skip to question [v2lglegllo].
SCALE: Ordinal.
SOURCE(S): Quota Project (2025); **?**; **?**, coding by project manager.
NOTES: Converted from (B) to (A) coding.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested

citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2025

6.1.4.4 Lower chamber gender quota placement mandate (v2lgqugens)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2lgqugens

Original tag: v2lgqugens

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Quota Project (2025)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1750, Percent: 6.23

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1750, Percent: 5.77

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

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton
QUESTION: Does the national-level quota for the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature contain a placement mandate?
CLARIFICATION: A placement mandate is a rule concerning rank order on the party list, usually to ensure that women are placed in electable positions on the party list. An example would a rule stating that no more than three of the top five candidates can be of the same gender. Coded only for years where a gender quota was present.
RESPONSES:
0: No.
1: Yes.
ORDERING: Only answer this question if you answered 1-4 on previous question [v2lgqugen].
SCALE: Dichotomous.
SOURCE(S): Quota Project (2025); **?**; **?**, coding by project manager.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CLEANING: Set to missing when v2lgqugen is 0
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1947-2025

6.1.5 V-Dem Indicators - Deliberation

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys)
Deliberation:

The following questions address the deliberative or non-deliberative nature of a country's politics, with particular focus on elite levels. Some of these questions focus on the quality of discourse and others focus on public policies.

6.1.5.1 Range of consultation (v2dlconslt)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2dlconslt

Original tag: v2dlconslt

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: 27803, Percent: 98.97

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27803, Percent: 91.67

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Michael Coppedge, John Gerring, Staffan Lindberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: When important policy changes are being considered, how wide is the range of consultation at *elite levels*?
CLARIFICATION: Because practices vary greatly from policy to policy, base your answer on the style that is most typical of policymaking.
RESPONSES:
0: No consultation. The leader or a very small group (*e.g.* military council) makes authoritative decisions on their own.
1: Very little and narrow. Consultation with only a narrow circle of loyal party/ruling elites.
2: Consultation includes the former plus a larger group that is loyal to the government, such as the ruling party's or parties' local executives and/or women, youth and other branches.
3: Consultation includes the former plus leaders of other parties.
4: Consultation includes the former plus a select range of society/labor/business representatives.
5: Consultation engages elites from essentially all parts of the political spectrum and all politically relevant sectors of society and business.
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

6.1.5.2 Means-tested vs. universalistic (v2dlunivl)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2dlunivl

Original tag: v2dlunivl

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 19726, Percent: 70.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19726, Percent: 65.04

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Michael Coppedge, John Gerring, Staffan Lindberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: How many welfare programs are means-tested and how many benefit all (or virtually all) members of the polity?
CLARIFICATION: A means-tested program targets poor, needy, or otherwise underprivileged constituents. Cash-transfer programs are normally means-tested.
A universal (non-means tested) program potentially benefits everyone. This includes free education, national health care schemes, and retirement programs. Granted, some may benefit more than others from these programs (*e.g.*, when people with higher salaries get higher unemployment benefits). The key point is that practically everyone is a beneficiary, or potential beneficiary.
The purpose of this question is not to gauge the size of the welfare state but rather its quality. So, your answer should be based on whatever programs exist.
RESPONSES:
0: There are no, or extremely limited, welfare state policies (education, health, retirement, unemployment, poverty programs).
1: Almost all of the welfare state policies are means-tested.
2: Most welfare state policies means-tested, but a significant portion (*e.g.* 1/4 or 1/3) is universalistic and potentially benefits everyone in the population.
3: The welfare state policies are roughly evenly divided between means-tested and universalistic.
4: Most welfare state policies are universalistic, but a significant portion (*e.g.*, 1/4 or 1/3) are means-tested.
5: Almost all welfare state policies are universal in character. Only a small portion is means-tested.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von

Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2025

6.1.6 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.

6.1.6.1 Freedom from forced labor for women (v2clslavef)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clslavef

Original tag: v2clslavef

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27890, Percent: 99.28

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27890, Percent: 91.95

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are adult women free from servitude and other kinds of forced labor?
CLARIFICATION: Involuntary servitude occurs when an adult is unable to quit a job s/he desires to leave — not by reason of economic necessity but rather by reason of employer's coercion. This includes labor camps but not work or service which forms part of normal civic obligations such as conscription or employment in command economies.
This question does not ask you to assess the *relative* freedom of men and women from forced labor. Thus, a country in which both men and women suffer the same conditions of servitude might be coded a (0) for women, even though there is equality across the sexes.
RESPONSES:
0: Female servitude or other kinds of forced labor is widespread and accepted (perhaps even organized) by the state.
1: Female servitude or other kinds of forced labor is substantial. Although officially opposed by the public authorities, the state is unwilling or unable to effectively contain the practice.
2: Female servitude or other kinds of forced labor exists but is not widespread and usually actively opposed by public authorities, or only tolerated in some particular areas or among particular social groups.
3: Female servitude or other kinds of forced labor is infrequent and only found in the criminal underground. It is actively and sincerely opposed by the public authorities.

4: Female servitude or other kinds of forced labor is virtually non-existent.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.6.2 Access to justice for men (v2clacjstm)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clacjstm

Original tag: v2clacjstm

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27896, Percent: 99.3

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27896, Percent: 91.97

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do men enjoy secure and effective access to justice?
CLARIFICATION: This question specifies the extent to which men can bring cases before the courts without risk to their personal safety, trials are fair, and men have effective ability to seek redress if public authorities violate their rights, including the rights to counsel, defense, and appeal.
This question does not ask you to assess the *relative* access to justice men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal — and extremely limited — access to justice.
RESPONSES:
0: Secure and effective access to justice for men is non-existent.
1: Secure and effective access to justice for men is usually not established or widely respected.
2: Secure and effective access to justice for men is inconsistently observed. Minor problems characterize most cases or occur rather unevenly across different parts of the country.
3: Secure and effective access to justice for men is usually observed.
4: Secure and effective access to justice for men is almost always observed.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.

CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.6.3 Access to justice for women (v2clacjstw)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clacjstw

Original tag: v2clacjstw

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27883, Percent: 99.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27883, Percent: 91.93

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do women enjoy equal, secure, and effective access to justice?
CLARIFICATION: This question specifies the extent to which women can bring cases before the courts without risk to their personal safety, trials are fair, and women have effective ability to seek redress if public authorities violate their rights, including the rights to counsel, defense, and appeal.
This question does not ask you to assess the *relative* access to justice men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal — and extremely limited — access to justice.
RESPONSES:
0: Secure and effective access to justice for women is non-existent.
1: Secure and effective access to justice for women is usually not established or widely respected.
2: Secure and effective access to justice for women is inconsistently observed. Minor problems characterize most cases or occur rather unevenly across different parts of the country.
3: Secure and effective access to justice for women is usually observed.
4: Secure and effective access to justice for women is almost always observed.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).

COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.6.4 Social class equality in respect for civil liberty (v2clacjust)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clacjust

Original tag: v2clacjust

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: 27902, Percent: 99.32

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27902, Percent: 91.99

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do poor people enjoy the same level of civil liberties as rich people do?
CLARIFICATION: This question specifies the extent to which the level of civil liberties is generally the same across socioeconomic groups so that people with a low social status are not treated worse than people with high social status. Here, civil liberties are understood to include access to justice, private property rights, freedom of movement, and freedom from forced labor.
RESPONSES:
0: Poor people enjoy much fewer civil liberties than rich people.
1: Poor people enjoy substantially fewer civil liberties than rich people.
2: Poor people enjoy moderately fewer civil liberties than rich people.
3: Poor people enjoy slightly fewer civil liberties than rich people.
4: Poor people enjoy the same level of civil liberties as rich people.
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

6.1.6.5 Social group equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clsocgrp)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clsocgrp

Original tag: v2clsocgrp

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: 27898, Percent: 99.31

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27898, Percent: 91.98

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do all social groups, as distinguished by language, ethnicity, religion, race, region, or caste, enjoy the same level of civil liberties, or are some groups generally in a more favorable position?
CLARIFICATION: Here, civil liberties are understood to include access to justice, private property rights, freedom of movement, and freedom from forced labor.
RESPONSES:
0: Members of some social groups enjoy much fewer civil liberties than the general population.
1: Members of some social groups enjoy substantially fewer civil liberties than the general population.
2: Members of some social groups enjoy moderately fewer civil liberties than the general population.
3: Members of some social groups enjoy slightly fewer civil liberties than the general population.
4: Members of all salient social groups enjoy the same level of civil liberties.
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

6.1.6.6 Freedom of discussion for men (v2cldiscm)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2cldiscm

Original tag: v2cldiscm

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 28051, Percent: 99.85

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 28051, Percent: 92.48

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are men able to openly discuss political issues in private homes and in public spaces?
CLARIFICATION: This indicator specifies the extent to which men are able to engage in private discussions, particularly on political issues, in private homes and public spaces (restaurants, public transportation, sports events, work etc.) without fear of harassment by other members of the polity or the public authorities. We are interested in restrictions by the government and its agents but also cultural restrictions or customary laws that are enforced by other members of the polity, sometimes in informal ways.
This question does not ask you to assess the *relative* freedom of men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal — and extremely low — rights to freedom of discussion.
RESPONSES:
0: Not respected. Hardly any freedom of expression exists for men. Men are subject to immediate and harsh intervention and harassment for expression of political opinion.
1: Weakly respected. Expressions of political opinions by men are frequently exposed to intervention and harassment.
2: Somewhat respected. Expressions of political opinions by men are occasionally exposed to intervention and harassment.
3: Mostly respected. There are minor restraints on the freedom of expression in the private sphere, predominantly limited to a few isolated cases or only linked to soft sanctions. But as a rule there is no intervention or harassment if men make political statements.
4: Fully respected. Freedom of speech for men in their homes and in public spaces is not restricted.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von

Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.6.7 Freedom of discussion for women (v2cldiscw)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2cldiscw

Original tag: v2cldiscw

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 28053, Percent: 99.86

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 28053, Percent: 92.49

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are women able to openly discuss political issues in private homes and in public spaces?
CLARIFICATION: This indicator specifies the extent to which women are able to engage in private discussions, particularly on political issues, in private homes and public spaces (restaurants, public transportation, sports events, work etc.) without fear of harassment by other members of the polity or the public authorities. We are interested in restrictions by the government and its agents but also cultural restrictions or customary laws that are enforced by other members of the polity, sometimes in informal ways.
This question does not ask you to assess the relative freedom of men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal — and extremely low — rights to freedom of discussion.
RESPONSES:
0: Not respected. Hardly any freedom of expression exists for women. Women are subject to immediate and harsh intervention and harassment for expression of political opinion.
1: Weakly respected. Expressions of political opinions by women are frequently exposed to intervention and harassment.
2: Somewhat respected. Expressions of political opinions by women are occasionally exposed to intervention and harassment.
3: Mostly respected. There are minor restraints on the freedom of expression in the private sphere, predominantly limited to a few isolated cases or only linked to soft sanctions. But as a rule there is no intervention or harassment if women make political statements.
4: Fully respected. Freedom of speech by women in their homes and in public spaces is not restricted.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see

V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.6.8 Freedom of religion (v2clrelig)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clrelig

Original tag: v2clrelig

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27974, Percent: 99.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27974, Percent: 92.23

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

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Is there freedom of religion?
CLARIFICATION: This indicator specifies the extent to which individuals and groups have the right to choose a religion, change their religion, and practice that religion in private or in public as well as to proselytize peacefully without being subject to restrictions by public authorities.
RESPONSES:
0: Not respected by public authorities. Hardly any freedom of religion exists. Any kind of religious practice is outlawed or at least controlled by the government to the extent that religious leaders are appointed by and subjected to public authorities, who control the activities of religious communities in some detail.
1: Weakly respected by public authorities. Some elements of autonomous organized religious practices exist and are officially recognized. But significant religious communities are repressed, prohibited, or systematically disabled, voluntary conversions are restricted, and instances of discrimination or intimidation of individuals or groups due to their religion are common.
2: Somewhat respected by public authorities. Autonomous organized religious practices exist and are officially recognized. Yet, minor religious communities are repressed, prohibited, or systematically disabled, and/or instances of discrimination or intimidation of individuals or groups due to their religion occur occasionally.
3: Mostly respected by public authorities. There are minor restrictions on the freedom of religion, predominantly limited to a few isolated cases. Minority religions face denial of

registration, hindrance of foreign missionaries from entering the country, restrictions against proselytizing, or hindrance to access to or construction of places of worship.
4: Fully respected by public authorities. The population enjoys the right to practice any religious belief they choose. Religious groups may organize, select, and train personnel; solicit and receive contributions; publish; and engage in consultations without undue interference. If religious communities have to register, public authorities do not abuse the process to discriminate against a religion and do not constrain the right to worship before registration.
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

6.1.6.9 Freedom of foreign movement (v2clfmove)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clfmove

Original tag: v2clfmove

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27974, Percent: 99.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27974, Percent: 92.23

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Is there freedom of foreign travel and emigration?
CLARIFICATION: This indicator specifies the extent to which citizens are able to travel freely to and from the country and to emigrate without being subject to restrictions by public authorities.
RESPONSES:
0: Not respected by public authorities. Citizens are rarely allowed to emigrate or travel out of the country. Transgressors (or their families) are severely punished. People discredited by the public authorities are routinely exiled or prohibited from traveling.
1: Weakly respected by public authorities. The public authorities systematically restrict the right to travel, especially for political opponents or particular social groups. This can take the form of general restrictions on the duration of stays abroad or delays/refusals of visas.

2: Somewhat respected by the public authorities. The right to travel for leading political opponents or particular social groups is occasionally restricted but ordinary citizens only met minor restrictions.
3: Mostly respected by public authorities. Limitations on freedom of movement and residence are not directed at political opponents but minor restrictions exist. For example, exit visas may be required and citizens may be prohibited from traveling outside the country when accompanied by other members of their family.
4: Fully respected by the government. The freedom of citizens to travel from and to the country, and to emigrate and repatriate, is not restricted by public authorities.
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

6.1.6.10 Freedom of domestic movement for men (v2cldmovem)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2cldmovem

Original tag: v2cldmovem

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27975, Percent: 99.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27975, Percent: 92.23

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do men enjoy freedom of movement within the country?
CLARIFICATION: This indicator specifies the extent to which all men are able to move freely, in daytime and nighttime, in public thoroughfares, across regions within a country, and to establish permanent residency where they wish. Note that restrictions in movement might be imposed by the state and/or by informal norms and practices. Such restrictions sometimes fall on rural residents, on specific social groups, or on dissidents.
This question does not ask you to assess the *relative* freedom of men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal — and extremely low — freedom of movement.

Do *not* consider restrictions in movement that are placed on ordinary (non-political) criminals. Do not consider restrictions in movement that result from crime or unrest.
RESPONSES:
0: Virtually no men enjoy full freedom of movement (*e.g.*, North Korea).
1: Some men enjoy full freedom of movement, but most do not (*e.g.*, Apartheid South Africa).
2: Most men enjoy some freedom of movement but a sizeable minority does not. Alternatively all men enjoy partial freedom of movement.
3: Most men enjoy full freedom of movement but a small minority does not.
4: Virtually all men enjoy full freedom of movement.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.6.11 Freedom of domestic movement for women (v2cldmovew)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2cldmovew

Original tag: v2cldmovew

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27974, Percent: 99.58

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27974, Percent: 92.23

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do women enjoy freedom of movement within the country?
CLARIFICATION: This indicator specifies the extent to which all women are able to move freely, in daytime and nighttime, in public thoroughfares, across regions within a country, and to establish permanent residency where they wish. Note that restrictions in movement might be imposed by the state and/or by informal norms and practices. Such restrictions sometimes fall on rural residents, on specific social groups, or on dissidents.
This question does not ask you to assess the *relative* freedom of men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal

— and extremely low — freedom of movement.
Do *not* consider restrictions in movement that are placed on ordinary (non-political) criminals. Do not consider restrictions in movement that result from crime or unrest.
RESPONSES:
0: Virtually no women enjoy full freedom of movement (*e.g.*, North Korea or Afghanistan under the Taliban).
1: Some women enjoy full freedom of movement, but most do not (*e.g.*, Apartheid South Africa).
2: Most women enjoy some freedom of movement but a sizeable minority does not. Alternatively all women enjoy partial freedom of movement.
3: Most women enjoy full freedom of movement but a small minority does not.
4: Virtually all women enjoy full freedom of movement.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.6.12 Property rights for men (v2clprptym)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clprptym

Original tag: v2clprptym

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27896, Percent: 99.3

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27896, Percent: 91.97

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

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do men enjoy the right to private property?
CLARIFICATION: Private property includes the right to acquire, possess, inherit, and sell private property, including land. Limits on property rights may come from the state (which may legally limit rights or fail to enforce them); customary laws and practices; or religious or social norms. This question concerns the right to private property, not actual ownership of property.

This question does not ask you to assess the *relative* rights of men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal — and very minimal — property rights.
RESPONSES:
0: Virtually no men enjoy private property rights of any kind.
1: Some men enjoy some private property rights, but most have none.
2: Many men enjoy many private property rights, but a smaller proportion enjoys few or none.
3: More than half of men enjoy most private property rights, yet a smaller share of men have much more restricted rights.
4: Most men enjoy most private property rights but a small minority does not.
5: Virtually all men enjoy all, or almost all property rights.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.6.13 Property rights for women (v2clprptyw)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clprptyw

Original tag: v2clprptyw

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27894, Percent: 99.3

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27894, Percent: 91.97

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do women enjoy the right to private property?
CLARIFICATION: Private property includes the right to acquire, possess, inherit, and sell private property, including land. Limits on property rights may come from the state (which may legally limit rights or fail to enforce them); customary laws and practices; or religious or social norms. This question concerns the right to private property, not actual ownership of property.

This question does not ask you to assess the *relative* rights of men and women. Thus, it is possible to assign the lowest possible score to a country even if men and women enjoy equal — and very minimal — property rights.
RESPONSES:
0: Virtually no women enjoy private property rights of any kind.
1: Some women enjoy some private property rights, but most have none.
2: Many women enjoy many private property rights, but a smaller proportion enjoys few or none.
3: More than half of women enjoy most private property rights, yet a smaller share of women have much more restricted rights.
4: Most women enjoy most private property rights but a small minority does not.
5: Virtually all women enjoy all, or almost all, property rights.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.7 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."

6.1.7.1 State fiscal source of revenue (v2stfisccap)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2stfisccap

Original tag: v2stfisccap

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: 26591, Percent: 94.66

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 26591, Percent: 87.67

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: On which of the following sources of revenue does the central government primarily rely to finance its activities?
RESPONSES:
0: The state is not capable of raising revenue to finance itself.
1: The state primarily relies on external sources of funding (loans and foreign aid) to finance its activities.
2: The state primarily relies on directly controlling economic assets (natural resource rents, public monopolies, and the expropriation of assets within and outside the country) to finance its activities.
3: The state primarily relies on taxes on property (land taxes) and trade (customs duties).
4: The state primarily relies on taxes on economic transactions (such as sales taxes) and/or taxes on income, corporate profits and capital.
SCALE: Ordinal.
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: 1789-2025

6.1.8 V-Dem Indicators - Civil Society

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys)

Civil society organization:

The following set of questions focus on civil society organizations (CSOs). These include interest groups, labor unions, religiously inspired organizations (if they are engaged in civic or political activities), social movements, professional associations, and classic non-governmental organizations (NGOs), but *not* businesses, political parties, government agencies, or religious organizations that are primarily focused on spiritual practices. A CSO must also be at least nominally independent of government and economic institutions.

Civil society organization – Historical clarification: The following set of questions focus on civil society organizations (CSOs). These include interest groups, labor unions, religiously inspired organizations (if they are engaged in civic or political activities), social movements, professional associations, and classic non-governmental organizations (NGOs), but not businesses, political parties, government agencies, or religious organizations that are primarily focused on spiritual practices. A CSO must also be at least nominally independent of government and economic institutions.

If no CSOs exist at all for a particular time period, code the following relevant questions as giving the "lowest score" (indicating, for instance, strong repression or no consultation, a 0).

Religious organizations: In this section, we ask two questions regarding religious organizations. These may be religiously inspired civil society organizations (CSOs) or organizations whose purpose is primarily spiritual.

6.1.8.1 CSO womens participation (v2csgender)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2csgender

Original tag: v2csgender

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27463, Percent: 97.76

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27463, Percent: 90.54

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Michael Bernhard
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are women prevented from participating in civil society organizations (CSOs)?
CLARIFICATION: Please pay attention to both (A) whether women are prevented from participating in civil society organizations (CSOs) because of their gender and (B) whether CSOs pursuing women's interests are prevented from taking part in associational life.
RESPONSES:
0: Almost always.
1: Frequently.
2: About half the time.

3: Rarely.
4: Almost never.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: **?**; Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025
CONVERGENCE: Model parameters with convergence issues: universal thresholds, expert thresholds, main-country-coded thresholds.

6.1.9 V-Dem Indicators - The Media

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys)

Media: Two types of media are distinguished in this section: (1) print (newspapers and magazines) and broadcast (radio and television), and (2) online media. We ask that you evaluate these categories as a whole. Thus, "the print and broadcast media" can provide a wide range of perspectives in a country even when individual publications or programs take a consistently narrow perspective.

Historical clarification: Two types of media are distinguished in this section: (1) print (newspapers and magazines) and (2) broadcast (radio) media. The latter is, however, only for reference to the contemporary era, and should of course be ignored before it appeared. But when applicable, we ask that you evaluate these categories as a whole. If there is no print or broadcast media at all in a given time period, leave the following questions blank (missing) for this time period. Please also explicitly note in the comments section at the end for which years there was no print or broadcast media at all.

6.1.9.1 Percent (percent) Female Journalists (v2mefemjrn)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2mefemjrn

Original tag: v2mefemjrn

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 19672, Percent: 70.03

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19672, Percent: 64.86

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

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: C

PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Michael Coppedge
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Please estimate the percentage (percent) of journalists in the print and broadcast media who are women.
RESPONSES:
Percent.
SCALE: Interval.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bootstrapped.
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2025

6.1.10 V-Dem Indicators - Political Equality

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys)

Political Equality: This section pertains to political equality, that is, the extent to which members of a polity possess equal political power. It does not refer to the inevitable differentiation in power that occurs in all large societies between those who hold positions of power within the state (political elites) and lay citizens. It is, rather, about the distribution of political power among identifiable groups within the population.

What does it mean for a group of individuals to wield real political power? Although political power cannot be directly observed, one can infer that groups possess power to the extent that they: (a) actively participate in politics (by voting, etc.), (b) are involved in civil society organizations, (c) secure representation in government, (d) are able to set the political agenda, (e) influence political decisions, and (f) influence the implementation of those decisions. Please consider all these factors when answering the following questions. (Of course, the picture across these different dimensions may be mixed; your response should indicate the overall picture, taking all aspects of political power into account.)

6.1.10.1 Power distributed by socioeconomic position (v2pepwrses)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2pepwrses

Original tag: v2pepwrses

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: 27887, Percent: 99.27

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27887, Percent: 91.94

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): John Gerring
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Is political power distributed according to socioeconomic position?
CLARIFICATION: All societies are characterized by some degree of economic (wealth and income) inequality. In some societies, income and wealth are distributed in a grossly unequal fashion. In others, the difference between rich and poor is not so great. Here, we are concerned not with the degree of social inequality but rather with the political effects of this inequality. Specifically, we are concerned with the extent to which wealth and income translates into political power.
RESPONSES:
0: Wealthy people enjoy a virtual monopoly on political power. Average and poorer people have almost no influence.
1: Wealthy people enjoy a dominant hold on political power. People of average income have little say. Poorer people have essentially no influence.
2: Wealthy people have a very strong hold on political power. People of average or poorer income have some degree of influence but only on issues that matter less for wealthy people.
3: Wealthy people have more political power than others. But people of average income have almost as much influence and poor people also have a significant degree of political power.
4: Wealthy people have no more political power than those whose economic status is average or poor. Political power is more or less equally distributed across economic groups.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025
CONVERGENCE: Model parameters with convergence issues: universal thresholds.

6.1.10.2 Power distributed by gender (v2pepwrgen)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2pepwrgen

Original tag: v2pepwrgen

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27804, Percent: 98.97

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27804, Percent: 91.67

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): John Gerring
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Is political power distributed according to gender?
RESPONSES:
0: Men have a near-monopoly on political power.
1: Men have a dominant hold on political power. Women have only marginal influence.
2: Men have much more political power but women have some areas of influence.
3: Men have somewhat more political power than women.
4: Men and women have roughly equal political power.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.10.3 Power distributed by sexual orientation (v2pepwrort)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2pepwrort

Original tag: v2pepwrort

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 19726, Percent: 70.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19726, Percent: 65.04

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): John Gerring
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: To what extent is political power distributed according to sexual orientation?
CLARIFICATION: This question contrasts (A) the political power of heterosexuals and lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) members of the polity who are not open about their sexuality with (B) the political power of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) members of the polity who are open about their sexuality. (A) will be referred to as quot;heterosexualquot; and (B) as quot;LGBT.quot;

Note that in comparing the political power of these two groups we are comparing their power per person. So, when we say that LGBT have less, equal, or more power than heterosexuals we mean relative to their share of the population (as near as this can be estimated).
RESPONSES:
0: LGBTs are entirely excluded from the public sphere and thus deprived of any real political power (even though they may possess formal powers such as the ballot).
1: LGBTs have much less political power than heterosexuals. LGBTs enjoy formal rights to participate in politics but are subject to informal norms that often serve to exclude them from the halls of power.
2: LGBTs have somewhat less political power than heterosexual citizens.
3: LGBTs have about the same political power as heterosexuals. Each group enjoys a degree of political power that is roughly proportional to their population.
4: LGBTs enjoy somewhat more political power than heterosexuals by virtue of greater wealth, education, and high level of organization and mobilization.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2025

6.1.10.4 Educational equality (v2peedueq)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peedueq

Original tag: v2peedueq

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 19726, Percent: 70.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19726, Percent: 65.04

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Michael Coppedge, John Gerring, Staffan Lindberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: To what extent is high quality basic education guaranteed to all, sufficient to enable them to exercise their basic rights as adult citizens?
CLARIFICATION: Basic education refers to ages typically between 6 and 16 years of age but this varies slightly among countries.

RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Provision of high quality basic education is extremely unequal and at least 75 percent (percent) of children receive such low-quality education that undermines their ability to exercise their basic rights as adult citizens.
1: Unequal. Provision of high quality basic education is extremely unequal and at least 25 percent (percent) of children receive such low-quality education that undermines their ability to exercise their basic rights as adult citizens.
2: Somewhat equal. Basic education is relatively equal in quality but ten to 25 percent (percent) of children receive such low-quality education that undermines their ability to exercise their basic rights as adult citizens.
3: Relatively equal. Basic education is overall equal in quality but five to ten percent (percent) of children receive such low-quality education that probably undermines their ability to exercise their basic rights as adult citizens.
4: Equal. Basic education is equal in quality and less than five percent (percent) of children receive such low-quality education that probably undermines their ability to exercise their basic rights as adult citizens.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2025
CONVERGENCE: Model parameters with convergence issues: universal thresholds.

6.1.10.5 Health equality (v2pehealth)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2pehealth

Original tag: v2pehealth

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 19726, Percent: 70.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19726, Percent: 65.04

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

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Michael Coppedge, John Gerring, Staffan Lindberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: To what extent is high quality basic healthcare guaranteed to all, sufficient to

enable them to exercise their basic political rights as adult citizens?
CLARIFICATION: Poor-quality healthcare can make citizens unable to exercise their basic rights as adult citizens by failing to adequately treat preventable and treatable illnesses that render them unable to work, participate in social or political organizations, or vote (where voting is allowed).
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because of poor-quality healthcare, at least 75 percent (percent) of citizens' ability to exercise their political rights as adult citizens is undermined.
1: Unequal. Because of poor-quality healthcare, at least 25 percent (percent) of citizens' ability to exercise their political rights as adult citizens is undermined.
2: Somewhat equal. Because of poor-quality healthcare, ten to 25 percent (percent) of citizens' ability to exercise their political rights as adult citizens is undermined.
3: Relatively equal. Basic health care is overall equal in quality but because of poor-quality healthcare, five to ten percent (percent) of citizens' ability to exercise their political rights as adult citizens is undermined.
4: Equal. Basic health care is equal in quality and less than five percent (percent) of citizens cannot exercise their basic political rights as adult citizens.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2025

6.1.11 V-Dem Indicators - Exclusion

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys)

Exclusion:

The following survey contains questions pertaining to exclusion. Political, economic and social well-being may depend on whether groups or individuals are excluded from positions of power, the state's protection of rights and freedoms, access to public goods and services, and opportunities to work or do business with the state.

Please bear in mind the following definitions as you respond to questions on this survey:

Exclusion is when individuals are denied access to services or participation in governed spaces based on their identity or belonging to a particular group. It is not necessary for all members of a group to be excluded in order for group-based exclusion to occur. Exclusion occurs even when only a single individual is excluded based on her or his identity or membership (perceived or actual) in a particular group.

Political groups are defined as those who are affiliated with a particular political party or candidate, or a group of parties/candidates. A common form of partisan exclusion is when state services or regulations are implemented in a way that seeks to reward the incumbent's political supporters and punish non-supporters.

Socio-Economic position defines groups based on attributes of wealth, occupation, or other economic circumstances such as owning property. Exclusion of economic groups occurs when, for example, those who are not property owners are restricted from voting, or when fees associated with justice, health or education are set at a rate that is unaffordable for poorer individuals.

Social group is differentiated within a country by caste, ethnicity, language, race, region, religion, migration status, or some combination thereof. (It does not include identities grounded in sexual orientation, gender, or socioeconomic status.) Social group identity is contextually defined and is likely to vary across countries and through time. Social group identities are also likely to cross-cut, so that a given person could be defined in multiple ways, i.e., as part of multiple groups. Nonetheless, at

any given point in time there are social groups within a society that are understood - by those residing within that society - to be different, in ways that may be politically relevant. Contrast Identity group.

Geographic group refers to those living in rural or urban areas. Urban areas are defined as an area that meets the following conditions: population density exceeds a threshold of 150 persons per square kilometer and there is access to a sizeable settlement of 50,000 people or more within some reasonable travel time, for example 60 minutes by road. (World Development Report, 2009: 54).

6.1.11.1 Access to public services distributed by socio-economic position (v2peapsecon)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peapsecon

Original tag: v2peapsecon

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: 18918, Percent: 67.34

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18918, Percent: 62.37

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Is access to basic public services, such as order and security, primary education, clean water, and healthcare, distributed equally according to socioeconomic position?
CLARIFICATION: This question asks if socio-economic position is an important cleavage in society for the distribution of public services. Thus, if there are inequalities in access to public services, but these are not mainly due to differentiation between particular socio-economic position, the code should be "4" (equal). The situation could of course vary by type of public service, such that a socio-economic group is denied access to some basic public services but not others. Please base your response on whether access to most of the aforementioned services are distributed equally or unequally.
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because of poverty or low income, 75 percent (percent) or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
1: Unequal. Because of poverty or low income, 25 percent (percent) or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because of poverty or low income, 10 to 25 percent (percent) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
3: Relatively Equal. Because of poverty or low income, 5 to 10 percent (percent) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
4: Equal. Because of poverty or low income, less than 5 percent (percent) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model

(see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.11.2 Access to state jobs by socio-economic position (v2peasjsoecon)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peasjsoecon

Original tag: v2peasjsoecon

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18903, Percent: 67.29

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18903, Percent: 62.32

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are state jobs equally open to qualified individuals regardless of socio-economic position?
CLARIFICATION: Socio-economic position defines groups based on attributes of wealth, occupation, or other economic circumstances such as owning property.
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because of poverty or low income, 75 percent (percent) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
1: Unequal. Because of poverty or low income, makes 25 percent (percent) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because of poverty or low income, 10 to 25 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
3: Relatively Equal. Because of poverty or low income, 5 to 10 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
4: Equal. Because of poverty or low income, less than 5 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman,

Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.11.3 Access to state business opportunities by socio-economic position (v2peasbecon)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peasbecon

Original tag: v2peasbecon

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: 18878, Percent: 67.2

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18878, Percent: 62.24

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are state business opportunities equally available to qualified individuals regardless of socio-economic position?
CLARIFICATION: State business opportunities refer to the ability to compete for or receive a public procurement contract, to partner with the government in public-private partnerships, etc. Socio-economic position defines groups based on attributes of wealth, occupation, or other economic circumstances such as owning property.
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because of poverty or low income makes 75 percent (percent) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
1: Unequal. Because of poverty or low income makes 25 percent (percent) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because of poverty or low income makes 10 to 25 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
3: Relatively Equal. Because of poverty or low income makes 5 to 10 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
4: Equal. Because of poverty or low income makes less than 5 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman,

Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.11.4 Gender equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clgencl)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clgencl

Original tag: v2clgencl

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18973, Percent: 67.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18973, Percent: 62.55

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do women enjoy the same level of civil liberties as men?
CLARIFICATION: Here, civil liberties are understood to include access to justice, private property rights, freedom of movement, and freedom from forced labor.
RESPONSES:
0: Women enjoy much fewer civil liberties than men.
1: Women enjoy substantially fewer civil liberties than men.
2: Women enjoy moderately fewer civil liberties than men.
3: Women enjoy slightly fewer civil liberties than men.
4: Women enjoy the same level of civil liberties as men.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.11.5 Access to public services distributed by gender (v2peapsgen)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peapsgen

Original tag: v2peapsgen

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18929, Percent: 67.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18929, Percent: 62.41

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Is access to basic public services, such as order and security, primary education, clean water, and healthcare, distributed equally according to gender?
CLARIFICATION: This question asks if gender is an important cleavage in society for the distribution of public services. Thus, if there are inequalities in access to public services, but these are not mainly due to differentiation between gender, the code should be "4" (equal). The situation could of course vary by type of public service, such that women are denied access to some basic public services but not others. Please base your response on whether access to most of the aforementioned services are distributed equally or unequally.
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because of their gender, 75 percent (percent) or more of women lack access to basic public services of good quality.
1: Unequal. Because of their gender, 25 percent (percent) or more of women lack access to basic public services of good quality.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their gender, 10 to 25 percent (percent) of women lack access to basic public services of good quality.
3: Relatively Equal. Because of their gender, 5 to 10 percent (percent) of women lack access to basic public services of good quality.
4: Equal. Because of their gender, less than 5 percent (percent) of women lack access to basic public services of good quality.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.11.6 Access to state jobs by gender (v2peasjgen)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peasjgen

Original tag: v2peasjgen

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18903, Percent: 67.29

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18903, Percent: 62.32

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are state jobs equally open to qualified individuals regardless of gender?
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because of their gender, 75 percent (percent) or more of women, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
1: Unequal. Because of their gender, 25 percent (percent) or more of women, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their gender, 10 to 25 percent (percent) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
3: Relatively Equal. Because of their gender, 5 to 10 percent (percent) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
4: Equal. Because of their gender, less than 5 percent (percent) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.11.7 Access to state business opportunities by gender (v2peasbgen)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peasbgen

Original tag: v2peasbgen

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt,

McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18868, Percent: 67.17

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18868, Percent: 62.21

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are state business opportunities equally available to qualified individuals or firms regardless of gender?
CLARIFICATION: State business opportunities refer to the ability to compete for or receive a public procurement contract, to partner with the government in public-private partnerships, etc.
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because of their gender, 75 percent (percent) or more of women, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
1: Unequal. Because of their gender, 25 percent (percent) or more of women, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their gender, 10 to 25 percent (percent) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
3: Relatively Equal. Because of their gender, 5 to 10 percent (percent) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
4: Equal. Because of their gender, 5 percent (percent) of women, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.11.8 Power distributed by urban-rural location (v2pepwrgeo)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2pepwrgeo

Original tag: v2pepwrgeo

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: 18944, Percent: 67.44

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18944, Percent: 62.46

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Is political power distributed according to urban-rural location?
CLARIFICATION: Urban areas are defined as an area that meets the following conditions: population density exceeds a threshold of 150 persons per square kilometer, there is access to a sizeable settlement of 50,000 people or more within some reasonable travel time, for example 60 minutes by road. (World Development Report, 2009: 54)
RESPONSES:
0: People living in urban areas have a near-monopoly on political power.
1: People living in urban areas have a dominant hold on political power. Those living in rural areas have only marginal influence.
2: People living in urban areas have much more political power but those living in rural areas have some areas of influence.
3: People living in urban areas have somewhat more political power than those living in rural areas.
4: People living in any area have roughly equal political power or people living in rural areas have more access to political power than those in urban areas.
5: People living in rural areas have much more political power but those living in urban areas have some areas of influence.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.11.9 Urban-rural location equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clgeocl)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clgeocl

Original tag: v2clgeocl

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox,

Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18973, Percent: 67.54

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18973, Percent: 62.55

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do those who reside in rural areas enjoy same level of civil liberties as those residing in urban areas?
CLARIFICATION: This question specifies the extent to which the level of civil liberties is generally the same across geographic areas. Urban areas are defined as an area that meets the following conditions: population density exceeds a threshold of 150 persons per square kilometer, there is access to a sizeable settlement of 50,000 people or more within some reasonable travel time, for example 60 minutes by road (World Development Report, 2009: 54). Here, civil liberties are understood to include access to justice, private property rights, freedom of movement, and freedom from forced labor.
RESPONSES:
0: Those who live in rural areas enjoy much fewer civil liberties than residents of urban areas.
1: Those who live in rural areas enjoy substantially fewer civil liberties than residents of urban areas.
2: Those who live in rural areas enjoy moderately fewer civil liberties than residents of urban areas.
3: Those who live in rural areas enjoy slightly fewer civil liberties than residents of urban areas.
4: Residents of rural areas enjoy the same level of civil liberties as those in urban areas.
5: Residents of rural areas enjoy more civil liberties than those in urban areas.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.11.10 Access to public services distributed by urban-rural location (v2peapsgeo)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peapsgeo

Original tag: v2peapsgeo

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: 18898, Percent: 67.27

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18898, Percent: 62.31

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Is access to basic public services, such as order and security, primary education, clean water, and healthcare, distributed equally across urban and rural areas?
CLARIFICATION: Urban areas are defined as an area that meets the following conditions: population density exceeds a threshold of 150 persons per square kilometer, there is access to a sizeable settlement of 50,000 people or more within some reasonable travel time, for example 60 minutes by road. (World Development Report, 2009: 54). This question asks if geographic group is an important cleavage in society for the distribution of public services. Thus, if there are inequalities in access to public services, but these are not mainly due to differentiation between urban and rural areas, the code should be "4" (equal). The situation could of course vary by type of public service, such that a geographic group is denied access to some basic public services but not others. Please base your response on whether access to most of the aforementioned services are distributed equally or unequally.
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because they live in rural areas, 75 percent (percent) or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
1: Unequal. Because they live in rural areas, 25 percent (percent) or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because they live in rural areas, 10 to 25 percent (percent) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
3: Relatively Equal. Because they live in rural areas, only 5 to 10 percent (percent) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
4: Equal. Because they live in rural areas, less than 5 percent (percent) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
5: Rural-Bias: Because they live in urban areas, 25percent or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.11.11 Access to state jobs by urban-rural location (v2peasjgeo)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peasjgeo

Original tag: v2peasjgeo

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18888, Percent: 67.24

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18888, Percent: 62.27

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are state jobs equally open to qualified individuals regardless of their rural or urban location?
CLARIFICATION: Urban areas are defined as an area that meets the following conditions: population density exceeds a threshold of 150 persons per square kilometer, there is access to a sizeable settlement of 50,000 people or more within some reasonable travel time, for example 60 minutes by road. (World Development Report, 2009: 54)
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because they live in rural areas, 75 percent (percent) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
1: Unequal. Because they live in rural areas, 25 percent (percent) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because they live in rural areas, 10 to 25 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
3: Relatively Equal. Because they live in rural areas, only 5 to 10 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
4: Equal. Because they live in rural areas, less than 5 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
5: Rural-Bias. Because they live in urban areas, 25percent or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.11.12 Access to state business opportunities by urban-rural location (v2peasbegeo)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peasbegeo

Original tag: v2peasbegeo

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: 18914, Percent: 67.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18914, Percent: 62.36

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are state business opportunities equally available to qualified individuals or firms regardless of their rural or urban locations?
CLARIFICATION: State business opportunities refer to the ability to compete for or receive a public procurement contract, to partner with the government in public-private partnerships, etc. Urban areas are defined as an area that meets the following conditions: population density exceeds a threshold of 150 persons per square kilometer, there is access to a sizeable settlement of 50,000 people or more within some reasonable travel time, for example 60 minutes by road. (World Development Report, 2009: 54)
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because they live in rural areas, 75 percent (percent) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
1: Unequal. Because they live in rural areas, 25 percent (percent) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because they live in rural areas, 10 to 25 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
3: Relatively Equal. Because they live in rural areas, 5 to 10 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
4: Equal. Because they live in rural areas, less than 5 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
5: Rural-Bias. Because they live in urban areas, 25 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson &

Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.11.13 Political group equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clpolcl)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2clpolcl

Original tag: v2clpolcl

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: 18928, Percent: 67.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18928, Percent: 62.4

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do members of all political groups enjoy the same level of civil liberties, or are some groups generally in a more favorable position?
CLARIFICATION: A political group is defined as those who are affiliated with a particular political party or candidate, or a group of parties/candidates that can be distinguished from others in terms of enjoyment of civil liberties. Responses should not reflect which party controls the legislature and executive. Here, civil liberties are understood to include access to justice, private property rights, freedom of movement, and freedom from forced labor.
RESPONSES:
0: Some political groups enjoy much fewer civil liberties than other political groups.
1: Some political groups enjoy substantially fewer civil liberties than other political groups.
2: Some political groups enjoy moderately fewer civil liberties than other political groups.
3: Some political groups enjoy slightly fewer civil liberties than other political groups.
4: All political groups enjoy the same level of civil liberties.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.11.14 Access to public services distributed by political group (v2peapspol)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peapspol

Original tag: v2peapspol

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: 18964, Percent: 67.51

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18964, Percent: 62.52

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Is access to basic public services, such as order and security, primary education, clean water, and healthcare, distributed equally across political groups?
CLARIFICATION: A political group is defined as those who are affiliated with a particular political party or candidate, or a group of parties/candidates. This question asks if political group is an important cleavage in society for the distribution of public services. Thus, if there are inequalities in access to public services, but these are not mainly due to differentiation between particular political groups, the code should be "4" (equal). The situation could of course vary by type of public service, such that a political group is denied access to some basic public services but not others. Please base your response on whether access to most of the aforementioned services are distributed equally or unequally.
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because of their political group affiliation 75 percent (percent) or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
1: Unequal. Because of their political group affiliation 25 percent (percent) or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their political group affiliation 10 to 25 percent (percent) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
3: Relatively Equal. Because of their political group affiliation only 5 to 10 percent (percent) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
4: Equal. Because of their political group affiliation less than 5 percent (percent) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.11.15 Access to public services distributed by social group (v2peapssoc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peapssoc

Original tag: v2peapssoc

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: 18933, Percent: 67.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18933, Percent: 62.42

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are basic public services, such as order and security, primary education, clean water, and healthcare, distributed equally across social groups?
CLARIFICATION: This question asks if social group is an important cleavage in society for the distribution of public services. Thus, if there are inequalities in access to public services, but these are not mainly due to differentiation between particular social groups, the code should be "4" (equal). The situation could of course vary by type of public service, such that a social group is denied access to some basic public services but not others. Please base your response on whether access to most of the aforementioned services are distributed equally or unequally.
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because of their social group, 75 percent (percent) or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
1: Unequal. Because of their social group, 25 percent (percent) or more of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their social group, 10 to 25 percent (percent) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
3: Relatively Equal. Because of their social group, only 5 to 10 percent (percent) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
4: Equal. Because of their social group, less than 5 percent (percent) of the population lack access to basic public services of good quality.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson &

Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.11.16 Access to state jobs by social group (v2peasjsoc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peasjsoc

Original tag: v2peasjsoc

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18888, Percent: 67.24

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18888, Percent: 62.27

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are state jobs equally open to qualified individuals regardless of social group?
CLARIFICATION: Social group is differentiated within a country by caste, ethnicity, language, race, region, religion, migration status, or some combination thereof. (It does not include identities grounded in sexual orientation, gender, or socioeconomic status.)
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because of their social group, 75 percent (percent) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
1: Unequal. Because of their social group identity, 25 percent (percent) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their social group identity, 10 to 25 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
3: Relatively Equal. Because of their social group identity, 5 to 10 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
4: Equal. Because of their social group identity, less than 5 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state jobs.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.11.17 Access to state business opportunities by social group (v2peasbsoc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2peasbsoc

Original tag: v2peasbsoc

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18888, Percent: 67.24

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18888, Percent: 62.27

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Rachel Sigman
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are state business opportunities equally available to qualified individuals or firms regardless of social group?
CLARIFICATION: State business opportunities refer to the ability to compete for or receive a public procurement contract, to partner with the government in public-private partnerships, etc. Social group is differentiated within a country by caste, ethnicity, language, race, region, religion, migration status, or some combination thereof. (It does not include identities grounded in sexual orientation, gender, or socioeconomic status.)
RESPONSES:
0: Extreme. Because of their social group, 75 percent (percent) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
1: Unequal. Because of their social group, 25 percent (percent) or more of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
2: Somewhat Equal. Because of their social group, 10 to 25 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
3: Relatively Equal. Because of their social group, 5 to 10 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
4: Equal. Because of their social group, less than 5 percent (percent) of the population, even if qualified, lack access to state business opportunities.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.12 V-Dem Indicators - Legitimation

Instructions to the coders (as shown in the surveys)

Legitimation strategies:

Governments make legitimacy claims–provide justifications for the form of rule under which they govern. In the following section we are interested in the nature of the legitimacy claims made by the sitting government. Please note that the government's claims to legitimacy - their legitimation strategies - are the object of inquiry here. We are not asking you to assess how ordinary people judge the legitimacy of their rulers. Do not assume that governments make legitimacy claims on only one basis. We are interested in multi-track and hybrid legitimation strategies. The regime is understood as a set of formal and/or informal rules that govern the choice of political leaders and their exercise of power. The government is understood as the chief executive along with the cabinet, ministries, and top civil servants.

6.1.12.1 Performance legitimation (v2exl_legitperf)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2exl_legitperf

Original tag: v2exl_legitperf

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: 18914, Percent: 67.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18914, Percent: 62.36

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Marcus Tannenberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: To what extent does the government refer to performance (such as providing economic growth, poverty reduction, effective and non-corrupt governance, and/or providing security) in order to justify the regime in place?
RESPONSES:
0: Not at all.
1: To a small extent.
2: To some extent but it is not the most important component.
3: To a large extent but not exclusively.
4: Almost exclusively.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see V-Dem Methodology).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: **?**; Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes,

von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.13 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.

6.1.13.1 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.

6.1.13.2 Freedom of peaceful assembly (v2caassemb)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2caassemb

Original tag: v2caassemb

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: To what extent do state authorities respect and protect the right of peaceful assembly?
CLARIFICATION: This question focuses on the ability to assemble publically in practice. An assembly is "an intentional and temporary presence of a number of individuals in a public place, for a common expressive purpose" (ODIHR and Venice Commission of the Council of Europe 2010). Authorities may limit the right to assembly only if limitations are necessary in the interests of national security or public safety, public order, the protection of public health or morals, or the protection of the rights and freedoms of others, and are lawful, necessary, and proportionate to the aim pursued. Such reasonable and legal restrictions should not be considered when answering. However, if there is evidence that restrictions are used as a pretext for political reasons, this evidence should be considered.
RESPONSES:
0: Never. State authorities do not allow peaceful assemblies and are willing to use lethal force to prevent them.
1: Rarely. State authorities rarely allow peaceful assemblies, but generally avoid using lethal force to prevent them.
2: Sometimes. State authorities sometimes allow peaceful assemblies, but often arbitrarily deny citizens the right to assemble peacefully.

3: Mostly. State authorities generally allow peaceful assemblies, but in rare cases arbitrarily deny citizens the right to assemble peacefully.
4: Almost always. State authorities almost always allow and actively protect peaceful assemblies except in rare cases of lawful, necessary, and proportionate limitations.
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

6.1.13.3 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

6.1.13.4 Engagement in state-administered mass organizations (v2castate)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2castate

Original tag: v2castate

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: 19331, Percent: 68.81

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19331, Percent: 63.73

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Sebastian Hellmeier
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: What share of the population is regularly active in state-administered mass associations, such as women, worker or youth leagues?
CLARIFICATION: State-administered mass associations are civilian organizations created and led by the government or the ruling party. Large shares of specific societal groups are voluntary or compulsory members of these associations. Examples include youth leagues such as the Hitlerjugend in Nazi Germany and the pioneers in the Soviet Union, women leagues such as the Women's Federation in China or the Federacion de Mujeres Cubanas and official trade unions in the Soviet Union. Such organizations are formally or informally affiliated with the state and/or with the ruling party. We consider an individual as active if they attend a meeting, activity or event at least twice a year.
RESPONSES:
0: Virtually no one.
1: A small share of the population (less than 5percent).
2: A moderate share of the population (about 5 to 15 percent).
3: A large share of the population (about 16 percent to 25percent).
4: A very large share of the population (about 26percent or more).
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

6.1.13.5 Total number of universities (v2canuni)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2canuni

Original tag: v2canuni

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: 23714, Percent: 84.42

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23714, Percent: 78.18

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): John Gerring, Brendan Apfeld
QUESTION: What is the total number of universities?
CLARIFICATION: The total number of universities founded in or before the given year. Universities are considered to be degree-granting institutions of higher education that grant at least one bachelor's degree or its equivalent, corresponding to International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) levels 6-8.
RESPONSES:
Numeric
SCALE: Interval
SOURCE(S): **?** drawing on **?**.
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: 1789-2016

6.1.13.6 Freedom to research and teach (v2cafres)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2cafres

Original tag: v2cafres

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: 15276, Percent: 54.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15276, Percent: 50.36

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 scholars free to develop and pursue their own research and teaching agendas without interference?
CLARIFICATION: Examples of interference include research agendas or teaching curricula being drafted, restricted, or fully censored by a non-academic actor; scholars being externally induced, through possible reprisals, to self-censor; or the university administration abusing its position of power to impose research or teaching agendas on individual academics. It also includes public pressure on academics - offline and online. We do not consider as interference restrictions that are due to research priorities, as well as ethical and quality standards, freely defined by the scholarly community as well as the development of standardized curricula by academics that aim to structure and enhance teaching.
RESPONSES:
0: Completely restricted. When determining their research agenda or teaching curricula, scholars are, across all disciplines, consistently subject to interference or incentivized to self-censor.
1: Severely restricted. When determining their research agenda or teaching curricula, scholars are, in some disciplines, consistently subject to interference or incentivized to self-censor.
2: Moderately restricted. When determining their research agenda or teaching curricula, scholars are occasionally subject to interference or incentivized to self-censor.
3: Mostly free. When determining their research agenda or teaching curricula, scholars are rarely subject to interference or incentivized to self-censor.
4: Fully free. When determining their research agenda or teaching curricula, scholars are not subject to interference or incentivized to self-censor.
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

6.1.13.7 Institutional autonomy (v2cainsaut)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2cainsaut

Original tag: v2cainsaut

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: 15257, Percent: 54.31

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15257, Percent: 50.3

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 universities exercise institutional autonomy in practice?
CLARIFICATION: Institutional autonomy "means the independence of institutions of higher education from the State and all other forces of society, to make decisions regarding its internal government, finance, administration, and to establish its policies of education, research, extension work and other related activities" (Lima Declaration). Note that institutional autonomy does not preclude universities from accepting state or third party funding, but does require that they remain in charge of all types of decisions listed above. Institutional autonomy does also not preclude a public oversight role by the state over universities' spending of public funds.
RESPONSES:
0: No autonomy at all. Universities do not exercise any degree of institutional autonomy; non-academic actors control decision-making.
1: Minimal autonomy. Universities exercise only very limited institutional autonomy; non-academic actors interfere extensively with decision-making.
2: Moderate autonomy. Universities exercise some institutional autonomy; non-academic actors interfere moderately with decision-making.
3: Substantial autonomy. Universities exercise institutional autonomy to a large extent; non-academic actors have only rare and minimal influence on decision-making.
4: Complete autonomy. Universities exercise complete institutional autonomy from non-academic actors.
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

6.1.13.8 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

6.1.13.9 International legal commitment to academic freedom (v2caacadfree)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2caacadfree

Original tag: v2caacadfree

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), United Nations (2025)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 9600, Percent: 34.17

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9600, Percent: 31.65

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Katrin Kinzelbach, Alicja Polakiewicz, Janika Spannagel
QUESTION: Is the state party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) without reservations to article 15 (right to science)?
CLARIFICATION: This indicator captures the country's international legal commitment to academic freedom. It indicates whether the country is party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights without having made explicit reservations to its article 15 (right to science), which stipulates, among other things, that states parties "undertake to respect the freedom indispensable for scientific research".
RESPONSES:
0: State not a party to ICESCR, or made reservations to article 15.
1: State is party to ICESCR without reservations to article 15, but treaty not yet in force.
2: ICESCR in force and signed without reservations to article 15.
3: ICESCR in force and ratified without reservations to article 15.
SCALE: Ordinal.
SOURCE(S): United Nations (2025).
NOTES: Coded is the ratification status as of December 31st of each year.
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: 1966-2025

6.1.14 Historical V-Dem - Elections

This part of the codebook contains variables pertaining to the Historical V-Dem data collection. A maximum of 91 countries are included in the sample (see the country table), but some variables (in particular C type variables) cover fewer countries, as coding is still ongoing. For more information on the Historical V-Dem project, please refer to the Organization and Management document (`https://www.v-dem.net/static/website/img/refs/orgmanv111.pdf`) or the Historical V-Dem page: `https://www.v-dem.net/hdata.html`. The vast majority of questions coded by Historical V-Dem are V-Dem indicators previously coded back to 1900, and these indicators are found in other sections of the codebook with merged time series extending all the way from 1789 to the present.

The *Historical V-Dem Elections-* section includes new A, A* and C type indicators that have (at least so far) only been coded for Historical V-Dem, with the modal time series spanning the years 1789-1920 (although time series coverage is different for some variables). This section also includes v3elcomvot, which is coded as a type C variable in Historical V-Dem, while v2elcomvot is coded as a type A variable in Contemporary V-Dem.

For instructions given to the coders (as shown in the surveys), please see introductions to the corresponding theme in the corresponding V-Dem Indicators section.

6.1.14.1 Candidate exclusions (de jure) lower (unicameral) chamber (v3elrstrlc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3elrstrlc

Original tag: v3elrstrlc

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3703, Percent: 13.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3703, Percent: 12.21

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
QUESTION: Is the right to run as a candidate to the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the national parliament restricted for any of the following reasons? (Check all that apply.)
CLARIFICATION: This question applies to citizens only and to legal (*de jure*) restrictions, not restrictions that may be operative in practice (*de facto*). Leave blank if there is no lower (or unicameral) chamber. Specify in comments section if some of the criteria are jointly necessary (*e.g.*, BOTH property AND literacy) or if some of them are mutually substitutable (*e.g.*, EITHER property OR literacy).
RESPONSES:
0: Literacy [v3elrstrlc_0]
1: Property [v3elrstrlc_1]
2: Income [v3elrstrlc_2]
3: Tax payment [v3elrstrlc_3]
4: Economic dependency (*e.g.*, personal servants/debtors/single sons living with their father) [v3elrstrlc_4]
5: Slave [v3elrstrlc_5]
6: Ethnicity, race [v3elrstrlc_6]
7: Religion [v3elrstrlc_7]
8: Region [v3elrstrlc_8]

9: quot;Bad moral characterquot; [v3elrstrlc_9]
10: Clergy/military personnel/police/civil servants [v3elrstrlc_10]
11 : Incarcerated or ex-felons [v3elrstrlc_11]
12: Gender – all women excluded [v3elrstrlc_12]
13: Gender – women qualified on narrower basis than men. [v3elrstrlc_13]
SCALE: Nominal
ANSWER-TYPE: Multiple-selection.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; **?**; Elkins & Ginsburg (2025); **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**, and various country specific sources, including constitutions.
DATA RELEASE: 8-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-1968

6.1.14.2 Candidate exclusions (de jure) presidential elections (v3elrstrpr)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3elrstrpr

Original tag: v3elrstrpr

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 935, Percent: 3.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 935, Percent: 3.08

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
QUESTION: Is the right to run as a candidate in presidential elections restricted for any of the following reasons? Check all that apply.
CLARIFICATION: This question applies to citizens only and to legal (*de jure*) restrictions, not restrictions that may be operative in practice (*de facto*). Leave blank if there is no direct presidential elections. Specify in comments section if some of the criteria are jointly necessary (*e.g.*, BOTH property AND literacy) or if some of them are mutually substitutable (*e.g.*, EITHER property OR literacy).
RESPONSES:
0: Literacy [v3elrstrpr_0]
1: Property [v3elrstrpr_1]
2: Income [v3elrstrpr_2]
3: Tax payment [v3elrstrpr_3]
4: Economic dependency (*e.g.*, personal servants/debtors/single sons living with their father) [v3elrstrpr_4]
5: Slave [v3elrstrpr_5]
6: Ethnicity, race [v3elrstrpr_6]
7: Religion [v3elrstrpr_7]
8: Region [v3elrstrpr_8]

9: quot;Bad moral characterquot; [v3elrstrpr_9]
10: Clergy/military personnel/police/civil servants [v3elrstrpr_10]
11 : Incarcerated or ex-felons [v3elrstrpr_11]
12: Gender – all women excluded [v3elrstrpr_12]
13: Gender – women qualified on narrower basis than men. [v3elrstrpr_13]
SCALE: Nominal
ANSWER-TYPE: Multiple-selection.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; **?**; Elkins & Ginsburg (2025); **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**, and various country specific sources, including constitutions.
DATA RELEASE: 8-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1804-1938

6.1.14.3 Candidate exclusions (de jure) upper chamber (v3elrstrup)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3elrstrup

Original tag: v3elrstrup

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1652, Percent: 5.88

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1652, Percent: 5.45

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

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
QUESTION: Is the right to run as a candidate to the upper chamber of the national parliament restricted for any of the following reasons? Check all that apply.
CLARIFICATION: This question applies to citizens only and to legal (*de jure*) restrictions, not restrictions that may be operative in practice (*de facto*). Leave blank if there is no upper chamber. Specify in comments section if some of the criteria are jointly necessary (*e.g.*, BOTH property AND literacy) or if some of them are mutually substitutable (*e.g.*, EITHER property OR literacy).
RESPONSES:
0: Literacy [v3elrstrup_0]
1: Property [v3elrstrup_1]
2: Income [v3elrstrup_2]
3: Tax payment [v3elrstrup_3]
4: Economic dependency (*e.g.*, personal servants/debtors/single sons living with their father) [v3elrstrup_4]
5: Slave [v3elrstrup_5]
6: Ethnicity, race [v3elrstrup_6]
7: Religion [v3elrstrup_7]
8: Region [v3elrstrup_8]

9: quot;Bad moral characterquot; [v3elrstrup_9]
10: Clergy/military personnel/police/civil servants [v3elrstrup_10]
11 : Incarcerated or ex-felons [v3elrstrup_11]
12: Gender – all women excluded [v3elrstrup_12]
13: Gender – women qualified on narrower basis than men. [v3elrstrup_13]
SCALE: Nominal
ANSWER-TYPE: Multiple-selection.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; **?**; Elkins & Ginsburg (2025); **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**, and various country specific sources, including constitutions.
DATA RELEASE: 8-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1795-1962

6.1.14.4 Suffrage exclusions (de jure) lower (unicameral) chamber (v3elvstrlc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3elvstrlc

Original tag: v3elvstrlc

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 3977, Percent: 14.16

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 3977, Percent: 13.11

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
QUESTION: Is the right to vote for the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the national parliament restricted for any of the following reasons?
CLARIFICATION: This question applies to citizens only and to legal (*de jure*) restrictions, not restrictions that may be operative in practice (*de facto*).
It applies to direct elections and not indirect elections (except situations where the electors are merely executing the will of the voters such as US presidential elections after 1800).
If there is variation across regions of a country, for each category try to estimate the modal (most common) category. Thus, if most regions of a country imposed restrictions based on property, choose answer #2.
Leave blank if there is no lower (or unicameral) parliament.
RESPONSES:
0: Literacy [v3elvstrlc_0]
1: Property [v3elvstrlc_1]
2: Income [v3elvstrlc_2]
3: Tax payment [v3elvstrlc_3]
4: Economic dependency (*e.g.*, personal servants/debtors/single sons living with their father) [v3elvstrlc_4]
5: Slave [v3elvstrlc_5]

6: Ethnicity, race [v3elvstrlc_6]
7: Religion [v3elvstrlc_7]
8: Region [v3elvstrlc_8]
9: quot;Bad moral characterquot; [v3elvstrlc_9]
10: Clergy/military personnel/police/civil servants [v3elvstrlc_10]
11 : Incarcerated or ex-felons [v3elvstrlc_11]
12: Gender – all women excluded [v3elvstrlc_12]
13: Gender – women qualified on narrower basis than men. [v3elvstrlc_13]
SCALE: Nominal
ANSWER-TYPE: Multiple-selection.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; **?**; Elkins & Ginsburg (2025); **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**, and various country specific sources, including constitutions.
DATA RELEASE: 8-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-1968

6.1.14.5 Suffrage exclusions (de jure) presidential elections (v3elvstrpr)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3elvstrpr

Original tag: v3elvstrpr

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1332, Percent: 4.74

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1332, Percent: 4.39

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
QUESTION: Is the right to vote in the presidential election restricted for any of the following reasons? Check all that apply.
CLARIFICATION: This question applies to citizens only and to legal (*de jure*) restrictions, not restrictions that may be operative in practice (*de facto*). Leave blank if the head of state is not directly elected. Specify in comments section if some of the criteria are jointly necessary (*e.g.*, BOTH property AND literacy) or if some of them are mutually substitutable (*e.g.*, EITHER property OR literacy).
RESPONSES:
0: Literacy [v3elvstrpr_0]
1: Property [v3elvstrpr_1]
2: Income [v3elvstrpr_2]
3: Tax payment [v3elvstrpr_3]
4: Economic dependency (*e.g.*, personal servants/debtors/single sons living with their father) [v3elvstrpr_4]
5: Slave [v3elvstrpr_5]

6: Ethnicity, race [v3elvstrpr_6]
7: Religion [v3elvstrpr_7]
8: Region [v3elvstrpr_8]
9: quot;Bad moral characterquot; [v3elvstrpr_9]
10: Clergy/military personnel/police/civil servants [v3elvstrpr_10]
11 : Incarcerated or ex-felons [v3elvstrpr_11]
12: Gender – all women excluded [v3elvstrpr_12]
13: Gender – women qualified on narrower basis than men. [v3elvstrpr_13]
SCALE: Nominal
ANSWER-TYPE: Multiple-selection.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; **?**; Elkins & Ginsburg (2025); **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**, and various country specific sources, including constitutions.
DATA RELEASE: 8-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-1938

6.1.14.6 Suffrage exclusions (de jure) upper chamber (v3elvstruc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3elvstruc

Original tag: v3elvstruc

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1825, Percent: 6.5

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1825, Percent: 6.02

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning
QUESTION: Is the right to vote for the upper house of the national parliament restricted for any of the following reasons? Check all that apply.
CLARIFICATION: This question applies to citizens only and to legal (*de jure*) restrictions, not restrictions that may be operative in practice (*de facto*). It applies to direct elections and not indirect elections (except situations where the electors are merely executing the will of the voters such as US presidential elections after 1800). If there is variation across regions of a country, for each category try to estimate the modal (most common) situation. Thus, if most regions imposed restrictions based on property, choose answer #2. Leave blank if there is no upper chamber or if upper chamber is not directly elected. Specify in comments section if some of the criteria are jointly necessary (*e.g.*, BOTH property AND literacy) or if some of them are mutually substitutable (*e.g.*, EITHER property OR literacy).
RESPONSES:
0: Literacy [v3elvstruc_0]
1: Property [v3elvstruc_1]
2: Income [v3elvstruc_2]

3: Tax payment [v3elvstruc_3]
4: Economic dependency (*e.g.*, personal servants/debtors/single sons living with their father) [v3elvstruc_4]
5: Slave [v3elvstruc_5]
6: Ethnicity, race [v3elvstruc_6]
7: Religion [v3elvstruc_7]
8: Region [v3elvstruc_8]
9: quot;Bad moral characterquot; [v3elvstruc_9]
10: Clergy/military personnel/police/civil servants [v3elvstruc_10]
11 : Incarcerated or ex-felons [v3elvstruc_11]
12: Gender – all women excluded [v3elvstruc_12]
13: Gender – women qualified on narrower basis than men. [v3elvstruc_13]
SCALE: Nominal
ANSWER-TYPE: Multiple-selection.
SOURCE(S): **?**; **?**; **?**; Elkins & Ginsburg (2025); **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**, and various country specific sources, including constitutions.
DATA RELEASE: 8-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1795-1962

6.1.14.7 Election women in the cabinet (v3elwomcab)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3elwomcab

Original tag: v3elwomcab

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Library of Congress (2025)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 894, Percent: 3.18

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 894, Percent: 2.95

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): John Gerring
QUESTION: In the first cabinet after this national election, what percentage (percent) of the ministers was female?
CLARIFICATION: A quot;ministerquot; is defined as a person with a specific set of duties (a portfolio). It excludes ministers without portfolio and no specific responsibilities. Please provide an estimate if you do not know the exact figure.
RESPONSES:

Percent.
SCALE: Interval
ANSWER-TYPE: Percent
SOURCE(S): Library of Congress (2025), various country specific sources.
DATA RELEASE: 8-16.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Last
DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates (v3eltype).
CITATION: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-1920

6.1.15 Historical V-Dem - The Legislature

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 - The Legislature-* 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.

6.1.15.1 Lower chamber quota for social groups (v3lgqumin)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3lgqumin

Original tag: v3lgqumin

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Library of Congress (2025), Constitute Project (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 5009, Percent: 17.83

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 5009, Percent: 16.51

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: A
PROJECT MANAGER(S): John Gerring
QUESTION: Is there a national-level quota for any social groups in the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature?
CLARIFICATION: These quotas are sometimes informally known as quot;minority quotas.quot; Do not record gender quotas here (as gender is not part of what we mean by a social group). Also, do not include special rules that benefit parties defined by social group but do not guarantee seats for these groups. For example, do not count a rule exempting parties from threshold requirements. Code quot;yesquot; only if the groups covered by the quota have full voting rights in the legislature.
RESPONSES:
0: No national level quota for any social group.
1: Yes, there are reserved seats for at least one social group.
SCALE: Dichotomous
SOURCE(S): Constitute Project (2026); Library of Congress (2025).
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: 1789-1920

6.1.16 Historical V-Dem - Civil Liberty

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 - Civil Liberty-* 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.

6.1.16.1 Labor rights (v3cllabrig)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v3cllabrig

Original tag: v3cllabrig

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: 9364, Percent: 33.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9364, Percent: 30.87

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): John Gerring
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Does labor enjoy the right to organize freely and bargain collectively?
CLARIFICATION: Refers to actual practice not formal (*de jure*) rights. If practices vary across the country, or across sectors, please consider the overall situation of labor.
RESPONSES:
0: Independent labor unions (free from state or ruling party control) are not allowed.
1: Independent labor unions are allowed, at least in some sectors of the economy or some sections of the country. However, they are subject to harassment by the police, paramilitary groups, business associations, or other groups. Harassment refers to systematic beatings, imprisonment, outlawing of specific unions, and other actions that seriously impinge upon the ability of unions to organize and bargain collectively.
2: Independent labor unions are allowed and they do not face violent repression but the legal climate is not friendly (*e.g.*, quot;closed shopquot; rules are widespread), making it difficult to organize and bargain collectively.
3: Independent labor unions are allowed and may organize freely in all sectors of the economy.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
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

6.1.17 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Regimes of the World (RoW)

The *Regimes of the World 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.

6.1.17.1 Regimes of the world - the RoW Measure (v2x_regime)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_regime

Original tag: v2x_regime

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: Lührmann et al. (2018), 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: 19760, Percent: 70.34

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 19760, Percent: 65.15

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Marcus Tannenberg, Staffan I Lindberg
QUESTION: How can the political regime overall be classified considering the competitiveness of access to power (polyarchy) as well as liberal principles?
RESPONSES:
0: Closed autocracy: No multiparty elections for the chief executive or the legislature.

1: Electoral autocracy: De-jure multiparty elections for the chief executive and the legislature, but failing to achieve that elections are free and fair, or de-facto multiparty, or a minimum level of Dahl's institutional prerequisites of polyarchy as measured by V-Dem's Electoral Democracy Index (v2x_polyarchy).

2: Electoral democracy: De-facto free and fair multiparty elections and a minimum level of Dahl's institutional prerequisites for polyarchy as measured by V- Dem's Electoral Democracy Index (v2x_polyarchy), but either access to justice, or transparent law enforcement, or liberal principles of respect for personal liberties, rule of law, and judicial as well as legislative constraints on the executive not satisfied as measured by V-Dem's Liberal Component Index (v2x_liberal).

3: Liberal democracy: De-facto free and fair multiparty elections and a minimum level of Dahl's institutional prerequisites for polyarchy as measured by V- Dem's Electoral Democracy Index (v2x_polyarchy) are guaranteed as well as access to justice, transparent law enforcement and the liberal principles of respect for personal liberties, rule of law, and judicial as well as legislative constraints on the executive satisfied as measured by V-Dem's Liberal Component Index (v2x_liberal).

SCALE: Ordinal.
SOURCE(S): v2x_elecreg v2xlg_elecreg v2xex_elecreg v2eltype v2elmulpar_osp v2elfrfair_osp v2expathhg v2expathhs v2ex_legconhos v2ex_hosw v2x_polyarchy v2x_liberal v2clacjstm_osp v2clacjstw_osp v2cltrnslw_osp v2exaphogp
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
AGGREGATION: Electoral democracies score above 2 on the indicators for multi–party (v2elmulpar_osp) and free and fair elections (v2elfrfair_osp), as well as above 0.5 on the Electoral Democracy Index (v2x_polyarchy). Liberal democracy meets the criteria for Electoral democracy but also satisfy the liberal dimensions by a score above 0.8 on the V–Dem Liberal Component index (v2x_liberal), as well as a score above 3 on transparent law enforcement (v2cltrnslw_osp), access to justice for men (v2clacjstm_osp) and women (v2clacjstw_osp). Electoral autocracies fail to meet one or more of the above–mentioned criteria of electoral democracies, but subject the chief executive and the legislature to de–jure multiparty elections as indicated by a score above 1 on the V–Dem multiparty elections indicator (v2elmulpar_osp). Closed autocracy if either no multiparty elections for the legislature take place (v2xlg_elecreg == 0) or the chief executive is not elected in direct or indirect multiparty elections. To identify whether this is the case, we take into account if there is no basic multiparty competition in elections (v2elmulpar_osp lt; 1) and the relative power of the Head of State (HoS) and the Head of Government (HoG) as well as the appointment procedures. The V–Dem variable v2ex_hosw identifies if the HoS (v2ex_hosw

gt; 0.5) or HoG (v2ex_hosw lt; or equal to 0.5) is the chief executive. If the HoG is the chief executive, the variable v2expathhg indicates whether the HoG is directly (8) or indirectly (7) elected or appointed by the HoS (6). In the first case, we consider whether executive elections (v2xex_elecreg == 0) take place, in the second case whether legislative elections take place (v2xlg_elecreg == 0) and in the third case how HoS is selected as follows. The variable v2expathhs indicates whether the HoS is directly (7) or indirectly (6) elected. Thus, in the first case, we consider whether executive elections (v2xex_elecreg) take place, in the second case whether legislative elections take place and the legislature approves on HoG (v2xlg_elecreg == 0 and v2exaphog == 0). This also applies for the cases if the HoS is the chief executive.
CITATION: Lührmann et al. (2018); 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

6.1.18 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Accountability

The *Accountability 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.

6.1.18.1 Vertical accountability index (v2x_veracc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_veracc

Original tag: v2x_veracc

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: Lührmann et al. (2020), 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): Kyle L. Marquardt, Valeriya Mechkova
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_codelow, *_codehigh
QUESTION: To what extent is the ideal of vertical government accountability achieved?
CLARIFICATION: Vertical accountability captures the extent to which citizens have the power to hold the government accountable. The mechanisms of vertical accountability include formal political participation on part of the citizens — such as being able to freely organize in political parties — and participate in free and fair elections, including for the chief executive.
SCALE: We provide two versions of this index. The first is the normalized output from the the hierarchical latent variable analysis. It is on an unbounded interval scale. The second,

denoted by *_osp, is a version of this output which we scale using a standard normal cumulative distribution function. It is thus scaled low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2x_elecreg v2elembaut v2elembcap v2elrgstry v2elirreg v2elintim v2elmulpar v2elfrfair v2expathhs v2ex_legconhos v2expathhg v2x_suffr v2exaphogp v2ex_hosw v2x_suffr v2psparban v2psbars v2psoppaut
DATA RELEASE: 7-16.
AGGREGATION: Vertical accountability consists of two main components: elections and political parties. We operationalize electoral accountability with three components: 1) an aggregate measure the quality of elections; 2) the percent of enfranchised population and 3) whether the chief executive is directly or indirectly elected. We model non-electoral regimes as having no suffrage and the quality of elections as a function of having an electoral regime (v2x_elecreg). Quality of elections consists of seven variables measuring different aspects of national elections for the executive and legislature. Specifically, we include autonomy and capacity of the electoral management body (v2elembaut) and (v2elembcap); accuracy of the voter registry (v2elrgstry), intentional irregularities conducted by the government and opposition (v2elirreg); intimidation and harassment by the government and its agents (v2elintim); to what extent the elections were multi-party in practice (v2elmulpar); and an overall measure for the freedom and fairness of elections (v2elfrfair). This is a modified version of the V-Dem Clean elections index (v2xel_frefair). We added the variable v2elmulpar, which is theoretically important for accountability, and we removed v2elvotbuy and v2elpeace, as they have low loadings.
We measure suffrage as the percentage of people that have the legal right to vote (v2x_suffr) to proxy the inclusivity of the exercise of electoral accountability. To account for the differences between states which have an executive subject to elections, we include a dichotomous indicator of whether or not the head of the executive either the head of state or head of government — whoever has more relative power over the appointment and dismissal of cabinet ministers as measured by v2ex_hosw is subjected to direct or indirect elections (v2expathhs v2ex_legconhos v2expathhg v2exaphogp).
The second form of vertical accountability focuses on political parties, which we model as a hierarchical node. This node includes variables that capture whether there are barriers to forming a party and how restrictive they are (v2psparban) and (v2psbars), as well as the degree to which opposition parties are independent of the ruling regime (v2psoppaut).
CITATION: Lührmann et al. (2020); 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

6.1.18.2 Diagonal accountability index (v2x_diagacc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_diagacc

Original tag: v2x_diagacc

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: Lührmann et al. (2020), 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): Kyle L. Marquardt, Valeriya Mechkova
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_codelow, *_codehigh
QUESTION: To what extent is the ideal of diagonal government accountability achieved?
CLARIFICATION: Diagonal accountability covers the range of actions and mechanisms that citizens, civil society organizations CSOs, and an independent media can use to hold the government accountable. These mechanisms include using informal tools such as social mobilization and investigative journalism to enhance vertical and horizontal accountability.
SCALE: We provide two versions of this index. The first is the normalized output from the the hierarchical latent variable analysis. It is on an unbounded interval scale. The second, denoted by *_osp, is a version of this output which we scale using a standard normal cumulative distribution function. It is thus scaled low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2mecenefm v2mecenefi v2meharjrn v2mecrit v2mebias v2merange v2meslfcen v2csprtcpt v2cseeorgs v2csreprss v2cldiscm v2cldiscw v2clacfree v2dlengage
DATA RELEASE: 7-16.
AGGREGATION: We model this form of accountability as a function of four hierarchical nodes: media freedom, civil society characteristics, freedom of expression, and the degree to which citizens are engaged in politics.
The media freedom node incorporates variables representing two broad dimensions. The first dimension regards the extent to which the government attempts to censor the media (v2mecenefm) and information on the Internet (v2mecenefi), as well as the extent to which government and other powerful actors harass journalists (v2meharjrn). The second dimension concerns the work of the media itself, namely the extent to which: the media criticizes the government at least occasionally (v2mecrit); there is bias against opposition candidates (v2mebias); the media offers a wide array of political perspectives in their coverage (v2merange); and there is self-censorship on salient issues for the government (v2meslfcen). The media freedom node is an expanded version of the V-Dem Alternative sources of information index (v2xme_altinf).
Finally, we use the components of the V-Dem core index of civil society to account for the opportunity of citizens to channel their interests and potentially oppose the government and its policies in an organized way through a robust, self-organized and autonomous civil society organizations. The indicators included in this node are: popular and voluntary participation in CSOs, (v2csprtcpt), government control to the entry and exit of CSOs into the public life, (v2cseeorgs), and government oppression of CSOs (v2csreprss).
The freedom of expression node incorporates variables regarding the degree to which men and women are free to discuss political issues without fear of harassment (v2cldiscm and v2cldiscw), as well as an indicator on the freedom of academic and cultural expression (v2clacfree).
Finally, we incorporate a variable representing engaged society (v2dlengage), which gives information on the width and depth of public deliberations when important policy changes are being considered.
CITATION: Lührmann et al. (2020); 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

6.1.19 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.

6.1.19.1 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

6.1.19.2 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

6.1.19.3 Political liberties index (v2x_clpol)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_clpol

Original tag: v2x_clpol

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: 27751, Percent: 98.79

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27751, Percent: 91.49

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 are political liberties respected?
CLARIFICATION: Political liberties are understood as freedom of association and freedom of expression. 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 government repression and that are not directly referring to elections.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2xcl_disc v2mecenefm v2meharjrn v2meslfcen v2clacfree v2psparban v2psbars v2psoppaut v2cseeorgs v2csreprss
DATA RELEASE: 6-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: government censorship effort — media (v2mecenefm), harassment of journalists (v2meharjrn), media self-censorship (v2meslfcen), freedom of discussion for men and women (v2cldiscm, v2cldiscw), freedom of academic and cultural expression (v2clacfree), party ban (v2psparban), barriers to parties (v2psbars), opposition parties autonomy (v2psoppaut), CSO entry and exit (v2cseeorgs) and CSO repression (v2csreprss).
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

6.1.19.4 Private liberties index (v2x_clpriv)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_clpriv

Original tag: v2x_clpriv

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): Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: To what extent are private liberties respected?
CLARIFICATION: Private liberties are understood as freedom of movement, freedom of religion, freedom from forced labor, and property rights. The index is based on indicators that reflect government repression and that are not directly referring to elections.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2xcl_slave v2xcl_prpty v2clfmove v2xcl_dmove v2clrelig v2csrlgrep
DATA RELEASE: 6-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: property rights for men/women (v2clprptym, v2clprptyw), from forced labor for men/women (v2clslavem v2clslavef), freedom of religion (v2clrelig), religious organization repression (v2csrlgrep), 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

6.1.20 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Exclusion

The *Exclusion Index* uses V-Dem data but is not a subcomponent of the V-Dem Democracy Indices. Please see Appendix A of the V -Dem codebook (`https://www.v-dem.net/documents/70/codebook_v16.pdf`) for an overview of all indices, component-indices, and lower-level indices.

6.1.20.1 Exclusion by Socio-Economic Group (v2xpe_exlecon)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xpe_exlecon

Original tag: v2xpe_exlecon

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: 18913, Percent: 67.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18913, Percent: 62.36

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Staffan I. Lindberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd

QUESTION: Index of (political) exclusion by socio-economic group
CLARIFICATION: Exclusion is when individuals are denied access to services or participation in governed spaces (spaces that are part of the public space and the government should regulate, while excluding private spaces and organizations except when exclusion in those private spheres is linked to exclusion in the public sphere) based on their identity or belonging to a particular group. The point estimates for this index have been reversed such that the directionality is opposite to the input variables. That is, lower scores indicate a normatively better situation (e.g. more democratic) and higher scores a normatively worse situation (e.g. less democratic). Note that this directionality is opposite of that of other V-Dem indices, which generally run from normatively worse to better.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1)
SOURCE(S): v2pepwrses v2clacjust v2peapsecon v2peasjsoecon v2peasbecon
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators power distributed by socio-economic group (v2pepwrses), soci-economic position equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clacjust), access to public services by socio-economic group (v2peapsecon), access to state jobs by socio-economic group (v2peasjsoecon), and access to state business opportunities by socio-economic group (v2peasbecon).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.20.2 Exclusion by Gender (v2xpe_exlgender)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xpe_exlgender

Original tag: v2xpe_exlgender

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 18929, Percent: 67.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18929, Percent: 62.41

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

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Staffan I. Lindberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Index of (political) exclusion by gender
CLARIFICATION: Exclusion is when individuals are denied access to services or participation in governed spaces (spaces that are part of the public space and the government

should regulate, while excluding private spaces and organizations except when exclusion in those private spheres is linked to exclusion in the public sphere) based on their identity or belonging to a particular group. The point estimates for this index have been reversed such that the directionality is opposite to the input variables. That is, lower scores indicate a normatively better situation (e.g. more democratic) and higher scores a normatively worse situation (e.g. less democratic). Note that this directionality is opposite of that of other V-Dem indices, which generally run from normatively worse to better.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1)
SOURCE(S): v2pepwrgen v2clgencl v2peapsgen v2peasjgen v2peasbgen
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators power distributed bygender (v2pepwgen), equality in respect for civil liberties by gender (v2clgencl), access to public services by gender (v2peapsgen), access to state jobs by gender (v2peasjgen), and access to state business opportunities by gender (v2peasbgen).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.20.3 Exclusion by Urban-Rural Location (v2xpe_exlgeo)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xpe_exlgeo

Original tag: v2xpe_exlgeo

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: 18914, Percent: 67.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18914, Percent: 62.36

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Staffan I. Lindberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Index of (political) exclusion by urban-rural location
CLARIFICATION: Exclusion is when individuals are denied access to services or participation in governed spaces (spaces that are part of the public space and the government should regulate, while excluding private spaces and organizations except when exclusion in those private spheres is linked to exclusion in the public sphere) based on their identity or belonging to a particular group. The point estimates for this index have been reversed such that the directionality is opposite to the input variables. That is, lower scores indicate a

normatively better situation (e.g. more democratic) and higher scores a normatively worse situation (e.g. less democratic). Note that this directionality is opposite of that of other V-Dem indices, which generally run from normatively worse to better.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1)
SOURCE(S): v2pepwrgeo v2clgeocl v2peapsgeo v2peasjgeo v2peasbegeo
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators power distributed by urban-rural location (v2pepwrgeo), urban-rural equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clgeocl), access to public services by urban-rural location (v2peapsgeo), access to state jobs byurban-rural location (v2peasjgeo), and access to state business opportunities by urban-rural location (v2peasbgeo).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.20.4 Exclusion by Political Group (v2xpe_exlpol)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xpe_exlpol

Original tag: v2xpe_exlpol

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: 18878, Percent: 67.2

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18878, Percent: 62.24

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Staffan I. Lindberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Index of (political) exclusion by political group
CLARIFICATION: Exclusion is when individuals are denied access to services or participation in governed spaces (spaces that are part of the public space and the government should regulate, while excluding private spaces and organizations except when exclusion in those private spheres is linked to exclusion in the public sphere) based on their identity or belonging to a particular group. The point estimates for this index have been reversed such that the directionality is opposite to the input variables. That is, lower scores indicate a normatively better situation (e.g. more democratic) and higher scores a normatively worse situation (e.g. less democratic). Note that this directionality is opposite of that of other V-Dem indices, which generally run from normatively worse to better.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1)

SOURCE(S): v2clpolcl v2peapspol v2peasjpol v2peasbepol
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators political group equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clpolcl), access to public services by political group (v2peapspol), access to state jobs by political group (v2peasjpol), and access to state business opportunities by political group (v2peasbpol).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.20.5 Exclusion by Social Group (v2xpe_exlsocgr)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xpe_exlsocgr

Original tag: v2xpe_exlsocgr

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: 18914, Percent: 67.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 18914, Percent: 62.36

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Staffan I. Lindberg
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Index of (political) exclusion by social group
CLARIFICATION: Exclusion is when individuals are denied access to services or participation in governed spaces (spaces that are part of the public space and the government should regulate, while excluding private spaces and organizations except when exclusion in those private spheres is linked to exclusion in the public sphere) based on their identity or belonging to a particular group. The point estimates for this index have been reversed such that the directionality is opposite to the input variables. That is, lower scores indicate a normatively better situation (e.g. more democratic) and higher scores a normatively worse situation (e.g. less democratic). Note that this directionality is opposite of that of other V-Dem indices, which generally run from normatively worse to better.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1)
SOURCE(S): v2pepwrsoc v2clsocgrp v2peapssoc v2peasjsoc v2peasbsoc
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators power distributed by social group (v2pepwrsoc), social group

equality in respect for civil liberties (v2clsocgrp), access to public services by social group (v2peapssoc), access to state jobs by social group (v2peasjsoc), and access to state business opportunities by social group (v2peasbsoc).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1900-2023

6.1.21 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Women's Empowerment

The *Women's Empowerment Index* uses V-Dem data but is not a subcomponent of the V-Dem Democracy Indices. Please see Appendix A of the V -Dem codebook (`https://www.v-dem.net/documents/70/codebook_v16.pdf`) for an overview of all indices, component-indices, and lower-level indices.

6.1.21.1 Women political empowerment index (v2x_gender)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_gender

Original tag: v2x_gender

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Sundström et al. (2017), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23133, Percent: 82.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23133, Percent: 76.27

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: How politically empowered are women?
CLARIFICATION: Women's political empowerment is defined as a process of increasing capacity for women, leading to greater choice, agency, and participation in societal decision-making. It is understood to incorporate three equally-weighted dimensions: fundamental civil liberties, women's open discussion of political issues and participation in civil society organizations, and the descriptive representation of women in formal political positions.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2x_gencl v2x_gencs v2x_genpp
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the average of women's civil liberties index (v2x_gencl), women's civil society participation index (v2x_gencs), and women's political

participation index (v2x_genpp).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Sundström et al. (2017); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.21.2 Women civil liberties index (v2x_gencl)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_gencl

Original tag: v2x_gencl

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Sundström et al. (2017), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27896, Percent: 99.3

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27896, Percent: 91.97

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

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Do women have the ability to make meaningful decisions in key areas of their lives?
CLARIFICATION: Women's civil liberties are understood to include freedom of domestic movement, the right to private property, freedom from forced labor, and access to justice.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2cldmovew v2clslavef v2clprptyw v2clacjstw
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for freedom of domestic movement for women (v2cldmovew), freedom from forced labor for women (v2clslavef), property rights for women (v2clprptyw), and access to justice for women (v2clacjstw).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Sundström et al. (2017); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.21.3 Women civil society participation index (v2x_gencs)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_gencs

Original tag: v2x_gencs

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Sundström et al. (2017), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27464, Percent: 97.76

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27464, Percent: 90.55

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Do women have the ability to express themselves and to form and participate in groups?
CLARIFICATION: Women's civil society participation is understood to include open discussion of political issues, participation in civil society organizations, and representation in the ranks of journalists.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2cldiscw v2csgender v2mefemjrn
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for freedom of discussion for women (v2cldiscw), CSO women's participation (v2csgender), and female journalists (v2mefemjrn).
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Pemstein et al. (2026); Sundström et al. (2017); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.21.4 Women political participation index (v2x_genpp)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_genpp

Original tag: v2x_genpp

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson

& Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Sundström et al. (2017), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23477, Percent: 83.57

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23477, Percent: 77.4

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Are women descriptively represented in formal political positions?
CLARIFICATION: Women's political participation is understood to include women's descriptive representation in the legislature and an equal share in the overall distribution of power.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2lgfemleg v2pepwrgen v2lgbicam
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the average of the indicators for lower chamber female legislators (v2lgfemleg, standardized) and power distributed by gender (v2pepwrgen). In the calculation of v2x_genpp, v2lgfemleg is set to 0 when v2lgibcam is missing or 0.
COUNTRY-YEAR AGGREGATION: Day-weighted mean
CITATION: Sundström et al. (2017); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2025

6.1.22 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Rule of Law

The *Rule of Law 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.

6.1.22.1 Rule of law index (v2x_rule)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_rule

Original tag: v2x_rule

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: 27704, Percent: 98.62

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27704, Percent: 91.34

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jeffrey Staton
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: To what extent are laws transparently, independently, predictably, impartially, and equally enforced, and to what extent do the actions of government officials comply with the law?
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2exrescon v2exbribe v2exembez v2excrptps v2exthftps v2juaccnt v2jucorrdc v2juhcind v2juncind v2juhccomp v2jucomp v2cltrnslw v2clrspct v2xcl_acjst
DATA RELEASE: 9-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for compliance with high court (v2juhccomp), compliance with judiciary (v2jucomp), high court independence (v2juhcind), lower court independence (v2juncind), executive respects constitution (v2exrescon), rigorous and impartial public administration (v2clrspct), transparent laws with predictable enforcement (v2cltrnslw), access to justice for men (v2clacjstm), access to justice for women (v2clacjstw), judicial accountability (v2juaccnt), judicial corruption decision (v2jucorrdc), public sector corrupt exchanges (v2excrptps), public sector theft (v2exthftps), executive bribery and corrupt exchanges (v2exbribe), executive embezzlement and theft (v2exembez).
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

6.1.22.2 Access to justice (v2xcl_acjst)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xcl_acjst

Original tag: v2xcl_acjst

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: 27883, Percent: 99.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27883, Percent: 91.93

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Do citizens enjoy secure and effective access to justice?
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2clacjstm v2clacjstw
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
AGGREGATION: We estimate the index by averaging two indicators: access to justice for men (v2clacjstm) and women (v2clacjstw).
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

6.1.22.3 Property rights (v2xcl_prpty)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xcl_prpty

Original tag: v2xcl_prpty

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: 27894, Percent: 99.3

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27894, Percent: 91.97

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Do citizens enjoy the right to private property?
CLARIFICATION: Private property includes the right to acquire, possess, inherit, and sell private property, including land. Limits on property rights may come from the state which may legally limit rights or fail to enforce them; customary laws and practices; or religious or social norms. This question concerns the right to private property, not actual ownership of property.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2clprptym v2clprptyw
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
AGGREGATION: We estimate the index by averaging two indicators: property rights for men (v2clprptym) and women (v2clprptyw).
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

6.1.23 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.

6.1.23.1 Freedom of expression index (v2x_freexp)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2x_freexp

Original tag: v2x_freexp

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: 27605, Percent: 98.27

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27605, Percent: 91.01

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jan Teorell
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: To what extent does government respect press and media freedom, the freedom of ordinary people to discuss political matters at home and in the public sphere, as well as the freedom of academic and cultural expression?
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2mecenefm v2meharjrn v2meslfcen v2xcl_disc v2clacfree
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for print/broadcast censorship effort (v2mecenefm), harassment of journalists (v2meharjrn), media self-censorship (v2meslfcen), freedom of discussion for men/women (v2cldiscm, v2cldiscw) and freedom of academic and cultural expression (v2clacfree).
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

6.1.23.2 Freedom of discussion (v2xcl_disc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xcl_disc

Original tag: v2xcl_disc

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: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Are citizens able to openly discuss political issues in private homes and in public spaces?
CLARIFICATION: This indicator specifies the extent to which citizens are able to engage in private discussions, particularly on political issues, in private homes and public spaces restaurants, public transportation, sports events, work etc. without fear of harassment by other members of the polity or the public authorities. We are interested in restrictions by the government and its agents but also cultural restrictions or customary laws that are enforced by other members of the polity, sometimes in informal ways.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2cldiscm v2cldiscw
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
AGGREGATION: We estimate the index by averaging two indicators: freedom of discussion for men (v2cldiscm) and women (v2cldiscw).
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

6.1.23.3 Freedom of domestic movement (v2xcl_dmove)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xcl_dmove

Original tag: v2xcl_dmove

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): Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Do citizens enjoy freedom of movement and residence?
CLARIFICATION: This indicator specifies the extent to which citizens are able to move freely, in daytime and nighttime, in public thoroughfares, across regions within a country, and to establish permanent residency where they wish. Note that restrictions in movement might be imposed by the state and/or by informal norms and practices. Such restrictions sometimes fall on rural residents, on specific social groups, or on dissidents.
Do *not* consider restrictions in movement that are placed on ordinary non-political criminals. Do not consider restrictions in movement that result from crime or unrest.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2cldmovem v2cldmovew
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
AGGREGATION: We estimate the index by averaging two indicators: freedom of domestic movement for men (v2cldmovem) and women (v2cldmovew).
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

6.1.23.4 Freedom from forced labor (v2xcl_slave)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xcl_slave

Original tag: v2xcl_slave

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: 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: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Are adult citizens free from servitude and other kinds of forced labor?
CLARIFICATION: Involuntary servitude occurs when an adult is unable to quit a job s/he desires to leave — not by reason of economic necessity but rather by reason of employer's coercion. This includes labor camps but not work or service which forms part of normal civic obligations such as conscription or employment in command economies.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2clslavem v2clslavef
DATA RELEASE: 1-16.
AGGREGATION: We estimate the index by averaging two indicators: freedom from forced labor for men (v2clslavem) and women (v2clslavef).
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

6.1.24 Other Indices Created Using V-Dem Data - Academic Freedom

The *Academic Freedom 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.

6.1.24.1 Academic Freedom Index (v2xca_academ)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xca_academ

Original tag: v2xca_academ

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: 15513, Percent: 55.22

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 15513, Percent: 51.15

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Katrin Kinzelbach, Ilyas Saliba, Janika Spannagel
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: To what extent is academic freedom respected?
CLARIFICATION: Academic freedom is understood as the right of academics, without constriction by prescribed doctrine, to freedom of teaching and discussion, freedom in

carrying out research and disseminating and publishing the results thereof, freedom to express freely their opinion about the institution or system in which they work, freedom from institutional censorship and freedom to participate in professional or representative academic bodies (UNESCO 1997 Recommendation concerning the Status of Higher-Education Teaching Personnel). The Academic Freedom Index is designed to provide an aggregated measure that captures the de facto realization of academic freedom, including the degree to which higher-education institutions are autonomous.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2cafres v2cafexch v2cainsaut v2casurv v2clacfree
DATA RELEASE: 10-16.
AGGREGATION: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: freedom to research and teach (v2cafres), freedom of academic exchange and dissemination (v2cafexch), institutional autonomy (v2cainsaut), campus integrity (v2casurv), freedom of academic and cultural expression (v2clacfree).
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

6.1.25 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.

6.1.25.1 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

6.1.26 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.

6.1.26.1 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

6.1.26.2 Civil society participation index ordinal (e_v2x_cspart_3c)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_v2x_cspart_3c

Original tag: e_v2x_cspart_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: 27465, Percent: 97.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27465, Percent: 90.55

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
AVAILABLE VERSIONS: *_3C, *_4C, *_5C
QUESTION: Are major CSOs routinely consulted by policymaker; how large is the involvement of people in CSOs; are women prevented from participating; and is legislative candidate nomination within party organization highly decentralized or made through party primaries?
CLARIFICATION: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem civil society participation index. The original index ranges from 0 to 1. These transformations offer three different ordinal versions with three (_3C), four (_4C), and five (_5C) levels respectively.
SCALE: Ordinal.
SOURCE(S): v2pscnslnl v2cscnsult v2csprtcpt v2csgender
DATA RELEASE: 5-15.
AGGREGATION: Same transformation rule as for quot;v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5Cquot;.
CITATION: **?**; *V-Dem Codebook* (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2024

6.1.26.3 Women civil liberties index ordinal (e_v2x_gencl_3c)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_v2x_gencl_3c

Original tag: e_v2x_gencl_3C

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27896, Percent: 99.3

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27896, Percent: 91.97

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
AVAILABLE VERSIONS: *_3C, *_4C, *_5C
QUESTION: Do women have the ability to make meaningful decisions in key areas of their lives?
CLARIFICATION: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem women civil liberties index. The original index ranges from 0 to 1. These transformations offer three different ordinal versions with three (_3C), four (_4C), and five (_5C) levels respectively.

SCALE: Ordinal.
SOURCE(S): v2cldmovew v2clslavef v2clprptyw v2clacjstw
DATA RELEASE: 5-15.
AGGREGATION: Same transformation rule as for quot;v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5Cquot;.
CITATION: **?**; *V-Dem Codebook* (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2024

6.1.26.4 Women civil society participation index ordinal (e_v2x_gencs_3c)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_v2x_gencs_3c

Original tag: e_v2x_gencs_3C

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 27464, Percent: 97.76

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27464, Percent: 90.55

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
AVAILABLE VERSIONS: *_3C, *_4C, *_5C
QUESTION: Do women have the ability to express themselves and to form and participate in groups?
CLARIFICATION: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem women civil society participation index. The original index ranges from 0 to 1. These transformations offer three different ordinal versions with three (_3C), four (_4C), and five (_5C) levels respectively.
SCALE: Ordinal.
SOURCE(S): v2cldiscw v2csgender v2mefemjrn
DATA RELEASE: 5-15.
AGGREGATION: Same transformation rule as for quot;v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5Cquot;.
CITATION: **?**; *V-Dem Codebook* (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2024

6.1.26.5 Women political empowerment index ordinal (e_v2x_gender_3c)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_v2x_gender_3c

Original tag: e_v2x_gender_3C

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23133, Percent: 82.35

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23133, Percent: 76.27

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
AVAILABLE VERSIONS: *_3C, *_4C, *_5C
QUESTION: How politically empowered are women?
CLARIFICATION: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem women political empowerment index. The original index ranges from 0 to 1. These transformations offer three different ordinal versions with three (_3C), four (_4C), and five (_5C) levels respectively.
SCALE: Ordinal.
SOURCE(S): v2x_gencl v2x_gencs v2x_genpp
DATA RELEASE: 5-15.
AGGREGATION: Same transformation rule as for quot;v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5Cquot;.
CITATION: **?**; *V-Dem Codebook* (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2024

6.1.26.6 Women political participation index ordinal (e_v2x_genpp_3c)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_v2x_genpp_3c

Original tag: e_v2x_genpp_3C

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 23477, Percent: 83.57

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 23477, Percent: 77.4

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
AVAILABLE VERSIONS: *_3C, *_4C, *_5C
QUESTION: Are women descriptively represented in formal political positions?
CLARIFICATION: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem women political participation index. The original index ranges from 0 to 1. These transformations offer three different ordinal versions with three (_3C), four (_4C), and five (_5C) levels respectively.
SCALE: Ordinal.
SOURCE(S): v2lgfemleg v2pepwrgen
DATA RELEASE: 5-15.
AGGREGATION: Same transformation rule as for quot;v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5Cquot;.
CITATION: **?**; *V-Dem Codebook* (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2024

6.1.26.7 Share of population with suffrage ordinal (e_v2x_suffr_3c)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_v2x_suffr_3c

Original tag: e_v2x_suffr_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: 27923, Percent: 99.4

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 27923, Percent: 92.06

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
AVAILABLE VERSIONS: *_3C, *_4C, *_5C
QUESTION: What share of adult citizens (as defined by statute) has the legal right to vote in national elections?
CLARIFICATION: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem share of population with suffrage. 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): v2elsuffrage
DATA RELEASE: 5-15.
AGGREGATION: Same transformation rule as for quot;v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5Cquot;.
CITATION: **?**; *V-Dem Codebook* (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2024

6.1.26.8 Equality before the law and individual liberty index ordinal (e_v2xcl_rol_3c)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_v2xcl_rol_3c

Original tag: e_v2xcl_rol_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: 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
AVAILABLE VERSIONS: *_3C, *_4C, *_5C
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?
CLARIFICATION: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem equality before the law and individual liberty 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): v2clrspct v2cltrnslw v2clacjstm v2clacjstw v2clprptym v2clprptyw v2cltort v2clkill v2clslavem v2clslavef v2clrelig v2clfmove v2cldmovem v2cldmovew

DATA RELEASE: 5-15.
AGGREGATION: Same transformation rule as for quot;v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5Cquot;.
CITATION: **?**; *V-Dem Codebook* (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1789-2024

6.1.27 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - World Bank Governance Indicators

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.

6.1.27.1 Regulatory quality — estimate (e_wbgi_rqe)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_wbgi_rqe

Original tag: e_wbgi_rqe

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: Kaufmann & Kraay (2023)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 4420, Percent: 15.73

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 4420, Percent: 14.57

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: E
CLARIFICATION: quot;Regulatory Qualityquot; includes measures of the incidence of marketunfriendly policies such as price controls or inadequate bank supervision, as well as perceptions of the burdens imposed by excessive regulation in areas such as foreign trade and business development.
SOURCE(S): Kaufmann & Kraay (2023), downloaded through **?**.
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Kaufmann & Kraay (2023).
YEARS: 1996-2024

6.1.28 Other Democracy Indices and Indicators - Polity5

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.

6.1.28.1 Political competition (e_polcomp)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_polcomp

Original tag: e_polcomp

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: Marshall & Gurr (2020)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 17282, Percent: 61.52

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 17282, Percent: 56.98

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: E

QUESTION: Is there any (institutionalized) political competition?

CLARIFICATION: This variable combines information presented in two component variables: the degree of institutionalization, or regulation, of political competition (e_parreg) and the extent of government restriction on political competition (e_parcomp).

RESPONSES:

1: Repressed Competition: While no significant political activity is permitted outside the ranks of the hegemonic regime, nevertheless, some organized political participation occurs within the regime through highly circumscribed institutional channels.

2: Restricted Competition: Some organized political activity occurs outside the ranks of the hegemonic regime, but the regime systematically limits its form, extent, or both in ways that exclude substantial groups from participating in the political arena and/or suppresses the contestation of rival political interests.

3: Authoritarian-guided liberalization of repressed or restricted competition or the deepening of hegemonic control: Used to indicate either the concerted effort on the part of hegemonic regimes to open up their political systems to limited (and typically factional) political competition or the transformation of factional-based quot;quasi-democraciesquot; or quot;weak authoritarian regimesquot; into more repressive hegemonic systems in which political competition is increasingly institutionalized and restricted.

4: Uninstitutionalized Competition: Political participation is decentralized and fluid in character — revolving around personalities, regional interests, and religious/ethnic/clan groups. There are no enduring national political organizations and systematic regime control of political activity is limited, that is, a situation characterized by a coincidence of weak state and weak society. In the contemporary context, uninstitutionalized competition is most likely to occur in resource poor countries and/or following the collapse of central authority under a (former) repressive, authoritarian state.

5: Gradual transition from uninstitutionalized (unregulated) competition to more regulated forms of political competition (the increasing regulation of competition may be centrally-guided or decentralized through the gradual development of political parties and interest groups).

6: Factional/Restricted Competition: Polities that oscillate more or less regularly between intense factionalism and faction-based restrictions: that is, when one faction secures power it uses that power to promote its exclusive interests and favor group members while restricting the political access and activities of other, excluded groups, until it is displaced in turn.

7: Factional Competition: There are relatively stable and enduring political groups which compete for political influence at the national level — parties, regional groups, or ethnic groups — but particularistic/parochial agendas tend to be exclusive and uncompromising with limited social integration or accommodation across identity boundaries. Factional competition is distinguished by a relative balance of group capabilities that prevents any one of the groups from capturing state power and imposing restrictions on other groups.

8: Political liberalization or democratic retrenchment: persistent over coercion: relatively coercive/restrictive transitions either from factional/restricted competition to institutionalized competitive participation or from institutionalized competitive participation to factional/restricted competition. In either case, this code reflects the unconsolidated nature of liberal political participation in otherwise procedurally democratic polities.

9: Political liberalization or democratic retrenchment: limited and/or decreasing overt coercion: This code is used to indicate relatively peaceful transitions either to or from

institutionalized competitive participation. In either case, this code reflects the unconsolidated nature of liberal political participation in otherwise procedurally open electoral polities.
10: Institutionalized open electoral participation: Relatively stable and enduring political groups regularly compete for political influence with little use of coercion. No significant or substantial groups, issues, or types of conventional political action are regularly excluded from the political process.
SOURCE(S): Marshall & Gurr (2020).
NOTES: Standarized authority codes (i.e. -66, -77, -88) are set to missing for the online graphs.
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Marshall & Gurr (2020).
YEARS: 1789-2018

6.1.29 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.

6.1.29.1 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

6.1.30 Background Factors (E) - Education

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.

6.1.30.1 Education 15+ (e_peaveduc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_peaveduc

Original tag: e_peaveduc

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: Clio-Infra (2018*a*), along with other sources listed above, United States Census Bureau (2025)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 12996, Percent: 46.26

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 12996, Percent: 42.85

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

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: E
QUESTION: What is the average years of education among citizens older than 15?
CLARIFICATION: The Average years of education in the total population aged 15 years and older.
SOURCE(S): Clio-Infra (2018*b*) drawing on **?**; **?**; **?**; United States Census Bureau (2025); **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**.
NOTES: Missing data within a time–series is interpolated using linear interpolation for each country. In addition to this, from the last recorded data point to nowadays the data is extrapolated.
DATA RELEASE: 2-16.
CITATION: Clio-Infra (2018*b*).
YEARS: 1820-2010

6.1.30.2 Educational inequality, Gini (e_peedgini)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_peedgini

Original tag: e_peedgini

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: Clio-Infra (2018*a*), along with other sources listed above, United States Census Bureau (2025)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 11171, Percent: 39.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 11171, Percent: 36.83

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: E
QUESTION: How unequal is the level of education achieved by the population aged 15 years and older?
CLARIFICATION: Gini coefficient of educational inequality estimated from average education data using the method as suggested by Thomas, Wang, and Fan (2000), Checchi (2004) and Castelló and Doménech (2002: 4). Van Leeuwen, van Leeuwen-Li, and Foldvari (N.d.) provide a more detailed explanation in the Clio-Infra codebook.
SOURCE(S): Clio-Infra (2018*b*) drawing on **?**; **?**; **?**; United States Census Bureau (2025); **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**; **?**.
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Clio-Infra (2018*b*).
YEARS: 1850-2010

6.1.31 Background Factors (E) - Natural Resource Wealth

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.

6.1.31.1 Petroleum, coal, and natural gas production per capita (e_total_fuel_income_pc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_total_fuel_income_pc

Original tag: e_total_fuel_income_pc

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: 10609, Percent: 37.77

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10609, Percent: 34.98

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: E
QUESTION: What is the real value of a country's petroleum, coal, and natural gas production?
CLARIFICATION: Real value of petroleum, coal, and natural gas produced per capita.
SOURCE(S): Haber & Menaldo (2011).

DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Haber & Menaldo (2011).
YEARS: 1900-2006

6.1.31.2 Petroleum production per capita (e_total_oil_income_pc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_total_oil_income_pc

Original tag: e_total_oil_income_pc

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: 14531, Percent: 51.73

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 14531, Percent: 47.91

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: E
QUESTION: What is the real value of a country's petroleum production?
CLARIFICATION: Real value of petroleum produced per capita.
SOURCE(S): Haber & Menaldo (2011).
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Haber & Menaldo (2011).
YEARS: 1800-2006

6.1.31.3 Petroleum, coal, natural gas, and metals production per capita (e_total_resources_income_pc)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_total_resources_income_pc

Original tag: e_total_resources_income_pc

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: 10566, Percent: 37.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10566, Percent: 34.84

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: E
QUESTION: What is the real value of a country's petroleum, coal, natural gas, and metals production?

CLARIFICATION: Real value of petroleum, coal, natural gas, and metals produced per capita.
SOURCE(S): Haber & Menaldo (2011).
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Haber & Menaldo (2011).
YEARS: 1900-2006

6.1.32 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.

6.1.32.1 Life expectancy, female (e_pefeliex)

Long tag: vdem_cy_e_pefeliex

Original tag: e_pefeliex

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Gapminder (2026), Clio-Infra (2018*a*), Human Life-Table Database (2025), Human Mortality Database (2025)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 7168, Percent: 25.52

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 7168, Percent: 23.63

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

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: E
QUESTION: What is the life expectancy at birth among women?
CLARIFICATION: Life expectancy refers to expected longevity at birth based on current age-specific mortality rates.
SOURCE(S): Clio-Infra (2018*b*), drawing on Human Mortality Database (2025); Human Life-Table Database (2025); **?**; Gapminder (2026); **?**.
NOTES: Missing data within a time–series is interpolated using linear interpolation.
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Clio-Infra (2018*b*).
YEARS: 1800-2000

6.1.33 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.

6.1.33.1 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

6.1.33.2 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): Clio-Infra (2018*b*), drawing on Brecke (2001).
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Brecke (2001).
YEARS: 1789-2000

6.1.33.3 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): Clio-Infra (2018*b*), drawing on Brecke (2001).
DATA RELEASE: 5-16.
CITATION: Brecke (2001).
YEARS: 1789-2000

6.1.34 Varieties of Indoctrination

The Varieties of Indoctrination (V-Indoc) dataset is constructed based on an expert survey fielded in collaboration with V-Dem and led by the ERC-funded project "Democracy under Threat: How Education can Save it" (DEMED). The dataset contains indices and indicators that measure indoctrination efforts in education and the media across 160 countries from 1945 to 2021. The indices capture broad dimensions of indoctrination such as indoctrination potential and indoctrination content, while the indicators cover topics related to the curriculum, teachers, schools, and the media. The principal investigators are Anja Neundorf, Eugenia Nazrullaeva, Ksenia Northmore-Ball, Katerina Tertytchnaya, and Wooseok Kim. For more information, please visit `https://www.gla.ac.uk/research/az/democracyresearch/`.

6.1.34.1 Indoctrination potential in education (v2xed_ed_inpt)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xed_ed_inpt

Original tag: v2xed_ed_inpt

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: Neundorf et al. (2023), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10916, Percent: 38.86

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10916, Percent: 35.99

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: How strong is the potential for indoctrination in education?
CLARIFICATION: The potential of regimes to successfully indoctrinate through education is based on their control over the structures and processes of the education system. The index is a function of the coherence of the regime's doctrine (whether it be democratic or autocratic) and the effort devoted to political education. Greater coherence and political education efforts are expected to generate higher potential for indoctrination.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2xed_ed_poed v2xed_ed_inco
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
AGGREGATION: We estimate the index by averaging two indices: v2xed_ed_poed and v2xed_ed_inco.
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.2 Political education effort in education (v2xed_ed_poed)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xed_ed_poed

Original tag: v2xed_ed_poed

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: Neundorf et al. (2023), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10768, Percent: 38.33

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10768, Percent: 35.5

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Are political values and ideology emphasized in education?
CLARIFICATION: This index measures the extent to which the regime attempts to teach its core political values and ideologies through education based on political education in primary and secondary schools, and the teaching of a dominant ideology in the history curriculum.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2edpoledprim v2edpoledsec v2edideol
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
AGGREGATION: We estimate this index by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators: v2edpoledprim v2edpoledsec v2edideol.
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.3 Indoctrination coherence in education (v2xed_ed_inco)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xed_ed_inco

Original tag: v2xed_ed_inco

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: Neundorf et al. (2023), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10916, Percent: 38.86

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10916, Percent: 35.99

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: How coherent are the means of indoctrination in education?
CLARIFICATION: This index measures the extent to which a coherent single doctrine of political values and model citizenship is known and promoted by educational agents. The index is a function of the centralization of the education system and the regime's control over educational agents. Greater centralization and control are expected to lead to a more coherent doctrine being taught through education.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2xed_ed_cent v2xed_ed_ctag
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.

AGGREGATION: We estimate the index by averaging two indices: v2xed_ed_cent and v2xed_ed_ctag.
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.4 Centralization of the education system (v2xed_ed_cent)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xed_ed_cent

Original tag: v2xed_ed_cent

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: Neundorf et al. (2023), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10888, Percent: 38.76

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10888, Percent: 35.9

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

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: Is control over educational structures and resources centralized?
CLARIFICATION: This index measures the extent to which the regime has control over education structures and resources based on the centralization of the curriculum and textbooks.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2edcentcurrlm v2edcenttxbooks
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
AGGREGATION: We estimate the index by averaging two indicators: v2edcentcurrlm and v2edcenttxbooks.
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.5 Control over educational agents (v2xed_ed_ctag)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xed_ed_ctag

Original tag: v2xed_ed_ctag

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: Neundorf et al. (2023), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10702, Percent: 38.1

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10702, Percent: 35.28

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: How strong is state-control over agents in education?
CLARIFICATION: This index measures the extent to which the regime is able to control teachers and teaching practices inside the classroom based on the strength of teacher autonomy and unions, and the hiring/firing of teachers.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2edteautonomy v2edteunionindp v2edtehire v2edtefire
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
AGGREGATION: We estimate the index by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators: v2edteautonomy, v2edteunionindp, v2edtehire, and v2edtefire.
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.6 Indoctrination content in education (v2xed_ed_con)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xed_ed_con

Original tag: v2xed_ed_con

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: Neundorf et al. (2023), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson

& Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10683, Percent: 38.03

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10683, Percent: 35.22

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: To what extent is the indoctrination content in education democratic (and not patriotic)?
CLARIFICATION: This index combines indicators from the democratic and patriotic indoctrination content indices in education (i.e., v2xed_ed_dmcon and v2xed_ed_ptcon). This index should be used if patriotic principles are considered to be at odds with democratic principles, i.e., higher values of the patriotic content indicators will be associated with lower values of this index. If democratic and patriotic indoctrination content are considered to be orthogonal, v2xed_ed_dmcon and v2xed_ed_ptcon should be used instead.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2edpoledrights v2edideolch_rec v2edcritical v2edplural v2edpatriot v2edscpatriotcb
NOTES: The scales of v2edpatriot and v2edscpatriotcb have been reversed to accommodate the direction of the index.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
AGGREGATION: We estimate the index by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the variables: v2edpoledrights v2edideolch_rec v2edcritical v2edplural v2edpatriot v2edscpatriotcb.
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.7 Democratic indoctrination content in education (v2xed_ed_dmcon)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xed_ed_dmcon

Original tag: v2xed_ed_dmcon

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: Neundorf et al. (2023), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10682, Percent: 38.03

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10682, Percent: 35.22

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: To what extent is the indoctrination content in education democratic?
CLARIFICATION: Indoctrination content in education can range from being democratic (participatory, critical, pluralist) to autocratic (loyal/obedient, uncritical, single view/ideology). This index measures the democratic/autocratic character of the regime's doctrine based on the core teaching principles and the level of contestation promoted in education.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2edpoledrights v2edideolch_rec v2edcritical v2edplural
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
AGGREGATION: We estimate this index by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators: v2edpoledrights, v2edideolch_rec, v2edcritical, and v2edplural.
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.8 Patriotic indoctrination content in education (v2xed_ed_ptcon)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xed_ed_ptcon

Original tag: v2xed_ed_ptcon

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: Neundorf et al. (2023), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10798, Percent: 38.44

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10798, Percent: 35.6

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: To what extent is the indoctrination content in education patriotic?
CLARIFICATION: Patriotism is another key tool that regimes can use to build political support for the broader political community. This index measures the extent of patriotic content in education by focusing on patriotic content in the curriculum as well as the celebration of patriotic symbols in schools more generally.
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2edpatriot v2edscpatriotcb

DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
AGGREGATION: We estimate the index by averaging two indicators: v2edpatriot and v2edscpatriotcb.
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.9 Patriotic indoctrination content in education and the media (v2xed_ptcon)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xed_ptcon

Original tag: v2xed_ptcon

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: Neundorf et al. (2023), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10694, Percent: 38.07

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10694, Percent: 35.26

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

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: To what extent is the indoctrination content in education and the media patriotic?
CLARIFICATION: This is an aggregate index of patriotic indoctrination across education and the media that combines the patriotism indicators in education (v2edpatriot and v2edscpatriotcb) and the media (v2medpatriot).
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2edpatriot v2edscpatriotcb v2medpatriot
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
AGGREGATION: We estimate this index by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators: v2edpatriot, v2edscpatriotcb, and v2medpatriot.
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.10 Indoctrination potential in education and the media (v2xedvd_inpt)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xedvd_inpt

Original tag: v2xedvd_inpt

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: Neundorf et al. (2023), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Pemstein et al. (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 10916, Percent: 38.86

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10916, Percent: 35.99

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd
QUESTION: How strong is the potential for indoctrination in education and the media?
CLARIFICATION: This is an aggregate index of indoctrination potential across education and the media that combines the indices that make up the indoctrination potential in education index (v2xed_ed_inpt) and indoctrination potential in media index (i.e., v2xedvd_me_inco).
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2xed_ed_poed v2xed_ed_inco v2xedvd_me_inco
NOTES: The component v2xedvd_me_inco includes supplementary V-Dem indicators. See the variable description of v2xedvd_me_inco for more information.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
AGGREGATION: We estimate the index by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indices: v2xed_ed_poed, v2xed_ed_inco, and v2xedvd_me_inco.
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.11 Centralized curriculum (v2edcentcurrlm)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2edcentcurrlm

Original tag: v2edcentcurrlm

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: 10852, Percent: 38.63

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10852, Percent: 35.78

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: To what extent does a national authority set the official curriculum framework for schools?
CLARIFICATION: The official curriculum may only be a framework, to which individual schools can contribute.
For this question, we are interested in all school subjects across levels of primary and secondary public education. If there are substantive differences between the primary and secondary education levels, please provide the response that is most accurate for the majority of schools.
A national (or federal) authority can include a state body organized under the auspices of a Ministry of Education.
The sub-national level includes states, provinces, districts, municipalities, villages, local educational authorities, etc.
RESPONSES:
0: A national authority does not set the official curriculum framework, that is, the curriculum framework is completely set by sub-national authorities.
1: Sub-national authorities mostly set the official curriculum framework, with some input from the national authority.
2: A national authority mostly sets the official curriculum framework, with some input from sub-national authorities.
3: A national authority fully sets the official curriculum framework.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); **?**; 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.12 Centralized textbook approval (v2edcenttxbooks)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2edcenttxbooks

Original tag: v2edcenttxbooks

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: 10799, Percent: 38.44

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10799, Percent: 35.6

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: What proportion of school textbooks across core subjects does a national authority approve centrally?
CLARIFICATION: For this question, we are interested in core subjects, such as languages, mathematics, science, arts, social studies, history, geography. We are not interested in textbooks teaching foreign languages that could be subcontracted to a foreign publisher.
Please consider school subjects across levels of formal primary and secondary public education. If there are substantive differences between the primary and secondary education levels, please provide the response that is most accurate for the majority of schools.
Examples of ways in which textbook production is centrally approved or authorized include: a national public authority reviews textbook content and approves textbooks for use in schools; there is a state-mandated national list of textbooks that schools are recommended to use; the Ministry of Education directly publishes textbooks. A national (or federal) authority can include a public authority organized under the auspices of a Ministry of Education or a different authority.
RESPONSES:
0: No textbooks are centrally approved by a national authority.
1: Some textbooks are centrally approved by a national authority.
2: All textbooks are centrally approved by a national authority.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); **?**; 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.13 Political education, primary school (v2edpoledprim)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2edpoledprim

Original tag: v2edpoledprim

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: 10781, Percent: 38.38

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10781, Percent: 35.54

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are primary school students required to study at least one subject that predominately focuses on teaching political values?
CLARIFICATION: Examples of subjects that focus on teaching political values include specific subjects in political education, as well subjects where political values are integrated in the curriculum: for example, moral, religious, and civic education; ethics and civics; 'knowledge about society' with elements of sociology, politics, legal studies, or economics. This does not include history as a subject. We are not interested in *de jure* subject labels but in *de facto* subject content: a course does not need to be entitled "political values" to be considered here.
Political values refer to goals that are the desirable purposes for socio-political organizations such as the political community, the nation-state, and regime. Political values guide an individual's or group's general behavior/attitudes toward political 'objects' (e.g. leaders, events, ideologies).
RESPONSES:
0: No. There is no general requirement for the majority of primary school students to study at least one subject predominately focused on political values.
1: Yes. The majority of primary school students are required to study at least one subject that is predominately focused on political values.
SCALE: Binary, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); **?**; 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.14 Political education, secondary school (v2edpoledsec)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2edpoledsec

Original tag: v2edpoledsec

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: 10758, Percent: 38.3

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10758, Percent: 35.47

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Are secondary school students required to study at least one subject that predominately focuses on teaching political values?
CLARIFICATION: Examples of subjects that focus on teaching political values include specific subjects in political education, as well subjects where political values are integrated in the curriculum: for example, moral, religious, and civic education; ethics and civics; 'knowledge about society' with elements of sociology, politics, legal studies, or economics. This does not include history as a subject. We are not interested in *de jure* subject labels but in *de facto* subject content: a course does not need to be entitled "political values" to be considered here.
In cases, where upper secondary education is specialized, please only consider lower secondary education.
Political values refer to goals that are the desirable purposes for socio-political organizations such as the political community, the nation-state, and regime. Political values guide an individual's or group's general behavior/attitudes toward political 'objects' (e.g. leaders, events, ideologies).
RESPONSES:
0: No. There is no general requirement for the majority of secondary school students to study at least one subject predominately focused on political values.
1: Yes. The majority of secondary school students are required to study at least one subject that is predominately focused on political values.
SCALE: Binary, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); **?**; 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.15 Political rights and duties in the curriculum (v2edpoledrights)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2edpoledrights

Original tag: v2edpoledrights

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: 10713, Percent: 38.14

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10713, Percent: 35.32

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: To what extent does the curriculum of subjects that include the teaching of political values cover topics related to individuals' political rights and duties?
CLARIFICATION: In this question we are asking about the subjects you considered in the previous two questions, on average across primary and secondary education. Again, these subjects may be specifically focused on political education or may be subjects into which the teaching of political values is only integrated.
Political rights and duties include: guarantees of equal political opportunities and equal protection under the law, regardless of race, religion, gender, or other personal attributes; the right or duty to vote; the right to organize and protest; or the right to join labor unions.
RESPONSES:
0: These subjects do not cover these topics.
1: These subjects rarely cover these topics.
2: These subjects cover these topics, but not at depth.
3: These subjects cover these topics in some depth.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); **?**; 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.16 Patriotic education in the curriculum (v2edpatriot)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2edpatriot

Original tag: v2edpatriot

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: 10777, Percent: 38.36

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10777, Percent: 35.53

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: How often does the language curriculum promote patriotism?
CLARIFICATION: We are interested in the curriculum for core subjects in language studies, common to a majority of students, for example, teaching the official language(s) of the country. We are not interested in foreign languages.
By promoting patriotism, we mean encouraging feelings of love, pride, loyalty and commitment to one's country. For example, promoting patriotism can take the form of teaching narratives that celebrate the country's military past, national origin stories, the majority ethnic or religious group, or accomplishments in economic or technological sectors. Patriotic education could be part of the texts used to teach basic literacy skills (e.g. handwriting exercises), language textbooks, assigned readings in the literature curriculum, as well as in accompanying teaching manuals.
Please consider a typical situation for students in primary and secondary schools. If the situation varies across educational levels, please provide the response that is most accurate for the majority of students.
RESPONSES:
0: Rarely or never.
1: Sometimes.
2: Often.
3: Extensively.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); **?**; 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.17 Critical engagement with education content (v2edcritical)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2edcritical

Original tag: v2edcritical

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: 10681, Percent: 38.02

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10681, Percent: 35.21

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: To what extent do students have opportunities to discuss what they are taught in history classes?
CLARIFICATION: This question regards the degree to which students are *de facto* given the opportunity to engage in debates which question the material and content of their history classes, as well as being able to voice disagreement with each other. Critical engagement with the content can be expressed by engaging in discussions with the teacher or other students, in oral presentations, or in written work (for example, exams and essays).
Opportunity means that critically engaging with the content would not bring down students' marks.
RESPONSES:
0: Students are never or rarely given the opportunity to discuss what they are taught.
1: Students are sometimes given the opportunity to discuss what they are taught.
2: Students are often given the opportunity to discuss what they are taught.
3: Students are extensively given the opportunity to discuss what they are taught.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); **?**; 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.18 Mathematics and science education (v2edmath)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2edmath

Original tag: v2edmath

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: 10683, Percent: 38.03

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10683, Percent: 35.22

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_mode, *_nr
QUESTION: What proportion of instructional weekly hours is dedicated to mathematics and natural sciences in primary education?
CLARIFICATION: For this question, please approximate the proportion of instructional hours across grades of primary education.
Mathematics includes arithmetic, geometry, algebra, calculus.
Natural sciences include chemistry, biology, physics, as well as classes in computing and engineering.
RESPONSES:
0: A small proportion (less than 25percent).
1: A large proportion (about 25percent or more).
SCALE: Binary, converted to interval by the measurement model.
NOTES: For the mode version of this variable, we assign an observation a value of 0.5 if the mode is not unique, i.e., a value of 0.5 represents a multimodal response distribution.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); **?**; 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.19 Mathematics and science education (v2edmath_mode)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2edmath_mode

Original tag: v2edmath_mode

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: 10683, Percent: 38.03

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10683, Percent: 35.22

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
QUESTION: What proportion of instructional weekly hours is dedicated to mathematics and natural sciences in primary education?
CLARIFICATION: For this question, please approximate the proportion of instructional hours across grades of primary education.
Mathematics includes arithmetic, geometry, algebra, calculus.
Natural sciences include chemistry, biology, physics, as well as classes in computing and

engineering.
RESPONSES:
0: A small proportion (less than 25percent).
0.5: Multimodal.
1: A large proportion (about 25percent or more).
SCALE: Binary unless it is multimodal, aggregated by expert mode.
NOTES: This version builds on v2edmath but is aggregated across coders using the mode. If the mode is not unique we assign that observation a value of 0.5. Hence, a value of 0.5 represents a multimodal response distribution.
DATA RELEASE: 12_ed.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Mode.
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); **?**.
YEARS: 1945-2021

6.1.34.20 Political influence, non state-owned media (v2medpolnonstate)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2medpolnonstate

Original tag: v2medpolnonstate

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: 9849, Percent: 35.06

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 9849, Percent: 32.47

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: For the print and broadcast media outlets NOT owned by the state, how often do political authorities influence how these cover political issues?
CLARIFICATION: Political authorities can be national / sub-national / local public authorities and include ruling political parties and office holders, such as presidents, prime minister or ministers. Political authorities can influence the coverage of non-state owned outlets both directly and indirectly. Indirect forms of control might include politically motivated awarding of broadcast frequencies, withdrawal of financial support, influence over printing facilities (e.g. subsidized newsprint) and distribution networks, selected distribution of advertising, onerous registration requirements, and prohibitive tariffs. They might also include tax privileges, bribery, and cash payments. Indirect forms of control may also include the intimidation of owners, advertisers, and editors, through the use of threats and violence.
RESPONSES:
0: Political authorities (almost) never influence the coverage of key political issues.
1: Political authorities sometimes influence the coverage of key political issues.
2: Political authorities often influence the coverage of key political issues.
3: Political authorities almost always influence the coverage of key political issues.

SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
NOTES: Please answer this question only when both v2medstateprint and v2medstatebroad are not both 4.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
CLEANING: Set to missing when v2medstateprint and v2medstatebroad are both 4.
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); **?**; 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.21 Presence of patriotic symbols in schools (v2edscpatriot)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2edscpatriot

Original tag: v2edscpatriot

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: 10688, Percent: 38.05

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10688, Percent: 35.24

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_mode, *_nr
QUESTION: Are patriotic symbols displayed in schools?
CLARIFICATION: Examples of patriotic symbols include: the national flag, a picture or bust of current or past country leaders, singing the national anthem or reciting national pledges, and celebrations of national days, heroes, historical or military events (for example, victory in a war). It further includes symbols associated with the ruling party, royal family, military junta, or other group/entity representing the political regime (e.g., party logo, symbol for royal family, military symbol tied to the particular regime, symbol of specific ethnic group or class dominating the regime). Patriotic symbols include religious symbols if (and only if) religious and state authorities are closely interlinked.
Here we refer to the school building(s) and classrooms and not to the content of learning material, such as textbooks.
If there is significant variation in the use of patriotic symbols across the territory, the answer should reflect the average or typical school across the sub-national units.
RESPONSES:
0: Patriotic symbols are usually not displayed.

1: Patriotic symbols are displayed.
ORDERING: If answer is 0 in a given year, please skip v2edscpatriotcb for this year.
SCALE: Binary, converted to interval by the measurement model.
NOTES: This is a filtering question for v2edscpatriotcb. For the mode version of this variable, we assign an observation a value of 0.5 if the mode is not unique, i.e., a value of 0.5 represents a multimodal response distribution.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); **?**; 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.22 Presence of patriotic symbols in schools (v2edscpatriot_mode)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2edscpatriot_mode

Original tag: v2edscpatriot_mode

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: 10688, Percent: 38.05

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10688, Percent: 35.24

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

Description:
VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
QUESTION: Are patriotic symbols displayed in schools?
CLARIFICATION: Examples of patriotic symbols include: the national flag, a picture or bust of current or past country leaders, singing the national anthem or reciting national pledges, and celebrations of national days, heroes, historical or military events (for example, victory in a war). It further includes symbols associated with the ruling party, royal family, military junta, or other group/entity representing the political regime (e.g., party logo, symbol for royal family, military symbol tied to the particular regime, symbol of specific ethnic group or class dominating the regime). Patriotic symbols include religious symbols if (and only if) religious and state authorities are closely interlinked.
Here we refer to the school building(s) and classrooms and not to the content of learning material, such as textbooks.
If there is significant variation in the use of patriotic symbols across the territory, the answer should reflect the average or typical school across the sub-national units.
RESPONSES:
0: Patriotic symbols are usually not displayed.
0.5: Multimodal.
1: Patriotic symbols are displayed.
SCALE: Binary unless it is multimodal, aggregated by expert mode.
NOTES: This version builds on v2edscpatriot but is aggregated across coders using the mode. If the mode is not unique we assign that observation a value of 0.5. Hence, a value of 0.5

represents a multimodal response distribution.
DATA RELEASE: 12_ed.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Mode.
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); **?**.
YEARS: 1945-2021

6.1.34.23 Extracurricular activities (v2edscextracurr)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2edscextracurr

Original tag: v2edscextracurr

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: 10708, Percent: 38.12

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10708, Percent: 35.3

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Do schools promote involvement in extracurricular civic and/or political activities?
CLARIFICATION: Extracurricular civic activities can include (but are not limited to): joining a political organization, a specific political party, the army, a civil society organization, a labor union, a grassroots activist organization, volunteering in the local community, leadership activities, school-community partnerships.
Schools can promote these activities by providing such opportunities (e.g. by having a school council), or encouraging pupils to get involved in these outside of school (e.g. by emphasizing the importance of volunteering).
RESPONSES:
0: Schools do not promote extracurricular civic and/or political activities.
1: Schools promote extracurricular civic and/or political activities to some extent, but these activities are not considered an integral part of education.
2: Schools promote extracurricular civic and/or political activities as an integral part of education.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); **?**; 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.24 Education requirements for primary school teachers (v2edtequal)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2edtequal

Original tag: v2edtequal

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: 10667, Percent: 37.97

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10667, Percent: 35.17

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: What are the *de facto* education requirements to become a primary school teacher?
CLARIFICATION: If there is substantive variation at the sub-national or local levels, please consider the education requirements for the majority of primary school teachers in the country. Some countries may require a degree/diploma in education and others may accept a degree in any subject – indicate the completed education level required regardless of specialization. Please consider initial requirements to be a teacher not those for further professional development.
RESPONSES:
0: There are no educational requirements for aspiring teachers beyond proof of basic literacy and/or numeracy skills (ISCED Level 2 or lower).
1: Aspiring teachers must have completed a secondary school level education (ISCED Level 3).
2: Aspiring teachers must have achieved an education at the post-secondary, non-university level (for example, technical or vocational institutions) (ISCED Level 4).
3: Aspiring teachers must have completed at least one degree program taught at the university level (ISCED Level 5 and above).
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
NOTES: In defining different education levels, we use the ISCED classification adopted by UNESCO, the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); **?**; 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.25 Teacher inspection (v2temonitor)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2temonitor

Original tag: v2temonitor

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: 10695, Percent: 38.07

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10695, Percent: 35.26

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: Is there a comprehensive monitoring system in place for public authorities to conduct external teacher inspection?
CLARIFICATION: This question concerns the formal monitoring efforts of the relevant public/government authorities (national / sub-national / local authorities / school district administration) to conduct external inspection of teachers, that is, it concerns the operations of a formal bureaucratic hierarchy outside of school that works to inspect teachers. We are not interested in peer review observations of teachers working in the same school. We are not interested in *de jure* formal procedures but whether they are *de facto* carried out in practice.
Teacher inspection can include external inspectors conducting teaching observations inside the classroom or during a class, before a class (audits of teachers' lesson plans) or after a class (for example, audits of students' notebooks and teachers' assessment of students' schoolwork).
We define a comprehensive inspection in the following way(s): inspections are regular, conducted according to standardized and transparent protocols, with impartial and objective judgements; inspection results are reported to relevant national or sub-national government offices, etc.
If there are substantive differences between the primary and secondary education levels, please provide the response that is most accurate for the majority of schools.

RESPONSES:
0: There is no external teacher inspection.
1: While there is a system in place for external teacher inspection, it is not comprehensive.
2: There is a generally comprehensive system in place for external teacher inspection.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); **?**; 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: 1945-2021

6.1.34.26 Political teacher hiring (v2edtehire)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2edtehire

Original tag: v2edtehire

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: 10697, Percent: 38.08

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 10697, Percent: 35.27

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: C
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Anja Neundorf
ADDITIONAL VERSIONS: *_osp, *_ord, *_codelow, *_codehigh, *_sd, *_mean, *_nr
QUESTION: To what extent are hiring decisions for teachers based on their political views and/or political behavior and/or moral character?
CLARIFICATION: Please consider hiring decisions across all subjects.
This question concerns actual practice (*de facto*, not legislation pertaining to the recruitment procedures for teachers).
This question concerns hiring decisions based on political views, or statements, participation in political protests, or membership in political parties or other organizations on the part of hiring candidates. Note that these behaviors can result in either a) relevant candidates not being hired (for example, being denied a teaching job due to a party affiliation) and b) only specific candidates being hired (for example, being hired due to pro-regime ideological affinities, party membership or moral character). Note that sometimes "moral character" is used as a pretext for political hiring decisions. In such cases, treat this pretext as political.
Please consider the situation for both primary and secondary school teachers. If there are substantive differences between the primary and secondary education levels, please provide the response that applies to the majority of teachers.
RESPONSES:
0: Rarely or never.
1: Sometimes.
2: Often.
3: Almost exclusively.
SCALE: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.
DATA RELEASE: 13-16.
CROSS-CODER AGGREGATION: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*).
CITATION: Neundorf et al. (2023); **?**; 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: 1945-2021

6.1.35 Party Systems

The following indices refer to a variety of latent positions that party systems have on several policy orientations and governance. The Party Systems indices are designed by aggregating individual parties' policy orientations in a given country-election-year using data from the Varieties of Party Identity and Organization (V-Party, v2) during the period between 1970-2019 for 178 countries. To find out more about this data and/or the component variables that underly these indicies, please visit `https://www.v-dem.net/data/v-party-dataset/`. The indices in this section have been developed by Fabio Angiolillo and Felix Wiebrecht. The following applies to all indices in this section:

- These indices are only computed for election-years, as identified by V-Party. They are not calculated for non-election years as the aggregation equation relies on political parties' institutional positions which can change across the legislature.
- The codehigh and codelow versions of the indices are derived by simply using the corresponding versions from each component. This propagates the uncertainty measurement from the component variables to the indices.
- All country-election-year components used for the party systems indices are weighted by the seat shares for each political party within a given party system (v2passeatshare). In the equations for each index, the weights are denoted by ws and are indexed by gp for government parties, op for opposition parties, and t for election-year. These components are weighted in order to adjust for the size of each party in influencing the party system.

6.1.35.1 Government Coalition Exclusion Index (v2xpas_exclusion_government)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xpas_exclusion_government

Original tag: v2xpas_exclusion_government

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Angiolillo & Wiebrecht (2023), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1634, Percent: 5.82

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1634, Percent: 5.39

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Fabio Angiolillo
QUESTION: To what extent do parties in the governing coalition reject cultural superiority and support immigration policies and the equal participation of women in the labor market?

CLARIFICATION: The Government Coalition Exclusion Index (GCEXI) ranges from 0 to 1, where lower values are associated with government coalitions' more inclusive stances and higher values with government coalitions' more exclusive stances. As this index is calculated for country-election-year, we advise caution using it for years where a country does not have a general election (lower house).
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2paculsup v2paimmig v2pawomlab v2paseatshare v2pagovsup
NOTES: The GCEXI is a restricted version of the PSEXI index. It captures only the aggregated positions on exclusion for parties in the government. The symbol *ws* denotes the weight for the seatshare of the government coalition (*gp*) for a given election-year (*t*).
DATA RELEASE: 14-16.
AGGREGATION: The GCEXI is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{GCEXI}_{\text{PS}} = 1 - \sum_{p=1}^{N} (\text{party_exclusion_index}_{\text{gpt}} \cdot ws_{\text{gpt}})$$

DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates (V-Party v2 election dates).
CITATION: Angiolillo & Wiebrecht (2023); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1970-2019

6.1.35.2 Opposition Parties' Exclusion Index (v2xpas_exclusion_opposition)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xpas_exclusion_opposition

Original tag: v2xpas_exclusion_opposition

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Angiolillo & Wiebrecht (2023), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1858, Percent: 6.61

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1858, Percent: 6.13

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Fabio Angiolillo
QUESTION: To what extent do opposition parties reject cultural superiority and support immigration policies and the equal participation of women in the labor market?
CLARIFICATION: The Opposition Parties' Exclusion Index (OPEXI) ranges from 0 to 1, where lower values are associated with more inclusive opposition parties and higher values with opposition parties advocating for more exclusion. As this index is calculated for country-election-year, we advise caution using it for years where a country does not have a general election (lower house).

SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2paculsup v2paimmig v2pawomlab v2paseatshare v2pagovsup
NOTES: The OPEXI is a restricted version of the PSEXI index. It only captures the aggregated exclusion positions for parties in the opposition. The symbol *ws* denotes the weight for the seatshare of the opposition (*op*) for a given election-year (t).
DATA RELEASE: 14-16.
AGGREGATION: The OPREI is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{OPREI}_{\text{PS}} = 1 - \sum_{p=1}^{N} (\text{party_exclusion_index}_{\text{opt}} \cdot ws_{\text{opt}})$$

DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates (V-Party v2 election dates).
CITATION: Angiolillo & Wiebrecht (2023); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1970-2019

6.1.35.3 Party-System Exclusion Index (v2xpas_exclusion)

Long tag: vdem_cy_v2xpas_exclusion

Original tag: v2xpas_exclusion

Dataset citation: Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Grahn, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Krusell, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Medzihorsky, Natsika, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, von Römer, Seim, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wiebrecht, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Variable citation: Angiolillo & Wiebrecht (2023), Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026)

Merge scores:

Non-missing observations in original unit: Sum: 1634, Percent: 5.82

Non-missing observations in chosen unit: Sum: 1634, Percent: 5.39

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

Description:

VARIABLE TYPE: D
PROJECT MANAGER(S): Fabio Angiolillo
QUESTION: To what extent does the party system reject cultural superiority and support immigration policies and the equal participation of women in the labor market?
CLARIFICATION: The Party-System Exclusion Index (PSEXI) ranges from 0 to 1, where lower values are associated with more inclusive party systems and higher values with more exclusive party systems. As this index is calculated for country-election-year, we advise caution using it for years where a country does not have a general election (lower house).
SCALE: Interval, from low to high (0-1).
SOURCE(S): v2paculsup v2paimmig v2pawomlab v2paseatshare v2pagovsup
NOTES: The PSEXI is calculated by using three V-Party variables: v2paculsup, v2paimmig, and v2pawomlab. Using these variables a measure of political parties' exclusion preferences is calculated. Then, seat shares for each political party within that party system (v2paseatshare) is used to weigh the index and parties are divided into those in the

government (v2pagovsup = 0,1, or 2) or those in the opposition (v2pagovsup = 3). The symbol *ws* denotes the weight for the seatshare of the government coalition (*gp*) or opposition (*op*) for a given election-year (*t*).
DATA RELEASE: 14-16.
AGGREGATION: The PSEXI is a derivative of the measure party_exclusion_index_PS, which is calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{party_exclusion_index}_{\text{PS}} = 2(\text{v2paculsup}) + 0.5(\text{v2paimmig} + \text{v2pawomlab})$$

The PSEXI is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{PSEXI}_{\text{PS}} = 1 - \left[\left(\&\sum_{p=1}^{N}(\text{party_exclusion_index}_{\text{gpt}} \cdot ws_{\text{gpt}})\right) + \&\sum_{p=1}^{N}(\text{party_exclusion_index}_{\text{opt}} \cdot ws_{\text{opt}})\right]$$

DATE SPECIFIC: Election-specific dates (V-Party v2 election dates).
CITATION: Angiolillo & Wiebrecht (2023); Coppedge, Gerring, Knutsen, Lindberg, Teorell, Altman, Angiolillo, Bernhard, Cornell, Fish, Fox, Gastaldi, Gjerløw, Glynn, Good God, Hicken, Kinzelbach, Marquardt, McMann, Mechkova, Neundorf, Paxton, Pemstein, Pernes, von Römer, Sigman, Skaaning, Staton, Sundström, Tannenberg, Tzelgov, Wang, Wig, Wilson & Ziblatt (2026) (see suggested citation at the top of this document).
YEARS: 1970-2019

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