



# **Trans Rights Indicator Project (TRIP): Codebook**

Version 1.0

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# 1 OVERVIEW

## 1.1 TRIP Data

The Trans Rights Indicator Project (TRIP) provides country-year data on legal rights and protections relevant to transgender individuals for 173 countries from 2000 to 2021. The data currently includes 14 trans-specific variables related to criminalization, legal gender recognition, and anti-discrimination protections. Please see the variable information sections of this document for a list and detailed description of the indicators.

The TRIP dataset comes in two versions:

1. **TRIP Core** includes the 14 basic variables in the country-year format.
2. **TRIP Scores** restructures the TRIP Core indicators to allow for a “score” to be calculated for each country-year. This version inverts negative-framed indicators related to criminalization and prohibitive requirements for legal gender recognition. Score values range from 0 to 13 and are also available as a percentage. Higher values indicate greater transgender rights protections.

## 1.2 Data Collection

I used information from multiple nongovernmental and international organizations, government agencies and websites, national law documents, research institutes, and news sources to code each indicator. Please see the “Source Information” document for a complete list of sources.

For each source, I first had to determine whether the information was reported at the subnational or national level. Excluding criminalization measures, all TRIP indicators are measured only at the national level. I then had to determine whether sources reported on actual laws and policies or if they also included established/de facto practices. The TRIP indicators related to legal gender recognition and discrimination protections require a right to be codified into a law or policy to be considered “present.” Due to these two elements, a source may consider a right to be “present” while TRIP does not (and vice versa). Please see the variable information sections of this document for more information on the coding procedures.

Given the scope of the dataset and diversity of sources, I used several words and phrases related to “transgender” to locate and search through electronic sources. Some of these terms may not be accurate in describing “transgender” individuals or rights in the context of this project, but I included them anyways given the possibility of sources incorrectly using these words. Further, some words may be derogatory or irrelevant to any or all individuals who fall under the wide umbrella of “transgender.” Regardless of the word a source uses, I consulted surrounding context to determine if the information was applicable to the relevant indicator as it is measured in this project. The search terms for “transgender” included:

- “transgender”

- “transvestite”
- “transexual”/ “transsexual”
- “trans”
- “transman” / “trans man”
- “transwoman” / “trans woman”
- “third gender”
- “nonbinary” / “non-binary” / “non binary”
- “LGBT”
- “SOGI” / “sexual orientation and gender identity” + “minorities”
- “gender identity” + “minorities”
- “gender nonconforming”/ “gender non-conforming”
- “cross-dress” / “cross dress” / “cross-dresser” / “cross dresser” / “cross-dressing” / “cross dressing”
- “Hijra”
- “transvesti”

## 2 TRIP CORE: VARIABLE INFORMATION

### 2.1 Country Identifiers

#### 2.1.1 Country Name (`country_name`)

The English name of the country.

#### 2.1.2 Country Name Abbreviation (`country_text_id`)

Abbreviated country names as provided by Varieties of Democracy (Coppedge et al. 2022).

#### 2.1.3 Country ID (`country_id`)

Country identification code as provided by Varieties of Democracy (Coppedge et al. 2022).

#### 2.1.4 Year (`year`)

Year coded annually from 2000 to 2021.

### 2.2 Criminalization

#### 2.2.1 Direct Criminalization (`dir_crim`)

Question: Do laws criminalize transgender people based specifically on gender identity and/or gender expression?

Note: Direct criminalization is considered present even if the criminalization does not occur at the national level. Local or subnational criminalization of transgender identity and/or expression are considered “direct criminalization” for the observation.

Values:

0 = No direct criminalization.

1 = Direct criminalization present.

#### 2.2.2 Indirect Criminalization (`ind_crim`)

Question: Are transgender people indirectly criminalized through laws and offenses that do not specifically pertain to gender identity/expression (e.g., public order, vagrancy, same-sex sexual activity)?

Note: Laws concerning “public order,” “vagrancy,” “morality,” “decency,” and other similar offenses are considered as indirect criminalization if at least one source states the law has been used to arbitrarily arrest transgender people. Additionally, laws policing same-sex sexual activity are considered indirect criminalization due to potential conflation of sexual and gender identities. Indirect criminalization is considered present for all years the law is in force. In some instances, NGOs report the occurrence of arbitrary arrests/criminalization but do not cite specific laws/charges. In these cases, indirect criminalization is considered present for the year the incidents occur according to the source.

Values:

0 = No indirect criminalization.

1 = Indirect criminalization present.

## **2.3 Legal Gender Recognition**

### **2.3.1 Gender Marker Change (gmc)**

Question: Do national laws/policies allow transgender individuals to change their gender markers on legal identity documents?

Note: Established practices that are not codified into a national law/policy (or something with the equivalent authority) are considered to be “not possible/specified.” Local and subnational laws may exist, but only national laws count for this variable. Additionally, gender marker change is considered possible even if the national law does not specify the exact requirements for changing the legal documents. GMC is not considered possible if the change is only allowed on passports (or equivalent travel-type documents).

Values:

0 = Not possible/specified. National laws either prohibit or do not specify the availability of legal gender marker change.

1 = Possible, de jure. National laws specifically allow individuals to change their legal gender marker.

### **2.3.2 Gender Marker Change – Prohibitive Requirement (gmcprr)**

Question: Are there any prohibitive requirements for gender marker changes? This may include physiological, psychological, and/or divorce/single-status prerequisites an individual must meet to amend their legal gender marker.

Note: A value of “0” for each prohibitive requirement does not imply that the country has a self-determination model for legal gender recognition. Countries may have other requirements in place beyond those captured in this data (e.g., waiting periods, judicial processes, etc.). All variables related to gender marker changes are coded at the national level and refer to legal identity documents beyond travel documents/passports alone.

Values:

0 = No prohibitive requirements (physiological, psychological, or divorce/single status).

1 = Prohibitive requirements present (any combination of physiological, psychological, or divorce/single status).

2 = Gender marker change is not possible/specified, or the prohibitive requirements are unclear.

### **2.3.3 Gender Marker Change – Physiological Requirement (gmcpphys)**

Question: Are there physiological requirements for gender marker changes? This may include but is not limited to hormone replacement therapy, surgery, sterilization, and/or any other physical intervention.

Note: All variables related to gender marker changes are coded at the national level and refer to legal identity documents beyond travel documents/passports alone.

Values:

0 = No physiological requirements.

1 = Physiological requirements present.

2 = Gender marker change is not possible/specified, or the prohibitive requirements are unclear.

### **2.3.4 Gender Marker Change – Psychological Requirement (gmcppsych)**

Question: Are there psychological requirements for gender marker changes? This may include any psychological intervention, such as a diagnosis by a psychiatrist or psychologist.

Note: All variables related to gender marker changes are coded at the national level and refer to legal identity documents beyond travel documents/passports alone.

Values:

0 = No psychological requirements.

1 = Psychological requirements present.

2 = Gender marker change is not possible/specified, or the prohibitive requirements are unclear.

### **2.3.5 Gender Marker Change – Divorce/Single-Status Requirement (gmcddiv)**

Question: Is there a divorce or single-status requirement for gender marker changes?

Note: All variables related to gender marker changes are coded at the national level and refer to legal identity documents beyond travel documents/passports alone.

Values:

0 = No divorce or single-status requirements present.

1 = Divorce or single-status requirements present.

2 = Gender marker change is not possible/specified or the prohibitive requirements are unclear.



### **2.3.6 Nonbinary/Third Gender Recognition (nb3g)**

Question: Are nonbinary or third gender options available for legal gender marker changes? This includes any option that is available beyond the traditionally designated binary options of “male” or “female.”

Note: All variables related to gender marker changes are coded at the national level and refer to legal identity documents beyond travel documents/passports alone.

Values:

0 = Nonbinary or third gender marker options are not available.

1 = Nonbinary or third gender marker options are available.

## **2.4 Legal Protections (Anti-Discrimination Protections)**

### **2.4.1 General Anti-Discrimination Policies (adp\_general)**

Question: Are there any general or broad national anti-discrimination laws that explicitly protect gender identity, gender expression, and/or gender “reassignment?”

Note: This variable captures national anti-discrimination laws that are not entirely specific to one sector (e.g., an employment only anti-discrimination law).

Values:

0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in general national anti-discrimination laws.

1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in general national anti-discrimination laws.

### **2.4.2 Constitutional Anti-Discrimination Policies (adp\_constitution)**

Question: Does the constitution explicitly protect an individual on the basis of gender identity, gender expression, and/or gender reassignment?

Values:

0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in constitutional anti-discrimination protections.

1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in constitutional anti-discrimination protections.

### **2.4.3 Employment Anti-Discrimination Policies (adp\_employment)**

Question: Are there any employment-specific national anti-discrimination laws that explicitly protect gender identity, gender expression, and/or gender reassignment?

Values:

0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in employment-specific national anti-discrimination laws.

1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in employment-specific national anti-discrimination laws.

### **2.4.4 Education Anti-Discrimination Policies (adp\_education)**

Question: Are there any education-specific national anti-discrimination laws that explicitly protect gender identity, gender expression, and/or gender reassignment?

Values:

0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in education-specific national anti-discrimination laws.

1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in education-specific national anti-discrimination laws.

### **2.4.5 Healthcare Anti-Discrimination Policies (adp\_healthcare)**

Question: Are there any healthcare-specific national anti-discrimination laws that explicitly protect gender identity, gender expression, and/or gender reassignment?

Values:

0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in healthcare-specific national anti-discrimination laws.

1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in healthcare-specific national anti-discrimination laws.

### **2.4.6 Housing Anti-Discrimination Policies (adp\_housing)**

Question: Are there any housing-specific national anti-discrimination laws that explicitly protect gender identity, gender expression, and/or gender reassignment?

Values:

0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in housing-specific national anti-discrimination laws.

1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in housing-specific national anti-discrimination laws.

## 2.5 TRIP Core Variable Table

Indicator Name	Indicator Label	Values
Country_name	Country Name	The English name of the country.
Country_text_id	Country Name Abbreviated	Abbreviated country names as provided by Varieties of Democracy (Coppedge et al. 2022).
Year	Year	Year coded annually from 2000 to 2021.
Dir_crim	Direct Criminalization	0 = No direct criminalization.  1 = Direct criminalization present.
Ind_crim	Indirect Criminalization	0 = No indirect criminalization.  1 = Indirect criminalization present.
Gmc	Gender Marker Change	0 = Not possible/specified. National laws either prohibit or do not specify the availability of legal gender marker change.  1 = Possible, de jure. National laws specifically allow individuals to change their legal gender marker.
Gmcpr	Gender Marker Change – Prohibitive Requirement	0 = No prohibitive requirements (physiological, psychological, or divorce/single status).  1 = Prohibitive requirements present (any combination of physiological, psychological, or divorce/single status).  2 = Gender marker change is not possible/specified, or the prohibitive requirements are unclear.
Gmcphys	Gender Marker Change – Physiological Requirement	0 = No physiological requirements.  1 = Physiological requirements present.  2 = Gender marker change is not possible/specified, or the prohibitive requirements are unclear.
Gmcpsych	Gender Marker Change – Psychological Requirement	0 = No psychological requirements.  1 = Psychological requirements present.  2 = Gender marker change is not possible/specified, or the prohibitive requirements are unclear.

Gmcdiv	Gender Marker Change – Divorce/Single-Status Requirement	<p>0 = No divorce or single-status requirements present.</p> <p>1 = Divorce or single-status requirements present.</p> <p>2 = Gender marker change is not possible/specified or the prohibitive requirements are unclear.</p>
Nb3g	Nonbinary/Third Gender Recognition	<p>0 = Nonbinary or third gender marker options are not available.</p> <p>1 = Nonbinary or third gender marker options are available.</p>
Adp_general	General Anti-Discrimination Protections	<p>0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in general national anti-discrimination laws.</p> <p>1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in general national anti-discrimination laws.</p>
Adp_constitution	Constitutional Anti-Discrimination Protections	<p>0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in constitutional anti-discrimination protections.</p> <p>1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in constitutional anti-discrimination protections.</p>
Adp_employment	Employment Anti-Discrimination Protections	<p>0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in employment-specific national anti-discrimination laws.</p> <p>1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in employment-specific national anti-discrimination laws.</p>
Adp_education	Educational Anti-Discrimination Protections	<p>0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in education-specific national anti-discrimination laws.</p> <p>1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in</p>

		education-specific national anti-discrimination laws.
Adp_healthcare	Healthcare Anti-Discrimination Protections	<p>0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in healthcare-specific national anti-discrimination laws.</p> <p>1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in healthcare-specific national anti-discrimination laws.</p>
Adp_housing	Housing Anti-Discrimination Protections	<p>0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in housing-specific national anti-discrimination laws.</p> <p>1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in housing-specific national anti-discrimination laws.</p>

## 3 TRIP SCORES: VARIABLE INFORMATION

### 3.1 Country Identifiers

#### 3.1.1 Country Name (`country_name`)

The English name of the country.

#### 3.1.2 Country Name Abbreviation (`country_text_id`)

Abbreviated country names as provided by Varieties of Democracy (Coppedge et al. 2022).

#### 3.1.3 Country ID (`country_id`)

Country identification code as provided by Varieties of Democracy (Coppedge et al. 2022).

#### 3.1.4 Year (`year`)

Year coded annually from 2000 to 2021.

### 3.2 Criminalization

#### 3.2.1 No Direct Criminalization (`no_dircrim`)

Question: Do laws criminalize transgender people based specifically on gender identity and/or gender expression?

Note: Direct criminalization is considered present even if the criminalization does not occur at the national level. Local or subnational criminalization of transgender identity and/or expression are considered “direct criminalization” for the observation.

Values:

0 = Direct criminalization present.

1 = No direct criminalization.

### **3.2.2 No Indirect Criminalization (no\_indcrim)**

Question: Are transgender people indirectly criminalized through laws and offenses that do not specifically pertain to gender identity/expression (e.g., public order, vagrancy, same-sex sexual activity)?

Note: Laws concerning “public order,” “vagrancy,” “morality,” “decency,” and other similar offenses are considered as indirect criminalization if at least one source states the law has been used to arbitrarily arrest transgender people. Additionally, laws policing same-sex sexual activity are considered indirect criminalization due to potential conflation of sexual and gender identities. Indirect criminalization is considered present for all years the law is in force. In some instances, NGOs report the occurrence of arbitrary arrests/criminalization but do not cite specific laws/charges. In these cases, indirect criminalization is considered present for the year the incidents occur according to the source.

Values:

0 = Indirect criminalization present.

1 = No indirect criminalization.

## **3.3 Legal Gender Recognition**

### **3.3.1 Gender Marker Change (gmc)**

Question: Do national laws/policies allow transgender individuals to change their gender markers on legal identity documents?

Note: Established practices that are not codified into a national law/policy (or something with the equivalent authority) are considered to be “not possible/specified.” Local and subnational laws may exist, but only national laws count for this variable. Additionally, gender marker change is considered possible even if the national law does not specify the exact requirements for changing the legal documents. GMC is not considered possible if the change is only allowed on passports (or equivalent travel-type documents).

Values:

0 = Not possible/specified. National laws either prohibit or do not specify the availability of legal gender marker change.

1 = Possible, de jure. National laws specifically allow individuals to change their legal gender marker.

### **3.3.2 Gender Marker Change – No Physiological Requirement (nophys)**

Question: Are there physiological requirements for gender marker changes? This may include but is not limited to hormone replacement therapy, surgery, sterilization, and/or any other physical intervention.

Note: All variables related to gender marker changes are coded at the national level and refer to legal identity documents beyond travel documents/passports alone.

Values:

0 = Physiological requirements present.

1 = No physiological requirements.

### **3.3.3 Gender Marker Change – No Psychological Requirement (nopsych)**

Question: Are there psychological requirements for gender marker changes? This may include any psychological intervention, such as a diagnosis by a psychiatrist or psychologist.

Note: All variables related to gender marker changes are coded at the national level and refer to legal identity documents beyond travel documents/passports alone.

Values:

0 = Psychological requirements present.

1 = No psychological requirements.

### **3.3.4 Gender Marker Change – No Divorce/Single-Status Requirement (nodiv)**

Question: Is there a divorce or single-status requirement for gender marker changes?

Note: All variables related to gender marker changes are coded at the national level and refer to legal identity documents beyond travel documents/passports alone.

Values:

0 = Divorce or single-status requirements present.

1 = No divorce or single-status requirements present.

### **3.3.5 Nonbinary/Third Gender Recognition (nb3g)**

Question: Are nonbinary or third gender options available for legal gender marker changes? This includes any option that is available beyond the traditionally designated binary options of “male” or “female.”

Note: All variables related to gender marker changes are coded at the national level and refer to legal identity documents beyond travel documents/passports alone.

Values:

0 = Nonbinary or third gender marker options are not available.

1 = Nonbinary or third gender marker options are available.



### **3.4 Legal Protections (Anti-Discrimination Protections)**

#### **3.4.1 General Anti-Discrimination Policies (adp\_general)**

Question: Are there any general or broad national anti-discrimination laws that explicitly protect gender identity, gender expression, and/or gender “reassignment?”

Note: This variable captures national anti-discrimination laws that are not entirely specific to one sector (e.g., an employment only anti-discrimination law).

Values:

0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in general national anti-discrimination laws.

1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in general national anti-discrimination laws.

#### **3.4.2 Constitutional Anti-Discrimination Policies (adp\_constitution)**

Question: Does the constitution explicitly protect an individual on the basis of gender identity, gender expression, and/or gender reassignment?

Values:

0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in constitutional anti-discrimination protections.

1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in constitutional anti-discrimination protections.

#### **3.4.3 Employment Anti-Discrimination Policies (adp\_employment)**

Question: Are there any employment-specific national anti-discrimination laws that explicitly protect gender identity, gender expression, and/or gender reassignment?

Values:

0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in employment-specific national anti-discrimination laws.

1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in employment-specific national anti-discrimination laws.

#### **3.4.4 Education Anti-Discrimination Policies (adp\_education)**

Question: Are there any education-specific national anti-discrimination laws that explicitly protect gender identity, gender expression, and/or gender reassignment?

Values:

0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in education-specific national anti-discrimination laws.

1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in education-specific national anti-discrimination laws.

### **3.4.5 Healthcare Anti-Discrimination Policies (adp\_healthcare)**

Question: Are there any healthcare-specific national anti-discrimination laws that explicitly protect gender identity, gender expression, and/or gender reassignment?

Values:

0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in healthcare-specific national anti-discrimination laws.

1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in healthcare-specific national anti-discrimination laws.

### **3.4.6 Housing Anti-Discrimination Policies (adp\_housing)**

Question: Are there any housing-specific national anti-discrimination laws that explicitly protect gender identity, gender expression, and/or gender reassignment?

Values:

0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in housing-specific national anti-discrimination laws.

1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in housing-specific national anti-discrimination laws.

## **3.5 TRIP Score (trip\_score)**

Question: What is the total number of TRIP indicators that a country receives a value of “1” on? The following indicators are included in this calculation: no\_dircrim, no\_indcrim, gmc, nophys, nopsych, nodiv, nb3g, adp\_general, adp\_constitution, adp\_employment, adp\_education, adp\_healthcare, and adp\_housing.

Values:

0 to 13

## **3.6 TRIP Percent (trip\_percent)**

This variable is the TRIP Score (trip\_score) converted to a scale from 0 – 1.0.

Values:

0 to 1.0

### 3.7 TRIP Scores Variable Table

Indicator Name	Indicator Label	Values
Country_name	Country Name	The English name of the country.
Country_text_id	Country Name Abbreviated	Abbreviated country names as provided by Varieties of Democracy (Coppedge et al. 2022).
Year	Year	Year coded annually from 2000 to 2021.
No_dircrim	No Direct Criminalization	0 = Direct criminalization present. 1 = No direct criminalization.
No_indcrim	No Indirect Criminalization	0 = Indirect criminalization present. 1 = No indirect criminalization.
Gmc	Gender Marker Change	0 = Not possible/specified. National laws either prohibit or do not specify the availability of legal gender marker change. 1 = Possible, de jure. National laws specifically allow individuals to change their legal gender marker.
nophys	Gender Marker Change – No Physiological Requirement	0 = Physiological requirements present. 1 = No physiological requirements.
nopsych	Gender Marker Change – No Psychological Requirement	0 = Psychological requirements present. 1 = No psychological requirements.
nodiv	Gender Marker Change – No Divorce/Single-Status Requirement	0 = Divorce or single-status requirements present. 1 = No divorce or single-status requirements.
Nb3g	Nonbinary/Third Gender Recognition	0 = Nonbinary or third gender marker options are not available. 1 = Nonbinary or third gender marker options are available.
Adp_general	General Anti-Discrimination Protections	0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in general national anti-discrimination laws. 1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in general national anti-discrimination laws.

Adp_constitution	Constitutional Anti-Discrimination Protections	<p>0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in constitutional anti-discrimination protections.</p> <p>1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in constitutional anti-discrimination protections.</p>
Adp_employment	Employment Anti-Discrimination Protections	<p>0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in employment-specific national anti-discrimination laws.</p> <p>1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in employment-specific national anti-discrimination laws.</p>
Adp_education	Educational Anti-Discrimination Protections	<p>0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in education-specific national anti-discrimination laws.</p> <p>1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in education-specific national anti-discrimination laws.</p>
Adp_healthcare	Healthcare Anti-Discrimination Protections	<p>0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in healthcare-specific national anti-discrimination laws.</p> <p>1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in healthcare-specific national anti-discrimination laws.</p>
Adp_housing	Housing Anti-Discrimination Protections	<p>0 = No explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in housing-specific national anti-discrimination laws.</p> <p>1 = Explicit inclusion of gender identity/expression/reassignment in housing-specific national anti-discrimination laws.</p>
Trip_score	TRIP Score	0 to 13

Trip_percent	TRIP Percent	0 to 1.0
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## 4 REFERENCES

Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, Nazifa Alizada, David Altman, Michael Bernhard, Agnes Cornell, M. Steven Fish, Lisa Gastaldi, Haakon Gjerløw, Adam Glynn, Sandra Grahn, Allen Hicken, Garry Hindle, Nina Ilchenko, Katrin Kinzelbach, Joshua Krusell, Kyle L. Marquardt, Kelly McMann, Valeriya Mechkova, Juraj Medzihorsky, Pamela Paxton, Daniel Pemstein, Josefina Pernes, Oskar Ryd'en, Johannes von Rømer, Brigitte Seim, Rachel Sigman, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jeffrey Staton, Aksel Sundstrom, Eitan Tzelgov, Yi-ting Wang, Tore Wig, Steven Wilson and Daniel Ziblatt. 2022. "V-Dem [Country–Year/Country–Date] Dataset v12." *Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project*. <https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds22>.