



V Dem

VARIETIES OF DEMOCRACY

Codebook

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Principal Investigators

- **Michael Coppedge** – U. of Notre Dame
- **John Gerring** – Boston University
- **Staffan I. Lindberg** – U. of Gothenburg
- **Svend-Erik Skaaning** – Aarhus University

Research Fellows

- **Eitan Tzelgov** – U of East Anglia & U. of Gothenburg
- **Yi-ting Wang** – National Cheng Kung University & U. of Gothenburg
- **Kyle L. Marquardt** – U. of Gothenburg
- **Anna Luehrmann** – U. of Gothenburg
- **Rachel Sigman** – U of Gothenburg & Naval Postgraduate School

Data Analysts

- **Frida Andersson** – U. of Gothenburg
- **Valeriya Mechkova** – U. of Gothenburg
- **Farhad Miri** – U. of Gothenburg

Project Managers

- **David Altman** – Pontificia U. Católica de Chile
- **Michael Bernhard** – University of Florida
- **M. Steven Fish** – UC Berkeley
- **Adam Glynn** – Emory University
- **Allen Hicken** – University of Michigan
- **Carl Henrik Knutsen** – University of Oslo
- **Kelly McMann** – Case Western Reserve
- **Pamela Paxton** – U. of Texas
- **Daniel Pemstein** – North Dakota State
- **Jeffrey Staton** – Emory University
- **Jan Teorell** – (former PI) Lund University
- **Brigitte Zimmerman** – University of North Carolina & U. of Gothenburg

Program Managers

- **Josefine Pernes** – U. of Gothenburg
- **Natalia Stepanova** – U. of Gothenburg

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Explanatory Notes

Structure of the codebook

- **Part I. V-Dem Democracy Indices and Indicators:** All variables assembled for the Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) project, divided into fourteen sections.
- **Part II. Other Democracy Indices and Indicators:** Variables on democracy gathered from other sources that may help in evaluating the causes and effects of democracy or may provide convergent validity tests for V-Dem data, divided into eight sections based on source.
- **Part III. Background Factors:** Variables gathered from other sources that may help in evaluating the causes and effects of democracy divided into eight sections based on theme.
- **Glossary:** Definition of key terms.
- **Appendix A:** Glossary.
- **Appendix B** Post-survey Questionnaire that all coders complete.
- **Appendix C:** Background materials and subject experts consulted in the course of developing the questionnaire.
- **Appendix D:** Overview of all the indices, the component-indices, and lower levels. This is a great place to start getting a good sense of the structure of the aggregations.

What's new in comparison to version 5 of the codebook

New indices and indicators

Civil liberties index
 Private civil liberties index
 Physical integrity rights index
 Political civil liberties index
 Additive polyarchy index
 Multiplicative polyarchy index
 Divided party control of legislature index
 Division of power index
 HOG term length by law
 HOS term length by law
 Election voter turnout
 Primary school enrollment
 Secondary school enrollment
 Secondary tertiary enrollment
 Political equality comments

Modified indices and indicators

Electoral democracy index has been updated with a new aggregation formula.

Other new or modified information

Providing a standard calculation for standard deviation which is marked with the suffix "sd" (e.g., v2elmulpar_sd). The SD might be used to compute the standard frequentist confidence intervals.

Providing uniqueness scores to the [Structure of V-Dem Indices, Components, and Indicators](#). Uniqueness is the variance that is 'unique' to the variable and not shared with other variables. It is equal to 1 – communality (variance that is shared with other variables). Factor loadings are the weights and correlations between each variable and the factor. The higher the load the more relevant in defining the factor's dimensionality. A negative value indicates an inverse impact on the factor.

Updated lists of number of variables.

Updated list of countries.

Variable types

- **A:** *Coding by Project Managers and Research Assistants.* This is based on extant sources and is factual in nature.
- **B:** *Coding by Country Coordinators.* This is typically a graduate student or recent graduate who is from the country. These questions are also factual in nature.
- **C:** *Coding by Country Experts.* This is typically a scholar or professional with deep knowledge of a country and perhaps of a particular political institution. Generally, that person is a citizen or resident of the country being coded. Multiple experts (usually 5 or more) code each variable.
- **D:** *Indices*, i.e., composite variables composed of type A, B, or C variables. This may be accomplished by adding a denominator (e.g., per capita), by creating a cumulative scale (Total number of...), or by aggregating larger concepts (e.g., components or indices of democracy).
- **E:** *Non-V-Dem.* If we import a variable from another source without doing any original coding, except for perhaps imputing missing data, it is not considered a V-Dem product. Many of these variables are found in the section of the Codebook labeled “Background Factors.” If, however, we gather data from a number of sources and combine them in a more than purely mechanical fashion (requiring some judgment on our part), we regard this as a V-Dem product and classify it as type A, B, C, or D. All “E” variables are included in the codebook except those drawn from sources that have more than 30 variables such as Archigos (Goemans et al.), BDM (Bueno de Mesquita et al.), Henisz/POLCON (2000, 2002), Miller (Democratic Pieces), Performance of Nations (Kugler and Tamm), PEI (Norris et al.), PIPE (Przeworski et al.), QoG (Quality of Government). For these variables, we ask users to consult separate codebooks, as listed above.

Variable versions – suffixes

The V-Dem dataset contains three versions of the variables coded by country experts ("C"-type indicators):

1. "Relative Scale" - Measurement Model Output – has no special suffix (e.g. `v2elmulpars`). This version of the variables provides country-year (country-date in the alternative dataset) point estimates from the V-Dem measurement model (see Pemstein et al. 2016). The measurement model aggregates the ratings provided by multiple country experts and, taking disagreement and measurement error into account, produces a probability distribution over country-year scores on a standardized interval scale (see V-Dem *Methodology* document). The point estimates are the median values of these distributions for each country-year. The scale of a measurement model variable is similar to a normal ("Z") score (i.e. typically between -5 and 5, with 0 approximately representing the mean for all country-years in the sample) though it does not necessarily follow a normal distribution. For most purposes, these are the preferred versions of the variables for time-series regression and other estimation strategies.

"Measure of Uncertainty" – Measurement Model Highest Posterior Density (HPD) Intervals – have the suffixes – "codelow" and "codehigh" (e.g., `v2elmulpars_codelow` and `v2elmulpars_codehigh`). These two variables ["code low" and "code high"] demarcate the interval in which the measurement model places 68 percent of the probability mass for each country-year score, which is approximately equivalent to one standard deviation upper and lower bounds. If the underlying posterior distribution is skewed, the HPDs reflect this with unequal distances between the point estimate and the high and low estimates. We also provide a standard calculation for standard deviation which is marked with the suffix "sd" (e.g., `v2elmulpars_sd`). The SD might be used to compute the standard frequentist confidence intervals.

2. "Original Scale" – Linearized Original Scale Posterior Prediction – has the suffix "`_osp`," (e.g. `v2elmulpars_osp`). In this version of the variables, we have linearly translated the measurement model point estimates back to the original ordinal scale of each variable (e.g. 0-4 for `v2elmulpars_osp`) as an interval measure.¹ The decimals in the `_osp` version indicate the distance between the point estimate from the linearized measurement model posterior prediction and the threshold for reaching the next level on the original ordinal scale. Thus, a `_osp` value of 1.25 indicates that the median measurement model posterior predicted value was closer to the ordinal

¹ More specifically, we use the measurement model to estimate the posterior distribution around the predicted probability that a typical coder would place a country-year estimate at each level of the original codebook scale. We then linearly map these predicted probability distributions onto the original scale, producing a distribution of interval-valued scores on the original codebook scale for each country-year.

value of 1 than 2 on the original scale. Since there is no conventional theoretical justification for linearly mapping ordinal posterior predictions onto an interval scale,² these scores should primarily be used for heuristic purposes. However, since the *_osp* version maps onto the coding criteria found in the V-Dem Codebook, and is strongly correlated with the Measurement Model output (typically at .98 or higher), some users may find the *_osp* version useful in estimating quantities such as marginal effects with a clear substantive interpretation. Using the “Ordinal Scale” estimates---or incorporating the properties of ordinal probit models into the estimation procedure---is generally preferable to using the *_osp* estimates in statistical analyses. That said, if a user uses *_osp* data in statistical analyses it is imperative that she first confirm that the results are compatible with estimations using Measurement Model output.

“Measure of Uncertainty” – Linearized Original Scale HPD Intervals – have the suffixes – “codelow” and “codehigh” (e.g., *v2elmulp_osp_codelow* and *v2elmulp_osp_codehigh*). We estimate these quantities in a similar manner as the Measurement Model Highest Posterior Density Intervals. These two variables [“code low” and “code high”] demarcate the interval in which the measurement model places 70 percent of the probability mass for each country-year score, which is approximately equivalent to one standard deviation upper and lower bounds. If the underlying posterior distribution is skewed, the HPDs reflect this with unequal distances between the point estimate and the high and low estimates. We also provide a standard calculation for standard deviation which is marked with the suffix “sd” (e.g., *v2elmulp_sd*). The SD might be used to compute the standard frequentist confidence intervals.

3. **“Ordinal Scale” - Measurement Model Estimates of Original Scale Value** – has the suffix “*_ord*” (e.g. *v2elmulp_ord*). This method translates the measurement model estimates back to the original ordinal scale of a variable (as represented in the Codebook) after taking coder disagreement and measurement error into account. More precisely, it represents the most likely ordinal value on the original codebook scale into which a country-year would fall, given the average coder’s usage of that scale. More specifically, we assign each country-year a value that corresponds to its integerized median ordinal highest posterior probability category over Measurement Model output.

“Measure of Uncertainty” – Original Scale Value HPD Intervals – have the suffixes – “codelow” and “codehigh” (e.g., *v2elmulp_ord_codelow* and *v2elmulp_ord_codehigh*). We estimate these values in a similar manner as the

² The main theoretical and pragmatic concern with these data is that the transformation distorts the distance between point estimates in the Measurement Model output. For example, the distance between 1.0 and 1.5 in the *_osp* data is not necessarily the same as the distance between a 1.5 and 2.0.

Measurement Model Highest Posterior Density Intervals. These two variables ["code low" and "code high"] demarcate the interval in which the measurement model places 70 percent of the probability mass for each country-year score, which is approximately equivalent to one standard deviation upper and lower bounds. If the underlying posterior distribution is skewed, the HPDs reflect this with unequal distances between the point estimate and the high and low estimates. We also provide a standard calculation for standard deviation which is marked with the suffix "sd" (e.g., *v2elmulpar_sd*). The SD might be used to compute the standard frequentist confidence intervals.

Number of variables

Variable type	A*	A	B	C	D	E	A+B	A+C	PSQ	Total
V-Dem Democracy Indices and Indicators										
Democracy indices	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	11
Mid-level democracy indices	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	39
Elections	1	34	5	31	7	0	0	6	0	84
Political parties	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	15
Direct democracy	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Executive	5	8	2	24	7	0	5	0	0	51
Legislature	3	5	6	14	1	0	4	0	0	33
Deliberation	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Judiciary	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
Civil Liberties	0	0	0	25	5	0	0	0	0	30
Sovereignty	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	5
Civil society	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Media	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	10
Equality	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	9
										353
POST SURVEY QUEST (PSQ)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	24
Other Democracy Indices and Indicators										
Ordinal version of the V-Dem indices						35				41
Database of Political Institutions						10				10
Bilinski						8				8
Comparative Constitutional Project						57				57
Political Regimes						6				6
Freedom House						7				7
World Bank Governance Indicators						12				12
Election Quality and International Observation						23				23
Lexical Index of Electoral Democracy						5				5
Haber and Menaldo						4				4
Nelda						9				9
Unified Democracy Score						4				4
Political Institutions and Political Events						21				21
Polity IV						14				14
Others						21				21
										242
Background Factors										
Education						6				6
Geography						4				4
Economics						14				14
Socioeconomic status						10				10
Natural resource wealth						13				13
Infrastructure						16				16
Demography						13				13
Conflict						3				3
										79
Total	12	85	13	158	60	315	9	6	24	682

Variable tags

- Format
 - Prefix + Index (if V-Dem index) + Section + Abbreviated title
- Prefixes
 - *v2*: V-Dem variables (*A, B, C*)
 - *v2x_*: Main indicies and component-indices
 - *v2x[two-letter designation]_*: Indicies specific for certain areas (e.g. *v2xel_* would be an index in the election-specific area, see below). Sometimes used in aggregations of higher-level indices (i.e. *v2x_* type indices). (*D*)
 - *e_*: Non-V-Dem variables (*E*)
- Area Classifications
 - *cl*: Civil liberty
 - *dd*: Direct democracy
 - *de*: Demography
 - *dl*: Deliberation
 - *mi*: Miscellaneous (all background variables)
 - *el*: Elections
 - *ex*: Executive
 - *ju*: Judiciary
 - *lg*: Legislature
 - *me*: Media
 - *pe*: Political equality
 - *ps*: Political parties
 - *sv*: Sovereignty
 - *x*: Index (comprised of several variables that are also contained in the database)

Key terms

- All key terms appear in the Glossary, unless they are specific to a single section (in which case they need only appear in the Introduction to that section or in the clarifications for particular questions). Key terms are sometimes cross-referenced with hypertext.

Project manager

- The team member(s) primarily responsible for crafting (and sometimes for collecting data for) a variable.

Compiler

- The team member(s) who worked on data collection for this variable. Applicable only to type-A variables.

Question

- The question that the variable attempts to measure.

Clarification

- Definition of key terms, clarification of scope-conditions, contexts, and any other features needed to understand the question (if any).

Aggregation

- Explanation of how an index is constructed. Applicable to type-D variables.

Responses

- *Numeric*
- *Percentage*
- *Text*
- *Date*
- *Countries* (chosen from a pre-populated menu)
- *Specific response categories* (listed below)

Answer-types

- *Multiple-choice*: Where a coder can select only one answer. This is the usual protocol and is therefore not noted.
- *Multiple-selection*: Where a coder can select more than one answer. For most of these variables, the dataset contains both the original variable, and a set of dummies for each of the responses.
- (Extra response options such as N/A, Don't know, or Other, are not counted as part of this classification.)

Scales

- *Dichotomous*
- *Nominal*
- *Ordinal*
- *Interval* (or ratio)
- (Extra response options such as N/A, Don't know, or Other, are not counted as part of this classification.)

Ordering

These comments relate to the ordering of questions when the coding of one indicator depends upon the coding of other indicators (i.e., whenever there is some alteration of the serial ordering of questions as listed in this document).

Cross-coder aggregation

(Applicable only to type-C indicators.)

- *IRT*, Bayesian ordinal item response theory measurement model ([see V-Dem Methodology v6.](#))
- *Mode*
- *Mean*

Sources

- Citations for type-A variables are listed, wherever possible, with complete references in the References section. Note that sometimes this coding rests on numerous country-specific sources, in which case it is not possible to include all citations. But general sources should be listed, and naturally wherever a variable is taken entirely from another source, this source is listed.
- Composite indices (type-D) build on other variables in the V-Dem database, which are therefore listed as the source for that index.

Versioning

- **Versions.** Versions respond to changes to the dataset for V-Dem variables (A, B, C, D), including new variables, new indices, corrections to existing variables, and new iterations of the measurement model. Changes are synchronized with Codebook and Methodology documents so that they all share the same version number.
 - v1: 31 March 2014
 - v2: 11 September 2014
 - v3: 17 December 2014
 - v4: 31 March 2015
 - v5: 4 January 2016 (*first public release of all data for download*)

- v6: 31 March 2016
- **Sub-versions.** Refers to the second number (after the decimal point). Sub-versions are not synchronized across files.

Filename protocol

- V-Dem Dataset v6.
- V-Dem Codebook v6.
- V-Dem Methodology v6.
- V-Dem Country Coding Units v6.
- V-Dem Organization and Management v6.

Suggested citations

Nota bene: If a variable(s) drawn from the V-Dem database plays an important role in your project (published or unpublished) this should be publicly acknowledged.

Suggested citation(s) are offered at the end of each entry. Citations for V-Dem files are listed below. (They include version numbers but not sub-version numbers.)

Synchronized across versions of dataset releases: The V-Dem Dataset, Codebook-, Methodology-, Organization and Management- and Country Coding Units documents.
Not synchronized: Comparisons and Contrasts document.

- *V-Dem Dataset:* Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Staffan I. Lindberg, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jan Teorell, David Altman, Frida Andersson, Michael Bernhard, M. Steven Fish, Adam Glynn, Allen Hicken, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Kyle L. Marquardt, Kelly McMann, Valeriya Mechkova, Farhad Miri, Pamela Paxton, Josefine Pernes, Daniel Pemstein, Jeffrey Staton, Natalia Stepanova, Eitan Tzelgov, Yi-ting Wang, and Brigitte Zimmerman. 2016. "[V-Dem \[Country-Year/Country-Date\] Dataset v6.](#)" Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project.
- *V-Dem Codebook:* Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Staffan I. Lindberg, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jan Teorell, with David Altman, Michael Bernhard, M. Steven Fish, Adam Glynn, Allen Hicken, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Kelly McMann, Pamela Paxton, Daniel Pemstein, Jeffrey Staton, Rachel Sigman, Brigitte Zimmerman, Frida Andersson , Valeriya Mechkova, and Farhad Miri. 2016. "[V-Dem Codebook v6.](#)" Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project.
- *V-Dem Methodology:* Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Staffan I. Lindberg, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jan Teorell, Frida Andersson, Kyle L. Marquardt, Valeriya Mechkova, Farhad Miri, Daniel Pemstein, Josefine Pernes, Natalia Stepanova, Eitan Tzelgov, and Yi-ting Wang. 2016. "[V-Dem Methodology v6.](#)" Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project.
- *V-Dem Country Coding Units:* Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Staffan I. Lindberg, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jan Teorell, and Vlad Ciobanu. 2016. "[V-Dem Country Coding Units v6.](#)" Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project.
- *V-Dem Organization and Management:* Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Staffan I. Lindberg, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jan Teorell, Frida Andersson, Valeriya Mechkova, Josefine Pernes, and Natalia Stepanova. 2016. "[V-Dem Organization and Management v6.](#)" Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project.
- *V-Dem Comparisons and Contrasts:* Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Staffan I. Lindberg, Svend-Erik Skaaning, and Jan Teorell. 2016. "[V-Dem Comparisons and Contrasts with Other Measurement Projects.](#)" Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project.

Countries

Name	Id	Coverage	Name	Id	Coverage
Afghanistan	36	1900-2015	Lesotho	85	1900-2012
Albania	12	1912-2012	Liberia	86	1900-2012
Algeria	103	1900-2015	Libya*	124	1934-2014
Angola	104	1900-2012	Lithuania*	173	1918-2015
Argentina	37	1900-2015	Macedonia	176	1991-2015
Armenia	105	1990-2015	Madagascar	125	1900-2012
Australia	67	1901-2014	Malawi	87	1900-2015
Austria*	144	1918-2012	Malaysia	177	1900-2012
Azerbaijan	106	1990-2015	Maldives	88	1900-2015
Bangladesh	24	1971-2014	Mali	28	1900-2012
Barbados	147	1900-2014	Mauritania	65	1904-2012
Belarus	107	1990-2015	Mauritius	180	1900-2014
Belgium	148	1900-2014	Mexico	3	1900-2014
Benin	52	1900-2015	Moldova	126	1990-2015
Bhutan	53	1900-2015	Mongolia	89	1911-2015
Bolivia	25	1900-2015	Montenegro	183	1900-2012
Bosnia and Herzegovina	150	1992-2015	Morocco	90	1912-2015
Botswana	68	1900-2014	Mozambique	57	1900-2015
Brazil	19	1900-2015	Namibia	127	1900-2014
Bulgaria	152	1900-2014	Nepal	58	1900-2015
Burkina Faso*	54	1919-2015	Netherlands	91	1900-2014
Burma/Myanmar	10	1900-2015	New Zealand	185	1900-2012
Burundi	69	1916-2015	Nicaragua	59	1900-2012
Cambodia	55	1900-2015	Niger	60	1922-2012
Cameroon	108	1961-2015	Nigeria	45	1914-2015
Canada	66	1900-2014	Norway	186	1900-2014
Cape Verde	70	1900-2014	Pakistan	29	1947-2014
Central African Republic	71	1920-2012	Palestine/British Mandate	209	1918-1948
Chad	109	1920-2012	Palestine/Gaza*	138	1948-2014
Chile	72	1900-2014	Palestine/West Bank*	128	1948-2014
China	110	1900-2014	Panama	92	1903-2012
Colombia	15	1900-2015	Papua New Guinea	93	1900-2014
Comoros	153	1900-2012	Paraguay	189	1900-2015
Congo, Democratic Rep. of	111	1900-2012	Peru	30	1900-2014
Congo, Republic of the	112	1903-2012	Philippines	46	1900-2015
Costa Rica	73	1900-2015	Poland*	17	1918-2015
Croatia*	154	1941-2012	Portugal	21	1900-2015

Cuba	155	1902-2015	Qatar	94	1900-2015
Cyprus	156	1900-2012	Romania	190	1900-2015
Czech Republic	157	1918-2012	Russia	11	1900-2015
Denmark	158	1900-2014	Rwanda	129	1916-2015
Djibouti	113	1900-2012	Sao Tomé and Príncipe	196	1900-2012
Dominican Republic	114	1900-2014	Saudi Arabia	197	1932-2012
East Timor	74	1900-2015	Senegal	31	1904-2012
Ecuador	75	1900-2012	Serbia	198	1900-2012
Egypt	13	1900-2014	Seychelles	199	1903-2012
El Salvador	22	1900-2015	Sierra Leone	95	1900-2012
Eritrea	115	1900-2015	Slovakia*	201	1939-2012
Estonia*	161	1918-2015	Slovenia	202	1989-2015
Ethiopia	38	1900-2015	Solomon Islands	203	1900-2015
Fiji	162	1900-2015	Somalia	130	1900-2015
Finland	163	1900-2014	Somaliland	139	1900-2015
France	76	1900-2012	South Africa	8	1900-2014
Gabon	116	1910-2012	South Sudan	32	2011-2015
Georgia	118	1990-2015	South Yemen	23	1900-1990
German Democratic Rep.	137	1945-1990	Spain	96	1900-2014
Germany	77	1900-2014	Sri Lanka	131	1900-2014
Ghana	7	1902-2015	Sudan	33	1900-2015
Greece	164	1900-2012	Suriname	4	1900-2015
Guatemala	78	1900-2012	Swaziland	132	1900-2012
Guinea	63	1900-2012	Sweden	5	1900-2014
Guinea-Bissau	119	1900-2012	Switzerland	6	1900-2014
Guyana	166	1900-2015	Syria*	97	1918-2015
Haiti	26	1900-2012	Taiwan	48	1900-2015
Honduras	27	1900-2012	Tajikistan	133	1990-2015
Hungary	210	1918-2012	Tanzania	47	1914-2015
Iceland	168	1900-2012	Thailand	49	1900-2015
India	39	1900-2014	The Gambia	117	1900-2012
Indonesia	56	1900-2014	Togo	134	1916-2012
Iran	79	1900-2015	Trinidad and Tobago	135	1900-2012
Iraq	80	1920-2015	Tunisia	98	1900-2015
Ireland	81	1919-2012	Turkey	99	1900-2015
Israel	169	1948-2012	Turkmenistan	136	1990-2012
Italy	82	1900-2012	Uganda	50	1900-2015
Ivory Coast	64	1900-2012	Ukraine	100	1990-2015
Jamaica	120	1900-2012	United Kingdom	101	1900-2012
Japan	9	1900-2012	United States	20	1900-2015
Jordan	83	1922-2012	Uruguay	102	1900-2014

Kazakhstan	121	1990-2015	Uzbekistan	140	1990-2015
Kenya	40	1900-2015	Vanuatu	206	1900-2014
Korea, North	41	1900-2012	Venezuela	51	1900-2012
Korea, South	42	1900-2014	Vietnam, Democratic Rep. of	34	1945-2012
Kosovo	43	1999-2015	Vietnam, Republic of	35	1902-1975
Kyrgyzstan	122	1990-2015	Yemen	14	1918-2015
Laos	123	1900-2012	Zambia	61	1911-2015
Latvia*	84	1920-2015	Zanzibar	237	1900-1964
Lebanon	44	1918-2015	Zimbabwe	62	1900-2015
* See V-Dem Country Units document for details			Total number of countries	174	

Part I. V-Dem Democracy Indices and Indicators

1 Democracy Indices

This section groups together macro-level indices that describe features of democracy at the highest (most abstract) level. **Appendix D** provides an overview of all the indices, the component-indices, and lower levels. This is a great place to start getting a good sense of the structure of the aggregations.

1.1 Electoral democracy index (D) (v2x_polyarchy)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarifications: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate's approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, electoral democracy is understood as an essential element of any other conception of (representative) democracy – liberal, participatory, deliberative, egalitarian, or some other.

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of, on the one hand, the weighted average of the indices measuring freedom of association (thick) (v2x_frassoc_thick), clean elections (v2xel_frefair), freedom of expression (v2x_freexp_thick), elected executive (v2x_acce), and suffrage (v2x_suffr) and, on the other, the five-way multiplicative interaction between those indices. This is half way between a straight average and strict multiplication, meaning the average of the two. It is thus a compromise between the two most well known aggregation formulas in the literature, both allowing (partial) "compensation" in one sub-component for lack of polyarchy in the others, but also punishing countries not strong in one sub-component according to the "weakest link" argument. The aggregation is done at the level of Dahl's sub-components (with the one exception of the non-electoral component). The index is aggregated using this formula:

$$v2x_polyarchy = .5 \text{ MPI} + 0.5 \text{ API}$$

$$= .5(v2x_acce * v2xel_frefair * v2x_frassoc_thick * v2x_suffr * v2x_freexp_thick)$$

$$+ .5(1/8 v2x_acces + 1/4 v2xel_frefair + 1/4 v2x_frassoc_thick + 1/8 v2x_suffr + 1/4 v2x_freexp_thick)$$

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2x_freexp_thick v2x_frassoc_thick v2x_suffr v2xel_frefair v2x_acces

Data release: 6 (release 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 used a different, preliminary aggregation formula)

Citation: Teorell et al ([V-Dem working paper 2016:25](#)), V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

1.2 Additive polyarchy index (API) (v2x_api)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to achieve responsiveness and accountability between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections. This is presumed to be achieved when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and the chief executive of a country is selected (directly or indirectly) through elections.

Aggregation: The index is operationalized by taking the weighted average of the indices measuring freedom of association (thick) (v2x_frassoc_thick), clean elections (v2xel_frefair), freedom of expression (v2x_freexp_thick), elected executive (v2x_acces), and suffrage (v2x_suffr). The weights are constructed so as to sum to 1 and weigh elected executive and suffrage half as much as the other three, respectively. The index is aggregated using this formula:

$$v2x_api = (1/4 v2x_frassoc) + (1/4 v2xel_frefair) + (1/4 v2x_freexp_thick) + (1/8 v2x_acces) + (1/8 v2x_suffr)$$

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2x_frassoc_thick v2x_suffr v2xel_frefair v2x_acces v2x_freexp_thick

Data release: 6.

Citation: Teorell et al ([V-Dem working paper 2016:25](#)), V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

1.3 Multiplicative polyarchy index (MPI) (v2x_mpi)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to achieve responsiveness and accountability between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections. This is presumed to be achieved when suffrage is extensive; political and civil

society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and the chief executive of a country is selected (directly or indirectly) through elections.

Aggregation: The electoral component index is operationalized as a chain defined by its weakest link. Specifically, the index is formed by multiplying indices measuring freedom of association (thick) (`v2x_frassoc_thick`), clean elections (`v2xel_frefair`), freedom of expression (`v2x_freexp_thick`), elected executive (`v2x_acceex`), and suffrage (`v2x_suffr`), or:

$$v2x_mpi = v2x_frassoc_thick * v2xel_frefair * v2x_freexp_thick * v2x_acceex * v2x_suffr$$

Scale: Interval

Sources: `v2x_frassoc_thick` `v2x_suffr` `v2xel_frefair` `v2x_acceex` `v2x_v2x_freexp_thick`

Data release: 6.

Citation: Teorell et al ([V-Dem working paper 2016:25](#)), V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

1.4 Liberal democracy index (D) (`v2x_libdem`)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved?

Clarifications: 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. To make this a measure of liberal *democracy*, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Aggregation: The index is aggregated using this formula:

$$\begin{aligned} v2x_libdem = & \\ .25 * v2x_polyarchy^{1.6} + .25 * v2x_liberal + .5 * v2x_polyarchy^{1.6} * \\ v2x_liberal. \end{aligned}$$

Scale: Interval

Sources: `v2x_liberal` `v2x_polyarchy`

Data release: 4, 5, 6 (release 1, 2, and 3 used a different, preliminary aggregation formula)

Citation: Coppedge et al ([V-Dem working paper 2015:6](#)), V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

1.5 Liberal component index (D) (`v2x_liberal`)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

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 (v2xcl_rol), judicial constraints on the executive (v2x_jucon), and legislative constraints on the executive (v2xlg_legcon).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2xcl_rol v2x_jucon v2xlg_legcon

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Coppedge et al ([V-Dem working paper 2015:6](#)), V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

1.6 Participatory democracy index (D) (v2x_partipdem)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy achieved?

Clarifications: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. To make it a measure of participatory *democracy*, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Aggregation: The index is aggregated using this formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{v2x_partipdem} = \\ .25 * \text{v2x_polyarchy}^{1.6} + .25 * \text{v2x_partip} + .5 * \text{v2x_polyarchy}^{1.6} * \text{v2x_} \\ \text{partip} \end{aligned}$$

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2x_polyarchy v2x_partip

Data release: 4, 5, 6 (release 1, 2, and 3 used a different, preliminary aggregation formula)

Citation: Coppedge et al ([V-Dem working paper 2015:6](#)), V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

1.7 Participatory component index (D) (v2x_partip)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent is the participatory principle achieved?

Clarification: The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies.

Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: civil society participation (v2x_cspart), direct popular vote (v2xdd_dd), elected local government power (v2xel_locelec), and elected regional government power(v2xel_regelec).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2x_cspart v2xdd_dd v2xel_locelec v2xel_regelec

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Coppedge et al ([V-Dem working paper 2015:6](#)), V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

1.8 Deliberative democracy index (D) (v2x_delibdem)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions—as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels—from preference formation to final decision—among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To make it a measure of not only the deliberative principle but also of democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Aggregation: The index is aggregated using this formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{v2x_delibdem} = \\ .25 * \text{v2x_polyarchy}^{1.6} + .25 * \text{v2x_delib} + .5 * \text{v2x_polyarchy}^{1.6} * \text{v2x_delib} \end{aligned}$$

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2xdl_delib v2x_polyarchy

Data release: 4, 5, 6 (release 1, 2, and 3 used a different, preliminary aggregation formula).

Citation: Coppedge et al ([V-Dem working paper 2015:6](#)), V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

1.9 Deliberative component index (D) (v2xdl_delib)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent is the deliberative principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions—as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels—from preference formation to final decision—among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion.

To measure these features of a polity we try to determine the extent to which political elites give public justifications for their positions on matters of public policy, justify their positions in terms of the public good, acknowledge and respect counter-arguments; and how wide the range of consultation is at elite levels.

Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: reasoned justification (v2dlreason), common good justification (v2dlcommon), respect for counterarguments (v2dlcountr), range of consultation (v2dlconstlt), and engaged society (v2dlengage).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2dlreason v2dlcommon v2dlcountr v2dlconstlt v2dlengage

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Coppedge et al ([V-Dem working paper 2015:6](#)), V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

1.10 Egalitarian democracy index (D) (v2x_egaldem)

Project manager: Rachel Sigman, Staffan Lindberg

Question: To what extent is the ideal of egalitarian democracy 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; and 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups. The distribution of resources must be sufficient to ensure that citizens' basic needs are met in a way that enables their meaningful participation. Additionally, an equal distribution of resources ensures the potential for greater equality in the distribution of power. To make it a measure of egalitarian *democracy*, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.

Aggregation: The index is aggregated using this formula:

$$\begin{aligned} v2x_egaldem = \\ .25 * v2x_polyarchy^{1.6} + .25 * v2x_egal + .5 * v2x_polyarchy^{1.6} * v2x_egal \end{aligned}$$

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2x_egal v2x_polyarchy

Data release: 5, 6 (release 1, 2, 3 and 4 used a different, preliminary aggregation formula)

Citation: Sigman, Rachel et al (2015, [V-Dem working paper series 2015:22](#)), Coppedge et al ([V-Dem working paper 2015:6](#)), V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

1.11 Egalitarian component index (D) (v2x_egal)

Project manager: Rachel Sigman, Staffan Lindberg

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; and 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups. The distribution of resources must be sufficient to ensure that citizens' basic needs are met in a way that enables their meaningful participation. Additionally, an equal distribution of resources ensures the potential for greater equality in the distribution of power.

Aggregation: This index is formed by averaging the following indices: equal protection index (v2xeg_eqprotec) and equal distribution of resources (v2xeg_eqdr).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2xeg_eqprotec v2xeg_eqdr

Data release: 5, 6 (release 1, 2, 3 and 4 used a different, preliminary aggregation formula).

Citation: Sigman, Rachel et al (2015, [V-Dem working paper series 2015:22](#)), Coppedge et al ([V-Dem working paper 2015:6](#)), V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2 Mid-Level Democracy Indices

Appendix D provides an overview of all the indices, the component-indices, and lower levels. This is a great place to start getting a good sense of the structure of the aggregations.

2.1 Electoral component index (D) (v2x_EDcomp_thick)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: The electoral principle of democracy seeks to achieve responsiveness and accountability between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections. This is presumed to be achieved when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and the chief executive of a country is selected (directly or indirectly) through elections.

Aggregation: The electoral component index is operationalized as a chain defined by its weakest link of freedom of association, suffrage, clean elections, and elected executive. The index is thus aggregated using this formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{v2x_EDcomp_thick} = \\ .125 * \text{v2x_frassoc_thick} + .125 * \text{v2x_suffr} + .125 * \text{v2xel_frefair} + .125 * \text{v2x_acces} \\ + .5 * \text{v2x_frassoc_thick} * \text{v2x_suffr} * \text{v2xel_frefair} * \text{v2x_acces}. \end{aligned}$$

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2x_frassoc_thick v2x_suffr v2xel_frefair v2x_acces

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.2 Freedom of association (thick) index (D) (v2x_frassoc_thick)

Project manager: Allen Hicken, Michael Bernhard, Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent are parties, including opposition parties, allowed to form and to participate in elections, and to what extent are civil society organizations able to form and to operate freely?

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for party ban (v2psparban), barriers to parties (v2psbars), opposition parties autonomy (v2psoppaut), elections multiparty (v2elmulpar), CSO entry and exit (v2cseeorgs) and CSO repression (v2csreprss). Since the multiparty elections indicator is only observed in election years, its values have first

been repeated within election regime periods (as defined by v2x_elecreg).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2psparban v2psbars v2psoppaut v2elmulpar v2cseeorgs v2csreprss

Data release: 4, 5, 6 (*release 1, 2, and 3 used a different aggregation formula for the thinner index v2x_frassoc*)

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.3 Expanded freedom of expression index (D) (v2x_freetexp_thick)

Project managers: Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent does government respect press & 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_freetexp and v2xme_altinf.

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), internet censorship effort (v2mecenefi), 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).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2mecenefm v2mecenefi v2meharjrn v2meslfcen v2mebias v2mecrit v2merange v2cldiscm v2cldiscw v2clacfree

Data release: 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.4 Freedom of expression index (D) (v2x_freetexp)

Project managers: Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent does government respect press & 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?

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), internet censorship effort (v2mecenefi), harassment of journalists (v2meharjrn), media self-censorship (v2meslfcen), freedom of discussion for men/women (v2cldiscm, v2cldiscw) and freedom of academic and cultural expression (v2clacfree).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2mecenefm v2mecenefi v2meharjrn v2meslfcen v2cldiscm v2cldiscw v2clacfree

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.5 Alternative sources of information index (D) (v2xme_altinf)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent is the media (a) un-biased in their coverage (or lack of coverage) of the opposition, (b) allowed to be critical of the regime, and (c) representative of a wide array of political perspectives?

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for media bias (v2mebias), print/broadcast media critical (v2mecrit), and print/broadcast media perspectives (v2merange).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2mebias v2mecrit v2merange

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.6 Share of population with suffrage (D) (v2x_suffr)

Project manager: 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 100%. Universal male suffrage only is coded as 50%. Years before electoral provisions are introduced are scored 0%. 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.

Aggregation: v2elsuffrage/100

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Source: v2elsuffrage

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.7 Clean elections index (D) (v2xel_frefair)

Project managers: Staffan Lindberg, Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent are elections free and fair?

Clarifications: Free and fair connotes an absence of registration fraud, systematic irregularities, government intimidation of the opposition, vote buying, and election violence.

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), election other 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)

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2elembaut v2elembcap v2elrgstry v2elvotbuy v2elirreg v2elintim v2elpeace v2elfrfair

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.8 Elected executive index (D) (v2x_acce)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Is the chief executive appointed through popular elections (either directly or indirectly)?

Clarifications: This index attempts to measure 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.

Note that a [popular election](#) is minimally defined and also includes sham elections with limited suffrage and no competition. Similarly, “appointment” 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 be

interpreted as an important element of democracy in its own right.

Aggregation: 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 ($a=0$). Second, the extent to which the legislature is popularly elected (b), measured as the proportion of legislators elected (if legislature is unicameral), or the weighted average of the proportion elected for each house, with the weight defined by which house is dominant (if legislature is bicameral). 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 ($e=0$). 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 is:

$$v2x_acces = \\ hosw * [\max(a1, b*c1)] + hogw * [\max(a1*d, b*c1*d, a2, b*c2)]$$

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2lgbicam v2lgello v2gelecup v2lgdomchm v2exaphos v2expathhs v2exaphogp v2expathhg v2exdfcbhs v2exdjcbhg v2exdfdmhs v2exdfdshg v2exhoshog

Data release: 4, 5, 6 (release 1, 2, and 3 used a different, preliminary aggregation formula)

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.9 Equality before the law and individual liberty index (D) (v2xcl_rol)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

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?

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).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2clrspct v2cltrnslw v2clacjstm v2clacjstw v2clprptym v2clprptyw v2cltort v2clkill
v2clslavem v2clslavef v2clrelig v2clfmove v2cldmovem v2cldmovew

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.10 Judicial constraints on the executive index (D) (v2x_jucon)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent does the executive respect the constitution and comply with court rulings, and to what extent is the judiciary able to act in an independent fashion?

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for executive respects constitution (v2exrescon), compliance with judiciary (v2jucomp), compliance with high court (v2juhccomp), high court independence (v2juhcind), and lower court independence (v2juncind).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2exrescon v2jucomp v2juhccomp v2juhcind v2juncind

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.11 Legislative constraints on the executive index (D) (v2xlg_legcon)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent is the legislature and government agencies (e.g., comptroller general, general prosecutor, or ombudsman) capable of questioning, investigating, and exercising oversight over the executive?

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for legislature questions officials in practice (v2lgqstexp), executive oversight (v2lgotovst), legislature investigates in practice (v2lginvstp), and legislature opposition parties (v2lgoppart).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2lgqstexp v2lgotovst v2lginvstp v2lgoppart

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.12 Civil society participation index (D) (v2x_cspart)

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

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?

Clarifications: 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.

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 (v2cscnslt), CSO participatory environment (v2csprtcpt), and CSO women's participation (v2csgender).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2pscnslnl v2cscnslt v2csprtcpt v2csgender

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.13 Direct popular vote index (D) (v2xdd_dd)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: To what extent is the direct popular vote utilized?

Clarification: Direct popular voting refers here to an institutionalized process by which citizens of a region or country register their choice or opinion on specific issues through a ballot. It is intended to embrace initiatives, referendums, and plebiscites, as those terms are usually understood. It captures some aspects of the more general concept of direct democracy. The term does *not* encompass recall elections, deliberative assemblies, or settings in which the vote is not secret or the purview is restricted. Likewise, it does not apply to elections for representatives.

Aggregation: This index results from the addition of the scores of each type of popular votes studied (popular initiatives, referendums, plebiscites, and obligatory referendums). Each type of popular vote receives a maximum score of two resulting from the addition of two terms (easiness of initiation and easiness of approval), where each term obtains a maximum value of one. As we are studying four types of popular votes, the minimum value is 0, and the maximum is 8. In the v2xdd_dd all scores are normalized to range between 0 and 1.

Regarding each type of citizen initiated popular vote (i.e., popular initiative or referendum), the ease of initiation is measured by (a) the existence of a direct democracy process (v2ddlegci), (b) the number of signatures needed (v2ddsigcip), (c) time-limits to circulate the signatures (v2ddgrgpc), and (d) the level of government (national and/or

subnational). Easiness of approval is measured by the multiplication of the quorums pertaining to (a) participation (v2ddgrgpc), (b) approval (v2ddbndci), (c) supermajority (v2ddspmjci). The resulting score is then multiplied with (d) district majority (v2dddistci). Consequences are measured by (a) the legal status of the decision made by citizens (binding or merely consultative) (v2ddlegci), and (b) the frequency with which direct popular votes have been held in the past (v2dciniyr). The index is aggregated using this formula:

$$\begin{aligned}
 v2xdd_dd = & \\
 [& (\text{IF } v2ddlegci>0, 1, 0) * (1-(v2ddsigcip)) * (\text{IF } v2ddgrgpc=0, 1, \\
 & 0.5+v2ddgrgpc/365/2) * (\text{IF } v2ddlevci=2, 1, \text{IF } v2ddlevci=0, 0.75, \text{IF} \\
 & v2ddlevci=1, 0.5) + \\
 & \{ (v2ddgrgpc) \cap (v2ddbndci) \cap (v2ddspmjci) \} * (0.5+ ((100- \\
 & v2dddistci)/100))/2] * (\text{IF } v2ddlegci=2, 1, \text{IF } v2ddlegci=1, 0.75, \text{IF } v2ddlegci=0, 0) \\
 & * (\text{IF years since last event } < 6, \text{then } v2dciniyr=1, \text{otherwise decreases by} \\
 & 0.06 \text{ units per year until 0.1}).
 \end{aligned}$$

In case the vote originates from above (i.e., public authorities), there is no need to account for v2ddsigcip and v2ddgrgpc. For an elaboration of the interaction among quorums, (v2ddgrgpc) \cap (v2ddbndci) \cap (v2ddspmjci), see David Altman (2014).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2ddlegci v2ddsigcip v2ddgrtlci v2ddgrgpc v2ddlevci v2ddbndci v2ddthreci
v2ddspmjci v2dddistci v2ddlegci v2dciniyr

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.14 Local government index (D) (v2xel_locelec)

Project managers: Kelly McMann, Jan Teorell

Question: Are there elected [local governments](#), and – if so – to what extent can they operate without interference from unelected bodies at the local level?

Clarification: The lowest score would be reserved for a country that has no elected local governments. A medium score would be accorded a country that has elected local governments but where those governments are subordinate to unelected officials at the local level (perhaps appointed by a higher-level body). A high score would be accorded to a country in which local governments are elected and able to operate without restrictions from unelected actors at the local level (with the exception of judicial bodies). (Naturally, local governments remain subordinate to the regional and national governments.)

Aggregation: First, local government elected (v2ellocelc) is recoded so that 0=none elected, 1=only executive elected, 2=only assembly elected, and 3=both elected. This new construct is then scaled to vary from 0-1 and multiplied by local offices relative power (v2ellocpwr) scaled to vary from 0-1.

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2ellocelc v2ellocpwr

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.15 Regional government index (D) (v2xel_regelec)

Project managers: Kelly McMann, Jan Teorell

Question: Are there elected [regional governments](#), and – if so – to what extent can they operate without interference from unelected bodies at the regional level?

Clarification: The lowest score would be reserved for a [country](#) that has no elected regional governments. A medium score would be accorded a country that has elected regional governments but where those governments are subordinate to unelected officials at the regional level (perhaps appointed by a higher-level body). A high score would be accorded to a country in which regional governments are elected and able to operate without restrictions from unelected actors at the regional level (with the exception of judicial bodies). (Naturally, regional governments remain subordinate to the [national government](#).)

Aggregation: First, regional government elected (v2elsrgel) is recoded so that 0=none elected, 1=only executive elected, 2=only assembly elected, and 3=both elected. This new construct is then scaled to vary from 0-1 and multiplied by regional offices relative power (v2elrgpwr) scaled to vary from 0-1.

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2elsrgel v2elrgpwr

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.16 Equal protection index (D) (v2xeg_eqprotec)

Project manager: Rachel Sigman, Staffan Lindberg

Question: How equal is the protection of rights and freedoms across social groups by the state?

Clarifications: 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.

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for equal access to justice for men and women(v2xcl_acjst), 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 (v2clnlpct; reversed scale).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2xcl_acjst v2clacjust v2clsocgrp v2clnlpct

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Sigman, Rachel et al (2015, [V-Dem working paper series 2015:22](#)), V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.17 Equal distribution of resources index (D) (v2xeg_eqdr)

Project manager: Rachel Sigman, Staffan Lindberg

Question: How equal is the distribution of resources?

Clarifications: 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 “spheres” of inequality are particularly harmful to society. To address these overlapping spheres, this component also includes measures of the distribution of power in society amongst different socio-economic groups, genders, etc.

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), health equality (v2pehealth), power distributed by socioeconomic position (v2pepwrses), power distributed by social group (v2pepwrsoc) and power distributed by gender (v2pepwrgen).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2dlencmps v2dlunivl v2peedueq v2pehealth v2pepwrses v2pepwrsoc v2pepwrgen

Data release: 5.

Citation: Sigman, Rachel et al (2015, [V-Dem working paper series 2015:22](#)), V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.18 Core civil society index (D) (v2xcs_ccsi)

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

Question: How robust is civil society?

Clarifications: 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.

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for CSO entry and exit (v2cseeorgs), CSO repression (v2csreprss) and CSO participatory environment (v2csprtcpt).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2cseeorgs v2csreprss v2csprtcpt

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Bernhard et al ([V-Dem working paper series 2015:13](#)), V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.19 Party system institutionalization index (D) (v2xps_party)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: To what extent are political parties institutionalized?

Clarifications: Party system institutionalization refers to various attributes of the political parties in a country, e.g., level and depth of organization, links to civil society, cadres of party activists, party supporters within the electorate, coherence of party platforms and ideologies, party-line voting among representatives within the legislature. A high score on these attributes generally indicates a more institutionalized party system.

This index considers the attributes of all parties with an emphasis on larger parties, i.e., those that may be said to dominate and define the party system.

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for party organizations (v2psorgs), party branches (v2psprbrch), party linkages (v2psprlnks), distinct party platforms (v2psplats), and legislative party cohesion (v2pscohesv).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2psorgs v2psprbrch v2psprlnks v2psplats v2pscohesv

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.20 Women political empowerment index (D) (v2x_gender)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

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 (v2x_gencl), women's civil society participation index (v2x_gencs), and women's political participation index (v2x_genpp).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2x_gencl v2x_gencs v2x_genpp

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Sundström et al (2015, [V-Dem working paper series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.21 Women civil liberties index (D) (v2x_gencl)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Question: Do women have the ability to make meaningful decisions in key areas of their lives?

Clarifications: 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.

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 (v2clslavew), property rights for women (v2clprptyw), and access to justice for women (v2clacjstw).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2cldmovew v2clslavew v2clprptyw v2clacjstw

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Sundström et al (2015, [V-Dem working paper series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.22 Women civil society participation index (D) (v2x_gencs)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Question: Do women have the ability to express themselves and to form and participate in

groups?

Clarifications: 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.

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).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2cldiscw v2csgender v2mefemjrn

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Sundström et al (2015, [V-Dem working paper series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.23 Women political participation index (D) (v2x_genpp)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Question: Are women descriptively represented in formal political positions?

Clarifications: 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.

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).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2lgfemleg v2pepwrgen

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Sundström et al (2015, [V-Dem working paper series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.24 Electoral regime index (D) (v2x_elecreg)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell

Question: At this time, are regularly scheduled national elections on course, as stipulated by election law or well-established precedent?

Clarification: A country is coded 0 until the first election, at which point it is coded 1 until there is an electoral interruption. An electoral interruption is (i) an event that dissolves, replaces, or otherwise terminates an elected body (executive or parliament) or (ii) an event that implies that the elected body, while still intact, will not be subject to election in the future. Typically, an interruption is the product of a coup, declared state of emergency, or military defeat. After an interruption, a coding of 0 continues until another election occurs.

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: v2xel_elecparl v2xlg_leginter v2xel_elecgres v2x_hosinter

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.25 Executive electoral regime index (D) (v2xex_elecreg)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell

Question: At this time, are regularly scheduled national elections on course, as stipulated by election law or well-established precedent?

Clarification: A country is coded 0 until the first election, at which point it is coded 1 until there is an electoral interruption. An electoral interruption is (i) an event that dissolves, replaces, or otherwise terminates the elected executive *or* (ii) an event that implies that the elected body, while still intact, will not be subject to election in the future. Typically, an interruption is the product of a coup, declared state of emergency, or military defeat. After an interruption, a coding of 0 continues until another election occurs.

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: v2xel_elecgres v2x_hosinter

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.26 Legislative electoral regime index (D) (v2xlg_elecreg)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell

Question: At this time, are regularly scheduled national elections on course, as stipulated by election law or well-established precedent?

Clarification: A country is coded 0 until the first election, at which point it is coded 1 until there is an electoral interruption. An electoral interruption is (i) an event that dissolves, replaces, or otherwise terminates an elected parliament *or* (ii) an event that implies that the elected body, while still intact, will not be subject to election in the future. Typically, an interruption is the product of a coup, declared state of emergency, or military defeat. After an interruption, a coding of 0 continues until another election occurs.

Responses:

- 0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: v2xel_elecparl v2xlg_leginter

Data release: 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.27 Legislative or constituent assembly election (D) (v2xel_elecparl)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Did a legislative or constituent assembly election take place this year?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: v2eltype_0 v2eltype_1 v2eltype_4 v2eltype_5

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.28 Legislature closed down or aborted (D) (v2xlg_leginter)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Has the legislature been closed down or aborted?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: v2lgbicam

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.29 Presidential election (D) (v2xel_elecpres)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Did a presidential election take place this year?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: v2eltype_6 v2eltype_7

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.30 Chief executive no longer elected (D) (v2x_hosinter)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Is the chief executive no longer elected?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: v2exhoshog v2expathhg v2expathhs

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.31 Political corruption index (D) (v2x_corr)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation). The corruption index includes measures of six distinct types of corruption that cover both different areas and levels of the polity realm, distinguishing between executive, legislative and judicial corruption. Within the executive realm, the measures also distinguish between corruption mostly pertaining to bribery and corruption due to embezzlement. Finally, they differentiate between corruption in the highest echelons of the executive (at the level of the rulers/cabinet) on the one hand, and in the public sector at large on the other. The measures thus tap into several distinguished types of corruption: both ‘petty’ and ‘grand’; both bribery and theft; both corruption aimed and influencing law making and that affecting implementation.

Aggregation: The index is arrived at by taking the average of (a) public sector corruption index (v2x_pubcorr); (b) executive corruption index (v2x_execorr); (c) the indicator for legislative corruption (v2lgcrpt); and (d) the indicator for judicial corruption (v2jucorrdc). In other words, these four different government spheres are weighted equally in the resulting index. We replace missing values for countries with no legislature by only taking the average of (a), (b) and (d).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2x_pubcorr v2x_execorr v2lgcrpt v2jucorrdc

Data release: 5, 6

Citation: McMann, Kelly et al (2015, [V-Dem working paper series 2015:23](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.32 Public sector corruption index (D) (v2x_pubcorr)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other [state](#) resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation).

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for public sector bribery (v2excrtps) and embezzlement (v2exthfps).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2excrtps v2exthfps

Data release: 5, 6

Citation: McMann, Kelly et al (2015, [V-Dem working paper series 2015:23](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.33 Executive corruption index (D) (v2x_execorr)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: How routinely do members of the executive, or their agents grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: The directionality of the V-Dem corruption index runs from less corrupt to more corrupt (unlike the other V-Dem variables that generally run from less democratic to more democratic situation).

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the average of the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for executive bribery (v2exbribe) and executive embezzlement (v2exembez).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2exbribe v2exembez

Data release: 5, 6

Citation: McMann, Kelly et al (2015, [V-Dem working paper series 2015:23](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.34 Divided party control of legislature index (D) (v2x_lgdivparctrl)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge, Svend-Erik Skaaning

Question: Are the legislative chambers controlled by different political parties?

Clarification: This variable is a reordered version of the continuous measurement model estimates for indicator v2psnatpar: National party control. After reordering, the positive extreme signifies “Divided party control. (A) Different parties or individuals (unconnected to parties) control the executive and the legislature or (B) Executive power is divided between a president/monarch and a prime minister, each of which belongs to different parties; or between a non-partisan monarch and a prime minister.” The intermediate values signify “Unified coalition control. A single multi-party coalition controls the executive and legislative branches of the national government. (This is true almost by definition in a parliamentary system where a single coalition gathers together a majority of seats.)” And the negative extreme signifies “Unified party control. A single party controls the executive and legislative branches of the national government. (This is true almost by definition in a parliamentary system where a single party has a majority of seats.)”

Aggregation: The reordering is accomplished in two steps. First, 5 is subtracted from v2psnatpar when the ordinal version of this variable, v2psnatpar_ord, is 2. This moves the ordinal score corresponding to unified party control to the lowest values. Then the result is standardized to have a mean of 0 and a standard deviation of 1.

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2psnatpar v2psnatpar_ord

Data release: 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.35 Division of power index (D) (v2x_feduni)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge, Svend-Erik Skaaning

Question: Are there elected local and regional governments, and – if so – to what extent can they operate without interference from unelected bodies at the local level?

Clarification: The lowest score would be reserved for a country that has no elected local or regional governments, or where all or nearly all elected offices are subordinate to non-elected offices at any local or regional level that exists. A high score would be accorded to a country in which both local and regional governments are elected and able to operate without restrictions from unelected actors at the local or regional level (with the exception of judicial bodies). A medium score can be achieved in various ways: there are strong elected governments at the local level but not the regional level, or vice versa; or both local and regional governments elect an executive but not an assembly; or elected and non-elected offices are approximately equal in power at the local and regional levels; or various combinations of these scenarios.

Aggregation: This index is an equally weighted average of a local government index and a regional government index. The local government index is the product of a dummy variable for the existence of local government (v2ellocgov), a recoded version of Local government elected (v2ellocelc), and a CDF of Local offices relative power (v2ellocpwr). Local governments are recoded as unelected (0) if they did not exist or if data is missing. They are coded 0.5 if an executive is elected but no assembly, and 1 if an assembly is elected, with or without an executive. The regional government index is calculated the same way but using the existence of regional government (v2elreggov), Regional government elected (v2elsrgel), and Regional offices relative power (v2elrgpwr).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2ellocgov v2elreggov v2ellocelc v2elsrgel v2ellocpwr v2elrgpwr

Data release: 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.36 Civil liberties index (D) (v2x_civilib)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

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), freedom of domestic movement for men/women (v2cldmovem, v2cldmovew), party ban (v2psparban), barriers to parties (v2psbars), opposition parties autonomy (v2psoppaut), CSO entry and exit (v2cseeorgs), CSO repression (v2csreprss), freedom from torture (v2cltort), and freedom from political killings (v2clkill).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2clprptym v2clprptyw v2clslavem v2clslavef v2clrelig v2csrlgrep v2clfmove v2cldmovem v2cldmovew v2psparban v2psbars v2psoppaut v2cseeorgs v2csreprss v2cltort v2clkill

Data release: 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.37 Private liberties index (D) (v2x_clpriv)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

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).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2clprptym v2clprptyw v2clslavem v2clslavef v2clrelig v2csrlgrep v2clfmove v2cldmovem v2cldmovew

Data release: 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.38 Political liberties index (D) (v2x_clpol)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: party ban (v2psparban), barriers to parties (v2psbars), opposition parties autonomy (v2psoppaut), CSO entry and exit (v2cseeorgs) and CSO repression (v2csreprss).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2psparban v2psbars v2psoppaut v2cseeorgs v2csreprss

Data release: 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

2.39 Physical violence index (D) (v2x_clphy)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Aggregation: The index is formed by point estimates drawn from a Bayesian factor analysis model including the following indicators: freedom from torture (v2cltort) and freedom from political killings (v2clkill).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2cltort v2clkill

Data release: 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

V-Dem Indicators

3 Elections

3.1 Elections introduction (A) (B) (C) (v2elintro)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

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).

3.2 Non-election specific coding introduction (A) (B) (C) (v2elintro1)

The following questions are not election-specific and should be coded for every year from 1900 (or when applicable) to the present.

3.3 Candidate restriction by ethnicity, race, religion, or language (A) (v2elrstrct)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler: Claudia Maier, Valeriya Mechkova

Question: Is the eligibility of candidates for national legislative office formally restricted (by constitution or statute) by ethnicity, race, religion, or language?

Responses:

0: Yes, there are such statutory restrictions.

1: No, there are no such restrictions.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: Coding provided by V-Dem country coordinators, Chronicle of Parliamentary Elections (IPU), CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v221, v250.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) coding.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.4 HOS restriction by ethnicity, race, religion, or language (A) (v2elrsthos)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler: Valeriya Mechkova

Question: Is the eligibility of candidates for the office of head of state formally restricted (by constitution or statute) by ethnicity, race, religion, or language?

Responses:

0: Yes, there are such statutory restrictions.

1: No, there are no such restrictions.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v221, v95.

Data release: 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.5 HOG restriction by ethnicity, race, religion, or language (A) (v2elrsthog)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler: Valeriya Mechkova

Question: Is the eligibility of candidates for the office of head of government formally restricted (by constitution or statute) by ethnicity, race, religion, or language?

Responses:

0: Yes, there are such statutory restrictions.

1: No, there are no such restrictions.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v221, v130.

Data release: 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.6 Disclosure of campaign donations (C) (v2eldonate, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: Are there disclosure requirements for donations to national election campaigns?

Responses:

0: No. There are no disclosure requirements.

1: Not really. There are some, possibly partial, disclosure requirements in place but they are not observed or enforced most of the time.

2: Ambiguous. There are disclosure requirements in place, but it is unclear to what extent they are observed or enforced.

3: Mostly. The disclosure requirements may not be fully comprehensive (some donations not covered), but most existing arrangements are observed and

enforced.

- 4: Yes. There are comprehensive requirements and they are observed and enforced almost all the time.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.7 Public campaign finance (C) (v2elpubfin, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: Is significant public financing available for parties' and/or candidates' campaigns for national office?

Responses:

- 0: No. Public financing is not available.
- 1: Little. There is public financing but it is so small or so restricted that it plays a minor role in most parties' campaigns.
- 2: Ambiguous. There is some public financing available but it is unclear whether it plays a significant role for parties.
- 3: Partly. Public financing plays a significant role in the campaigns of many parties.
- 4: Yes. Public financing funds a significant share of expenditures by all, or nearly all parties.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.8 Minimum voting age (A) (v2elage)

Project managers: Pamela Paxton, Megan Reif

Question: What is the minimum age at which citizens are allowed to vote in national elections?

Responses: Numeric

Scale: Interval

Sources: IFES; IDEA; Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010); Furtak (1990); KRWE (1987-2012); KRWE/KCA (1931-1987); Mackie and Rose (1991); Posada-Carbó (1996).

See Reif GVED and Reif EDATES (2011, 2012 for additional country-specific sources).
 Paxton et al. (2003); CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.9 Compulsory voting (A) (v2elcomvot)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Compiler: Claudia Maier, Valeriya Mechkova

Question: Is voting compulsory (for those eligible to vote) in national elections?

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes. But there are no sanctions or sanctions are not enforced.
- 2: Yes. Sanctions exist and are enforced, but they impose minimal costs upon the offending voter.
- 3: Yes. Sanctions exist, they are enforced, and they impose considerable costs upon the offending voter.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: IDEA; Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010); Coding by V-Dem Country coordinators.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) coding.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.10 Suffrage level (A) (v2elgvsuflvl)

Project manager: Megan Reif

Question: What is the level of suffrage practiced?

Clarification: Note that this question applies to citizens only. Note also that we are interested in legal (*de jure*) restrictions, not restrictions that may be operative in practice (*de facto*). In cases where married people are allowed to vote at a younger age than single people, the higher (older) age minimum for single voters is given (see v2elage).

Responses:

- 0: Indirect suffrage and/or offices filled by appointment only
- 1: Propertied ethnic males
- 2: Ethnic males
- 3: Propertied/educated males
- 4: Ethnic males & females
- 5: Propertied/educated males & females
- 6: All males

- 7: Spatially variant
- 8: Universal
- 9: Occupational categories/Party membership
- 10: Only citizens of colonial metropole
- 11: Propertied/tax-paying colons & non-colons
- 12: Propertied males & military females
- 13: Propertied/landowning households
- 14: All households
- 15: All males and married Females
- 16: Age differential: Married people vote at younger age than single

Scale: Nominal.

Sources: IFES; IDEA; Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010); Furtak (1990); KRWE (1987-2012); KRWE/KCA (1931-1987); Mackie and Rose (1991); Posada-Carbó (1996). See Reif GVED and Reif EDATES (2011, 2012 for additional country-specific sources).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.11 Percentage of population with suffrage (A) (v2elsuffrage)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

Question: What percentage (%) 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 100%. Universal male suffrage only is coded as 50%. Years before electoral provisions are introduced are scored 0%. 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

Note: In Version 3 of the dataset this variable was re-coded from scratch based on the modified criteria reflected in the clarification section (above).

Sources: CCP; IDEA; Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010); country-specific sources.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.12 Resident noncitizens who cannot vote (C) (v2elnoncit)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Question: What percentage (%) of the people *residing* in the [country](#) (or colony) does not enjoy the legal right to vote in national elections because they are not full citizens?

Clarification: This question focuses on people whose exclusion from suffrage stems from their immigrant status or lack of recognition as citizens by a colonial power. An example of the first sort would be Kuwait, where about half of the population consists of non-nationals, who are thereby excluded from the suffrage. An example of the second sort would be French West Africa, where (until the late 1950s) only a small portion of permanent residents were allowed to vote.

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Cross-coder aggregation: Bootstrapped.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.13 Adult citizens with right to vote % (A) (v2eladltvt)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Question: What percentage (%) of adult citizens (as defined by statute) has the legal right to vote in national elections?

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012); Paxton et al. (2003).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.14 Female suffrage restricted (A) (v2elfemrst)

Project managers: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler: Valeriya Mechkova

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

Sources: Paxton et al. (2003); Paxton, Green, and Hughes (2008), Reif (GVED).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.15 EMB autonomy (C) (v2elembaut, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: Does the Election Management Body (EMB) have autonomy from [government](#) to apply election laws and administrative rules impartially in national elections?

Clarification: The EMB refers to whatever body (or bodies) is charged with administering national elections.

Responses:

- 0: No. The EMB is controlled by the incumbent government, the military, or other *de facto* ruling body.
- 1: Somewhat. The EMB has some autonomy on some issues but on critical issues that influence the outcome of elections, the EMB is partial to the *de facto* ruling body.
- 2: Ambiguous. The EMB has some autonomy but is also partial, and it is unclear to what extent this influences the outcome of the election.
- 3: Almost. The EMB has autonomy and acts impartially almost all the time. It may be influenced by the *de facto* ruling body in some minor ways that do not influence the outcome of elections.
- 4: Yes. The EMB is autonomous and impartially applies elections laws and administrative rules.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.16 EMB capacity (C) (v2elembcap, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: Does the Election Management Body (EMB) have sufficient staff and resources to administer a well-run national election?

Clarification: The EMB refers to whatever body (or bodies) is charged with administering national elections.

Responses:

- 0: No. There are glaring deficits in staff, financial, or other resources affecting the organization across the territory.
- 1: Not really. Deficits are not glaring but they nonetheless seriously compromised the organization of administratively well-run elections in many parts of the country.
- 2: Ambiguous. There might be serious deficiencies compromising the organization of the election but it could also be a product of human errors and co-incidence or other factors outside the control of the EMB.
- 3: Mostly. There are partial deficits in resources but these are neither serious nor widespread.
- 4: Yes. The EMB has adequate staff and other resources to administer a well-run election.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.17 Election-specific questions introduction (A) (B) (C) (v2elintro2)

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.

3.18 Election type (A*) (v2eltype)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compilers: Vlad Ciobanu, Ionut Gusoi, Valeriya Mechkova

Question: What type of election was held on this date?

Clarification: Choose all that apply. Whenever possible, specify the exact date of each election. If the election unfolds across more than one day, enter the date for the first day. If the precise date is unavailable, enter the first of the month; if the month is unknown, enter January 1. Multiple-round elections (e.g., two-round elections) are counted separately. (More than one election in a single year can be accommodated.)

Responses:

- 0: Legislative; lower, sole, or both chambers, first or only round. (0=No, 1=Yes)
[v2eltype_0]
- 1: Legislative, lower, sole, or both chambers, second round. (0=No, 1=Yes)
[v2eltype_1]
- 2: Legislative, upper chamber only, first or only round. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2eltype_2]
(Not yet coded)
- 3: Legislative, upper chamber only, second round. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2eltype_3] (Not yet coded)
- 4: Constituent Assembly, first or only round. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2eltype_4]
- 5: Constituent Assembly, second round. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2eltype_5]
- 6: Presidential, first or only round. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2eltype_6]
- 7: Presidential, second round. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2eltype_7]
- 8: Metropolitan or supranational legislative, first or only round. (0=No, 1=Yes)
[v2eltype_8] (Not yet coded)
- 9: Metropolitan or supranational legislative, second round. (0=No, 1=Yes)
[v2eltype_9] (Not yet coded)

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Note: Only direct elections and elections by an electoral college that is elected by the people and has the sole purpose of electing an executive or members of parliament are coded in this variable. Elections for constituent assemblies that perform other functions except for drafting and adopting a new constitution (e.g. legislating, electing president, adopting budget, etc) are coded under category 0 and 1 (Legislative; lower, sole, or both chambers, first or second round). Single-party elections, elections held under limited suffrage and for only parts of a parliament are also counted. Finally, elections the results of which are subsequently cancelled are still accounted for in this variable.

Sources: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012); Chronicle of Parliamentary Elections (IPU); IFES; IDEA; Reif (2011, 2012); Polity IV (Marshall, Jaggers 2007); Keesings Records; CIA Factbook; Wikipedia.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.19 Presidential election aborted (D) (v2x_hosaborted)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Have presidential election results been aborted?

Clarification: Aborted election results usually occur when the President-elect does not

reach office from the direct elections, e.g. if results are nullified or a coup d'etat interferes with inaugural passage.

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: v2exhoshog v2expathhg v2expathhs v2xel_elecpres

Data release: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.20 Legislative or constituent assembly election aborted (D) (v2x_legabort)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Have legislative election results been aborted?

Clarification: Aborted election results usually occur when the elected members do not reach office after election occurs, e.g. if results are nullified or a coup d'etat interferes with inaugural session.

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: v2lgbicam v2xel_elecparl

Data release: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.21 Elections multiparty (C) (v2elmulpar, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: Was this national election multiparty?

Responses:

- 0: No. No-party or single-party and there is no meaningful competition (includes situations where a few parties are legal but they are all *de facto* controlled by the dominant party).
- 1: Not really. No-party or single-party (defined as above) but multiple candidates from the same party and/or independents contest legislative seats or the presidency.
- 2: Constrained. At least one real opposition party is allowed to contest but competition is highly constrained – legally or informally.
- 3: Almost. Elections are multiparty in principle but either one main opposition party is prevented (*de jure* or *de facto*) from contesting, or conditions such as civil

unrest (excluding natural disasters) prevent competition in a portion of the territory.

- 4: Yes. Elections are multiparty, even though a few marginal parties may not be permitted to contest (e.g. far-right/left extremist parties, anti-democratic religious or ethnic parties).

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.21.1 Executive elections multiparty (C) (v2elmulpar_ex, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Elections multiparty (C)” for executive elections only.

3.21.2 Legislative elections multiparty (C) (v2elmulpar_leg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Elections multiparty (C)” for legislative elections only.

3.22 Election voter registry (C) (v2elrgstry, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: In this national election, was there a reasonably accurate voter registry in place and was it used?

Responses:

- 0: No. There was no registry, or the registry was not used.
- 1: No. There was a registry but it was fundamentally flawed (meaning 20% or more of eligible voters could have been disenfranchised or the outcome could have been affected significantly by double-voting and impersonation).
- 2: Uncertain. There was a registry but it is unclear whether potential flaws in the registry had much impact on electoral outcomes.
- 3: Yes, somewhat. The registry was imperfect but less than 10% of eligible voters may have been disenfranchised, and double-voting and impersonation could not have affected the results significantly.
- 4: Yes. The voter registry was reasonably accurate (less than 1% of voters were affected by any flaws) and it was applied in a reasonable fashion.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem*

Methodology, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.22.1 Executive election voter registry (C) (v2elrgstry_ex, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election voter registry (C)” for executive elections only.

3.22.2 Legislative election voter registry (C) (v2elrgstry_ex, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election voter registry (C)” for legislative elections only.

3.23 Election male suffrage in practice (C) (v2elmalsuf)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Question: In this national election, what percentage (%) of male citizens who were legally entitled to vote was prevented from doing so?

Clarification: Legal voting rights can be compromised by a number of issues (for example intimidation, insecurity, prohibitive laws or practices, impersonation, or by social/religious norms and practices). Do *not* consider registration practices that place the burden on the voter to take action to register ahead of the election.

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Cross-coder aggregation: Bootstrapped.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.23.1 Executive executive election male suffrage in practice (C) (v2elmalsuf_ex)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Subset of “Executive executive election male suffrage in practice (C)” for executive elections only.

3.23.2 Legislative election male suffrage in practice (C) (v2elmalsuf_leg)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Subset of “Executive executive election male suffrage in practice (C)” for legislative elections only.

3.24 Election female suffrage in practice (C) (v2elfemsuf)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Question: In this national election, what percentage (%) of female citizens who were legally entitled to vote was prevented from doing so?

Clarification: Legal voting rights can be compromised by a number of issues (for example intimidation, insecurity, prohibitive laws or practices, impersonation, or by social/religious norms and practices). Do *not* consider registration practices that place the burden on the voter to take action to register ahead of the election.

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Cross-coder aggregation: Bootstrapped.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.24.1 Executive election female suffrage in practice (C) (v2elfemsuf_ex)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Subset of “Executive election female suffrage in practice (C)” for executive elections only.

3.24.2 Legislative election female suffrage in practice (C) (v2elfemsuf_leg)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Subset of “Executive election female suffrage in practice (C)” for legislative elections only.

3.25 Election suffrage in practice (D) (v2elprasuf)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Question: In this national election, what percentage (%) of citizens (male and female) who were legally entitled to vote was prevented from doing so?

Clarification: Legal voting rights can be compromised by a number of issues (for example intimidation, insecurity, prohibitive laws or practices, impersonation, or by social/religious norms and practices). Do *not* consider registration practices that place the burden on the voter to take action to register ahead of the election.

Aggregation: An average (mean) of indicators focused on election suffrage in practice for men (v2elmalsuf) and women (v2elfemsuf).

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2elmalsuf v2elfemsuf

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.25.1 Executive election suffrage in practice (D) (v2elprasuf_ex)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Subset of “Executive election suffrage in practice (D)” for executive elections only.

3.25.2 Legislative election suffrage in practice (D) (v2elprasuf_leg)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Subset of “Executive election suffrage in practice (D)” for legislative elections only.

3.26 Male suffrage (A) (v2msuffrage)

Compiler: Adam Bilinski

Question: Can most of the adult male population vote?

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Bilinski (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.26.1 Executive male suffrage (A) (v2msuffrage_ex)

Subset of “Male suffrage (A)” for executive elections only.

3.26.2 Legislative male suffrage (A) (v2msuffrage_leg)

Subset of “Male suffrage (A)” for legislative elections only.

3.27 Female suffrage (A) (v2fsuffrage)

Compiler: Lee Cojocaru

Question: Can most of the adult female population vote?

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Bilinski (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.27.1 Executive female suffrage (A) (v2fsuffrage_ex)

Subset of “Female suffrage (A)” for executive elections only.

3.27.2 Legislative female suffrage (A) (v2fsuffrage_leg)

Subset of “Female suffrage (A)” for legislative elections only.

3.28 Suffrage (A) (v2asuffrage)

Compiler: Lee Cojocaru

Question: Can most of the adult population vote?

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Bilinski (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.28.1 Executive suffrage (A) (v2asuffrage_ex)

Subset of “Suffrage (A)” for executive elections only.

3.28.2 Legislative suffrage (A) (v2asuffrage_leg)

Subset of “Suffrage (A)” for legislative elections only.

3.29 Election vote buying (C) (v2elvotbuy, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: In this national election, was there evidence of vote and/or turnout buying?

Clarification: Vote and turnout buying refers to the distribution of money or gifts to individuals, families, or small groups in order to influence their decision to vote/not vote or whom to vote for. It does not include legislation targeted at specific constituencies, i.e., “porkbarrel” legislation.

Responses:

0: Yes. There was systematic, widespread, and almost nationwide vote/turnout buying by almost all parties and candidates.

1: Yes, some. There were non-systematic but rather common vote-buying efforts, even if only in some parts of the country or by one or a few parties.

2: Restricted. Money and/or personal gifts were distributed by parties or candidates but these offerings were more about meeting an ‘entry-ticket’ expectation and

less about actual vote choice or turnout, even if a smaller number of individuals may also be persuaded.

- 3: Almost none. There was limited use of money and personal gifts, or these attempts were limited to a few small areas of the country. In all, they probably affected less than a few percent of voters.
- 4: None. There was no evidence of vote/turnout buying.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.29.1 Executive election vote buying (C) (v2elvotbuy_ex, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election vote buying (C)” for executive elections only.

3.29.2 Legislative election vote buying (C) (v2elvotbuy_leg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election vote buying (C)” for legislative elections only.

3.30 Election other voting irregularities (C) (v2elirreg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: In this national election, was there evidence of other *intentional* irregularities by incumbent and/or opposition parties, and/or vote fraud?

Clarification: Examples include use of double IDs, intentional lack of voting materials, ballot-stuffing, misreporting of votes, and false collation of votes.

This question does *not* refer to lack of access to registration, harassment of opposition parties, manipulations of the voter registry or vote-buying (dealt with in previous questions).

Responses:

- 0: Yes. There were systematic and almost nationwide other irregularities.
- 1: Yes, some. There were non-systematic, but rather common other irregularities, even if only in some parts of the country.
- 2: Sporadic. There were a limited number of sporadic other irregularities, and it is not clear whether they were intentional or disfavored particular groups.
- 3: Almost none. There were only a limited number of irregularities, and many were probably unintentional or did not disfavor particular groups' access to participation.

- 4: None. There was no evidence of intentional other irregularities. Unintentional irregularities resulting from human error and/or natural conditions may still have occurred.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.30.1 Executive election other voting irregularities (C) (v2elirreg_ex, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election other voting irregularities (C)” for executive elections only.

3.30.2 Legislative election other voting irregularities (C) (v2elirreg_leg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election other voting irregularities (C)” for legislative elections only.

3.31 Election government intimidation (C) (v2elintim, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.31.1 Executive election government intimidation (C) (v2elintim_ex, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election government intimidation (C)” for executive elections only.

3.31.2 Legislative election government intimidation (C) (v2elintim_leg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election government intimidation (C)” for legislative elections only.

3.32 Election other electoral violence (C) (v2elpeace*_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.32.1 Executive election other electoral violence (C) (v2elpeace_ex, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election other electoral violence (C)” for executive elections only.

3.32.2 Legislative election other electoral violence (C) (v2elpeace_leg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election other electoral violence (C)” for legislative elections only.

3.33 Election boycotts (C) (v2elboycot, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: In this national election, did any registered opposition candidates or parties boycott?

Clarification: A boycott is a deliberate and public refusal to participate in an election by a candidate or party who is eligible to participate.

Responses:

- 0: Total. All opposition parties and candidates boycotted the election.
- 1: Significant. Some but not all opposition parties or candidates boycotted but they constituted a major opposition force.
- 2: Ambiguous. Some but not all opposition parties or candidates boycotted but it is unclear whether they would have constituted a major electoral force.
- 3: Minor. A few opposition parties or candidates boycotted and they were relatively insignificant ones.
- 4: Nonexistent. No parties or candidates boycotted the elections.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.33.1 Executive election boycotts (C) (v2elboycot_ex, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election boycotts (C)” for executive elections only.

3.33.2 Legislative election boycotts (C) (v2elboycot_leg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election boycotts (C)” for legislative elections only.

3.34 Election free campaign media (C) (v2elfrcamp, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: In this national election, did parties or candidates receive either free or publicly financed access to national broadcast media?

Responses:

- 0: Either no parties or only the governing party receives free access.
- 1: Some parties in addition to the governing party receive free access.
- 2: All parties receive free access.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.35 Election paid campaign advertisements (C) (v2elpdcamp, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: In this national election, were parties or candidates able to run paid campaign ads on national broadcast media?

Responses:

- 0: Not at all.
- 1: It is permitted but regulated in ways that, in practice, favor the government and its allies.
- 2: It is permitted without limit.
- 3: It is permitted but regulated in ways that, in practice, foster fair competition.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.35.1 Executive election paid campaign advertisements (C) (v2elpdcamp_ex, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election paid campaign advertisements (C)” for executive elections only.

3.35.2 Legislative election paid campaign advertisements (C) (v2elpdcamp_leg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election paid campaign advertisements (C)” for legislative only.

3.36 Election paid interest group media (C) (v2elpaidig, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge

Question: In this election, were interest groups and individuals able to run paid campaign ads on national broadcast media?

Responses:

- 0: Not at all.
- 1: It is permitted but regulated in ways that, in practice, favor groups allied with the government.
- 2: It is permitted without limit.
- 3: It is permitted but regulated in ways that, in practice, foster representation of diverse perspectives.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.36.1 Executive election paid interest group media (C) (v2elpaidig_ex, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge

Subset of “Election paid interest group media (C)” for executive elections only.

3.36.2 Legislative election paid interest group media (C) (v2elpaidig_leg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge

Subset of “Election paid interest group media (C)” for legislative elections only.

3.37 Election domestic election monitors (B) (v2eldommon)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: In this national election, were election monitors from all parties and independent domestic election monitors allowed to monitor the vote at polling stations across the [country](#)?

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Scale: Dichotomous.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.37.1 Executive election domestic election monitors (B) (v2eldommon_ex)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election domestic election monitors (B)” for executive elections only.

3.37.2 Legislative election domestic election monitors (B) (v2eldommon_leg)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election domestic election monitors (B)” for legislative elections only.

3.38 Election international monitors (A) (v2elintmon)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler: Valeriya Mechkova, Ionut Gusoi

Question: In this national election, were international election monitors present?

Responses:

0: No/Unclear/Not Applicable

1: Yes

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: NELDA 45 (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.38.1 Executive election international monitors (A) (v2elintmon_ex)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election domestic election monitors (B)” for executive elections only.

3.38.2 Legislative election international monitors (A) (v2elintmon_leg)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election domestic election monitors (B)” for legislative elections only.

3.39 Election international monitors denied (A) (v2elmonden)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler: Valeriya Mechkova, Ionut Gusoi, Tove Selnes

Question: In this national election, were some international election monitors denied opportunity to be present by the [government](#) holding the election?

Responses:

0: No/Unclear/Not Applicable

1: Yes

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: NELDA 48 (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.39.1 Executive election international monitors denied (A) (v2elmonden_ex)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election international monitors denied (A)” for executive elections only.

3.39.2 Legislative election international monitors denied (A) (v2elmonden_leg)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election international monitors denied (A)” for legislative elections only.

3.40 Fraud allegations by Western monitors (A) (v2elwestmon)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler: Tove Selnes

Question: Were there allegations of significant vote-fraud by any Western monitors?

Clarifications: If there were no Western monitors, or no international monitors, “N/A” was coded.

Responses:

0: No/Unclear

1: Yes

Sources: NELDA 47 (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

3.40.1 Executive western election monitors present (A) (v2elwestmon_ex)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Western election monitors present (A)” for executive elections only.

3.40.2 Legislative western election monitors present (A) (v2elwestmon_leg)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Western election monitors present (A)” for legislative elections only.

3.41 Monitors refuse to be present (A) (v2elmonref)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler: Tove Selnes

Question: Did any monitors refuse to go to an election because they believed that it would not be free and fair?

Responses:

0: No/Unclear

1: Yes

Sources: NELDA 49 (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

3.41.1 Executive monitors refuse to be present (NELDA) (E) (v2elmonref_ex)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Monitors refuse to be present (NELDA) (E)” for executive elections only.

3.41.2 Legislative monitors refuse to be present (NELDA) (E) (v2elmonref_leg)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Monitors refuse to be present (NELDA) (E)” for legislative elections only.

3.42 Election free and fair (C) (v2elfrfair, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: Taking all aspects of the pre-election period, election day, and the post-election process into account, would you consider this national election to be free and fair?

Clarification: The only thing that should *not* be considered in coding this is the extent of suffrage (by law). Thus, a free and fair election may occur even if the law excludes significant groups (an issue measured separately).

Responses:

- 0: No, not at all. The elections were fundamentally flawed and the official results had little if anything to do with the 'will of the people' (i.e., who became president; or who won the legislative majority).
- 1: Not really. While the elections allowed for some competition, the irregularities in the end affected the outcome of the election (i.e., who became president; or who won the legislative majority).
- 2: Ambiguous. There was substantial competition and freedom of participation but there were also significant irregularities. It is hard to determine whether the irregularities affected the outcome or not (as defined above).
- 3: Yes, somewhat. There were deficiencies and some degree of fraud and irregularities but these did not in the end affect the outcome (as defined above).
- 4: Yes. There was some amount of human error and logistical restrictions but these were largely unintentional and without significant consequences.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.42.1 Executive election free and fair (C) (v2elfrfair_ex, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of "Election free and fair (C)" for executive elections only.

3.42.2 Legislative election free and fair (C) (v2elfrfair_leg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of "Election free and fair (C)" for legislative elections only.

3.43 Election VAP turnout (A) (v2elvaptrn)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Compiler: Frida Andersson

Question: In this national election, what percentage (%) of the adult voting-age population cast a vote according to official results?

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Sources: IDEA.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.43.1 Executive election VAP turnout (A) (v2elvaptrn_ex)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Subset of “Election VAP turnout (A)” for executive elections only

3.43.2 Legislative election VAP turnout (A) (v2elvaptrn_leg)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Subset of “Election VAP turnout (A)” for legislative elections only.

3.44 Election turnout (A) (v2eltrnout)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Compiler: Frida Andersson

Question: In this national election, what percentage (%) of all registered voters cast a vote according to official results?

Responses: Percent

Sources: IDEA; Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010); NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

Coverage: 1945-.

Data release: 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.44.1 Executive election turnout (A) (v2eltrnout_ex)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Subset of “Election turnout (A)” for executive elections only.

3.44.2 Legislative election turnout (A) (v2eltrnout_leg)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Subset of “Election turnout (A)” for legislative elections only.

3.45 Election executive turnover nominal (B) (v2eltvrexn)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: Which offices (if any) experienced turnover as a result of this national election?

Clarification: Choose all that apply.

Responses:

- 0: A new president took office. S/he is a member of the same party as the previous president. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2eltvrexn_0]
- 1: A new president took office. S/he is a member of a different party than the previous president. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2eltvrexn_1]
- 2: A new prime minister took office. S/he is a member of the same party as the previous prime minister. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2eltvrexn_2]
- 3: A new prime minister took office. S/he is a member of a different party than the previous prime minister. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2eltvrexn_3]
- 4: No change in personnel or party control occurred in the presidency or the prime minister’s office. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2eltvrexn_4]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: A series of dichotomous scales.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.46 Election executive turnover ordinal (A) (v2eltvrexo)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler: Valeriya Mechkova

Question: Was there turnover in the executive office as a result of this national election?

Clarification: Turnover in the executive can occur in presidential, semi-presidential, as well as parliamentary systems, and it refers not only to the individual person holding office but also to that person’s party. This question considers whether turnover occurs both in the office of head of state and head of government, even if one of the positions is not contested in the particular elections.

Responses:

- 0: No. The executive(s) - head of state and head of government- retained their position either as a result of the outcome of the election, or because the elections do not affect the executive.
- 1: Half. The head of state or head of government is a different individual than before the election but from the same party (or independent) that was in power before

the election. In parliamentary systems this code applies when the head of government changes as an effect of alternations in the ruling coalition, changes in party leadership, or a new independent head of government. In semi-presidential regimes, this code applies when the elections result in co-habitation after a period when one party (or independent) has held both offices, or if one of the executive office holders - the head of state or head of government changes, while the other retains their position.

- 2: Yes. The executive(s) - head of state and head of government- lost their position(s) as a result of the outcome of the election. In presidential systems this code applies when the new president is both a different person and from a different party (or independent) than before the election. In parliamentary systems the ruling party or coalition of parties lost and the new head of government is from a different party or from a new coalition. In semi-presidential regimes, this code applies when one party holds both the office of the head of state and head of government after a period of co-habitation, or if the holders of both offices change in terms of person and party (or independent) in the same election. This code also applies if this is the first head of state and/or head of government elected for a newly (semi-) independent state country.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: Henisz (2000; 2002); Lenz (1994; 1999); worldstatesmen.org; coding by V-Dem Country Coordinators.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) coding. The resulting data has not gone through full quality control with thorough cross-referencing yet.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.47 Election HOG turnover ordinal (A) (v2elturnhog)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler: Valeriya Mechkova, Frida Andersson

Question: Was there turnover in the office of the head of government (HOG) as a result of this national election?

Clarification: Turnover can occur in presidential, semi-presidential, as well as parliamentary systems, and it refers not only to the individual person holding office but also to that person's party. If the HOS and HOG are the same person, the coding is the same for the two variables. The second round of election is coded as the first.

Responses:

- 0: No. The head of government- retained their position either as a result of the outcome of the election, or because the elections do not affect the HOG.
- 1: Half. The head of government is a different individual than before the election but from the same party that was in power before the election, or a new independent candidate is elected. In parliamentary systems this code applies when the head

of government changes as an effect of alternations in the ruling coalition, changes in party leadership.

- 2: Yes. The executive(s) - head of state and head of government- lost their position(s) as a result of the outcome of the election. In presidential systems this code applies when the new president is both a different person and from a different party than before the election or an independent candidate is elected. In parliamentary systems the ruling party or coalition of parties lost and the new head of government is from a different party or from a new coalition. This code also applies if this is the first head of government elected for a newly (semi-) independent state country.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: Henisz (2000; 2002); Lentz (1994; 1999); worldstatesmen.org; coding by V-Dem Country Coordinators.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.48 Election HOS turnover ordinal (A) (v2elturnhos)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler: Valeriya Mechkova, Frida Andersson

Question: Was there turnover in the office of the head of state (HOS) as a result of this national election?

Clarification: Turnover can occur in presidential, semi-presidential, as well as parliamentary systems, and it refers not only to the individual person holding office but also to that person's party.

Responses:

- 0: No. The head of state retained their position either as a result of the outcome of the election, or because the elections do not affect the HOS.
- 1: Half. The head of state is a different individual than before the election but from the same party that was in power before the election, or a new independent candidate is elected.
- 2: Yes. The head of state lost their position(s) as a result of the outcome of the election. In presidential systems this code applies when the new president is both a different person and from a different party than before the election or an independent candidate is elected. This code also applies if this is the first head of state elected for a newly (semi-) independent state country.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: Henisz (2000; 2002); Lentz (1994; 1999); worldstatesmen.org; coding by V-Dem Country Coordinators.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.49 Election losers accept results (C) (v2elaccept, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: Did losing parties and candidates accept the result of this national election within three months?

Responses:

- 0: None. None of the losing parties or candidates accepted the results the election, or all opposition was banned.
- 1: A few. Some but not all losing parties or candidates accepted the results but those who constituted the main opposition force did not.
- 2: Some. Some but not all opposition parties or candidates accepted the results but it is unclear whether they constituted a major opposition force or were relatively insignificant.
- 3: Most. Many but not all opposition parties or candidates accepted the results and those who did not had little electoral support.
- 4: All. All parties and candidates accepted the results.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.49.1 Executive election losers accept results (C) (v2elaccept_ex, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election losers accept results (C)” for executive elections only.

3.49.2 Legislative election losers accept results (C) (v2elaccept_leg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Election losers accept results (C)” for legislative elections only.

3.50 Election assume office (C) (v2elasmoff, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: Following this national election, did winners assume office according to prescribed constitutional rules and norms?

Responses:

- 0: No. The official winner of the election was prevented from assuming office by *unconstitutional* means.

- 1: Partially. The official winner/winning party or largest vote-getter was forced at least in part by unconstitutional means to share power, or delay assuming power for more than 6 months.
- 2: Yes. Constitutional rules and norms were followed and the official winner/winning party or largest vote-getter assumed office accordingly (or continued in office).

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.50.1 Executive election assume office (C) (v2elasmoff_ex, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Executive election assume office (C)” for executive elections only.

3.50.2 Legislative election assume office (C) (v2elasmoff_leg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Subset of “Executive election assume office (C)” for legislative elections only.

3.51 Effective number of cabinet parties (B) (v2elnccbpr)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: In the first cabinet after this national election, how many political parties were represented in the cabinet?

Responses:

- 0: Parties are not allowed.
- 1: One party.
- 2: Two parties.
- 3: Three parties.
- 4: Four or more parties.

Scale: Ordinal

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.52 Election women in the cabinet (B) (v2elwomcab)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Question: In the first cabinet after this national election, what percentage (%) of the

ministers was female?

Clarification: A “minister” 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

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.53 Presidential elections cumulative (D) (v2elprescumul)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler: Amanda B. Edgel and Valeriya Mechkova

Question: How many presidential elections (including the current election) have been held since 1900?

Clarification: This counts the cumulative number of presidential elections, regardless of any constitutional or unconstitutional changes and interruptions that may have taken place. Do not code if there is no office of the presidency. However, if there is a presidency, and no elections have ever occurred, this should be recorded as 0.

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2eltype

Coverage: 1900-2011.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.54 Presidential elections consecutive (D) (v2elprescons)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler: Amanda B. Edgel and Valeriya Mechkova

Question: How many consecutive presidential elections (including the current election) have been held since 1900?

Clarification: This counts the consecutive number of presidential elections since the last unconstitutional change of government or democratic breakdown, or 1900 (whichever is more recent). Do not code if there is no office of the presidency.

Sources: v2eltype

Coverage: 1900-2011.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.55 Presidential election vote share of largest vote-getter (A) (v2elvotlrg)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Compilers: Ionut Gusoi, Valeriya Mechkova, Eva Karlsdottir

Question: In this presidential election, what percentage (%) of the vote was received by the winning candidate in the first round?

Clarification: Leave this question blank if election was nonpartisan, i.e., no parties (not even pro-government parties) were allowed.

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Sources: Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.56 Presidential election vote share of second-largest vote-getter (A) (v2elvotsml)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Compilers: Ionut Gusoi, Valeriya Mechkova, Eva Karlsdottir

Question: In this presidential election, what percentage (%) of the vote was received by the second most successful candidate in the first round?

Clarification: Leave this question blank if election was nonpartisan, i.e., no parties (not even pro-government parties) were allowed.

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Sources: Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.57 Presidential effective number of electoral parties/executive (A) (v2elnmelpr)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: In this presidential election, what was the effective number of parties by share of votes?

Clarification: The effective number of electoral parties in a country's party system at the national level for the specified election year. This is calculated at the national level following Laakso and Taagepera's (1979) specification for popular presidential elections.

Responses: Numeric

Sources: CLEA (Kollman et al. 2011).

Coverage: Incomplete, constrained by the availability of vote share data. 70% coverage is the goal, 1900-.

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.58 Lower chamber election introduction (A) (B) (v2elintro3)

The following questions pertain to specific [lower chamber](#) or unicameral legislative elections. The dates of these elections have been pre-coded.

3.59 Lower chamber election cumulative (D) (v2ellocumul)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler: Amanda B. Edgel and Valeriya Mechkova

Question: How many lower chamber or unicameral legislative elections (including the current election) have been held since 1900?

Clarification: This counts the cumulative number of elections to the lower chamber or unicameral legislature, regardless of any constitutional or unconstitutional changes and interruptions that may have taken place. Do not code if there is no legislature. However, if there is a legislature and no elections to that body have ever occurred, this should be coded as 0.

Sources: v2eltype

Coverage: 1900-2011.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.60 Lower chamber election consecutive (D) (v2ellocons)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler: Amanda B. Edgell and Valeriya Mechkova

Question: How many consecutive lower chamber or unicameral legislative elections (including the current election) have been held since 1900?

Clarification: This counts the consecutive number of lower chamber or unicameral legislative elections since the last unconstitutional change of government or democratic breakdown, or 1900 (whichever is more recent). Do not code if there is no legislature.

Sources: v2eltype

Coverage: 1900-2011.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.61 Lower chamber electoral system (A) (v2elparallel)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Compiler: Claudia Maier

Question: What was the electoral system used in this election for the lower or unicameral chamber of the legislature?

0: Majoritarian.

1: Proportional.

2: Mixed.

Sources: Golder (2006); CLEA (Kollman et al. 2011); Chronicle of Parliamentary Elections (IPU); IFES; Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010); various.

Coverage: Expect near full coverage, 1900-.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document), along with sources cited above.

3.62 Lower chamber electoral system – 13 categories (A) (v2elloelsy)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Compiler: Claudia Maier

Question: What was the electoral system used in this election for the lower or unicameral chamber of the legislature?

Clarification: Further information on the following electoral system types can be found in Reynolds/Reilly, *The New International IDEA Handbook* (2005), chapter two and Annex B (Glossary of Terms) – downloadable, free of charge, at www.idea.int/publications/esd/.

Responses:

- 0: First-past-the-post (FPP, aka plurality) in single-member constituencies. The candidate with the most votes wins the seat.
- 1: Two-round system in single-member constituencies. Like FPP except that a threshold – usually 50%+1 – is required to avoid a runoff between the two top vote-getters.
- 2: Alternative vote in single-member districts. Voters rank-order their preferences for the candidates who compete for a single seat. If any candidate receives an absolute majority of first preferences, s/he is elected. If not, then the least successful candidates (based on first-preferences) are eliminated and their votes reallocated to the second-preferences. This process is repeated until a candidate reaches 50% +1 of the votes.
- 3: Block vote in multi-member districts. Electors have as many votes as there are seats within that district and can rank-order them (within or across parties) as they please.
- 4: Party block vote in multi-member districts. Voters cast a vote for a single party

(but not for individual candidates within the party's list). The party with the most votes (i.e., a plurality) wins all the seats in that district.

- 5: Parallel (SMD/PR). Some seats are in single-member districts (allocated by FPP or two-round electoral rules) and other seats are in multimember districts (allocated by some form of PR). These districts are overlapping, meaning that each elector votes twice: once in the single-member district race and once in the multi-member district race. Results are independent.
- 6: Mixed-member proportional (SMD with PR compensatory seats). Some seats are in single-member districts (allocated by FPP or two-round electoral rules) and other seats are in multimember districts (allocated by some form of PR). These districts are overlapping, meaning that each elector votes twice: once in the single-member district race and once in the multi-member district race. Results are not independent. Specifically, the multimember seats are used to rectify disproportionalities achieved in the single-member district election – by adding seats, as necessary. This means that the representation of parties in the legislature is determined entirely by the PR ballot. It also means that the result of an MMP election is similar to the result of a PR election: parties achieve representation according to their nationwide vote share (on the PR ballot).
- 7: List PR with small multi-member districts (mean district size < 7). Each party presents a list of candidates for election within a district. Electors vote for a party, and parties receive seats in (rough) proportion to their overall share of the vote. Mean district size is less than seven.
- 8: List PR with large multi-member districts (mean district size >7). Each party presents a list of candidates for election within a district. Electors vote for a party, and parties receive seats in (rough) proportion to their overall share of the vote. Mean district size is greater than seven.
- 9: Single-transferable vote (STV) in multi-member districts. Electors rank-order candidates nominated for a district. Candidates that surpass a specified quota of first-preference votes are elected. The remaining seats are chosen by reallocating the votes of the least successful candidates to elector's second- (or third-) preferences until the specified quota is reached. This process is repeated until all seats for that district are filled.
- 10: Single non-transferable vote (SNTV) in multi-member districts. Each elector chooses a single candidate. The candidates with the most votes (a plurality) win. (The number of winners is of course determined by the size of the district.)
- 11: Limited vote in multi-member districts. Electors have more than one vote but fewer votes than the number of seats in the district. The candidates with the most votes (a plurality) win. (The number of winners is of course determined by the size of the district.)
- 12: Borda Count in single- or multi-member districts. Electors use numbers to mark preferences among candidates and each preference is assigned a value. For example, in a ten-candidate field a first preference is worth one, a second preference is worth .9, and so forth. These are summed and the candidate(s) with the highest total(s) is/are elected.

Sources: Golder (2006); CLEA (Kollman et al. 2011); Chronicle of Parliamentary Elections (IPU); IFES; Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010); various.

Coverage: Expect near full coverage, 1900-.

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document), along with sources cited above.

3.63 Lower chamber election district magnitude (A)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: For this election, what was the average district magnitude for seats in the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature?

Responses: Numeric

Sources: Golder (2006); CLEA (Kollman et al. 2011); various.

Coverage: Expect some coverage, 1950-.

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.64 Lower chamber election statutory threshold (B) (v2elthresh)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: For this election, what was the statutory threshold (% share of votes) that a party needed to obtain in order to gain representation in the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature?

Clarification: If there is no statutory threshold, enter 0. (Some thresholds are applied at regional levels. Nonetheless, they are usually consistent across regions.) Leave this question blank if election was nonpartisan, i.e., no parties (not even pro-government parties) were allowed.

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.65 Lower chamber election vote share of largest vote-getter (A) (v2ellovtlg)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: In this election to the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature, what percentage (%) of the vote was received by the largest party in the first/only round?

Clarification: Leave this question blank if election was nonpartisan, i.e., no parties (not even pro-government parties) were allowed.

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Sources: Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.66 Lower chamber election vote share of second-largest vote-getter (A) (v2ellovtsm)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Compilers: Ionut Gusoi, Valeriya Mechkova, Eva Karlsdottir

Question: In this election to the [lower](#) (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature, what percentage (%) of the vote was received by the second largest party in the first/only round?

Clarification: Leave this question blank if election was nonpartisan, i.e., no parties (not even pro-[government](#) parties) were allowed.

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Sources: Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.67 Lower chamber election seats won by largest party (A) (v2ellostlg)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Compilers: Ionut Gusoi, Valeriya Mechkova, Eva Karlsdottir

Question: In this election to the [lower](#) (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature, how many seats were obtained by the largest party?

Clarification: Does not include appointed (nonelected) seats. Leave this question blank if election was nonpartisan, i.e., no parties (not even pro-[government](#) parties) were allowed.

Responses: Numeric

Scale: Interval

Sources: Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.68 Lower chamber election seats (A) (v2elloseat)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Compilers: Ionut Gusoi, Valeriya Mechkova, Eva Karlsdottir

Question: In this election, how many seats were there in the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature?

Clarification: Does not include appointed (nonelected) seats. Leave this question blank if election was nonpartisan, i.e., no parties (not even pro-government parties) were allowed.

Responses: Numeric

Scale: Interval

Sources: Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.69 Lower chamber election seat share won by largest party (A) (v2ellosts1)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Compilers: Ionut Gusoi, Valeriya Mechkova, Eva Karlsdottir

Question: In this election, what percentage (%) of the total seats in the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature was obtained by the largest party?

Clarification: Does not include appointed (nonelected) seats. Leave this question blank if election was nonpartisan, i.e., no parties (not even pro-government parties) were allowed.

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Sources: Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.70 Lower chamber election seats won by second largest party (A) (v2ellostsm)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Compilers: Ionut Gusoi, Valeriya Mechkova, Eva Karlsdottir

Question: In this election, how many seats in the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature were obtained by the next-largest party?

Clarification: Does not include appointed (nonelected) seats. Leave this question blank if election was nonpartisan, i.e., no parties (not even pro-government parties) were allowed.

Responses: Numeric

Scale: Interval

Sources: Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.71 Lower chamber election seat share won by second largest party (A) (v2ellostss)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Compilers: Ionut Gusoi, Valeriya Mechkova, Eva Karlsdottir

Question: In this election, what percentage (%) of the total seats in the [lower](#) (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature was obtained by the next-largest party?

Clarification: Does not include appointed (nonelected) seats. Leave this question blank if election was nonpartisan, i.e., no parties (not even pro-[government](#) parties) were allowed.

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Sources: Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.72 Lower chamber election turnover (A) (v2eltvrig)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler: Frida Andersson

Question: Did control of the [lower](#) (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature change as a result of this election, according to official results?

Responses:

- 0: No. The majority party or ruling coalition includes the same or substantially the same parties, even if some minor parties (holding less than 10% of the seats in the legislature) left or joined the coalition.
- 1: Half. A minority party or coalition who was not in control of the chamber before the elections assumed the leading position in the legislature but is dependent on other parties for support. Or, a post-election ruling coalition includes some old parties and some new parties and the new parties represent more than 10% of the seats in the legislature.
- 2: Yes. The incumbent party or coalition lost its majority or plurality-dominant position in the legislature and a different party or coalition assumes the majority position.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Sources: Coding by V-Dem Country coordinators, Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002,

2005, 2010); Coding by V-Dem Country coordinators; Chronicle of Parliamentary Elections (IPU); Wikipedia.org.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) coding.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.73 Introduction subnational elections and offices (C) (v2elintro4)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

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.

3.74 Regional government exists (A+C) (v2elreggov)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Compiler: Tove Ahlbom

Question: Is there a [regional government](#)?

Clarification: Regional government is typically the second-highest level of government, just below the [national government](#). There are many names for units at this level; some common ones are regions, provinces, states, departments, and cantons.

Countries with more than two subnational levels may have multiple levels that fit the definition of regional government. If this is the case, for all questions about regional government please code the regional level that, in practice, has the most responsibilities (e.g. making laws, providing primary, education, maintaining roads, policing, etc.) and resources to carry out those responsibilities.

Some countries are so small that, now or in earlier time periods, they have only [local government](#) and not regional government. If this is the case, please code this question as “0” for the appropriate time period.

If you have questions about identifying the regional government for your country, please send an email inquiry to your Regional manager (RM) or to V-Dem (using the email contact designated for your country).

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Ordering: If coded “0” for entire period, skip the following questions focused on regional government.

Scale: Dichotomous, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Notes: Converted from (C) to (A) as of December 2014.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.75 Regional government name (A+C) (v2elregnam)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: What is the term(s) for the regional government units?

Clarification: If different types of units exist at this single level of regional government use multiple terms such as “provinces and federal city.” If the language of politics in your country is not English, please use whatever language is commonly used. For example, in Germany regional units are called “Lander.”

Responses: Text

Notes: Converted from (C) to (A) as of December 2014.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.76 Regional government elected (A+C) (v2elsrgel)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Compilers: Andrew Slivka, Mark Patteson, Hayley Rassuchine, and Julia Bianco

Question: At the [regional](#) level, are government offices elected in practice?

Clarification: “Government offices” here refers to a regional executive and a regional assembly, *not* a judiciary and *not* minor bureaucrats. An *executive* is a single individual (or a very small group) (e.g., a governor). An *assembly* is a larger body of officials, who may be divided into two chambers.

“Elected” refers to offices that are directly elected by citizens or indirectly elected by a regional elected assembly. All other methods of obtaining office – including appointment by higher or lower levels of government – are considered to be *non-elected*.

In classifying a position as elected one is making no judgments about the freeness/fairness of the election or the relative extent of suffrage. One is simply indicating that there is an election and that the winner of that election (however conducted) generally takes office.

Responses:

0: Generally, offices at the regional level are not elected.

1: Generally, the regional executive is elected but not the assembly.

2: Generally, the regional assembly is elected but not the executive.

- 3: Generally, the regional executive is elected and there is no assembly.
- 4: Generally, the regional assembly is elected and there is no executive.
- 5: Generally, the regional executive and assembly are elected.

Scale: Nominal.

Cross-coder aggregation: Mode from country experts' coding, cross-checked by research assistants in cases where a single mode was not generated because of expert disagreement.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.77 Regional offices relative power (C) (v2elrgpwr, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: How would you characterize the relative power, in practice, of elected and non-elected offices at the regional level?

Clarification: We are concerned with the relative power of regional offices *to each other*, not the power of regional offices relative to higher or lower levels of government.

Please consider only major offices, such as the executive, assembly, and judiciary, *not* those of minor bureaucrats. (A body of government officials, such as an assembly or judiciary, counts as one office.)

An office is "subordinate" if its officeholders can be chosen and removed by another office or if its decisions can be blocked or modified by another office, but it cannot similarly constrain the other office.

- 0: All or nearly all elected offices are subordinate to non-elected offices at the regional level.
- 1: Some elected offices are subordinate to non-elected offices at the regional level.
- 2: Elected and non-elected offices are approximately equal in power at the regional level.
- 3: Most non-elected offices are subordinate to elected offices at the regional level.
- 4: All or nearly all non-elected offices are subordinate to elected offices at the regional level.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.78 Local government exists (A+C) (v2ellocgov, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Compiler: Tove Ahlbom

Question: Is there a [local government](#)?

Clarification: Local government refers to the level of government below the [regional government](#). There are many names for units at this level; some common ones are counties, communes, cities, municipalities, towns, rural municipalities, and villages.

Countries with more than two subnational levels may have multiple levels that fit the definition of local government. If this is the case, please code the local level that, in practice, has the most responsibilities (e.g. making laws, providing primary, education, maintaining roads, policing, etc.) and resources to carry out those responsibilities.

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Ordering: If coded “0” for entire period, skip the following questions focused on local government.

Scale: Dichotomous, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Notes: Converted from (C) to (A) as of December 2014.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.79 Local government name (A+C) (v2ellocnam)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: What is the term(s) for the local government units?

Clarification: If different types of units exist at this single level of local government, use multiple terms. For example, different terms may be needed for rural and urban units.

If the language of politics in your country is not English, please use whatever language is commonly used. For example, in Mexico local units are called “Municipios.”

Responses: Text

Notes: Converted from (C) to (A) as of December 2014.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.80 Local government elected (A+C) (v2ellocelc)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Compilers: Andrew Slivka, Mark Patteson, Hayley Rassuchine, and Julia Bianco

Question: At the local level, are government ([local government](#)) offices elected in practice?

Clarification: "Government offices" here refers to a local executive and a local assembly, *not* a judiciary and *not* minor bureaucrats. An *executive* is a single individual (or a very small group) (e.g., a mayor). An *assembly* is a larger body of officials.

"Elected" refers to offices that are directly elected by citizens or indirectly elected by a local elected assembly. All other methods of obtaining office – including appointment by a higher level of government – are considered to be *non-elected*.

In classifying a position as elected one is making no judgments about the freeness/fairness of the election or the relative extent of suffrage. One is simply indicating that there is an election and that the winner of that election (however conducted) generally takes office.

Responses:

- 0: Generally, offices at the local level are not elected.
- 1: Generally, the local executive is elected but not the assembly.
- 2: Generally, the local assembly is elected but not the executive.
- 3: Generally, the local executive is elected and there is no assembly.
- 4: Generally, the local assembly is elected and there is no executive.
- 5: Generally, the local executive and assembly are elected.

Scale: Nominal.

Cross-coder aggregation: Mode from country experts' coding, cross-checked by research assistants in cases where a single mode was not generated because of expert disagreement.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.81 Local offices relative power (C) (v2ellocpwr, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: How would you characterize the relative power, in practice, of elected and non-elected offices at the local level?

Clarification: We are concerned with the relative power of local offices *to each other*, not the power of local offices relative to higher levels of [government](#).

Please consider only major offices, such as the executive, assembly, and judiciary, *not* those of minor bureaucrats. (A body of government officials, such as an assembly or judiciary, counts as one office.)

An office is "subordinate" if its officeholders can be chosen and removed by another office or if its decisions can be blocked or modified by another office, but it cannot

similarly constrain the other office.

Responses:

- 0: All or nearly all elected offices are subordinate to non-elected offices at the local level.
- 1: Some elected offices are subordinate to non-elected offices at the local level.
- 2: Elected and non-elected offices are approximately equal in power at the local level.
- 3: Most non-elected offices are subordinate to elected offices at the local level.
- 4: All or nearly all non-elected offices are subordinate to elected offices at the local level.

Ordering: Skip if previous question coded as “0”

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.82 Subnational elections free and fair (C) (v2elffclr, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: Taking all aspects of the pre-election period, election day, and the post-election process into account, would you consider subnational elections (regional and local, as previously identified) to be free and fair on average?

Clarification: This question refers to subnational levels that have elected offices and elections. It does not refer to subnational levels without elected offices and elections. If there were no subnational elections in any of the years covered in this survey, choose option 5.

“Free and fair” refers to all aspects of the election process *except* the extent of suffrage (by law). Thus, a free and fair election may occur even if the law excludes significant groups (we measure that issue separately).

Responses:

- 0: No, not at all. The elections were fundamentally flawed and the official results had little if anything to do with the 'will of the people' (who won office).
- 1: Not really. While the elections allowed for some competition, the irregularities in the end affected the outcome of the elections (who won office).
- 2: Ambiguous. There was substantial competition and freedom of participation but there were also significant irregularities. It is hard to determine whether the irregularities affected the outcome or not (who won office).
- 3: Yes, somewhat. There were deficiencies and some degree of fraud and irregularities but these did not in the end affect the outcome (who won office).

4: Yes. There was some amount of human error and logistical restrictions but these were largely unintentional and without significant consequences.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Note: As of December 2014, the former category “5” is recoded as a separate variable (v2elffelrbin).

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.83 Subnational elections held (C) (v2elffelrbin, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: Are subnational elections held?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Note: As of December 2014, the former category “5” from variable v2elffelr is recoded as a separate variable (v2elffelrbin). If a coder chose the 5th category in the original question, she receives 0 in the new “v2elffelrbin” variable (corresponding to the answer, no, there were no subnational elections); otherwise she receives 1 (yes, there are subnational elections held). The resulting series of 0-1 country-coder time-series is run in the measurement model, which calculates the final value of v2elffelrbin while taking into account background coder characteristics.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.84 Subnational election unevenness (C) (v2elsnlsff, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: Does the freeness and fairness of subnational elections vary across different areas of the [country](#)?

Clarification: Subnational elections refer to elections to regional or local offices, as specified above.

Responses:

0: Yes. Subnational elections in some areas of the country are significantly more free and fair (or, alternatively, significantly less free and fair) than subnational elections in other areas of the country.

- 1: Somewhat. Subnational elections in some areas of the country are somewhat more free and fair (or, alternatively, somewhat less free and fair) than subnational elections in other areas of the country.
- 2: No. Subnational elections in most or all areas of the country are equally free and fair (or, alternatively, equally not free and not fair).

Ordering: If answer is “0”, skip remaining questions in this section.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.85 Subnational election area less free and fair name (C) (v2elsnless)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: In which areas of the country are subnational elections significantly *less* free and fair than the country average for subnational elections?

Clarification: If providing names of all the relevant territorial units is not possible, use broad categories (for example, “the North”).

Responses: Text

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.86 Subnational election area less free and fair pop (C) (v2elsnlpop)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: What percentage (%) of the total population of the country lives in the areas you designated as having elections that are significantly *less* free and fair?

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Cross-coder aggregation: Bootstrapped.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.87 Subnational election area less free and fair characteristics (C) (v2elsnlfc)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: How would you describe the areas of the [country](#) in which elections are significantly *less* free and fair?

Clarification: Choose all that apply.

Responses:

- 0: Rural. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_0]
- 1: Urban. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_1]
- 2: Areas that are less economically developed. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_2]
- 3: Areas that are more economically developed. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_3]
- 4: Inside the capital city. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_4]
- 5: Outside the capital city. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_5]
- 6: North. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_6]
- 7: South. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_7]
- 8: West. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_8]
- 9: East. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_9]
- 10: Areas of civil unrest (including areas where insurgent groups are active). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_10]
- 11: Areas where illicit activity is widespread. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_11]
- 12: Areas that are very sparsely populated. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_12]
- 13: Areas that are remote (difficult to reach by available transportation, for example). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_13]
- 14: Areas where there are indigenous populations. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_14]
- 15: Areas where the national ruling party or group is strong. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_15]
- 16: Areas where the national ruling party or group is weak. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_16]
- 17: Areas that were subject to a longer period of foreign rule. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_17]
- 18: Areas that were subject to a shorter period of foreign rule. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_18]
- 19: Areas that were recently subject to foreign rule. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_19]
- 20: Areas that have not recently been subject to foreign rule. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_20]
- 21: None of the above. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnlfc_21]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Cross-coder aggregation: Mean.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.88 Subnational election area more free and fair name (C) (v2elsnmore)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: In which areas of the country are subnational elections significantly *more* free and fair than the country average for subnational elections?

Clarification: If providing names of all the relevant territorial units is not possible, use broad categories (for example, “the North”).

Responses: Text

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.89 Subnational election area more free and fair population (C) (v2elsnmpop)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: What percentage (%) of the total population of the [country](#) lives in the areas you designated as having elections that are significantly *more* free and fair?

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Cross-coder aggregation: Bootstrapped.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.90 Subnational election area more free and fair characteristics (C) (v2elsnmrfc)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: How would you describe the areas of the [country](#) in which elections are significantly *more* free and fair?

Clarification: Choose all that apply.

Responses:

- 0: Rural. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_0]
- 1: Urban. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_1]
- 2: Areas that are less economically developed. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_2]
- 3: Areas that are more economically developed. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_3]
- 4: Inside the capital city. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_4]
- 5: Outside the capital city. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_5]
- 6: North. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_6]
- 7: South. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_7]
- 8: West. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_8]
- 9: East. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_9]
- 10: Areas of civil unrest (including areas where insurgent groups are active). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_10]
- 11: Areas where illicit activity is widespread. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_11]
- 12: Areas that are very sparsely populated. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_12]
- 13: Areas that are remote (difficult to reach by available transportation, for example). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_13]
- 14: Areas where there are indigenous populations. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_14]

- 15: Areas where the national ruling party or group is strong. (0=No, 1=Yes)
 [v2elsnmrfc_15]
- 16: Areas where the national ruling party or group is weak. (0=No, 1=Yes)
 [v2elsnmrfc_16]
- 17: Areas that were subject to a longer period of foreign rule. (0=No, 1=Yes)
 [v2elsnmrfc_17]
- 18: Areas that were subject to a shorter period of foreign rule. (0=No, 1=Yes)
 [v2elsnmrfc_18]
- 19: Areas that were recently subject to foreign rule. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_19]
- 20: Areas that have not recently been subject to foreign rule. (0=No, 1=Yes)
 [v2elsnmrfc_20]
- 21: None of the above. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2elsnmrfc_21]

Answer type: Multiple-selection

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Cross-coder aggregation: Mean.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.91 Comments subnational elections (A)(B)(C) (v2elcomsn)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: Add here any comments you have about any of the previous questions on subnational elections and offices.

Responses: Text

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

3.92 Elections comments (A)(B)(C) (v2elcomcom)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: Add here any comments you have about any of the previous questions on electoral competition.

Responses: Text

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

4 Political Parties

4.1 Parties introduction (C) (v2psintro)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

A “[political party](#)” refers to an organization that nominates candidates for public office. A party may refer to a longstanding coalition such as the CDU/CSU in Germany if that coalition functions in most respects like a single party.

Sometimes, the identity of a party is obscured by name changes. However, if the party/coalition changes names but retains key personnel and is still run by and for the same constituency then it should be considered the same organization.

Unless stated otherwise the following questions pertain to parties that compete for seats in the national legislature or for the presidency.

Most of the questions in the following section ask you to generalize across parties in a particular [country](#) (and at a particular point in time). We realize that practices vary from party to party; these are, after all, highly diverse organizations. However, for our purposes it is important to consider what the most common practices are.

In answering these questions it is sometimes 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 wherever you see them. And if there is no clarification of the issue, assume that the question is referring to practices rather than formal rules.

4.2 Party ban (C) (v2psparban, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: Are any parties banned?

Clarification: This does not apply to parties that are barred from competing for failing to meet registration requirements or support thresholds.

Responses:

- 0: Yes. All parties except the state-sponsored party (and closely allied parties) are banned.
- 1: Yes. Elections are non-partisan or there are no officially recognized parties.
- 2: Yes. Many parties are banned.
- 3: Yes. But only a few parties are banned.
- 4: No. No parties are officially banned.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

4.3 Party ban target (C) (v2psbantar)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: If any parties are banned, what label best describes these parties?

Clarification: Choose all that apply.

Responses:

- 0: Ethnic party.
- 1: Religious party.
- 2: Regional/local party.
- 3: Leftist extremist party.
- 4: Rightist extremist party.
- 5: Other.

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Cross-coder aggregation: Mean.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

4.4 Barriers to parties (C) (v2psbars, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: How restrictive are the barriers to forming a party?

Clarification: Barriers include legal requirements such as requirements for membership or financial deposits, as well as harassment.

Responses:

- 0: Parties are not allowed.
- 1: It is impossible, or virtually impossible, for parties not affiliated with the government to form (legally).
- 2: There are significant obstacles (e.g. party leaders face high levels of regular political harassment by authorities).
- 3: There are modest barriers (e.g. party leaders face occasional political harassment by authorities).
- 4: There are no substantial barriers.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

4.5 Opposition parties autonomy (C) (v2psoppaut, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: Are opposition parties independent and autonomous of the ruling regime?

Clarification: An opposition party is any party that is not part of the [government](#), i.e., that has no control over the executive.

Responses:

- 0: Opposition parties are not allowed.
- 1: There are no autonomous, independent opposition parties. Opposition parties are either selected or co-opted by the ruling regime.
- 2: At least some opposition parties are autonomous and independent of the ruling regime.
- 3: Most significant opposition parties are autonomous and independent of the ruling regime.
- 4: All opposition parties are autonomous and independent of the ruling regime.

Ordering: Answer only if previous question (v2psbars) is coded 1-4.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

4.6 Party organizations (C) (v2psorgs, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: How many political parties for national-level office have permanent organizations?

Clarification: A permanent organization connotes a substantial number of personnel who are responsible for carrying out party activities outside of the election season.

Responses:

- 0: No parties.
- 1: Fewer than half of the parties.
- 2: About half of the parties.
- 3: More than half of the parties.
- 4: All parties.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

4.7 Party branches (C) (v2psprbrch, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: How many parties have permanent local party branches?

Responses:

- 0: None.
- 1: Fewer than half.
- 2: About half.
- 3: More than half.
- 4: All.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

4.8 Party linkages (C) (v2psprlnks, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: Among the major parties, what is the main or most common form of linkage to their constituents?

Clarification: A party-constituent linkage refers to the sort of “good” that the party offers in exchange for political support and participation in party activities.

Responses:

- 0: Clientelistic. Constituents are rewarded with goods, cash, and/or jobs.
- 1: Mixed clientelistic and local collective.
- 2: Local collective. Constituents are rewarded with local collective goods, e.g., wells, toilets, markets, roads, bridges, and local development.
- 3: Mixed local collective and policy/programmatic.
- 4: Policy/programmatic. Constituents respond to a party’s positions on national policies, general party programs, and visions for society.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

4.9 Distinct party platforms (C) (v2psplats, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: How many political parties with representation in the national legislature or presidency have publicly available party platforms (manifestos) that are publicized and relatively distinct from one another?

Clarification: In order to be counted in the affirmative, parties must have platforms that are both distinct (either in terms of content or generalized ideology) and publicly disseminated.

This question is *not* intended to measure how much the public actually knows about these platforms or whether they are important in structuring policymaking.

Responses:

- 0: None, or nearly none.
- 1: Fewer than half.
- 2: About half.
- 3: More than half.
- 4: All, or nearly all.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

4.10 Candidate selection—national/local (C) (v2pscnslnl, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: How centralized is legislative candidate selection within the parties?

Clarification: The power to select candidates for national legislative elections is often divided between local/municipal party actors, regional/[state-level](#) party organizations, and national party leaders. One level usually dominates the selection process, while sometimes candidate selection is the outcome of bargaining between the different levels of party organization.

Responses:

- 0: National legislative candidates are selected exclusively by national party leaders.
- 1: National legislative candidate selection is dominated by national party leaders but with some limited influence from local or state level organizations.

- 2: National legislative candidates are chosen through bargaining across different levels of party organization.
- 3: National legislative candidates are chosen by regional or state-level organizations, perhaps with some input from local party organizations or constituency groups.
- 4: National legislative candidates are chosen by a small cadre of local or municipal level actors.
- 5: National legislative candidates are chosen by constituency groups or direct primaries.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

4.11 Legislative party cohesion (C) (v2pscohesv, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: Is it normal for members of the legislature to vote with other members of their party on important bills?

Responses:

- 0: Not really. Many members are elected as independents and party discipline is very weak.
- 1: More often than not. Members are more likely to vote with their parties than against them, but defections are common.
- 2: Mostly. Members vote with their parties most of the time.
- 3: Yes, absolutely. Members vote with their parties almost all the time.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

4.12 Party switching (C) (v2psswitch)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: Roughly what percentage (%) of the members of the national legislature changes or abandons their party in between elections?

Clarification: Do not include official party splits (when one party divides into two or more parties) or dissolutions (when a party formally dissolves).

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Cross-coder aggregation: Bootstrapped.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

4.13 Party competition across regions (C) (v2pscomprg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: Which of the following best describes the nature of electoral support for major parties (those gaining over 10% of the vote)?

Clarification: Leave this question blank if election was nonpartisan, i.e., no parties (not even pro-government parties) were allowed.

Responses:

- 0: Most major parties are competitive in only one or two regions of the country, i.e., their support is heavily concentrated in a few areas.
- 1: Most major parties are competitive in some regions of the country, but not in others.
- 2: Most major parties are competitive in most regions of the country.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

4.14 National party control (C) (v2psnatpar)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: How unified is party control of the [national government](#)?

Clarification: With respect to the executive, consider only those offices that have effective power over policymaking. (If there is a monarch or president with very little policymaking power, this office should not be considered.) With respect to bicameral legislatures, consider only the chamber, or chambers, that have effective policymaking power. (If the [upper chamber](#) is inactive or clearly subordinate, consider only the [lower chamber](#).) Leave this question blank if election was nonpartisan, i.e., no parties (not even pro-government parties) were allowed.

Responses:

- 0: Unified coalition control. A single multi-party coalition controls the executive and legislative branches of the national government. (This is true almost by definition

in a parliamentary system where a single coalition gathers together a majority of seats.).

- 1: Divided party control. (A) Different parties or individuals (unconnected to parties) control the executive and the legislature or (B) Executive power is divided between a president/monarch and a prime minister, each of which belongs to different parties; or between a non-partisan monarch and a prime minister.
- 2: Unified party control. A single party controls the executive and legislative branches of the national government. (This is true almost by definition in a parliamentary system where a single party has a majority of seats.).

Scale: Nominal.

Cross-coder aggregation: Mean.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

4.15 Subnational party control (C) (v2pssunpar, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: Does a single party control important policymaking bodies across subnational units (regional and local governments)?

Clarification: Leave this question blank if election was nonpartisan, i.e., no parties (not even pro-government parties) were allowed.

Responses:

- 0: In almost all subnational units (at least 90%), a single party controls all or virtually all policymaking bodies.
- 1: In most subnational units (66%-90%), a single party controls all or virtually all policymaking bodies.
- 2: In few subnational units (less than 66%), a single party controls all or virtually all policymaking bodies.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

4.16 Party existence (C) (v2psparex)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: Is there at least one legally existing political party?

Clarification: Please answer 1: "Yes" to this question even if the governing party is the only legally existing party.

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 7.

Note: Added in November 2014.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

4.17 Parties comments (C) (v2pscommnt)

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Question: Add here any comments you have about any of the previous questions on political parties.

Responses: Text

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5 Direct Democracy

5.1 Direct democracy introduction (A)

Project manager: David Altman

This set of questions focuses on direct popular votes. Four mechanisms are distinguished:

- a. Measures placed on the ballot by the executive and/or the legislature for which the constitution or basic laws require a vote. These are referred to as *constitutional referendums* (aka *obligatory referendums*).
- b. Measures placed on the ballot by the executive and/or the legislature that for which the constitution or basic laws does not require a vote. These are referred to as *plebiscites*.
- c. Measures placed on the ballot through a citizen petition process that concern the possible adoption of a new law or constitutional amendment. These are referred to as *popular initiatives*.
- d. Measures placed on the ballot through a citizen petition process that concern the possible rejection of a recently approved law or a bill discussed in parliament. These are referred to as *referendums*.

	<i>Placed on ballot by...</i>	<i>Concerning...</i>
Constitutional referendum	Executive/Legislature	Any matter for which the constitution itself forces a vote
Plebiscite	Executive/Legislature	Any change not stipulated above
Popular initiative	Citizen petition	Adoption of new law or constitutional amendment
Referendum	Citizen petition	Rejection of law

Note that we do not consider recall elections or citizen petitions to the legislature even they may also involve a gathering of signatures or a popular vote.

Note also that in coding these questions it is sometimes important to distinguish between formal rules (as stipulated by statute, legislative rules, the constitution, or common law precedent) and actual practice. In order to clarify the de jure/de facto distinction, we employ the terms “by law...” and “in practice...”

5.2 Constitutional changes popular vote (A) (v2ddvotcon)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: Is a popular and direct vote required in order for a constitutional change to be legally binding?

Clarification: Unless otherwise stated, every question refers to direct democracy at the national level, i.e. it does not incorporate popular votes at the provincial or local level.

Responses:

- 0: No, it is not required.
- 1: Depends on the content of constitutional change (for some it is required, for others however it is not).
- 2: Yes, any constitutional must be approved directly by the citizenry.

Scale: Ordinal.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.3 Obligatory referendum participation threshold (A) (v2ddbincon)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: Must some threshold of participation be reached in order for an obligatory referendum to be binding?

Clarification: Specify the required turnout as a percentage of registered voters. Enter 0 if there is no threshold.

Responses: Percent.

Scale: Interval.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.4 Obligatory referendum approval threshold (A) (v2ddthrcon)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: Must some threshold of approval – among registered voters – be reached in order for an obligatory referendum to be binding?

Clarification: Express your answer as a percentage of registered voters. Enter 0 if there is no threshold.

Responses: Percent.

Scale: Interval.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.5 Obligatory referendum administrative threshold (A) (v2dddcon)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: What percentage of subnational districts (e.g., cantons, provinces, states) must approve (by majority vote) in order for an obligatory referendum to be approved?

Clarification: Enter 0 if there is no threshold.

Responses: Percent.

Scale: Interval.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.6 Obligatory referendum super majority (A) (V2ddspmjor)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: What percentage (%) of the vote is regarded as sufficient, by law, for the approval of an obligatory referendum?

Clarification: For 2/3, enter 66%.

Responses: Percent.

Scale: Interval.

Data release: 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.7 Plebiscite permitted (A) (v2ddlegpl)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: Is there legal provision for plebiscites?

Clarification: These are measures placed on the ballot by the legislature and/or the executive.

Responses:

0: Not allowed.

1: Allowed but non-binding (or with an intervening institutional veto).

2: Allowed and binding.

Ordering: If no legal provision exists (option 0), skip to question “Initiatives permitted” [v2ddlegci].

Scale: Ordinal.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.8 Plebiscite level (A) (v2ddlevpl)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: At what level(s) of [government](#) can plebiscites be held?

Responses:

0: Only at the national level.

1: Only at subnational levels.

2: At both national and subnational levels.

Scale: Ordinal.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.9 Plebiscite participation threshold (A) (v2ddbindpl)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: What threshold of participation – expressed as a percentage of registered voters – must be reached in order for a plebiscite to be binding?

Clarification: Enter 0 if there is no threshold.

Responses: Percent.

Scale: Interval.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.10 Plebiscite approval threshold (A) (v2ddthrepl)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: What threshold of approval – expressed as a percentage of registered voters – must be reached in order for a plebiscite to be binding?

Clarification: Enter 0 if there is no threshold.

Responses: Percent.

Scale: Interval.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.11 Plebiscite administrative threshold (A) (v2dddistpl)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: Must a majority across subnational districts (e.g., cantons, provinces, states) be attained in order for a plebiscite to be approved?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes - at least half of subnational districts.

2: Yes - more than half of subnational districts.

Scale: Ordinal.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.12 Plebiscite super majority (A) (v2ddspmlpl)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: What percentage (%) of the vote is regarded as sufficient, by law, for the approval of a plebiscite?

Clarification: For 2/3, enter 66%.

Responses: Percent.

Scale: Interval.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.13 Initiatives permitted (A) (v2ddlegci)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: Is there legal provision for initiatives?

Clarification: These are measures placed on the ballot through a citizen petition process, not by the legislature or the executive. They may concern either a new law or a constitutional amendment.

Responses:

0: Not allowed.

1: Allowed but non-binding (or with an intervening institutional veto).

2: Allowed and binding.

Ordering: If no legal provision exists (option 0), skip to question “Referendums permitted” [v2ddlegrf].

Scale: Ordinal.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.14 Initiatives level (A) (v2ddlevci)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: At what level(s) of government can initiatives be held?

Responses:

0: Only at the national level.

1: Only at a subnational level.

2: At both national and subnational levels.

Scale: Ordinal.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.15 Initiatives signatures (A) (v2ddsigcin)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: How many signatures are required in order to place an initiative on the ballot?

Responses: Numeric

Scale: Interval

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.16 Initiatives signatures % (A) (v2ddsigcip)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: How many signatures – expressed as the percentage (%) of registered voters – are required in order to place an initiative on the ballot?

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.17 Initiatives signature-gathering time limit (A) (v2ddgrtlci)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: Is there a limit on the time allowed for signature gathering prior to placing an initiative on the ballot?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.18 Initiatives signature-gathering period (A) (v2ddgrgpc)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: If you answered yes to the previous question, how long is the period allowed for gathering signatures (expressed as a number of days) for an initiative?

Responses: Numeric.

Ordering: Answer only if answered 1 for previous question.

Scale: Interval.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.19 Initiatives participation threshold (A) (v2ddbndci)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: What threshold of participation – expressed as a percentage of registered voters – must be reached in order for an initiative to be binding?

Clarification: Enter 0 if there is no threshold.

Responses: Percent.

Scale: Interval.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.20 Initiatives approval threshold (A) (v2ddthreci)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: What threshold of approval – expressed as a percentage of registered voters – must be reached in order for an initiative to be binding?

Clarification: Enter 0 if there is no threshold.

Responses: Percent.

Scale: Interval.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.21 Initiatives administrative threshold (A) (v2dddistci)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: What percentage of subnational districts (e.g., cantons, provinces, states) must approve (by majority vote) in order for an initiative to be approved?

Clarification: Enter 0 if there is no threshold.

Responses: Percent.

Scale: Interval.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.22 Initiatives super majority (A) (v2ddspmjci)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: What percentage (%) of the vote is regarded as sufficient, by law, for the approval of an initiative?

Clarification: For 2/3, enter 66%.

Responses: Percent.

Scale: Interval.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.23 Referendums permitted (A) (v2ddlegrf)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: Is there legal provision for referendums?

Clarification: These are measures placed on the ballot through a citizen petition process, not by the legislature or the executive. They may concern either the rejection of a recently approved law or a bill discussed in parliament. (They do not include recall elections.)

Responses:

0: Not allowed.

1: Allowed but non-binding (or with an intervening institutional veto).

2: Allowed and binding.

Ordering: If no legal provision exists (option 0), skip to question “Occurrence of plebiscite this year” [v2ddplebyr].

Scale: Ordinal.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.24 Referendums level (A) (v2ddlevrf)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: At what level(s) of [government](#) can referendums be held?

Responses:

- 0: Only at the national level.
- 1: Only at a subnational level.
- 2: At both national and subnational levels.

Scale: Ordinal.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.25 Referendums signatures (A) (v2ddsigrfn)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: How many signatures are required in order to place a referendum on the ballot?

Clarification: If the law treats this as a percentage (%) of registered voters, please leave this question blank and answer the next question instead.

Responses: Numeric.

Scale: Interval.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.26 Referendums signatures % (A) (v2ddsigrfp)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: How many signatures – expressed as the percentage (%) of registered voters – are required in order to place a referendum on the ballot?

Clarification: If the law treats this as a raw number of registered voters, please leave this question blank and answer the previous question instead.

Responses: Percent.

Scale: Interval.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.27 Referendums signature-gathering limit (A) (v2ddgrtlrf)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: Is there a limit on the time allowed for signature gathering prior to placing a referendum on the ballot?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.28 Referendums signature-gathering period (A) (v2ddgrgprf)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: If you answered yes to the previous question, how long is period allowed for gathering signatures (expressed as a number of days) for a referendum?

Responses: Numeric.

Ordering: Answer if previous question is coded 1.

Scale: Interval.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.29 Referendums participation threshold (A) (v2ddbndrf)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: What threshold of participation – expressed as a percentage of registered voters – must be reached in order for a referendum to be binding?

Clarification: Enter 0 if there is no threshold.

Responses: Percent.

Scale: Interval.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.30 Referendums approval threshold (A) (v2ddthrerf)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: What threshold of approval – expressed as a percentage of registered voters – must be reached in order for a referendum to be binding?

Clarification: Enter 0 if there is no threshold.

Responses: Percent.

Scale: Interval.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.31 Referendums administrative threshold (A) (v2dddistrf)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: What percentage of subnational districts (e.g., cantons, provinces, states) must approve (by majority vote) in order for a referendum to be approved?

Clarification: Enter 0 if there is no threshold.

Responses: Percent.

Scale: Interval.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.32 Referendums super majority (A) (v2ddspmjrf)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: What percentage (%) of the vote is regarded as sufficient, by law, for the approval of a referendum?

Clarification: For 2/3, enter 66%.

Responses: Percent.

Scale: Interval.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.33 Occurrence of obligatory referendum this year (A) (v2ddoblref)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: How many *obligatory referendums* occurred this year?

Responses: Numeric.

Scale: Interval.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.34 Occurrence of plebiscite this year (A) (v2ddplebyr)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: How many *plebiscites* occurred this year?

Responses: Numeric.

Scale: Interval.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.35 Occurrence of citizen-initiative this year (A) (v2ddciniyr)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: How many *citizen-initiative* occurred this year?

Responses: Numeric.

Scale: Interval.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.36 Occurrence of referendum this year (A) (v2ddrefyr)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: How many *referendums* occurred this year?

Responses: Numeric.

Scale: Interval.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.37 Number of popular votes this year (A) (v2ddnumvot)

Project Manager: David Altman

Question: How many direct democracy elections (initiatives, referendums and/or plebiscites) occurred this year?

Responses: Numeric.

Scale: Interval.

Data release: 3

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

5.38 Occurrence of any type of popular vote this year credible (A) (v2ddvotcrd)

Project manager: David Altman

Question: If any direct democracy election occurred this year, was the official result of the vote, or votes (their success or failure) credible?

Clarification: By credible, we mean whether the official results of the vote(s) reflect the actual vote (leaving aside issues of voter exclusion, intimidation, or vote-buying).

Responses:

0: Not credible.

1: Credible.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) by David Altman.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6 The Executive

6.1 Executive introduction (A)(B)(C) (v2exintro1)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

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 servers 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 [semisovereign 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 pre-coded 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 pre-coded rating; we do not want you to change the rating, as we need all the Country Experts to answer the subsequent questions for the same executives. If you feel strongly that the pre-coded information is wrong, please rate your confidence in the preloaded information and then consult your Regional Manager. 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.

6.2 HOS/HOG interregnum (A) (v2exhosgint)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Is the country in a transitional period in which one or more executives (the head of state or the head of government) stay in office for fewer than 100 days?

Clarification: Enter the specific dates for the beginning of such an interregnum (1) and for the beginning of the next period with executives lasting at least 100 days (0).

Responses: Date

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.3 HOS name (A*) (v2exnamhos)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Compilers: Vlad Ciobanu, Talib Jabbar

Question: What is the name of the head of state?

Clarification: If the head of state is a collective body, provide the name of the person exercising the most effective power within this body, or, if no such person exists, enter the expression “collective body.” If multiple Heads of State were appointed in a given year, please answer this question with respect to each one of them; also make sure you enter the specific date of appointment and *reappointment* for each one of them. Once again, the identities of the head of state for each country have been pre-coded for as many years as possible. Any pre-coded 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 pre-coded rating; we do not want you to change the rating, as we need all the Country Experts to answer the subsequent questions for the same executives.

Responses: Text

Sources: Henisz (2000; 2002); Lentz (1994; 1999); worldstatesmen.org.

Coverage: worldstatesmen.org, Lentz and Henisz provide lists of HOSs and HOGs, with more or less global coverage, worldstatesmen.org including pre-independence and

semi-sovereign territories, Lentz from 1900-1992, and Henisz from 1800-2000.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.4 HOS title (A*) (v2extithos)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Compilers: Vlad Ciobanu, Talib Jabbar

Question: What is the title of the [head of state](#)?

Clarification: If the head of state and the head of government are the same person or body, this and the following questions refer to both. Please provide a literal translation of the title in English, with the title in the native language, or a transcription thereof, within parentheses. If the head of state is a collective body, provide the title of the person exercising the most effective power over this body, or, if no such person exists, enter the expression “collective body.” If multiple Heads of State with different titles were appointed any given year, please answer this question with respect to each one of them; also make sure you enter the specific date of appointment for each one of them. Once again, the identities of the head of state for each country have been pre-coded for as many years as possible. Any pre-coded 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 pre-coded rating; we do not want you to change the rating, as we need all the Country Experts to answer the subsequent questions for the same executives.

Responses: Text

Sources: Lentz (1994; 1999); Henisz (2000; 2002).

Coverage: worldstatesmen.org, Lentz, and Henisz provide lists of HOSs and HOGs, with more or less global coverage, worldstatesmen.org including pre-independence and semi-sovereign territories, Lentz from 1900-1992, and Henisz from 1800-2000.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.5 HOS age (A) (v2exagehos)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Compilers: Vlad Ciobanu, Talib Jabbar

Question: In what year was the [head of state](#) born?

Responses: [date – year only]

Sources: worldstatesman.org.

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.6 HOS female (A) (v2exfemhos)

Project manager: Jan Teorell, Pamela Paxton

Compilers: Vlad Ciobanu, Talib Jabbar

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.

Sources: worldstatesman.org; Melander (2005); Paxton and Hughes (2007).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.7 HOS disadvantaged social group (B) (v2exdighos)

Project managers: Pamela Paxton, Jan Teorell

Question: Is the [head of state](#) a member of a [disadvantaged social group](#)?

Clarification: If the head of state is a collective body, answer for the person executing the most effective power over this body, or, if no such person exists, answer if any persons in the body are members of a disadvantaged [identity group](#). Disadvantage refers to socioeconomic disadvantage. Specifically, in order to be considered disadvantaged members of a social group must have an average income that is significantly below the median national income.

Responses:

0: No, the head of state is not a member of a disadvantaged social group.

1: Yes, the head of state is a member of a disadvantaged social group.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.8 HOS party (A) (v2exparhos)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: What is the name of the political party to which the head of state belongs?

Responses: Text

Sources: Henisz (2000; 2002).

Coverage: Henisz provide the names of the HOSs political party with pretty much global

coverage from 1800-2000. Probably NO COVERAGE for colonies before independence or other semi-sovereign territories.

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.9 HOS appointment in practice (A+B) (v2expathhs)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Compiler: Talib Jabbar

Question: How did the [head of state](#) reach office?

Clarification: If several bodies were involved in the appointment process, select the one that exerted the most critical impact on the decision. However, in the next question we ask separately about whether the approval of the legislature was necessary. Response category 7 should only be selected if the head of state is directly elected, not if he or she was appointed by the legislature after an election.

Responses:

- 0: Through the threat of or application of force, such as a coup or rebellion.
- 1: Appointed by a foreign power.
- 2: Appointed by the ruling party (in a one-party system).
- 3: Appointed by a royal council.
- 4: Through hereditary succession.
- 5: Appointed by the military.
- 6: Appointed by the legislature.
- 7: Directly through a [popular election](#) (regardless of the extension of the suffrage).
- 8: Other.

Ordering: If you select 0 or 8, proceed to the next question [v2exothhs1]. If you select 1-5, skip to question “HOS selection by legislature in practice [v2exaphos]”. If you selected 6-7, skip to question “HOS removal regulated by law” [v2exremhsl].

Scale: Nominal (v2expathhs), or a series of dichotomous scales.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.10 HOS directly elected (D) (v2ex_elechos)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Is the head of state (HOS) directly elected?

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous

Sources: v2expathhs

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.11 HOS selection by legislature in practice (A+B) (v2exaphos)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Was approval of the legislature necessary for the appointment of the head of state?

Clarification: By "approval" we mean both explicit approval, such as through a vote of confidence, and tacit approval, such as a practice stating that the head of state has to have majority support (or should not be opposed by the majority) in the legislature even though no vote is taken on his/her appointment. We are *not* concerned with certification of electoral college votes (as in the US, Mexico).

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Ordering: Answer this question only for those years you selected 1-5 on question v2expathhs.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.12 HOS appointed by legislature (D) (v2ex_legconhos)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Is the head of state (HOS) appointed by the legislature, or is the approval of the legislature necessary for the appointment of the head of state?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous

Sources: v2expathhs v2exaphos

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.13 HOS removal by legislature in practice (C) (v2exremhsp, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: If the legislature, or either chamber of the legislature, took actions to remove

the [head of state](#) from office, would it be likely to succeed even without having to level accusations of unlawful activity *and* without the involvement of any other agency?

Clarification: The question refers to whether the legislature (or either of its chambers) is considered to hold this power of removal in practice, regardless of whether this is regulated by law and whether this power has been exercised or not. Moreover, the question refers to removal other than through an impeachment process.

Responses:

- 0: No, under no circumstances.
- 1: No, unlikely, but there is a chance it would happen.
- 2: Yes, probably, but there is a chance it would fail.
- 3: Yes, most likely.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.14 HOS removal by other in practice (C) (v2exrmhsol)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Which of the following bodies would be likely to succeed in removing the [head of state](#) if it took actions (short of military force) to do so?

Clarification: The question refers to whether any of these bodies are considered to hold this power of removal in practice, regardless of whether this is regulated by law and whether this power has been exercised or not. Choose all that apply.

Responses:

- 0: None. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhsol_0]
- 1: A foreign power. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhsol_1]
- 2: The ruling party or party leadership body (in a one-party system). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhsol_2]
- 3: A royal council. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhsol_3]
- 4: The military. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhsol_4]
- 5: A religious body. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhsol_5]
- 6: A tribal or ethnic council. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhsol_6]
- 7: Other. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhsol_7]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Cross-coder aggregation: Mean.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.15 HOS term length by law (A) (v2exfxtmhs)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Compiler: Joshua Krusell

Question: What is the maximum term length of the [Head of State](#), in years?

Responses:

Numeric, number of years.

0: Term length not specified in constitution.

99: Not Applicable.

100: Term length for life or there is no term length.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), various sources for national constitutions.

Note: *De jure* term lengths for Head of State and Head of Government, coded for each head of state and head of government as coded in v2exnamhos and v2exnamhog. In the case of a single office representing both Head of State and Head of Government, HOS is coded to the appropriate term length while HOG is coded as 99. For colonies, if there was no official local constitution, HOS/HOG is coded by their constitutional status according to the colonial power. Finally, for sovereign states lacking a constitution or having suspended their constitution, HOS/HOG is coded to 99 as not applicable for those relevant years.

Changes to term lengths are recorded as occurring on the date that a new constitution or constitutional amendment takes force, or, if unavailable, date of promulgation.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.16 HOS control over (C) (v2exctlhs)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: In practice, from which of the following bodies must the [head of state](#) customarily seek approval prior to making important decisions on domestic policy?

Clarification: Choose all that apply. In case the HOS does not have the power to make important decisions on domestic policy, select 0 (None).

Responses:

0: None. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhs_0]

1: A foreign power. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhs_1]

2: The ruling party or party leadership body (in a one-party system). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhs_2]

3: A royal council. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhs_3]

4: The military. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhs_4]

5: A religious body. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhs_5]

6: A tribal or ethnic council. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhs_6]

7: Other. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhs_7]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Ordering: If you select 7, proceed to the next question [v2exctlhos]. If you select 0-6, skip to question “HOS dissolution in practice” [v2exdfdshs].

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Cross-coder aggregation: Mean.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.17 HOS other body controls (C) (v2exctlhos)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: From which kind of body or bodies does the [head of state](#) need approval for its actions?

Responses: Text

Ordering: Answer this question only for those years you answered “other” (7) to the previous question [v2exctlhs].

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.18 HOS dissolution in practice (C) (v2exdfdshs, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: If the [head of state](#) took actions to dissolve the legislature, would he/she be likely to succeed?

Clarification: The question refers to whether the head of state is considered to hold this power in practice, regardless of whether this is regulated by law and whether this power has been exercised or not. By “dissolving the legislature” we refer to the ability of the head of state to call a new election for the legislature.

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes, but not at his/her own discretion, only when prompted to as a response to specific events (for example, after a certain number of votes of no confidence, or after a certain number of failed attempts to form a cabinet).

2: Yes, at his/her own discretion, but with restrictions (for example, by frequency, such as “once a year”, by time point within term, such as “not within the last sixth months of the head of state’s term”, and by the requirement that the head of state must then himself/herself stand for election).

3: Yes, at his/her own discretion and without restrictions.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.19 HOS appoints cabinet in practice (C) (v2exdfcbhs, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: In practice, does the [head of state](#) have the power to appoint – or is the approval of the head of state necessary for the appointment of – cabinet ministers?

Clarification: The question refers to whether the head of state is considered to hold this power in practice, regardless of whether this is regulated by law and whether this power has been exercised or not. If confirmation of the legislature is needed, this should be coded as such also when the HOS controls the majority of the legislature ("tacit consent"). Moreover, by the "legislature" in this case, we mean either house of the legislature (in the case of bicameralism).

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes, but only with respect to the head of the cabinet, and only with the tacit consent or explicit confirmation by the legislature.
- 2: Yes, but only with the tacit consent or explicit confirmation by the legislature.
- 3: Yes, without any need for confirmation by the legislature, but only with respect to the head of the cabinet.
- 4: Yes, without any need for confirmation by the legislature.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.20 HOS veto power in practice (C) (v2exdfvths, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: If the [head of state](#) took actions to veto a piece of legislation, would he/she be likely to succeed?

Clarification: By "veto", we mean either a partial veto (concerning any parts of a bill) or package vetoes (concerning whole bills) of bills that have already been passed by the legislature. The question refers to whether the head of state is considered to hold this

power in practice, regardless of whether this is regulated by law and whether this power has been exercised or not.

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes, but the legislature can override the veto by a simple majority vote (a vote of more than half of those voting).
- 2: Yes, but the legislature can override the veto by an absolute majority vote (a vote of more than half of the members of the legislature).
- 3: Yes, but the legislature can override the veto by a qualified/extraordinary majority vote (a super-majority – e.g., 2/3 or 3/4 – of those voting).
- 4: Yes, with no possibility of override.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.21 HOS dismisses ministers in practice (C) (`v2exdfdmhs, *_osp, *_ord`)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: If the [head of state](#) took actions to dismiss cabinet ministers, would he/she be likely to succeed?

Clarification: The question refers to whether the head of state is considered to hold this power in practice, regardless of whether this is regulated by law and whether this power has been exercised or not, and regardless of possible political repercussions (e.g., vote of no confidence).

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes, but not at his/her own discretion, only when prompted to as a response to specific events (for example, after a vote of no confidence taken by the legislature).
- 2: Yes, at his/her own discretion, but with restrictions (for example, only provided the head of state proposes an alternative minister who would need the legislature's approval, i. e., so called "constructive dismissal").
- 3: Yes, at his/her own discretion and without restrictions.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.22 HOS proposes legislation in practice (C) (v2exdfpphs, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Does the [head of state](#) have the capacity, in practice, to propose legislation?

Clarification: By "propose legislation", we mean the introduction of legislative bills. The question refers to whether the head of state is considered to hold this power in practice, regardless of whether this is regulated by law and whether this power has been exercised or not.

Responses:

- 0: Yes, in all policy areas, including some exclusive domains (where neither the legislature nor other bodies may initiate bills).
- 1: Yes, in all policy areas, but this power is shared with the legislature and perhaps with other bodies.
- 2: No. The head of state cannot propose legislation.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.23 HOS comments (A)(B)(C) (v2excommhs)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Add here any comments you have about any of the previous questions on the [head of state](#).

Responses: Text

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.24 HOS = HOG (A*) (v2exhoshog)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Compilers: Vlad Ciobanu, Talib Jabbar

Question: Is the [head of state](#) (HOS) also [head of government](#) (HOG)?

Clarification: Note that this question only pertains to whether the head of state and the head of government are the same person or body, regardless of the relative powers of the two. Thus, in a constitutional monarchy, for example, the head of state and head of

government are not the same even though the head of state may lack any real political power. If multiple head of states/head of governments were appointed in any year, please answer this question with respect to all of them by checking or unchecking the specific dates. Once again, the identities of the head of government for each country have been pre-coded for as many years as possible. Any pre-coded 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 pre-coded rating; we do not want you to change the rating, as we need all the Country Experts to answer the subsequent questions for the same executives.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Ordering: If HOS=HOG (answer is “yes”) for all years: skip to “Executive as whole introduction” [v2exintro3].

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v83-v87; Lentz (1994; 1999); Henisz (2000; 2002).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.25 HOG introduction (A) (B) (C) (v2exintro2)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

This section of the survey pertains to the [head of government](#) (HOG).

Answer questions in this section only for years in which the head of government is not identical to the [head of state](#), as indicated by a zero (0) in the year grid of the previous question.

If the effective head of government is someone other than the official head of government, or there is no official head of government, the questions apply to the effective head of government. In some socialist systems, for example, the official head of government could be a person within the state bureaucracy, but in practice the chief public representative of the [country](#) is the chairman of the communist party. We then want you to code only that “effective” head of government (and, if that is also the head of state, you can skip this section). The same applies if the official 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.

Once again, the identities of the 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, “HOG name.” This is your key to what we mean by “head of government.” Any pre-coded 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 pre-coded rating; we do

not want you to change the rating, as we need all the Country Experts to answer the subsequent questions for the same executives. If you feel strongly that the precoded information is wrong, please rate your confidence in the preloaded information and then consult your Regional Manager. 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.

6.26 HOG name (A*) (v2exnamhog)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Compilers: Vlad Ciobanu, Talib Jabbar

Question: What is the name of the head of government?

Clarification: If the head of government is a collective body, provide the name of the person executing the most effective power over this body, or, if no such person exists, enter the expression “collective body.” If multiple heads of government were appointed any given year, please answer this question with respect to each one of them; also make sure you enter the specific date of appointment and *reappointment* for each one of them. Once again, the identities of the head of government for each country have been pre-coded for as many years as possible. Any pre-coded 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 pre-coded rating; we do not want you to change the rating, as we need all the Country Experts to answer the subsequent questions for the same executives.

Responses: Text

Sources: worldstatesmen.org; Henisz (2000; 2002); Lentz (1994; 1999).

Coverage: worldstatesman.org, Lentz and Henisz provide lists of HOSs and HOGs, with more or less global coverage, worldstatesman.org including pre-independence and semi-sovereign territories, Lentz from 1900-1992, and Henisz from 1800-2000.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.27 HOG title (A*) (v2extithog)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Compilers: Vlad Ciobanu, Talib Jabbar

Question: What is the title of the [head of government](#) (HOG)?

Clarification: Please provide a literal translation of the title in English, with the title in the native language, or a transcription thereof, within parentheses. If the head of government is a collective body, provide the title of the person exercising the most effective power over this body, or, if no such person exists, the name of the entire body. If multiple heads of government with different titles were appointed any given year, please answer this question with respect to all of them; also make sure you enter the

specific date of appointment for each one of them. Once again, the identities of the head of government for each country have been pre-coded for as many years as possible. Any pre-coded 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 pre-coded rating; we do not want you to change the rating, as we need all the Country Experts to answer the subsequent questions for the same executives.

Responses: Text

Sources: worldstatesmen.org; Henisz (2000; 2002); Lentz (1994; 1999).

Coverage: worldstatesman.org, Lentz and Henisz provide lists of HOSs and HOGs, with more or less global coverage, worldstatesman.org including pre-independence and semi-sovereign territories, Lentz from 1900-1992, and Henisz from 1800-2000.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.28 HOG age (A) (v2exagehog)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Compilers: Vlad Ciobanu, Talib Jabbar

Question: In what year was the [head of government](#) born?

Responses: [date-year only]

Sources: worldstatesmen.org.

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.29 HOG female (A) (v2exfemhog)

Project managers: Pamela Paxton, Jan Teorell

Compilers: Vlad Ciobanu, Talib Jabbar

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.

Sources: worldstatesmen.org; cf. Melander 2005; Paxton and Hughes 2007.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.30 HOG disadvantaged social group (B) (v2exdighog)

Project managers: Pamela Paxton, Jan Teorell

Question: Is the [head of government](#) a member of a disadvantaged [social group](#)?

Clarification: If the head of government is a collective body, answer for the person executing the most effective power over this body, or, if no such person exists, answer if any persons in the body are members of a disadvantaged social group. Disadvantage refers to socioeconomic disadvantage. Specifically, in order to be considered disadvantaged members of a social group must have an average income that is significantly below the median national income.

Responses:

0: No, the head of government is not a member of a disadvantaged social group

1: Yes, the head of government is a member of a disadvantaged social group

Scale: Dichotomous.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.31 HOG party (A) (v2expothog)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: What is the name of the political party to which the head of government belongs?

Responses: Text

Sources: Henisz (2000; 2002); DPI (Beck et al. 2000).

Coverage: Henisz provide the names of the HOGs political party with pretty much global coverage from 1800-2000. Probably no coverage however for colonies before independence or other semi-sovereign territories.

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.32 HOG appointment in practice (A+B) (v2expathhg)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Compiler: Talib Jabbar

Question: How did the [head of government](#) gain access to office?

Clarification: If several bodies were involved in the appointment process, select the one that exerted the most critical impact on the decision. However, in the next question we ask separately about whether the approval of the legislature was necessary. Response

category 8 should only be selected if the head of government is directly elected, not if he or she was appointed by the legislature after an election.

Responses:

- 0: Through the threat of or application of force, such as a coup or rebellion.
- 1: Appointed by a foreign power.
- 2: Appointed by the ruling party (in a one-party system).
- 3: Appointed by a royal council.
- 4: Through hereditary succession.
- 5: Appointed by the military.
- 6: Appointed by the head of state.
- 7: Appointed by the legislature.
- 8: Directly through a [popular election](#) (regardless of the extension of the suffrage).
- 9: Other.

Ordering: If you select 0 or 9, proceed to the next question [v2exothhg]. If you selected 1-6, skip to question “HOG selection by legislature in practice” [v2exaphogp]. If you selected 7-8, skip to question “HOG removal regulated by law” [v2exremhgl].

Scale: Nominal (v2expathhg), or a series of dichotomous scales.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.33 HOG directly elected (D) (v2ex_elechog)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Is the head of government (HOG) directly elected?

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous

Sources: v2expathhg

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.34 HOG other appointing body in practice (A+B) (v2exothhg)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Describe the body/appointment procedure:

Responses: Text

Ordering: Answer this question only for those years you selected 0 or 9 on the previous question [v2expathhg].

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.35 HOG selection by legislature in practice (A+B) (v2exaphogp)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Was the approval of the legislature necessary for the appointment of the [head of government](#)?

Clarification: By "approval" we mean both explicit approval, such as through a vote of confidence, and tacit approval, such as a practice stating that the head of government has to have majority support in the legislature although no vote is taken on his/her appointment.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Ordering: Answer this question only if you selected 1-6 on question v2expathhg.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.36 HOG appointed by legislature (D) (v2ex_legconhog)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Is the head of government (HOG) appointed by the legislature, or is the approval of the legislature necessary for the appointment of the head of state?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous

Sources: v2expathhg v2exaphogp

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.37 HOG appointed by HOS (D) (v2ex_hosconhog)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Is the head of government (HOG) appointed by the head of state (HOS)?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous

Sources: v2expathhg

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.38 HOG removal by legislature in practice (C) (v2exremhog, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: If the legislature, or either chamber of the legislature, took actions to remove the [head of government](#) from office, would it be likely to succeed even without having to level accusations of unlawful activity *and* without the involvement of any other agency?

Clarification: The question refers to whether the legislature (or either of its chambers) is considered to hold this power of removal in practice, regardless of whether this is regulated by law and whether this power has been exercised or not. Moreover, the question refers to removal other than through an impeachment process.

Responses:

- 0: No, under no circumstances.
- 1: No, unlikely, but there is a chance it would happen.
- 2: Yes, probably, but there is a chance it would fail.
- 3: Yes, most likely.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.39 HOG removal by other in practice (C) (v2exrmhgnp)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Which of the following bodies would be likely to succeed in removing the [head of government](#) if it took actions (short of military force) to do so?

Clarification: The question refers to whether any of these bodies are considered to hold this power of removal in practice, regardless of whether this is regulated by law and whether this power has been exercised or not. Choose all that apply.

Responses:

- 0: None. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhgnp_0]
- 1: A foreign power. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhgnp_1]
- 2: The ruling party or party leadership body (in a one-party system). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhgnp_2]
- 3: A royal council. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhgnp_3]

- 4: The military. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhgnp_4]
- 5: The head of state. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhgnp_5]
- 6: A religious body. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhgnp_6]
- 7: A tribal or ethnic council. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhgnp_7]
- 8: Other. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exrmhgnp_8]

Ordering: If you select 8, proceed to the next question [v2exrmhgop]. If you select 0-7, skip to question “HOG term length by law” [v2exfxtmhg].

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Cross-coder aggregation: Mean.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.40 HOG other body remove HOG in practice (C) (v2exrmhgop)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Which other body or bodies has the capacity to remove the head of government from office?

Responses: Text

Ordering: Answer this question only for those years you answered “other” (8) to the previous question [v2exrmhgnp].

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.41 Relative power of the HOS (D) (v2ex_hosw)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Does the head of state (HOS) have more relative power than the head of government (HOG) over the appointment and dismissal of cabinet ministers?

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 0.5: The HOS and HOG share equal power.
- 1: Yes.

Note: If the head of state is also head of government, v2x_hosw is 1.

Scale: Nominal

Sources: v2exdfcbhs v2exdjcbhg v2exdfdmhs v2exdfdshg

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.42 Relative power of the HOG (D) (v2ex_hogw)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Does the head of government (HOG) have more relative power than the head of state (HOS) over the appointment and dismissal of cabinet ministers?

Clarification: The relative power of the HOG is simply 1- v2ex_hosw.

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 0.5: The HOS and HOG share equal power.
- 1: Yes.

Note: If the head of state is also head of government, v2x_hogw is missing.

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2exdfcbhs v2exdjcbhg v2exdfdmhs v2exdfdshg

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.43 HOG term length by law (A) (v2exfxtmhg)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Compiler: Joshua Krusell

Question: What is the maximum term length of the [Head of Government](#)?

Clarification: Please answer "0" if the term length is not specified, and answer "100" if the term length is explicitly unlimited or is the life of the office holder.

Responses:

- 1: Numeric
- 99: Not Applicable

Note: Changes to term lengths are recorded as occurring on the date that a new constitution or constitutional amendment takes force, or, if unavailable, date of promulgation.

Scale: Interval

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v126.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

CCP ordering: Asked only if EXECNUM=3 or HOSHOG=2.

6.44 HOG control over (C) (v2exctlhg)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: In practice, from which of the following bodies does the [head of government](#) customarily seek approval prior to making important decisions on domestic policy?

Clarification: Choose all that apply. In case the HOG does not have the power to make important decisions on domestic policy, select 0 (None).

Responses:

- 0: None. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhg_0]
- 1: A foreign power. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhg_1]
- 2: The ruling party or party leadership body (in a one-party system). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhg_2]
- 3: A royal council. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhg_3]
- 4: The military. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhg_4]
- 5: The head of state. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhg_5]
- 6: A religious body. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhg_6]
- 7: A tribal or ethnic council. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhg_7]
- 8: Other. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2exctlhg_8]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Cross-coder aggregation: Mean.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.45 HOG other body controls (C) (v2exctlhog)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: From which kind of body or bodies does the head of government need approval for its actions?

Responses: Text

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.46 HOG dissolution in practice (C) (v2exdjdhg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: If the head of government took actions to dissolve the legislature, would he/she be likely to succeed?

Clarification: The question refers to whether the head of government is considered to hold this power in practice, regardless of whether this is regulated by law and whether this power has been exercised or not. By “dissolving the legislature” we refer to the ability of the head of government to call a new election for the legislature.

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes, but not at his/her own discretion, only when prompted to as a response to

specific events (for example, after a certain number of votes of no confidence, or after a certain number of failed attempts to form a cabinet).

- 2: Yes, at his/her own discretion, but with restrictions (for example, by frequency, such as "once a year", by time point within term, such as "not within the last sixth months of the head of government's term", and by the requirement that the head of government must then himself/herself stand for election).
- 3: Yes, at his/her own discretion and without restrictions.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.47 HOG appoints cabinet in practice (C) (v2exdjcbhg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: In practice, does the [head of government](#) have the power to appoint – or is the approval of the head of government necessary for the appointment of – cabinet ministers?

Clarification: The question refers to whether the head of government is considered to hold this power in practice, regardless of whether this is regulated by law and whether this power has been exercised or not. If confirmation of the legislature is needed, this should be coded as such also when the HOG controls the majority of the legislature ("tacit consent"). Moreover, by the "legislature" in this case, we mean either house of the legislature (in the case of bicameralism).

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes, but only with the tacit consent or explicit confirmation by the legislature.
- 2: Yes, without any need for confirmation by the legislature.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.48 HOG dismisses ministers in practice (C) (v2exfdshg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: If the [head of government](#) took actions to dismiss cabinet ministers, would he/she be likely to succeed?

Clarification: The question refers to whether the head of government is considered to hold this power in practice, regardless of whether this is regulated by law and whether this power has been exercised or not, and regardless of possible political repercussions (e.g., vote of no confidence).

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes, but not at his/her own discretion, only when prompted to as a response to specific events (for example, after a vote of no confidence taken by the legislature).
- 2: Yes, at his/her own discretion, but with restrictions (for example, only provided the head of government proposes an alternative minister who would need the legislature's approval , i.e., so called "constructive dismissal").
- 3: Yes, at his/her own discretion and without restrictions.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.49 HOG veto power in practice (C) (v2exdfvthg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: If the [head of government](#) took actions to veto a piece of legislation, would he/she be likely to succeed?

Clarification: By "veto", we mean either a partial veto (concerning any parts of a bill) or package vetoes (concerning whole bills) of bills that have already been passed by the legislature. The question refers to whether the head of government is considered to hold this power in practice, regardless of whether this is regulated by law and whether this power has been exercised or not.

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes, but the legislature can override the veto by a simple majority vote (a vote of more than half of those voting).
- 2: Yes, but the legislature can override the veto by an absolute majority vote (a vote of more than half of the members of the legislature).

- 3: Yes, but the legislature can override the veto by a qualified/extraordinary majority vote (a super-majority – e.g., 2/3 or 3/4 – of those voting).
- 4: Yes, with no possibility of override.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.50 HOG proposes legislation in practice (C) (v2exdfpphg, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Does the head of government have the capacity, in practice, to propose legislation?

Clarification: By "propose legislation", we mean the introduction of legislative bills. The question refers to whether the head of government is considered to hold this power in practice, regardless of whether this is regulated by law and whether this power has been exercised or not.

Responses:

- 0: Yes, in all policy areas, including some exclusive domains (where neither the legislature nor other bodies may initiate bills).
- 1: Yes, in all policy areas, but this power is shared with the legislature and perhaps with other bodies.
- 2: No. The head of government cannot propose legislation.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.51 HOG comments (A) (v2excommhg)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Add here any comments you have about any of the previous questions on the head of government.

Responses: Text

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.52 Executive as a whole introduction (A)(B)(C) (v2exintro3)

This final section of the survey pertains to the executive, considered as a whole.

Some questions refer to “members of the executive,” i.e., the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers. If you feel that the answer to a question varies across these offices, your answer should reflect the average (arithmetic mean) across these offices.

Other questions refer to lower-level members of the executive branch. This will be clarified as we proceed.

6.53 Executive respects constitution (C) (v2exrescon, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Do members of the executive (the [head of state](#), [the head of government](#), and cabinet ministers) respect the constitution?

Responses:

- 0: Members of the executive violate the constitution whenever they want to, without legal consequences.
- 1: Members of the executive violate most provisions of the constitution without legal consequences, but still must respect certain provisions.
- 2: Somewhere in between (1) and (3). Members of the executive would face legal consequences for violating most provisions of the constitution, but can disregard some provisions without any legal consequences.
- 3: Members of the executive rarely violate the constitution, and when it happens they face legal charges.
- 4: Members of the executive never violate the constitution.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.54 Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges (C) (v2exbribe, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: How routinely do members of the executive (the [head of state](#), [the head of government](#), and cabinet ministers), or their agents, grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements?

Responses:

- 0: It is routine and expected.
- 1: It happens more often than not in dealings with the executive.

- 2: It happens but is unpredictable: those dealing with the executive find it hard to predict when an inducement will be necessary.
- 3: It happens occasionally but is not expected.
- 4: It never, or hardly ever, happens.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.55 Executive embezzlement and theft (C) (v2exembez, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: How often do members of the executive (the [head of state](#), [the head of government](#), and cabinet ministers), or their agents, steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Responses:

- 0: Constantly. Members of the executive act as though all public resources were their personal or family property.
- 1: Often. Members of the executive are responsible stewards of selected public resources but treat the rest like personal property.
- 2: About half the time. Members of the executive are about as likely to be responsible stewards of selected public resources as they are to treat them like personal property.
- 3: Occasionally. Members of the executive are responsible stewards of most public resources but treat selected others like personal property.
- 4: Never, or hardly ever. Members of the executive are almost always responsible stewards of public resources and keep them separate from personal or family property.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.56 Public sector corrupt exchanges (C) (v2excrtps, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: How routinely do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes,

kickbacks, or other material inducements?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response.

Responses:

- 0: Extremely common. Most public sector employees are systematically involved in petty but corrupt exchanges almost all the time.
- 1: Common. Such petty but corrupt exchanges occur regularly involving a majority of public employees.
- 2: Sometimes. About half or less than half of public sector employees engage in such exchanges for petty gains at times.
- 3: Scattered. A small minority of public sector employees engage in petty corruption from time to time.
- 4: No. Never, or hardly ever.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.57 Public sector theft (C) (v2exthftps)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: How often do public sector employees steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: When responding to this question, we would like to you think about a typical person employed by the public sector, excluding the military. If you think there are large discrepancies between branches of the public sector, between the national/federal and subnational/state level, or between the core bureaucracy and employees working with public service delivery, please try to average them out before stating your response.

Responses:

- 0: Constantly. Public sector employees act as though all public resources were their personal or family property.
- 1: Often. Public sector employees are responsible stewards of selected public resources but treat the rest like personal property.
- 2: About half the time. Public sector employees are about as likely to be responsible stewards of selected public resources as they are to treat them like personal property.

- 3: Occasionally. Public sector employees are responsible stewards of most public resources but treat selected others like personal property.
- 4: Never, or hardly ever. Public sector employees are almost always responsible stewards of public resources and keep them separate from personal or family property.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

6.58 Entire executive comments (A) (B) (C) (v2excomex)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: Add here any comments you have about any of the previous questions on the entire executive.

Responses: Text

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7 The Legislature

7.1 Legislature introduction (A) (B) (C) (v2lgintro1)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

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 years.

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.

7.2 Legislature bicameral (A*) (v2lgbicam)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Compilers: Frida Andersson, Vlad Ciobanu, Valeriya Mechkova, Talib Jabbar

Question: How many chambers does the legislature contain?

Responses:

- 0: 0 chambers.
- 1: 1 chamber.
- 2: 2 or more chambers.

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: Nohlen *et al.* (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010), Chronicle of Parliamentary Elections (IPU), IFES, Official parliament websites, national constitutions (various), Reif (2011, 2012), Wikipedia, CCP (Elkins *et al.* 2012), v191.

Notes: For the country-year aggregation of the dataset, we have taken the minimum value of v2lgbicam. Constituent assemblies that perform other functions except for drafting and adopting a new constitution (e.g. legislating, electing president, adopting budget, etc) are coded as 1 (1 chamber). In cases when a parliament consists of three or more

chambers, one of the chamber names is coded in the variable "Lower chamber legislature name" (v2lgname), while the others are enlisted in the variable "Upper chamber name" (v2lgnameup).

Example: South Africa had a three-chamber parliament during the period of 1984-1994. Subsequently, variable v2lgbicam is coded 2, v2lgname is coded "House of Assembly", and v2lgnameup enlists "House of Representatives, House of Delegates".

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.3 Legislature dominant chamber (C) (v2lgdomchm, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: If the legislature is bicameral, which chamber is dominant?

Responses:

- 0: The [lower chamber](#) is clearly dominant.
- 1: The lower chamber is somewhat more powerful on most issues.
- 2: They are roughly co-equal in power.
- 3: The [upper chamber](#) is somewhat more powerful on most issues.
- 4: The upper chamber is clearly dominant.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.4 Legislature questions officials in practice (C) (v2lgqstexp, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: In practice, does the legislature routinely question executive branch officials?

Clarification: By "question" we mean, for example, the power of summons through which the [head of state](#) or [head of government](#) could be forced to explain its policies or testify.

Responses:

- 0: No - never or very rarely.
- 1: Yes - routinely.

Scale: Dichotomous, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem

codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.5 Legislature investigates in practice (C) (v2lginvstp, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: If the executive were engaged in unconstitutional, illegal, or unethical activity, how likely is it that a legislative body (perhaps a whole chamber, perhaps a committee, whether aligned with [government](#) or opposition) would conduct an investigation that would result in a decision or report that is unfavorable to the executive?

Responses:

- 0: Extremely unlikely.
- 1: Unlikely.
- 2: As likely as not.
- 3: Likely.
- 4: Certain or nearly certain.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.6 Executive oversight (C) (v2lgotovst, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: If executive branch officials were engaged in unconstitutional, illegal, or unethical activity, how likely is it that a body *other than the legislature*, such as a comptroller general, general prosecutor, or ombudsman, would question or investigate them and issue an unfavorable decision or report?

Responses:

- 0: Extremely unlikely.
- 1: Unlikely.
- 2: Very uncertain.
- 3: Likely.
- 4: Certain or nearly certain.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.7 Legislature corrupt activities (C) (v2lgcrprt, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain?

Clarification: This includes any of the following: (a) accepting bribes, (b) helping to obtain government contracts for firms that the legislator (or his/her family/friends/political supporters) own, (c) doing favors for firms in exchange for the opportunity of employment after leaving the legislature, (d) stealing money from the [state](#) or from campaign donations for personal use.

Please make your best estimate, based upon what is known or suspected to be true.

Responses:

- 0: Commonly. Most legislators probably engage in these activities.
- 1: Often. Many legislators probably engage in these activities.
- 2: Sometimes. Some legislators probably engage in these activities.
- 3: Very occasionally. There may be a few legislators who engage in these activities but the vast majority do not.
- 4: Never, or hardly ever.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Note: For reasons of consistency, as of December, 2014, responses to this question are reversed so that the least democratic response is "0" and the most democratic is "4".

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.8 Legislature opposition parties (C) (v2lgoppart, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: Are opposition parties (those not in the ruling party or coalition) able to exercise oversight and investigatory functions against the wishes of the governing party or coalition?

Responses:

- 0: No, not at all.
- 1: Occasionally.
- 2: Yes, for the most part.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.9 Legislature controls resources (C) (v2lgfunds, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: In practice, does the legislature control the resources that finance its own internal operations and the perquisites of its members?

Responses:

0: No. The benefits legislators receive or the finances needed for the legislature's operation depend on remaining in good standing with an outside authority, such as the executive.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.10 Legislature amends constitution (B) (v2lgamend)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: By law, can the legislature (including both chambers of the legislature) change the constitution without the involvement of any other body?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.11 Legislature approval of treaties by law (A+B) (v2lgtreaty)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Compiler: Claudia Maier, Valeriya Mechkova

Question: By law, is the approval of the legislature necessary to ratify treaties with foreign countries?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v492; National constitutions (various); Coding by V-Dem Country coordinators.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) coding. The resulting data has not gone through full quality control with thorough cross-referencing yet. V-Dem Country Coordinators answers were used for country-years where data was missing in CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.12 Legislature declares war by law (A+B) (v2lgwarlaw)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Compiler: Claudia Maier, Valeriya Mechkova

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.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v488; National constitutions (various); Coding by V-Dem Country coordinators.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) coding. The resulting data has not gone through full quality control with thorough cross-referencing yet. V-Dem Country Coordinators answers were used for country-years where data was missing in CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.13 Legislature amnesties (B) (v2lgamnsty)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: By law, does the legislature have the power to grant amnesty or pardon?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.14 Representation of disadvantaged social groups (C) (v2lgdsadlo, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Question: Considering all disadvantaged social groups in the country, how well represented are these groups, as a whole, in the national legislature?

Clarification: Disadvantage refers to socioeconomic disadvantage. Specifically, in order to be considered disadvantaged members of a social group must have an average income that is significantly below the median national income.

Responses:

- 1: They have no representation at all.
- 2: They are highly under-represented relative to their proportion of the general population.
3. They are slightly under-represented relative to their proportion of the general population.
- 4: They are represented roughly equal relative to their proportion of the general population.
- 5: They are over-represented relative to their proportion of the general population.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Note: As of December 2014, category “0” is coded as a separate variable (v2lgdsadlobin).

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.15 Representation of disadvantaged social groups binary (C) (v2lgdsadlobin, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Question: Are there disadvantaged groups in the society?

Clarification: Disadvantage refers to socioeconomic disadvantage. Specifically, in order to be considered disadvantaged members of a social group must have an average income that is significantly below the median national income.

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Note: As of December 2014, category “0” from variable v2lgdsadlo is coded separately as v2lgdsadlobin.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.16 Introduction lower chamber (A) (B) (C) (v2Igintro2)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

The following questions pertain to the lower or unicameral chamber of the legislature. The lower chamber in a bicameral legislature, sometimes also called the "second chamber," is typically the more numerous chamber and also more directly representative of the general population.

If there is no legislature in the country you are coding for some period of years, do not code any questions for those years.

If you are considering a semi-sovereign territory, such as a colony, please answer these questions with respect to the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature that is seated within the territory in question (such as the lower chamber of a local legislative assembly in a British colony, not the House of Commons in London).

Country experts will find the name (proper noun) of the lower chamber of the legislature in the first question (following this page). To see the name, click on any year in the grid. All subsequent questions in this section pertain to that body.

7.17 Lower chamber legislature name (A*) (v2IgnameLo)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: What is the name of the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature?

Clarification: Please provide an as accurate as possible literal translation of the name of the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature in English, with the name in the native language, or a transcription thereof, within parentheses.

Responses: Text

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.18 Lower chamber elected (A) (v2IgelLo)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Compilers: Vlad Ciobanu, Valeriya Mechkova, Frida Andersson

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 10% of a lower chamber is appointed in some fashion the correct answer to this question would be 90%.

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

Sources: Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010); Chronicle of Parliamentary Elections (IPU); Websites of National Parliaments.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) coding.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.19 Percentage of indirectly elected legislators lower chamber (A) (v2lginello)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Compilers: Valeriya Mechkova, Frida Andersson

Question: What percentage of the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature is indirectly elected?

Clarification: Indirect elections include elections by local/regional parliaments, country/city councilors or similar. Exceptions to the norm of indirect election include members who are appointed, e.g., by an executive, the military, or a theocratic body.

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

Sources: Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010); Chronicle of Parliamentary Elections (IPU); Websites of national parliaments.

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.20 Legislature directly elected (D) (v2ex_elecleg)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Question: To what extent is the legislature directly elected?

Clarification: The extent to which the legislature is popularly elected is measured as the proportion of legislators elected (if legislature is unicameral), or the weighted average of the proportion elected for each house, with the weight defined by which house is dominant (if legislature is bicameral).

Responses:

Proportion

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2lgello v2lgelecup v2lgdomchm

Data release: 5

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.21 Lower chamber quota for social groups (A+B) (v2lgqumin)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Compiler: Valeriya Mechkova

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 “minority quotas.” 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 “yes” 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.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v225; Coding by V-Dem Country coordinators.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) coding. The resulting data has not gone through full quality control with thorough cross-referencing yet. V-Dem Country Coordinators answers were used for country-years where data was missing in CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.22 Lower chamber female legislators (A) (v2lgfemleg)

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Question: What percentage (%) of the [lower](#) (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature is female?

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Sources: Edgel, Amanda B. (2014), Paxton, Green, Hughes (2008), Carmichael et al (2015).

Data release: 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.23 Lower chamber gender quota (A+B) (v2lgqugen)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Compiler: Claudia Maier, Valeriya Mechkova

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. Code "yes" if quotas apply to any seats.

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.

Sources: Quota project, CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v225; Coding by V-Dem Country coordinators.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) coding.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.24 Lower chamber gender quota placement mandate (B) (v2lgqugens)

Project manager: 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.

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes.

Ordering: Only answer this question if you answered 1-4 on previous question [v2lgqugen].

Scale: Dichotomous.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.25 Lower chamber gender quota threshold (B) (v2lgqquent)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Question: What is the threshold of the quota for the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature?

Clarification: A quota is the minimum threshold, understood as a percentage (%) of the total seats in the legislature.

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.26 Lower chamber legislates by law (B) (v2lglegllo)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: By law, is the approval of the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature necessary to pass legislation?

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.27 Lower chamber legislates in practice (C) (v2lglegplo, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: In practice, is the approval of the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature required to pass legislation?

Responses:

- 0: No. Legislation is routinely passed without the approval of the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature.

- 1: Yes, usually. Legislation is usually passed with the approval of the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature, but occasionally the legislature is bypassed.
- 2: Yes, always. Legislation of any consequence is always approved by the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.28 Lower chamber committees (C) (v2lgcomslo, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: Does the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature have a functioning committee system?

Responses:

- 0: No, there are no committees.
- 1: Yes, but there are only special (not permanent) committees.
- 2: Yes, there are permanent committees, but they are not very significant in affecting the course of policy.
- 3: Yes, there are permanent committees that have strong influence on the course of policymaking.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.29 Lower chamber members serve in government (C) (v2lgsrvlo*_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: In practice, are members of the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature able to serve simultaneously as ministers in the government?

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.30 Lower chamber introduces bills (A+B) (v2lgintblo)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Compiler: Claudia Maier, Valeriya Mechkova

Question: By law, does the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature have the ability to introduce bills in all policy jurisdictions?

0: No, there are policy areas in which the lower (or unicameral) chamber cannot introduce bills.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v263; National constitutions (various); Coding by V-Dem Country coordinators.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) coding. The resulting data has not gone through full quality control with thorough cross-referencing yet. V-Dem Country Coordinators answers were used for country-years where data was missing in CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.31 Lower chamber staff (C) (v2lgstafflo, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: Does each member of the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature have at least one staff member with policy expertise?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.32 Lower chamber term length (A) (v2lgtrmlen)

Project managers: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler:

Question: What is the maximum term length of the members serving in the first, ([lower](#)) (or only) chamber?

Response: Numeric.

Scale: Interval.

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.33 Upper chamber introduction (A) (B) (C) (v2lgintro3)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

The following questions pertain to the upper chamber of the legislature (if bicameral). The upper chamber in a bicameral legislature, often called the "senate" or sometimes the "first chamber," typically means the less numerous chamber that is also less directly representative of the general population.

If you are considering a semi-sovereign territory, such as a colony, please answer these questions with respect to the upper chamber of the legislature that is seated within the territory in question (such as the senate or upper chamber of a local legislative assembly in a British colony, not the House of Lords in London).

7.34 Upper chamber name (A*) (v2lgnameup)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: What is the name of the upper chamber of the legislature?

Clarification: Please provide an as accurate as possible literal translation of the name of the upper chamber of the legislature in English, with the name in the native language, or a transcription thereof, within parentheses.

Responses: Text

Ordering: If this indicator is uncoded (for all years), all questions about the upper chamber of the legislature should be skipped.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.35 Upper chamber elected (A) (v2lgelecup)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Compilers: Vlad Ciobanu, Valeriya Mechkova

Question: What percentage of the [upper chamber](#) of the legislature is directly elected in

[popular elections?](#)

Clarification: 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 10% of a upper chamber is appointed in some fashion the correct answer to this question would be 90%.

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Sources: Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010); Chronicle of Parliamentary Elections (IPU); Websites of National Parliaments.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) coding.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.36 Percentage of indirectly elected legislators upper chamber (A) (v2Iginelup)

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Compilers: Valeriya Mechkova, Frida Andersson

Question: What percentage of the upper chamber of the legislature is indirectly elected?

Clarification: Indirect elections include elections by local/regional parliaments, country/city councilors or similar. Exceptions to the norm of indirect election include members who are appointed, e.g., by an executive, the military, or a theocratic body.

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

Sources: Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010); Chronicle of Parliamentary Elections (IPU); Websites of national parliaments.

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.37 Upper chamber legislates by law (B) (v2Iglelup)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: By law, is the approval of the upper chamber of the legislature necessary to pass legislation?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.38 Upper chamber legislates in practice (C) (v2lglegpup, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: In practice, is the approval of the upper chamber of the legislature required to pass legislation?

Responses:

- 0: No. Legislation is routinely passed without the approval of the upper chamber of the legislature.
- 1: Yes, usually. Legislation is usually passed with the approval of the upper chamber of the legislature, but occasionally the legislature is by-passed.
- 2: Yes, always. Legislation of any consequence is always approved by the upper chamber of the legislature.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.39 Upper chamber introduces bills (A+B) (v2lgintbup)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Compiler: Claudia Maier, Valeriya Mechkova

Question: By law, does the upper chamber of the legislature have the ability to introduce bills in all policy jurisdictions?

Responses:

- 0: No, there are policy areas in which the upper chamber cannot introduce bills.
- 1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Source: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v263; National constitutions (various); Coding by V-Dem Country coordinators.

Notes: Converted from (B) to (A) coding. The resulting data has not gone through full quality control with thorough cross-referencing yet. V-Dem Country Coordinators answers were used for country-years where data was missing in CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.40 Upper chamber term length (A) (v2lgtrmlenup)

Project managers: Staffan I. Lindberg

Compiler:

Question: What is the maximum term length of the members serving in the upper chamber of parliament?

Response: Numeric.

Scale: Interval.

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

7.41 Legislature comments (A) (B) (C) (v2lgcommnt)

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Question: Add here any comments you have about any of the previous questions on the legislature.

Responses: Text

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

8 Deliberation

8.1 Deliberation introduction (C) (v2dlintro)

Project managers: Michael Coppedge, John Gerring, Staffan Lindberg

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.

8.2 Reasoned justification (C) (v2dlreason, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Michael Coppedge, John Gerring, Staffan Lindberg

Question: When important policy changes are being considered, i.e. before a decision has been made, to what extent do political elites give public and reasoned justifications for their positions?

Clarification: Because discourse varies greatly from person to person, base your answer on the style that is most typical of prominent national political leaders.

Responses:

- 0: No justification. Elites almost always only dictate that something should or should not be done, but no reasoning about justification is given. For example, "We must cut spending."
- 1: Inferior justification. Elites tend to give reasons why someone should or should not be for doing or not doing something, but the reasons tend to be illogical or false, although they may appeal to many voters. For example, "We must cut spending. The state is inefficient." [The inference is incomplete because addressing inefficiencies would not necessarily reduce spending and it might undermine essential services.]
- 2: Qualified justification. Elites tend to offer a single simple reason justifying why the proposed policies contribute to or detract from an outcome. For example, "We must cut spending because taxpayers cannot afford to pay for current programs."
- 3: Sophisticated justification. Elites tend to offer more than one or more complex, nuanced and complete justification. For example, "We must cut spending because taxpayers cannot afford to pay for current government programs. Raising taxes would hurt economic growth, and deficit spending would lead to inflation."

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

8.3 Common good (C) (v2dlcommon, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Michael Coppedge, John Gerring, Staffan Lindberg

Question: When important policy changes are being considered, to what extent do political elites justify their positions in terms of the common good?

Clarification: Because discourse varies greatly from person to person, base your answer on the style that is most typical of prominent national political leaders.

Responses:

- 0: Little or no justification in terms of the common good is usually offered.
- 1: Specific business, geographic, group, party, or constituency interests are for the most part offered as justifications.
- 2: Justifications are for the most part a mix of specific interests and the common good and it is impossible to say which justification is more common than the other.
- 3: Justifications are based on a mixture of references to constituency/party/group interests and on appeals to the common good.
- 4: Justifications are for the most part almost always based on explicit statements of the common good for society, understood either as the greatest good for the greatest number or as helping the least advantaged in a society.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

8.4 Respect counterarguments (C) (v2dlcountr, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Michael Coppedge, John Gerring, Staffan Lindberg

Question: When important policy changes are being considered, to what extent do political elites acknowledge and respect counterarguments?

Clarification: Because discourse varies greatly from person to person, base your answer on the style that is most typical of prominent national political leaders.

Responses:

- 0: Counterarguments are not allowed or if articulated, punished.
- 1: Counterarguments are allowed at least from some parties, but almost always are ignored.
- 2: Elites tend to acknowledge counterarguments but then explicitly degrade them by making a negative statement about them or the individuals and groups that propose them.
- 3: Elites tend to acknowledge counterarguments without making explicit negative or positive statements about them.

- 4: Elites almost always acknowledge counterarguments and explicitly value them, even if they ultimately reject them for the most part.
- 5: Elites almost always acknowledge counterarguments and explicitly value them, and frequently also even accept them and change their position.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

8.5 Range of consultation (C) (v2dlconst, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Michael Coppedge, John Gerring, Staffan Lindberg

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

8.6 Engaged society (C) (v2dlengage, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Michael Coppedge, John Gerring, Staffan Lindberg

Question: When important policy changes are being considered, how wide and how independent are public deliberations?

Clarification: This question refers to deliberation as manifested in discussion, debate, and other public forums such as popular media.

Responses:

- 0: Public deliberation is never, or almost never allowed.
- 1: Some limited public deliberations are allowed but the public below the elite levels is almost always either unaware of major policy debates or unable to take part in them.
- 2: Public deliberation is not repressed but nevertheless infrequent and non-elite actors are typically controlled and/or constrained by the elites.
- 3: Public deliberation is actively encouraged and some autonomous non-elite groups participate, but it is confined to a small slice of specialized groups that tends to be the same across issue-areas.
- 4: Public deliberation is actively encouraged and a relatively broad segment of non-elite groups often participate and vary with different issue-areas.
- 5: Large numbers of non-elite groups as well as ordinary people tend to discuss major policies among themselves, in the media, in associations or neighborhoods, or in the streets. Grass-roots deliberation is common and unconstrained.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

8.7 Particularistic or public goods (C) (v2dlencmps, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Michael Coppedge, John Gerring, Staffan Lindberg

Question: Considering the profile of social and infrastructural spending in the national budget, how “particularistic” or “public goods” are most expenditures?

Clarification: Particularistic spending is narrowly targeted on a specific corporation, sector, [social group](#), region, party, or set of constituents. Such spending may be referred to as “pork,” “clientelistic,” or “private goods.”

Public-goods spending is intended to benefit all communities within a society, though it may be means-tested so as to target poor, needy, or otherwise underprivileged

constituents. The key point is that all who satisfy the means-test are allowed to receive the benefit.

Your answer should consider the entire budget of social and infrastructural spending. We are interested in the relative value of particularistic and public-goods spending, not the number of bills or programs that fall into either category.

Responses:

- 0: Almost all of the social and infrastructure expenditures are particularistic.
- 1: Most social and infrastructure expenditures are particularistic, but a significant portion (e.g. ¼ or 1/3) is public-goods.
- 2: Social and infrastructure expenditures are evenly divided between particularistic and public-goods programs.
- 3: Most social and infrastructure expenditures are public-goods but a significant portion (e.g., ¼ or 1/3) is particularistic.
- 4: Almost all social and infrastructure expenditures are public-goods in character.
Only a small portion is particularistic.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

8.8 Means-tested v. universalistic policy (C) (v2dlunivl, *_osp, *_ord I)

Project managers: Michael Coppedge, John Gerring, Staffan Lindberg

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. ¼ 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., ¼ 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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9 The Judiciary

9.1 Judiciary introduction (A) (C) (v2juintro)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

This set of questions pertains to the judiciary. Before you proceed, we would like to clarify several general points. First, some questions below refer to the judiciary in general, whereas others ask for specific evaluations of particular courts or types of courts. Unless prompted to do otherwise, please consider the judiciary as a whole. This includes all courts in the judicial system, both general jurisdiction courts and more specialized courts. It also includes courts at every level. However, with potentially one exception, it excludes specialized courts that are located outside the judiciary, e.g. an immigration court that lies inside the executive branch. The one potential exception is the peak constitutional court of the country. Please include this court in your considerations, even though it will be located outside of the judiciary in some countries. If the country you are coding is a federal state, please focus only on the federal judiciary and the federal government.

Two of the questions about the judiciary (“v2juhcind” and “v2juhccomp”) concern high courts. To review briefly, by “high court” we are asking you to consider the country’s constitutional court, if one exists. If there is no constitutional court, please consider the high court to be the highest ordinary court in the state.

If you are considering a semisovereign territory, such as a colony, please answer this question with respect to the government or judicial bodies seated within the territory in question (e.g., the governor-general and his local administration in a British colony or a Commonwealth country), not abroad (e.g., the King/Queen or government of England).

In coding the following questions it is sometimes 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 wherever you see them.

9.2 Judicial reform (C) (v2jureform, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: Were the judiciary’s formal powers altered this year in ways that affect its ability to control the arbitrary use of state authority?

Clarification: Evidence of this kind of reform could include the creation or removal of various forms of constitutional review, new rules increasing or decreasing access to the judiciary, changes in available judicial remedies, and any other formal institution (procedural or otherwise) that influences the ability of courts to control the arbitrary use of power.

Responses:

- 0: The judiciary’s ability to control arbitrary power was *reduced* via institutional reform.

- 1: There was no change to the judiciary's ability to control arbitrary power via institutional review.
- 2: The judiciary's ability to control arbitrary power was *enhanced* via institutional reform.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.3 Judicial purges (C) (v2jupurge, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: Judges are sometimes removed from their posts for cause, as when there is strong evidence of corruption; however, some judges are removed arbitrarily, typically for political reasons. With this distinction in mind, please describe the removal of judges that occurred this calendar year.

Clarification: The second and third response categories permit you to distinguish among limited arbitrary removals (i.e., when only a few judges are targeted) by the political importance of the removal. For example, you may consider the arbitrary removal of a few high court judges as more important than the arbitrary removal of a few lower court judges.

Responses:

- 0: There was a massive, arbitrary purge of the judiciary.
- 1: There were limited but very important arbitrary removals.
- 2: There were limited arbitrary removals.
- 3: Judges were removed from office, but there is no evidence that the removals were arbitrary.
- 4: Judges were not removed from their posts.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.4 Government attacks on judiciary (C) (v2jupoatck, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: How often did the [government](#) attack the judiciary's integrity in public?

Clarification: Attacks on the judiciary's integrity can include claims that it is corrupt, incompetent or that decisions were politically motivated. These attacks can manifest in various ways including, but not limited to prepared statements reported by the media, press conferences, interviews, and stump speeches.

Responses:

- 0: Attacks were carried out on a daily or weekly basis.
- 1: Attacks were common and carried out in nearly every month of the year.
- 2: Attacks occurred more than once.
- 3: There were attacks, but they were rare.
- 4: There were no attacks on the judiciary's integrity.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.5 Court packing (C) (v2jupack, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: The size of the judiciary is sometimes increased for very good reasons, as when judges are added to manage an increasing caseload; however, sometimes judges are added purely for political reasons. With this distinction in mind, please describe any increases in the size of the judiciary that occurred this calendar year.

Clarification: The second and third response categories permit you to distinguish among limited court packing efforts (i.e. when relatively few judgeships are added) by the political importance of the packing. For example, you may consider the packing of the [high court](#) to be more important than the packing of a lower court.

Responses:

- 0: There was a massive, politically motivated increase in the number of judgeships across the entire judiciary.
- 1: There was a limited, politically motivated increase in the number of judgeships on very important courts.
- 2: There was a limited, politically motivated increase in the number of judgeships.
- 3: Judgeships were added to the judiciary, but there is no evidence that the increase

was politically motivated; or there was no increase.

Note: A previous version of the variable contained category “4: There was no increase”. As of November 2014, all responses in category “4” are assigned to category “3”, since the two responses have the same meaning in practice.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.6 Judicial accountability (C) (v2juacct, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: When judges are found responsible for serious misconduct, how often are they removed from their posts or otherwise disciplined?

Responses:

- 0: Never.
- 1: Seldom.
- 2: About half of the time.
- 3: Usually.
- 4: Always.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.7 Judicial corruption decision (C) (v2jucorrdc, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: How often do individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favorable judicial decision?

Responses:

- 0: Always.
- 1: Usually.
- 2: About half of the time.
- 3: Not usually.
- 4: Never.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Note: For reasons of consistency, as of December, 2014, responses to this question are reversed so that the least democratic response is "0" and the most democratic is "4".

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.8 High court name (C) (v2juhcname)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: Please enter the name of the [high court](#).

Clarification: As accurately as possible, please provide a literal translation of the name of the court in English, followed by the name in the native language, or a transcription transliteration thereof, within parentheses.

Responses: Text

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.9 High court independence (C) (v2juhcind, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: When the [high court](#) in the judicial system is ruling in cases that are salient to the [government](#), how often would you say that it makes decisions that merely reflect government wishes regardless of its sincere view of the legal record?

Clarification: We are seeking to identify autonomous judicial decision-making and its absence. Decisions certainly can reflect government wishes without “merely reflecting” those wishes, i.e. a court can be autonomous when its decisions support the government’s position. This is because a court can be fairly persuaded that the government’s position is meritorious. By “merely reflect the wishes of the government” we mean that the court’s own view of the record, its sincere evaluation of the record, is irrelevant to the outcome. The court simply adopts the government’s position regardless of its sincere view of the record.

Responses:

- 0: Always.
- 1: Usually.
- 2: About half of the time.
- 3: Seldom.
- 4: Never.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.10 Lower court independence (C) (v2juncind, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: When judges *not* on the [high court](#) are ruling in cases that are salient to the [government](#), how often would you say that their decisions merely reflect government wishes regardless of their sincere view of the legal record?

Responses:

- 0: Always.
- 1: Usually.
- 2: About half of the time.
- 3: Seldom.
- 4: Never.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.11 Compliance with high court (C) (v2juhccomp, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: How often would you say the [government](#) complies with important decisions of the [high court](#) with which it disagrees?

Responses:

- 0: Never.
- 1: Seldom.
- 2: About half of the time.
- 3: Usually.
- 4: Always.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.12 Compliance with judiciary (C) (v2jucomp, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: How often would you say the [government](#) complies with important decisions by other courts with which it disagrees?

Clarification: We are looking for a summary judgment for the entire judiciary, excluding the [high court](#). You should consider judges on both [ordinary courts](#) and [specialized courts](#).

Responses:

- 0: Never.
- 1: Seldom.
- 2: About half of the time.
- 3: Usually.
- 4: Always.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.13 Judicial review (C) (v2jureview, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: Does any court in the judiciary have the legal authority to invalidate [governmental](#) policies (e.g. statutes, regulations, decrees, administrative actions) on the grounds that they violate a constitutional provision?

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes.

Scale: Dichotomous, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.14 Court name (A)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: What is the proper name (in English) of the court you have selected?

Clarification: This section of the codebook addresses V-Dem's effort to describe appointment and removal processes for judges on high courts. We define "high courts" as above in 9.1. A "process" is a set of actions describing the appointment or removal of a judge on a high court.

Responses:

1: Text

99: Not Applicable

Sources: V-Dem coding of constitutional texts in CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Coverage: 1900-2010

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.15 Year of the Constitutional Process (A)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: What is the year of the constitutional process being considered?

Responses:

1: Text

Sources: V-Dem coding of constitutional texts in CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Coverage: 1900-2010

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.16 Type of constitutional process (A)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: What type of process are you considering?

Responses:

1: Appointment

2: Removal

Sources: V-Dem coding of constitutional texts in CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Coverage: 1900-2010

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document)

9.17 Is this process codeable? (A)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: Can you code this process?

Responses: Numeric

Responses:

1: Yes

2: No, no translation of the language in which the text is written is available

3: No, the process is explicitly left to be developed via a statute.

4: Yes, but much of the process is left to be developed via a statute.

Sources: V-Dem coding of constitutional texts in CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Coverage: 1900-2010

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.18 Flowchart for the Process (A)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Sources: V-Dem coding of constitutional texts in CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Coverage: 1900-2010

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.19 Institutional actors (A)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: How many institutional actors are involved in the process?

Clarification: An institutional actor is a player in the appointment or removal process explicitly named in the constitution. So, for example, the President or the Parliament are institutional actors whereas a particular political party or a particular member of parliament are not institutional actors, unless they are in fact named by the Constitution (the attorney general is both an institutional actor and a person).

Responses: Numeric

Sources: V-Dem coding of constitutional texts in CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Coverage: 1900-2010

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

CCP ordering: Answered only if v5a=(1).

9.20 Language of Coding (A)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: Was the text of the constitution available in English?

Responses:

1: Yes

2: No

Sources: V-Dem coding of constitutional texts in CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Coverage: 1900-2010

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.21 What other language? (A)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: If the language of the text was not English, in what language was the text expressed in?

Responses:

1: Text

Sources: V-Dem coding of constitutional texts in CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Coverage: 1900-2010

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.22 Process Change (A)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: Did this process change the existing process?

Responses:

1: Yes

2: No, this is the first process description since 1900

3: Not sure, the language is ambiguous

4: Not sure, cannot read the language in which the constitution was drafted.

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

9.23 Judiciary comments (C) (v2jucommnt)

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Question: Add here any comments you have about any of the previous questions on the judiciary.

Responses: Text

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10 Civil Liberty

10.1 Civil liberties introduction (C) (v2clintro)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

The following questions are focused on actual practices (*de facto*) rather than formal legal or constitutional rights (*de jure*).

10.2 Freedom of academic and cultural expression (C) (v2clacfree, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

Question: Is there academic freedom and freedom of cultural expression related to political issues?

Responses:

- 0: Not respected by public authorities. Censorship and intimidation are frequent. Academic activities and cultural expressions are severely restricted or controlled by the government.
- 1: Weakly respected by public authorities. Academic freedom and freedom of cultural expression are practiced occasionally, but direct criticism of the government is mostly met with repression.
- 2: Somewhat respected by public authorities. Academic freedom and freedom of cultural expression are practiced routinely, but strong criticism of the government is sometimes met with repression.
- 3: Mostly respected by public authorities. There are few limitations on academic freedom and freedom of cultural expression, and resulting sanctions tend to be infrequent and soft.
- 4: Fully respected by public authorities. There are no restrictions on academic freedom or cultural expression.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.3 Freedom of religion (C) (v2clrelig, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.4 Freedom from torture (C) (`v2cltort, *_osp, *_ord`)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

Question: Is there freedom from torture?

Clarification: Torture refers to the purposeful inflicting of extreme pain, whether mental or physical, with an aim to extract information or intimidate victims, who are in a state of incarceration. Here, we are concerned with torture practiced by state officials or other

agents of the [state](#) (e.g., police, security forces, prison guards, and paramilitary groups).

Responses:

- 0: Not respected by [public authorities](#). Torture is practiced systematically and is incited and approved by the leaders of government.
- 1: Weakly respected by public authorities. Torture is practiced frequently but is often not incited or approved by top leaders of government. At the same time, leaders of government are not actively working to prevent it.
- 2: Somewhat. Torture is practiced occasionally but is typically not approved by top leaders of government.
- 3: Mostly respected by public authorities. Torture is practiced in a few isolated cases but is not incited or approved by top government leaders.
- 4: Fully respected by public authorities. Torture is non-existent.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.5 Freedom from political killings (C) (v2clkill, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

Question: Is there freedom from political killings?

Clarification: Political killings are killings by the [state](#) or its agents without due process of law for the purpose of eliminating political opponents. These killings are the result of deliberate use of lethal force by the police, security forces, prison officials, or other agents of the state (including paramilitary groups).

Responses:

- 0: Not respected by [public authorities](#). Political killings are practiced systematically and they are typically incited and approved by top leaders of government.
- 1: Weakly respected by public authorities. Political killings are practiced frequently and top leaders of government are not actively working to prevent them.
- 2: Somewhat respected by public authorities. Political killings are practiced occasionally but they are typically not incited and approved by top leaders of government.
- 3: Mostly respected by public authorities. Political killings are practiced in a few isolated cases but they are not incited or approved by top leaders of government.
- 4: Fully respected by public authorities. Political killings are non-existent.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.6 Transparent laws with predictable enforcement (C) (v2cltrnslw, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

Question: Are the laws of the land clear, well-publicized, coherent (consistent with each other), relatively stable from year to year, and enforced in a predictable manner?

Clarification: This question focuses on the transparency and predictability of the laws of the land.

Responses:

- 0: Transparency and predictability are almost non-existent. The laws of the land are created and/or enforced in completely arbitrary fashion.
- 1: Transparency and predictability are severely limited. The laws of the land are more often than not created and/or enforced in arbitrary fashion.
- 2: Transparency and predictability are somewhat limited. The laws of the land are mostly created in a non-arbitrary fashion but enforcement is rather arbitrary in some parts of the country.
- 3: Transparency and predictability are fairly strong. The laws of the land are usually created and enforced in a non-arbitrary fashion.
- 4: Transparency and predictability are very strong. The laws of the land are created and enforced in a non-arbitrary fashion.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.7 Rigorous and impartial public administration (C) (v2clrspct, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

Question: Are public officials rigorous and impartial in the performance of their duties?

Clarification: This question focuses on the extent to which public officials generally abide by the law and treat like cases alike, or conversely, the extent to which public administration is characterized by arbitrariness and biases (i.e., nepotism, cronyism, or discrimination).

The question covers the public officials that handle the cases of ordinary people. If no functioning public administration exists, the lowest score (0) applies.

Responses:

- 0: The law is not respected by public officials. Arbitrary or biased administration of the law is rampant.
- 1: The law is weakly respected by public officials. Arbitrary or biased administration of the law is widespread.
- 2: The law is modestly respected by public officials. Arbitrary or biased administration of the law is moderate.
- 3: The law is mostly respected by public officials. Arbitrary or biased administration of the law is limited.
- 4: The law is generally fully respected by the public officials. Arbitrary or biased administration of the law is very limited.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.8 Freedom of foreign movement (C) (v2clfmove, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.9 Freedom of domestic movement for men (C) (v2cldmovem, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.10 Freedom of domestic movement for women (C) (v2cldmovew, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.11 Freedom of domestic movement (D) (v2xcl_dmove)

Project managers: Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Aggregation: Bayesian factor analysis of indicators focused on freedom of domestic movement for men (v2cldmovem) and women (v2cldmovew).

Responses:

- 0: Virtually no citizens enjoy full freedom of movement (e.g., North Korea or Afghanistan under the Taliban).
- 1: Some citizens enjoy full freedom of movement, but most do not (e.g., Apartheid South Africa).
- 2: Most citizens enjoy some freedom of movement but a sizeable minority does not. Alternatively all women enjoy partial freedom of movement.
- 3: Most citizens enjoy full freedom of movement but a small minority does not.
- 4: Virtually all citizens enjoy full freedom of movement.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Sources: v2cldmovem v2cldmovew

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.12 Freedom of discussion for men (C) (v2cldiscm, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.13 Freedom of discussion for women (C) (v2cldiscw, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.14 Freedom of discussion (D) (v2xcl_disc)

Project managers: Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Aggregation: Bayesian factor analysis of indicators focused on freedom of discussion for men (v2cldiscm) and women (v2cldiscw).

Responses:

- 0: Not respected. Hardly any freedom of expression exists. Citizens are subject to immediate and harsh intervention and harassment for expression of political opinion.
- 1: Weakly respected. Expressions of political opinions are frequently exposed to intervention and harassment.
- 2: Somewhat respected. Expressions of political opinions 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 people make political statements.
- 4: Fully respected. Freedom of speech in homes and public spaces is not restricted.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model

Sources: v2cldiscm v2cldiscw

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.15 Freedom from forced labor for men (C) (v2cslavem, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

Question: Are adult men 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.

Responses:

- 0: Male servitude or other kinds of forced labor is widespread and accepted (perhaps even organized) by the [state](#).

- 1: Male 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: Male 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: Male 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: Male servitude or other kinds of forced labor is virtually non-existent.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V- Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.16 Freedom from forced labor for women (C) (v2clslavew, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.17 Freedom from forced labor (D) (v2xcl_slave)

Project managers: Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Aggregation: Bayesian factor analysis of indicators focused on freedom from forced labor for men (v2clslavem) and women (v2clslavef).

Responses:

- 0: Servitude or other kinds of forced labor is widespread and accepted (perhaps even organized) by the [state](#).
- 1: 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: 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: 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: Servitude or other kinds of forced labor is virtually non-existent.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Sources: v2clslavem v2clslavef

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.18 State ownership of economy (C) (v2clstown, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

Question: Does the [state](#) own or directly control important sectors of the economy?

Clarification: This question gauges the degree to which the state owns and controls capital (including land) in the industrial, agricultural, and service sectors.

It does *not* measure the extent of [government](#) revenue and expenditure as a share of total output; indeed, it is quite common for states with expansive fiscal policies to exercise little direct control (and virtually no ownership) over the economy.

Responses:

- 0: Virtually all valuable capital belongs to the state or is directly controlled by the state. Private property may be officially prohibited.
- 1: Most valuable capital either belongs to the state or is directly controlled by the state.
- 2: Many sectors of the economy either belong to the state or are directly controlled by the state, but others remain relatively free of direct state control.
- 3: Some valuable capital either belongs to the state or is directly controlled by the state, but most remains free of direct state control.
- 4: Very little valuable capital belongs to the state or is directly controlled by the state.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.19 Property rights for men (C) (v2clprptym, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.20 Property rights for women (C) (v2clprptyw, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.21 Property rights (D) (v2xcl_prpty)

Project managers: Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Aggregation: Bayesian factor analysis of indicators focused property rights for men (v2clprptym) and women (v2clprptyw).

Responses:

- 0: Virtually no one enjoys private property rights of any kind.
- 1: Some citizens enjoy some private property rights, but most have none.
- 2: Many citizens enjoy many private property rights, but a smaller proportion enjoys few or none.
- 3: More than half of citizens enjoy most private property rights, yet a smaller share have much more restricted rights.
- 4: Most citizens enjoy most private property rights but a small minority does not.
- 5: Virtually all citizens enjoy all, or almost all, property rights.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2clprptym v2clprptyw

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.22 Access to justice for men (C) (v2clacjstm, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.23 Access to justice for women (C) (v2clacjstw, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.24 Access to justice (D) (v2xcl_acjst)

Project managers: Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning

Question: Do citizens enjoy secure and effective access to justice?

Aggregation: Bayesian factor analysis of indicators focused on access to justice for men (v2clacjstm) and women (v2clacjstw).

Responses:

- 0: Secure and effective access to justice is non-existent.
- 1: Secure and effective access to justice is usually not established or widely respected.
- 2: Secure and effective access to justice 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 is usually observed.
- 4: Secure and effective access to justice is almost always observed.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Sources: v2clacjstm v2clacjstw

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.25 Social class equality in respect for civil liberty (C) (v2clacjust, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.26 Social group equality in respect for civil liberties (C) (v2clsocgrp, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.27 Subnational civil liberties unevenness (C) (v2clrgunev, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: Does [government](#) respect for civil liberties vary across different areas of the [country](#)?

Responses:

- 0: Yes. Government officials in some areas of the country respect civil liberties significantly more (or, alternatively, significantly less) than government officials in other areas of the country.
- 1: Somewhat. Government officials in some areas of the country respect civil liberties somewhat more (or, alternatively, somewhat less) than government officials in other areas of the country.
- 2: No. Government officials in most or all areas of the country equally respect (or, alternatively, equally do not respect) civil liberties.

Ordering: If answer is “0,” skip remaining civil liberties questions.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.28 Stronger civil liberties population (C) (v2clsnmpct)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: What percentage (%) of the total population of the [country](#) lives in the areas where [government](#) officials' respect for civil liberties is significantly *stronger* than the country average?

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Cross-coder aggregation: Bootstrapped.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.29 Stronger respect for civil liberties characteristics (C) (v2clrgstch)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: How would you describe the areas of the [country](#) where government officials' respect for civil liberties is significantly *stronger*?

Clarification: Choose all that apply.

Responses:

- 0: Rural. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_0]
- 1: Urban. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_1]
- 2: Areas that are less economically developed. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_2]
- 3: Areas that are more economically developed. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_3]
- 4: Inside the capital city. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_4]
- 5: Outside the capital city. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_5]
- 6: North. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_6]
- 7: South. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_7]
- 8: West. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_8]
- 9: East. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_9]
- 10: Areas of civil unrest (including areas where insurgent groups are active). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_10]
- 11: Areas where illicit activity is widespread. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_11]
- 12: Areas that are very sparsely populated. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_12]
- 13: Areas that are remote (difficult to reach by available transportation, for example). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_13]
- 14: Areas where there are indigenous populations. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_14]
- 15: Areas where the national ruling party or group is strong. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_15]

- 16: Areas where the national ruling party or group is weak. (0=No, 1=Yes)
 [v2clrgstch_16]
- 17: Areas that were subject to a longer period of foreign rule. (0=No, 1=Yes)
 [v2clrgstch_17]
- 18: Areas that were subject to a shorter period of foreign rule. (0=No, 1=Yes)
 [v2clrgstch_18]
- 19: Areas that were recently subject to foreign rule. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_19]
- 20: Areas that have not recently been subject to foreign rule. (0=No, 1=Yes)
 [v2clrgstch_20]
- 21: None of the above. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgstch_21]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Cross-coder aggregation: Mean.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.30 Weaker civil liberties population (C) (v2clsnlpct)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: What percentage (%) of the total population of the [country](#) lives in the areas where [government](#) officials' respect for civil liberties is significantly *weaker* than the country average?

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Cross-coder aggregation: Bootstrapped.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.31 Weaker civil liberties characteristics (C) (v2clrgwkch)

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Question: How would you describe the areas of the [country](#) where [government](#) officials' respect for civil liberties is significantly *weaker*?

Clarification: Choose all that apply.

Responses:

- 0: Rural. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_0]
- 1: Urban. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_1]
- 2: Areas that are less economically developed. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_2]
- 3: Areas that are more economically developed. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_3]
- 4: Inside the capital city. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_4]
- 5: Outside the capital city. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_5]

- 6: North. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_6]
- 7: South. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_7]
- 8: West. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_8]
- 9: East. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_9]
- 10: Areas of civil unrest (including areas where insurgent groups are active). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_10]
- 11: Areas where illicit activity is widespread. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_11]
- 12: Areas that are very sparsely populated. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_12]
- 13: Areas that are remote (difficult to reach by available transportation, for example). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_13]
- 14: Areas where there are indigenous populations. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_14]
- 15: Areas where the national ruling party or group is strong. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_15]
- 16: Areas where the national ruling party or group is weak. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_16]
- 17: Areas that were subject to a longer period of foreign rule. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_17]
- 18: Areas that were subject to a shorter period of foreign rule. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_18]
- 19: Areas that were recently subject to foreign rule. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_19]
- 20: Areas that have not recently been subject to foreign rule. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_20]
- 21: None of the above. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2clrgwkch_21]

Answer-type: *Multiple-selection.*

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Cross-coder aggregation: Mean.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

10.32 Civil liberties comments (C) (v2clcommnt)

Project manager: Pamela Paxton, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Kelly McMann

Question: Add here any comments you have about any of the previous questions on civil liberties.

Responses: Text

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

11 Sovereignty

11.1 Sovereignty introduction (C) (v2svintro)

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

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.

11.2 Domestic autonomy (C) (v2svdomaut, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

Question: Is the [state](#) autonomous from the control of other states with respect to the conduct of domestic policy?

Clarification: The question of domestic autonomy does not include restrictions emanating from treaties (e.g., NATO), international organizations (e.g., the WTO), or confederations (e.g., the European Union) if these agreements are freely negotiated by the state and if the state is free to exit from that treaty, organization, or confederation. Nor does it include restrictions on policymaking emanating from international market forces and trans-national corporations.

Responses:

- 0: Non-autonomous. National level authority is exercised by an external power, either by law or in practice. The most common examples of this are direct colonial rule and military occupation (e.g. quadripartite occupation of Germany in 1945). It also includes situations in which domestic actors provide de jure cover for de facto control by a foreign power (e.g. Vichy France). However, control of some part of the territory of a state by an enemy during war is not considered control by external actors if the sovereign government remains on scene and continues to wage conventional war (e.g., the USSR during WW II).
- 1: Semi-autonomous. An external political actor directly constrains the ability of domestic actors to rule, decides who can or cannot rule through formal rules or informal understandings, or precludes certain policies through explicit treaty provisions or well-understood rules of the game from which the subject state cannot withdraw. Examples include Soviet "satellite" states in Eastern Europe,

and situations where colonial powers grant limited powers of national self-government to their possessions (e.g., protectorates and limited home government).

- 2: Autonomous. Domestic political actors exercise political authority free of the direct control of external political actors.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

11.3 International autonomy (C) (`v2svinlaut, *_osp, *_ord`)

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

Question: Is the [state](#) autonomous from the control of other states with respect to the conduct of its foreign policy?

Responses:

- 0: Non-autonomous. Foreign policy is controlled by an external power, either de facto or de jure. The most common examples of this are colonial rule and military occupation (e.g. quadripartite occupation of Germany in 1945). Situations in which domestic actors provide de jure cover for de facto control by a foreign power should not be construed as semi-autonomy (e.g. Vichy France). Governments in exile that control underground forces waging unconventional warfare are not considered as mitigating an occupation regime (e.g. countries under German occupation during WWII).
- 1: Semi-autonomous. An external political actor directly constrains the ability of domestic actors to pursue an independent foreign policy course in some important areas. This may be the product of explicit treaty provisions or well-understood rules of the game from which the subject state cannot withdraw. Examples would include Soviet strictures over rule in so-called “satellite” states in Eastern Europe, and explicitly negotiated postwar settlements (e.g. Austria following WWII).
- 2: Autonomous. Domestic political actors exercise foreign policy free of the direct control of external political actors. Direct control is meant to exclude the exercise of constraint or the impact of interdependence in the international system. Treaties in which states concede some part of that control to a supra- or international organization voluntarily, and from which there is a possibility of exit should not be interpreted as a violation of autonomy.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

11.4 State authority over territory (C) (v2svstterr)

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

Question: Over what percentage (%) of the territory does the [state](#) have effective control?

Clarification: With this question we seek to judge the extent of recognition of the preeminent authority of the state over its territory. We are not interested here in perfect control by the state, or whether it is relatively effective in comparison to other states, but an assessment of the areas over which it is hegemonic, e.g. where it is recognized as the preeminent authority and in a contest of wills it can assert its control over political forces that reject its authority. Several illustrative examples may help in this coding. During civil wars the claim of the state to rule is effectively neutralized by insurgent groups (e.g., the Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka). There are also situations in which criminals or warlords exert control in contravention of state authority (e.g. opium growers in parts of Indochina). There are also cases of failed states where the central [government](#) cannot assert control over a share of its territory (e.g., contemporary Somalia). Here, we ask you to estimate the size of the territory that the state has effective control over, as a percentage (%) of the total territory that is officially part of the [country](#).

By “officially part of the country” we refer to international law. In cases where international law is not entirely clear, we refer you to general understandings. For example, China claims sovereignty over Taiwan, but it remains under the control of its own government. For purposes of this question, Taiwan should not be considered a failure to control its territory by the government of the PRC.

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Cross-coder aggregation: Bootstrapped.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

11.5 State authority over population (C) (v2svstpop)

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

Question: Over what percentage (%) of the population does the [state](#) have effective control?

Clarification: With this question we seek to judge the extent of recognition of the preeminent authority of the state over the population. We are not interested here in perfect control by the state, or whether it is relatively effective in comparison to other states, but an assessment of the populations over which it is hegemonic, e.g. where it

is recognized as the preeminent authority and in a contest of wills it can assert its control over political forces that reject its authority. Several illustrative examples may help in this coding. During civil wars the claim of the state to rule is effectively neutralized by insurgent groups (e.g., the Tamil Tigers in Sri Lanka). There are also situations in which criminals or warlords exert control in contravention of state authority (e.g. opium growers in parts of Indochina). There are also cases of failed states where the central [government](#) cannot assert control over a share of its territory (e.g., contemporary Somalia). Here, we ask you to estimate the population that the state has effective control over, as a percentage (%) of the total population.

By “population” we refer to international law. In cases where international law is not entirely clear, we refer you to general understandings. For example, China claims sovereignty over Taiwan, but it remains under the control of its own government. For purposes of this question, the existence of Taiwan should not be considered an example of the PRC’s failure to control its territory.

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Cross-coder aggregation: Bootstrapped.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

11.6 Independent states (A) (v2svindep)

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning, Michael Bernhard

Question: Is the polity an independent state?

Clarification: We use Gleditsch and Ward’s (1999) coding of independent states. Their definition recognizes that listing independent states relies at least in part on subjective evaluations. A state is considered to be an independent polity if it (a) has a relatively autonomous administration over some territory, (b) is considered a distinct entity by local actors or the state it is dependent on. Polities excluded from the list are: colonies; states that have some form of limited autonomy (e.g. Scotland); are alleged to be independent but are contiguous to the dominant entity (Ukraine and Belarus prior to 1991); de facto independent polities but recognized by at most one other state (Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus). Occupations or foreign rule are considered to be an actual loss of statehood when they extend beyond a decade. This means that cases such as the Baltic Republic during Soviet occupation are not considered independent states, but independent statehood is retained for European countries occupied during World War II.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: Gleditsch and Ward (1999, 2013).

Notes: V-Dem uses the updated List of independent states (v.5.0), including the tentative list of microstates, posted on Gleditsch's webpage on 14 March 2013. We have reconciled Gleditsch and Ward's data with the V-Dem country definitions (see the document "V-Dem Countries v1.1").

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

12 Civil Society

12.1 CSOs introduction (C) (v2csintro)

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

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.

12.2 CSO entry and exit (C) (v2cseeorgs, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

Question: To what extent does the [government](#) achieve control over entry and exit by [civil society](#) organizations (CSOs) into public life?

Responses:

- 0: Monopolistic control. The government exercises an explicit monopoly over CSOs. The only organizations allowed to engage in political activity such as endorsing parties or politicians, sponsoring public issues forums, organizing rallies or demonstrations, engaging in strikes, or publicly commenting on public officials and policies are government-sponsored organizations. The government actively represses those who attempt to defy its monopoly on political activity.
- 1: Substantial control. The government licenses all CSOs and uses political criteria to bar organizations that are likely to oppose the government. There are at least some citizen-based organizations that play a limited role in politics independent of the government. The government actively represses those who attempt to flout its political criteria and bars them from any political activity.
- 2: Moderate control. Whether the government ban on independent CSOs is partial or full, some prohibited organizations manage to play an active political role. Despite its ban on organizations of this sort, the government does not or cannot repress them, due to either its weakness or political expedience.
- 3: Minimal control. Whether or not the government licenses CSOs, there exist constitutional provisions that allow the government to ban organizations or movements that have a history of anti-democratic action in the past (e.g. the banning of neo-fascist or communist organizations in the Federal Republic of Germany). Such banning takes place under strict rule of law and conditions of judicial independence.
- 4: Unconstrained. Whether or not the government licenses CSOs, the government does not impede their formation and operation unless they are engaged in activities to violently overthrow the government.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

12.3 CSO repression (C) (v2csreprss, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

Question: Does the [government](#) attempt to repress [civil society](#) organizations (CSOs)?

Responses:

- 0: Severely. The government violently and actively pursues all real and even some imagined members of CSOs. They seek not only to deter the activity of such groups but to effectively liquidate them. Examples include Stalinist Russia, Nazi Germany, and Maoist China.
- 1: Substantially. In addition to the kinds of harassment outlined in responses 2 and 3 below, the government also arrests, tries, and imprisons leaders of and participants in oppositional CSOs who have acted lawfully. Other sanctions include disruption of public gatherings and violent sanctions of activists (beatings, threats to families, destruction of valuable property). Examples include Mugabe's Zimbabwe, Poland under Martial Law, Serbia under Milosevic.
- 2: Moderately. In addition to material sanctions outlined in response 3 below, the government also engages in minor legal harassment (detentions, short-term incarceration) to dissuade CSOs from acting or expressing themselves. The government may also restrict the scope of their actions through measures that restrict association of civil society organizations with each other or political parties, bar civil society organizations from taking certain actions, or block international contacts. Examples include post-Martial Law Poland, Brazil in the early 1980s, the late Franco period in Spain.
- 3: Weakly. The government uses material sanctions (fines, firings, denial of social services) to deter oppositional CSOs from acting or expressing themselves. They may also use burdensome registration or incorporation procedures to slow the formation of new civil society organizations and sidetrack them from engagement. The government may also organize Government Organized Movements or NGOs (GONGOs) to crowd out independent organizations. One example would be Singapore in the post-Yew phase or Putin's Russia.
- 4: No. Civil society organizations are free to organize, associate, strike, express themselves, and to criticize the government without fear of government sanctions or harassment.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Note: For reasons of consistency, as of December 2014, responses to this question are

reversed so that the least democratic response is "0" and the most democratic is "4".

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

12.4 CSO consultation (C) (v2cscnsult, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

Question: Are major [civil society](#) organizations (CSOs) routinely consulted by policymakers on policies relevant to their members?

Responses:

- 0: No. There is a high degree of insulation of the government from CSO input. The government may sometimes enlist or mobilize CSOs after policies are adopted to sell them to the public at large. But it does not often consult with them in formulating policies.
- 1: To some degree. CSOs are but one set of voices that policymakers sometimes take into account.
- 2: Yes. Important CSOs are recognized as stakeholders in important policy areas and given voice on such issues. This can be accomplished through formal corporatist arrangements or through less formal arrangements.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

12.5 CSO structure (C) (v2csstruc)

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

Question: Civil societies inevitably involve a mix of larger and smaller organizations. Please characterize the relative influence of large mass constituency [civil society](#) organizations (CSOs) versus smaller, more local, or narrowly construed CSOs.

Responses:

- 0: The state does not allow autonomous CSOs.
- 1: Large encompassing organizations dominate. The government and CSOs are linked formally through a corporatist system of interest intermediation; or, due to historical circumstances, particular large CSOs are highly influential. The voice of such organizations is recognized by the government and is accorded special

weight by policymakers.

- 2: Neither large encompassing nor small CSOs dominate. Influence is contingent on circumstances. Organizations, both large and small, contend with one another to have their voice considered by policymakers.
- 3: Small CSOs dominate. Many small organizations contend with one another to have their voices heard by policymakers.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Cross-coder aggregation: Mean.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

12.6 CSO participatory environment (C) (`v2csprtcpt`, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

Question: Which of these best describes the involvement of people in [civil society](#) organizations (CSOs)?

Responses:

- 0: Most associations are [state](#)-sponsored, and although a large number of people may be active in them, their participation is not purely voluntary.
- 1: Voluntary CSOs exist but few people are active in them.
- 2: There are many diverse CSOs, but popular involvement is minimal.
- 3: There are many diverse CSOs and it is considered normal for people to be at least occasionally active in at least one of them.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

12.7 CSO women's participation (C) (`v2csgender`, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

12.8 CSO anti-system movements (C) (v2csantimv, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

Question: Among [civil society](#) organizations, are there anti-system opposition movements?

Clarification: An anti-system opposition movement is any movement – peaceful or armed – that is based in the country (not abroad) and is organized in opposition to the current political system. That is, it aims to change the polity in fundamental ways, e.g., from democratic to autocratic (or vice-versa), from capitalist to communist (or vice-versa), from secular to fundamentalist (or vice-versa). This movement may be linked to a [political party](#) that competes in elections but it must also have a “movement” character, which is to say a mass base and an existence separate from normal electoral competition.

If there are several movements, please answer in a general way about the relationship of those movements to the regime.

Responses:

- 0: No, or very minimal. Anti-system movements are practically nonexistent.
- 1: There is a only a low-level of anti-system movement activity but it does not pose much of a threat to the regime.
- 2: There is a modest level of anti-system movement activity, posing some threat to the regime.
- 3: There is a high level of anti-system movement activity, posing substantial threat to the regime.
- 4: There is a very high level of anti-system movement activity, posing a real and present threat to the regime.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

12.9 CSO anti-system movement character (C) (v2csanmvch)

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

Question: How would you characterize the anti-system movement(s) identified in the previous question?

Clarification: Check all that apply.

Responses:

- 0: Works through legal channels, for the most part. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2csanmvch_0]
- 1: Participates in elections. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2csanmvch_1]
- 2: Works through a mix of legal and extra-legal channels. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2csanmvch_2]
- 3: Insurrectionary. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2csanmvch_3]
- 4: Democratic. Perceived by most disinterested observers as willing to play by the rules of the democratic game, willing to respect constitutional provisions or electoral outcomes, and willing to relinquish power (under democratic auspices). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2csanmvch_4]
- 5: Anti-democratic. Perceived by most disinterested observers as unwilling to play by the rules of the democratic game, not willing to respect constitutional provisions or electoral outcomes, and/or not willing to relinquish power (under democratic auspices). (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2csanmvch_5]
- 6: Leftist, socialist, communist. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2csanmvch_6]
- 7: Rightist, conservative, party of order. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2csanmvch_7]
- 8: Ethnolinguistic, tribe, kinship, clan. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2csanmvch_8]
- 9: Separatist or autonomist. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2csanmvch_9]
- 10: Religious. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2csanmvch_10]
- 11: Paramilitary. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2csanmvch_11]
- 12: Heavily engaged in criminal activity, e.g., narcotics, bootlegging, illegal exploitation of natural resources, extortion, kidnapping. (0=No, 1=Yes) [v2csanmvch_12]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Cross-coder aggregation: Mean.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

12.10 Religious organization introduction (C) (v2csintro2)

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.

12.11 Religious organization repression (C) (v2csrlgrep, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge

Question: Does the [government](#) attempt to repress religious organizations?

Responses:

- 0: Severely. The government violently and actively pursues all real and even some imagined members of religious organizations. It seeks not only to deter the activity of such groups but also to effectively liquidate them. Examples include Stalinist Russia and Maoist China.
- 1: Substantially. In addition to the kinds of harassment outlined in 2 and 3 below, the government also arrests, tries, and imprisons leaders of and participants in oppositional religious organizations who have acted lawfully. Other sanctions include disruption of public gatherings and violent sanctions of activists (beatings, threats to families, destruction of valuable property).
- 2: Moderately. In addition to material sanctions outlined in 3 below, the government also engages in minor legal harassment (detentions, short-term incarceration) to dissuade religious organizations from acting or expressing themselves. The government may also restrict the scope of their actions through measures that restrict association of religious civil society organizations with each other or political parties, bar religious civil society organizations from taking certain actions, or block international contacts.
- 3: Weakly. The government uses material sanctions (fines, firings, denial of social services) to deter oppositional religious organizations from acting or expressing themselves. They may also use burdensome registration or incorporation procedures to slow the formation of new religious civil society organizations and sidetrack them from engagement. The government may also organize parallel religious organizations to crowd out independent religious organizations.
- 4: No. Religious civil society organizations are free to organize, associate, strike, express themselves, and to criticize the government without fear of government sanctions or harassment.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

12.12 Religious organization consultation (C) (v2csrlgcon, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge

Question: Are major religious organizations routinely consulted by policymakers on policies relevant to their members?

Responses:

- 0: No. There is a high degree of insulation of the [government](#) from input from religious organizations. The government may sometimes enlist or mobilize religious organizations after policies are adopted to sell them to the public at large. But typically, it does not consult with them in formulating policies.
- 1: To some degree. Religious organizations are but one set of voices that policymakers sometimes take into account.
- 2: Yes. Important religious organizations are recognized as stakeholders in important policy areas and given voice on such issues. This can be accomplished through formal corporatist arrangements or through less formal arrangements.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

13 The Media

13.1 Media introduction (A) (B) (C) (v2meintro)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge

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.

13.2 Government censorship effort - Media (C) (v2mecenefm, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge

Question: Does the government directly or indirectly attempt to censor the print or broadcast media?

Clarification: Indirect forms of censorship might include politically motivated awarding of broadcast frequencies, withdrawal of financial support, influence over printing facilities and distribution networks, selected distribution of advertising, onerous registration requirements, prohibitive tariffs, and bribery.

We are not concerned with censorship of non-political topics such as child pornography, statements offensive to a particular religion, or defamatory speech unless this sort of censorship is used as a pretext for censoring political speech.

Responses:

- 0: Attempts to censor are direct and routine.
- 1: Attempts to censor are indirect but nevertheless routine.
- 2: Attempts to censor are direct but limited to especially sensitive issues.
- 3: Attempts to censor are indirect and limited to especially sensitive issues.
- 4: The government rarely attempts to censor major media in any way, and when such exceptional attempts are discovered, the responsible officials are usually punished.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

13.3 Internet censorship effort (C) (v2mecenefi, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge

Question: Does the [government](#) attempt to censor information (text, audio, or visuals) on the Internet?

Clarification: Censorship attempts include Internet filtering (blocking access to certain websites or browsers), denial-of-service attacks, and partial or total Internet shutdowns. We are not concerned with censorship of topics such as child pornography, highly classified information such as military or intelligence secrets, statements offensive to a particular religion, or defamatory speech unless this sort of censorship is used as a pretext for censoring political information or opinions. We are also not concerned with the *extent* of internet access, unless there is absolutely no access at all (in which case the coding should be 0).

Responses:

- 0: This country has no Internet access at all. [This value is excluded from datasets. Values of 0 are set to missing before this variable is estimated by the measurement model so that the remaining 1-4 values form an ordinal scale.]
- 1: The government successfully blocks Internet access except to sites that are pro-government or devoid of political content.
- 2: The government attempts to block Internet access except to sites that are pro-government or devoid of political content, but many users are able to circumvent such controls.
- 3: The government allows Internet access, including to some sites that are critical of the government, but blocks selected sites that deal with especially politically sensitive issues.
- 4: The government allows Internet access that is unrestricted, with the exceptions mentioned above.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Note: As of December 2014, the former category “0” is coded separately as v2mecenefibin.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

13.4 Print/broadcast media critical (C) (v2mecrit, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge

Question: Of the major print and broadcast outlets, how many routinely criticize the [government](#)?

Responses:

- 0: None.

- 1: Only a few marginal outlets.
- 2: Some important outlets routinely criticize the government but there are other important outlets that never do.
- 3: All major media outlets criticize the government at least occasionally.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

13.5 Print/broadcast media perspectives (C) (v2merange, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge

Question: Do the major print and broadcast media represent a wide range of political perspectives?

Responses:

- 0: The major media represent only the government's perspective.
- 1: The major media represent only the perspectives of the government and a government-approved, semi-official opposition party.
- 2: The major media represent a variety of political perspectives but they systematically ignore at least one political perspective that is important in this society.
- 3: All perspectives that are important in this society are represented in at least one of the major media.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

13.6 Female journalists (C) (v2mefemjrn)

Project managers: Pamela Paxton, Michael Coppedge

Question: Please estimate the percentage (%) of journalists in the print and broadcast media who are women.

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Cross-coder aggregation: Bootstrapped.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

13.7 Harassment of journalists (C) (v2meharjrn, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge

Question: Are individual journalists harassed - i.e., threatened with libel, arrested, imprisoned, beaten, or killed -- by governmental or powerful nongovernmental actors while engaged in legitimate journalistic activities?

Responses:

- 0: No journalists dare to engage in journalistic activities that would offend powerful actors because harassment or worse would be certain to occur.
- 1: Some journalists occasionally offend powerful actors but they are almost always harassed or worse and eventually are forced to stop.
- 2: Some journalists who offend powerful actors are forced to stop but others manage to continue practicing journalism freely for long periods of time.
- 3: It is rare for any journalist to be harassed for offending powerful actors, and if this were to happen, those responsible for the harassment would be identified and punished.
- 4: Journalists are never harassed by governmental or powerful nongovernmental actors while engaged in legitimate journalistic activities.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

13.8 Media self-censorship (C) (v2meslfcen, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge

Question: Is there self-censorship among journalists when reporting on issues that the [government](#) considers politically sensitive?

Responses:

- 0: Self-censorship is complete and thorough.
- 1: Self-censorship is common but incomplete.
- 2: There is self-censorship on a few highly sensitive political issues but not on moderately sensitive issues.
- 3: There is little or no self-censorship among journalists.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

13.9 Media access (C) (v2meaccess)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge

Question: Approximately what percentage (%) of the population has access to any print or broadcast media that are sometimes critical of the [national government](#)?

Responses: Percent

Scale: Interval

Cross-coder aggregation: Bootstrapped.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

13.10 Media bias (C) (v2mebias, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge

Question: Is there media bias against opposition parties or candidates?

Clarification: We ask you to take particular care in rating the year-to-year variation on this question if media bias tends to increase or decrease in election years. Coverage can be considered “more or less impartial” when the media as a whole present a mix of positive and negative coverage of each party or candidate.

Responses:

- 0: The print and broadcast media cover only the official party or candidates, or have no political coverage, or there are no opposition parties or candidates to cover.
- 1: The print and broadcast media cover more than just the official party or candidates but all the opposition parties or candidates receive only negative coverage.
- 2: The print and broadcast media cover some opposition parties or candidates more or less impartially, but they give only negative or no coverage to at least one newsworthy party or candidate.
- 3: The print and broadcast media cover opposition parties or candidates more or less impartially, but they give an exaggerated *amount* of coverage to the governing party or candidates.
- 4: The print and broadcast media cover all newsworthy parties and candidates more or less impartially and in proportion to their newsworthiness.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

13.11 Media corrupt (C) (v2mecorrpt, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: Michael Coppedge

Question: Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage?

Responses:

- 0: The media are so closely directed by the [government](#) that any such payments would be either unnecessary to ensure pro-government coverage or ineffective in producing anti-government coverage.
- 1: Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters routinely alter news coverage in exchange for payments.
- 2: It is common, but not routine, for journalists, publishers, and broadcasters to alter news coverage in exchange for payments.
- 3: It is not normal for journalists, publishers, and broadcasters to alter news coverage in exchange for payments, but it happens occasionally, without anyone being punished.
- 4: Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters rarely alter news coverage in exchange for payments, and if it becomes known, someone is punished for it.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

14 Political Equality

14.1 Political equality introduction (C)

Project manager: John Gerring

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. et al.), (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.)

14.2 Power distributed by socioeconomic position (C) (v2pepwrses, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: John Gerring

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

14.3 Power distributed by social group (C) (v2pepwrsoc, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: Is political power distributed according to [social groups](#)?

Clarification: A social group is differentiated within a country by caste, ethnicity, language, race, region, religion, or some combination thereof. (It does *not* include identities grounded in sexual orientation 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.

Responses:

- 0: Political power is monopolized by one social group comprising a minority of the population. This monopoly is institutionalized, i.e., not subject to frequent change.
- 1: Political power is monopolized by several social groups comprising a minority of the population. This monopoly is institutionalized, i.e., not subject to frequent change.
- 2: Political power is monopolized by several social groups comprising a majority of the population. This monopoly is institutionalized, i.e., not subject to frequent change.
- 3: Either all social groups possess some political power, with some groups having more power than others; or different social groups alternate in power, with one group controlling much of the political power for a period of time, followed by another – but all significant groups have a turn at the seat of power.
- 4: All social groups have roughly equal political power *or* there are no strong ethnic, caste, linguistic, racial, religious, or regional differences to speak of. Social group characteristics are not relevant to politics.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

14.4 Power distributed by gender (C) (v2pepwrgen, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: John Gerring

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at [V-Dem.net](#)).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

14.5 Power distributed by sexual orientation (C) (v2pepwrt, *_osp, *_ord)

Project manager: John Gerring

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 “heterosexual” and (B) as “LGBT.”

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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

14.6 Educational equality (C) (v2peedueq, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Michael Coppedge, John Gerring, Staffan Lindberg

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 (%) 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 (%) 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 (%) 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 (%) 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 (%) 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.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

14.7 Health equality (C) (v2pehealth, *_osp, *_ord)

Project managers: Michael Coppedge, John Gerring, Staffan Lindberg

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 (%) of citizens' ability to exercise their political rights as adult citizens is undermined.
- 1: Unequal. Because of poor-quality healthcare, at least 25 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 (%) 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 (%) 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 (%) of citizens cannot exercise their basic political rights as adult citizens.

Scale: Ordinal, converted to interval by the measurement model.

Cross-coder aggregation: Bayesian item response theory measurement model (see *V-Dem Methodology*, posted at V-Dem.net).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein, Daniel et al (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:21](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

14.8 Primary school enrollment (A) (v2peprisch)

Project manager: Rachel Sigman

Question: What percentage of the primary school-aged population is enrolled in primary school?

Clarification: The base variables are UNESCO's adjusted net primary enrollment rate (available in the World Bank Education Statistics Database) and Barro and Lee's (2015) long-run data on primary enrollment (available in 5-year intervals). These two variables correlate at .94. This compiled time series is interpolated increasing the number of observations from 5,181 to 11,927. Missing data for the base variable is then imputed from UNESCO's total primary enrollment percentage, which includes those enrolled who are not of primary-school age. The linear imputation increases the number of observations from 11,927 to 12,840.

Data release: 6.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (accessed through World Bank Education Statistics), Barro and Lee Long-Run Enrollment Ratios by Country.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

14.9 Secondary school enrollment (A) (v2pesecsch)

Project manager: Rachel Sigman

Question: What percentage of the secondary school-aged population is enrolled in secondary school?

Clarification: The base variables are UNESCO's adjusted net secondary enrollment rate (available in the World Bank Education Statistics Database) and Barro and Lee's (2015) long-run measure of secondary enrollment (available in 5-year intervals). These two variables correlate at .98. This compiled time series is interpolated increasing the number of observations from 3,927 to 9,308. Missing data for the base variable is then imputed from UNESCO's total secondary enrollment percentage, which includes those enrolled who are not of secondary-school age. The linear imputation increases the number of obervations from 11,080 to 12,317.

Data release: 6.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (accessed through World Bank Education Statistics), Barro and Lee Long-Run Enrollment Ratios by Country.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

14.10 Secondary tertiary enrollment (A) (v2petersch)

Project manager: Rachel Sigman

Question: What percentage of the tertiary school-aged population is enrolled in tertiary school?

Clarification: The base variable is Barro and Lee's (2015) long-run measure of tertiary enrollment (available in 5-year intervals). The time series is interpolated increasing the number of observations from 2,025 to 9,308. Missing data for the base variable is then imputed from UNESCO's total secondary enrollment percentage, which includes those enrolled who are not of secondary-school age. The linear imputation increases the number of obervations from 9,308 to 11,613.

Data release: 6.

Sources: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (accessed through World Bank Education Statistics), Barro and Lee Long-Run Enrollment Ratios by Country.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

14.11 Political equality comments (C) (v2pecommnt)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: Add here any comments you have about any of the previous questions on

political equality.

Responses: Text

Data release: 7.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

Part II. Other Democracy Indices and Indicators

Non-V-Dem Sources

15 Ordinal Versions of the V-Dem Indices

15.1 Electoral democracy index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_polyarchy2_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent is the ideal of electoral democracy in its fullest sense achieved?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem electoral democracy 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.

For the _3C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as “Autocratic”, 0.5 as “Electoral Authoritarian”, and 1.0 as “Minimally Democratic”.

For the _4C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as Autocratic”, 0.33 as “Electoral Authoritarian”, 0.67 as “Minimally Democratic” and 1.0 as “Democratic”.

For the _5C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as “Closed Autocratic”, 0.25 as “Autocratic”, 0.5 as “Ambivalent”, 0.75 as “Minimally Democratic”, and 1.0 as “Democratic”.

Calculation:

3 CATEGORIES

```

0.0: if v2x_polyarchy2>=0 & v2x_polyarchy2<=0.25
0.0: if v2x_polyarchy2>0.25 & v2x_polyarchy2<=0.5
& v2elmulparsp>=0 & v2elmulparsp<=2.5
0.0: if v2x_polyarchy2>0.25 & v2x_polyarchy2<=0.5
& v2elfrfair_sp>=0 & v2elfrfair_sp<=2
0.5: if v2x_polyarchy2>0.25 & v2x_polyarchy2<=0.5
& v2elmulparsp>2.5 & v2elmulparsp<=4
0.5: if v2x_polyarchy2>0.25 & v2x_polyarchy2<=0.5
& v2elfrfair_sp>2 & v2elfrfair_sp<=4
0.5: if v2x_polyarchy2>0.5 & v2x_polyarchy2<=1
& v2elfrfair_sp>=0 & v2elfrfair_sp<3
1.0: if v2x_polyarchy2>0.5 & v2x_polyarchy2<=1
& v2elfrfair_sp>=3 & v2elfrfair_sp<=4

```

4 CATEGORIES

```

0.00: if v2x_polyarchy2>=0 & v2x_polyarchy2<=0.25
0.00: if v2x_polyarchy2>0.25 & v2x_polyarchy2<=0.5
& v2elmulparsp>=0 & v2elmulparsp<=2
0.00: if v2x_polyarchy2>0.25 & v2x_polyarchy2<=0.5
& v2elfrfair_sp>=0 & v2elfrfair_sp<=2
0.33: if v2x_polyarchy2>=0.25 & v2x_polyarchy2<=0.5
& v2elmulparsp>2 & v2elmulparsp<=4

```

0.33: if v2x_polyarchy2>0.25 & v2x_polyarchy2<=0.5
 & v2elfrfair_osp>2 & v2elfrfair_osp<=4
 0.67: if v2x_polyarchy2>0.5 & v2x_polyarchy2<=1
 & v2elfrfair_osp>2 & v2elfrfair_osp<3 & v2elmulpar_osp>2
 1.00: if v2x_polyarchy2>0.5 & v2x_polyarchy2<=1
 & v2elfrfair_osp>3 & v2elmulpar_osp>3

5 CATEGORIES

0.00: if I >=0 & I <=0.2
 0.25: if I >0.2 & I <=0.4
 0.50: if I >0.4 & I <=0.6
 0.75: if I >0.6 & I <=0.8
 1.00: if I >0.8 & I <=1

Scale: Ordinal

Source: v2x_polyarchy2

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.2 Additive polyarchy index ordinal (API) (e_v2x_api_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem Additive polyarchy 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.

For the _3C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as “Autocratic”, 0.5 as “Electoral Authoritarian”, and 1.0 as “Minimally Democratic”.

For the _4C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as Autocratic”, 0.33 as “Electoral Authoritarian”, 0.67 as “Minimally Democratic” and 1.0 as “Democratic”.

For the _5C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as “Closed Autocratic”, 0.25 as “Autocratic”, 0.5 as “Ambivalent”, 0.75 as “Minimally Democratic”, and 1.0 as “Democratic”.

Calculation:

3 CATEGORIES

0.0: if v2x_api>=0 & v2x_api<=0.25
 0.0: if v2x_api>0.25 & v2x_api<=0.5
 & v2elmulpar_osp>=0 & v2elmulpar_osp<=2.5
 0.0: if v2x_api>0.25 & v2x_api<=0.5
 & v2elfrfair_osp>=0 & v2elfrfair_osp<=2
 0.5: if v2x_api>0.25 & v2x_api<=0.5
 & v2elmulpar_osp>2.5 & v2elmulpar_osp<=4
 0.5: if v2x_api>0.25 & v2x_api<=0.5
 & v2elfrfair_osp>2 & v2elfrfair_osp<=4
 0.5: if v2x_api>0.5 & v2x_api<=1

& v2elfrfair_osp>=0 & v2elfrfair_osp<3
 1.0: if v2x_api>0.5 & v2x_api<=1
 & v2elfrfair_osp>=3 & v2elfrfair_osp<=4

4 CATEGORIES

0.00: if v2x_api>=0 & v2x_api<=0.25
 0.00: if v2x_api>0.25 & v2x_api<=0.5
 & v2elmulpar_osp>=0 & v2elmulpar_osp<=2
 0.00: if v2x_api>0.25 & v2x_api<=0.5
 & v2elfrfair_osp>=0 & v2elfrfair_osp<=2
 0.33: if v2x_api>=0.250001 & v2x_api<=0.5
 & v2elmulpar_osp>2 & v2elmulpar_osp<=4
 0.33: if v2x_api>0.25 & v2x_api<=0.5
 & v2elfrfair_osp>2 & v2elfrfair_osp<=4
 0.67: if v2x_api>0.5 & v2x_api<=1
 & v2elfrfair_osp>2 & v2elfrfair_osp<3 & v2elmulpar_osp>2
 1.00: if v2x_api>0.5 & v2x_api<=1
 & v2elfrfair_osp>3 & v2elmulpar_osp>3

5 CATEGORIES

0.00: if I >=0 & I <=0.2
 0.25: if I >0.2 & I <=0.4
 0.50: if I >0.4 & I <=0.6
 0.75: if I >0.6 & I <=0.8
 1.00: if I >0.8 & I <=1

Scale: Ordinal

Source: v2x_api

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.3 Multiplicative polyarchy index ordinal (D) (e_v2x_mpi_3C/_4C/_5C)

Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem Multiplicative polyarchy 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.

For the _3C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as “Autocratic”, 0.5 as “Electoral Authoritarian”, and 1.0 as “Minimally Democratic”.

For the _4C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as Autocratic”, 0.33 as “Electoral Authoritarian”, 0.67 as “Minimally Democratic” and 1.0 as “Democratic”.

For the _5C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as “Closed Autocratic”, 0.25 as “Autocratic”, 0.5 as “Ambivalent”, 0.75 as “Minimally Democratic”, and 1.0 as “Democratic”.

Calculation:

3 CATEGORIES

```

0.0: if v2x_mpi>=0 & v2x_mpi<=0.25
0.0: if v2x_mpi>0.25 & v2x_mpi<=0.5
& v2elmulpar_osp>=0 & v2elmulpar_osp<=2.5
0.0: if v2x_mpi>0.25 & v2x_mpi<=0.5
& v2elfrfair_osp>=0 & v2elfrfair_osp<=2
0.5: if v2x_mpi>0.25 & v2x_mpi<=0.5
& v2elmulpar_osp>2.5 & v2elmulpar_osp<=4
0.5: if v2x_mpi>0.25 & v2x_mpi<=0.5
& v2elfrfair_osp>2 & v2elfrfair_osp<=4
0.5: if v2x_mpi>0.5 & v2x_mpi<=1
& v2elfrfair_osp>=0 & v2elfrfair_osp<3
1.0: if v2x_mpi>0.5 & v2x_mpi<=1
& v2elfrfair_osp>=3 & v2elfrfair_osp<=4

```

4 CATEGORIES

```

0.00: if v2x_mpi>=0 & v2x_mpi<=0.25
0.00: if v2x_mpi>0.25 & v2x_mpi<=0.5
& v2elmulpar_osp>=0 & v2elmulpar_osp<=2
0.00: if v2x_mpi>0.25 & v2x_mpi<=0.5
& v2elfrfair_osp>=0 & v2elfrfair_osp<=2
0.33: if v2x_mpi>=0.250001 & v2x_mpi<=0.5
& v2elmulpar_osp>2 & v2elmulpar_osp<=4
0.33: if v2x_mpi>0.25 & v2x_mpi<=0.5
& v2elfrfair_osp>2 & v2elfrfair_osp<=4
0.67: if v2x_mpi>0.5 & v2x_mpi<=1
& v2elfrfair_osp>2 & v2elfrfair_osp<3 & v2elmulpar_osp>2
1.00: if v2x_mpi>0.5 & v2x_mpi<=1
& v2elfrfair_osp>3 & v2elmulpar_osp>3

```

5 CATEGORIES

```

0.00: if I >=0 & I <=0.2
0.25: if I >0.2 & I <=0.4
0.50: if I >0.4 & I <=0.6
0.75: if I >0.6 & I <=0.8
1.00: if I >0.8 & I <=1

```

Scale: Ordinal

Source: v2x_mpi

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.4 Electoral component index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_EDcomp_thick_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent is the electoral principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem electoral component index.

There are three versions with three (_3C), four (_4C), and five (_5C) categories respectively.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for v2x_polyarchy2_3C / _4C / _5C.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2x_EDcomp_thick

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.5 Liberal democracy index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_libdem_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent is the ideal of liberal democracy achieved?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem liberal democracy 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.

For the _3C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as “Autocratic”, 0.5 as “Electoral Authoritarian”, and 1.0 as “Minimally Democratic”.

For the _4C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as Autocratic”, 0.33 as “Electoral Authoritarian”, 0.67 as “Minimally Democratic” and 1.0 as “Democratic”.

For the _5C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as “Closed Autocratic”, 0.25 as “Autocratic”, 0.5 as “Ambivalent”, 0.75 as “Minimally Democratic”, and 1.0 as “Democratic”.

Calculation:

3 CATEGORIES

0.0: if $I \geq 0 \text{ & } I \leq 0.25$
 0.5: if $I > 0.25 \text{ & } I \leq 0.5$
 1.0: if $I > 0.5 \text{ & } I \leq 1$

4 CATEGORIES

0.00: if $I \geq 0 \text{ & } I \leq 0.25$
 0.33: if $I > 0.25 \text{ & } I \leq 0.5$
 0.67: if $I > 0.5 \text{ & } I \leq 0.75$
 1.00: if $I > 0.75 \text{ & } I \leq 1$

5 CATEGORIES

0.00: if $I \geq 0 \text{ & } I \leq 0.2$
 0.25: if $I > 0.2 \text{ & } I \leq 0.4$
 0.50: if $I > 0.4 \text{ & } I \leq 0.6$
 0.75: if $I > 0.6 \text{ & } I \leq 0.8$

1.00: if $I > 0.8$ & $I \leq 1$

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2x_libdem

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.6 Liberal component index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_liberl_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent is the liberal principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem liberal component 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2xcl_rol v2x_jucon v2xlg_legcon

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.7 Participatory democracy index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_partipdem_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent is the ideal of participatory democracy achieved?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem participatory democracy 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.

For the _3C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as “Autocratic”, 0.5 as “Electoral Authoritarian”, and 1.0 as “Minimally Democratic”.

For the _4C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as Autocratic”, 0.33 as “Electoral Authoritarian”, 0.67 as “Minimally Democratic” and 1.0 as “Democratic”.

For the _5C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as “Closed Autocratic”, 0.25 as “Autocratic”, 0.5 as “Ambivalent”, 0.75 as “Minimally Democratic”, and 1.0 as “Democratic”.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2x_partidem

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.8 Participatory component index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_partip_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent is the participatory principle achieved?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem participatory component 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2x_cspart v2xdd_dd v2xel_locelec v2xel_regelec

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.9 Deliberative democracy index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_delibdem_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent is the ideal of deliberative democracy achieved?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem deliberative democracy 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.

For the _3C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as “Autocratic”, 0.5 as “Electoral Authoritarian”, and 1.0 as “Minimally Democratic”.

For the _4C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as Autocratic”, 0.33 as “Electoral Authoritarian”, 0.67 as “Minimally Democratic” and 1.0 as “Democratic”.

For the _5C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as “Closed Autocratic”, 0.25 as “Autocratic”, 0.5 as “Ambivalent”, 0.75 as “Minimally Democratic”, and 1.0 as “Democratic”.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2xdl_delib v2x_polyarchy

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.10 Deliberative component index ordinal (E) (e_v2xdl_delib_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent is the deliberative principle of democracy achieved?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem deliberative component 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2dlreason v2dlcommon v2dlcountr v2dlconstl v2dlengage

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.11 Egalitarian democracy index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_egaldem_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent is the ideal of egalitarian democracy achieved?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem egalitarian democracy 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.

For the _3C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as “Autocratic”, 0.5 as “Electoral Authoritarian”, and 1.0 as “Minimally Democratic”.

For the _4C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as Autocratic”, 0.33 as “Electoral Authoritarian”, 0.67 as “Minimally Democratic” and 1.0 as “Democratic”.

For the _5C-version, one can interpret 0.0 as “Closed Autocratic”, 0.25 as “Autocratic”, 0.5 as “Ambivalent”, 0.75 as “Minimally Democratic”, and 1.0 as “Democratic”.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2x_egal v2x_polyarchy

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.12 Egalitarian component index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_egal_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent is the egalitarian principle achieved?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem egalitarian component 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2xeg_eqprotec v2xeg_eqdr

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.13 Freedom of association (thick) index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_frassoc_thick_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent are parties, including opposition parties, allowed to form and to participate in elections, and to what extent are civil society organizations able to form and to operate freely?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem freedom of association (thick) 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2psparban v2psbars v2psoppaut v2elmulpar v2cseeorgs v2csreprss

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.14 Expanded freedom of expression index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_freexp_thick_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent does government respect press & 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: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem expanded freedom of expression 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2mecenefm v2mecenefi v2meharjrn v2meslfcen v2mebias v2mecrit v2merange v2cldiscm v2cldiscw v2clacfree

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.15 Freedom of expression index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_freexp_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent does government respect press & 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: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem freedom of expression 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2mecenefm v2mecenefi v2meharjrn v2meslfcen v2cldiscm v2cldiscw v2clacfree

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.16 Alternative sources of information index ordinal (E) (e_v2xme_altinf_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent is the media (a) un-biased in their coverage (or lack of coverage) of the opposition, (b) allowed to be critical of the regime, and (c) representative of a wide array of political perspectives?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem alternative sources of information 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2mebias v2mecrit v2merange

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.17 Share of population with suffrage ordinal (E) (e_v2x_suffr_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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Source: v2elsuffrage

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.18 Clean elections index ordinal (E) (e_v2xel_frefair_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent are elections free and fair?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem clean elections 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_polyarchy_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2el_frefair

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.19 Elected executive index (de jure) ordinal (E) (e_v2x_acce_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: Is the chief executive appointed through popular elections (either directly or indirectly)?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem elected executive index (de jure). 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2lgello v2lgelecup v2lgdomchm v2exaphos v2expathhs v2exaphogp v2expathhg v2exdfcbhs v2exdjcbhg v2exdfdmhs v2exdfdshg v2exhoshog

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.20 Equality before the law and individual liberty index ordinal (E) (e_v2xcl_rol_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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2clrspct v2cltrnslw v2clacjstm v2clacjstw v2clprptym v2clprptyw v2cltort v2clkill v2clslavem v2clslavef v2clrelig v2clfmove v2cldmovem v2cldmovew

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.21 Judicial constraints on the executive index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_jucon_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent does the executive respect the constitution and comply with court rulings, and to what extent is the judiciary able to act in an independent fashion?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem judicial constraints on the executive 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2exrescon v2jucomp v2juhccomp v2juhcind v2juncind

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.22 Legislative constraints on the executive index ordinal (E) (e_v2xlg_legcon_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent is the legislature and government agencies (e.g., comptroller general, general prosecutor, or ombudsman) capable of questioning, investigating, and exercising oversight over the executive?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem legislative constraints on the executive 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2lgqstexp v2lgotovst v2lginvstp v2lgoppart

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.23 Civil society participation index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_cspart_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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2pscnslnl v2cscnslt v2csprtct v2csgender

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.24 Direct popular vote index ordinal (E) (e_v2xdd_dd_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent is the direct popular vote utilized?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem direct popular vote 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2ddlegci v2ddsigcip v2ddgrtlci v2ddgrgpc v2ddlevci v2ddbndci v2ddthreci v2ddspmjci v2dddistci v2ddlegci v2ddciniyr

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.25 Local government index ordinal (E) (e_v2xel_locelec_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: Are there elected local governments, and – if so – to what extent can they operate without interference from unelected bodies at the local level?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem local government 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2ellocelc v2ellocpwr

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.26 Regional government index ordinal (E) (e_v2xel_regelec_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: Are there elected regional governments, and – if so – to what extent can they operate without interference from unelected bodies at the regional level?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem regional government 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2elsrgel v2elrgpwr

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.27 Equal protection index ordinal (E) (e_v2xeg_eqprotec_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: How equal is the protection of rights and freedoms across social groups by the state?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem equal protection 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2xcl_acjst v2clacjust v2clsocgrp v2clnlpct

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.28 Equal distribution of resources index ordinal (E) (e_v2xeg_eqdr_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: How equal is the distribution of resources?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem equal distribution of resources 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2dlencmps v2dlunivl v2peedueq v2pehealth v2pepwrses v2pepwrsoc
v2pepwrgen

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see

suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.29 Core civil society index ordinal (E) (e_v2xcs_ccsi_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: How robust is civil society?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem core civil society 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2cseeorgs v2csreprss v2csprtcpt

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.30 Party institutionalization index ordinal (E) (e_v2xps_party_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent are political parties institutionalized?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem party institutionalization 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2psorgs v2psprbrch v2psprlnks v2psplats v2pscohesv

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.31 Women political empowerment index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_gender_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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2x_gencl v2x_gencs v2x_genpp

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.32 Women civil liberties index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_gencl_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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2cldmovew v2clslavef v2clprptyw v2clacjstw

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.33 Women civil society participation index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_gencs_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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2cldiscw v2csgender v2mefemjrn

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.34 Women political participation index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_genpp_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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Sources: v2lgfemleg v2pepwrgen

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.35 Political corruption index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_corr_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: How pervasive is political corruption?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem political corruption 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Source: v2x_corr

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.36 Public sector corruption index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_pubcorr_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other [state](#) resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem public sector corruption 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Source: v2x_pubcorr

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.37 Executive corruption index ordinal (E) (e_v2x_execcorr_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: How routinely do members of the executive, or their agents grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements, and how often do they steal, embezzle, or misappropriate public funds or other state resources for personal or family use?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem executive corruption 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Source: v2x_execcorr

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.38 Divided party control of legislature index ordinal (D) (e_v2x_lgdivparctrl_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: Are the legislative chambers controlled by different political parties?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem divided party control of legislature 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Source: v2x_lgdivparctrl

Data release: 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.39 Division of power index ordinal (D) (e_v2x_feduni_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: Are there elected local and regional governments, and – if so – to what extent can they operate without interference from unelected bodies at the local level?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem division of power 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Source: v2x_feduni

Data release: 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.40 Civil liberties index ordinal (D) (e_v2x_civilib_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent is civil liberty respected?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Source: v2x_civilib

Data release: 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.41 Private liberties index ordinal (D) (e_v2x_clpriv_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent are private liberties respected?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem private 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Source: v2x_clpriv

Data release: 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.42 Political liberties index ordinal (D) (e_v2x_clpol_3C / _4C / _5C)

Question: To what extent are political liberties respected?

Clarification: These are ordinalized versions of the V-Dem political 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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Source: v2x_clpol

Data release: 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

15.43 Physical violence index ordinal (D) (e_v2x_clphy_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.

Calculation: Same transformation rule as for “v2x_libdem_3C/_4C/_5C” above.

Scale: Ordinal

Source: v2x_clphy

Data release: 6.

Citation: Lindberg (2015, [V-Dem Working Paper Series 2015:19](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

16 Database of Political Institutions

16.1 State Government Authority over Taxing, Spending, or Legislating (E) (e_dpi_author)

Question: Do the state/provinces have authority over taxing, spending, or legislating?

Responses:

If 1 for any of these, category gets a 1. Authority over “cultural affairs”, or “planning” in Communist systems, does not qualify.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: Beck et al. (2001)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Beck et al. (2001)

16.2 Autonomous Regions (E) (e_dpi_auton)

Question: Are there autonomous regions?

Clarification: Autonomous regions are not the same as states, provinces, etc. An autonomous region is recorded if a source explicitly mentions a region, area, or district that is autonomous or self-governing. Furthermore, they must be constitutionally designated as “autonomous” or “independent” or “special”. Federal Districts or Capital Districts do not count as autonomous regions. Disputed autonomy is not recorded. Indian reservations are not counted as autonomous.

Sources: Beck et al. (2001)

Note: This variable is deviating from convention, no information recorded as 0.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Beck et al. (2001)

16.3 Is Chief Executive a Military Officer? (E) (e_dpi_cemo)

Question: Is Chief Executive a military officer?

Responses:

1: if the source (Europa or Banks) includes a rank in their title.

0: Otherwise.

Scale: Dichotomous

Sources: Beck et al. (2001)

Notes: If chief executives were described as officers with no indication of formal retirement when they assumed office, they are always listed as officers for the duration of their term. If chief executives were formally retired military officers upon taking office, then this variable gets a 0.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Beck et al. (2001)

16.4 Checks and Balances (E) (e_dpi_checks)

Checks and Balances.

Sources: Beck et al. (2001)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Beck et al. (2001)

16.5 Closed List (E) (e_dpi_cl)

Question: Are closed lists used?

Responses:

1: Yes

0: No.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: Beck et al. (2001)

Note: When PR is “1”, closed list gets a “1” if voters cannot express preferences for candidates within a party list, 0 if voters can. If PR is “NA” or 0, and Mean District Magnitude =1, Closed list is NA. If PR is “NA” or 0 and Mean District Magnitude is greater than one, the following rules apply: 1) If only one party takes seats, closed list is: “0” (open list), if the number of candidates is greater than the number of seats in an electoral district in a one-party state where other parties may or may not be illegal (LIEC is 4 or 5), “1” (closed list), if the number of candidates equals the number of seats in an electoral district in a one party state where other parties are illegal (LIEC is 3), blank, if it is unclear whether there is more than one candidate for every seat in an electoral district in a one-party state where other parties are illegal (LIEC is 3.5). 2) If there are multiple parties taking seats, closed list is blank unless the system is explicitly stated as open or closed.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Beck et al. (2001)

16.6 Executive Electoral Competitiveness (E) (e_dpi_eipc)

Description: Uses same scale as Legislative IEC.

Responses:

1: Elected directly by population.

2: Elected by an electoral college that is elected by the people and has the sole purpose of electing the executive, are scored on the above scale.

Scale: Categorical.

Sources: Beck et al. (2001)

Note: Executives elected by bodies other than these are given the same score that the electing body would get. Even if the electing body is not the actual "legislature" that is tracked in the LIEC (such as an appointed electoral college), the competitiveness of that body is used to score the executive. This means that competitively elected prime ministers get 6 or 7. The chief executives of Communist nations (the chairman of the Communist Party) is given a 3, because they are elected by the Party Congress, electing bodies which they do not appoint. Executives elected by small, appointed juntas or by appointed electoral colleges get 2. Rival chief executives in one country, particularly in the setting of armed conflicts, are counted as No executives, and thus score a 1. Referenda and votes by "popular acclamation" on unelected executives are scored as 3. If executives unilaterally extend their terms of office, they get a 2 starting in the year they should have held elections. Any executive elected for life, even by the people or an elected assembly, gets a 2. This elected-for-life rule is slightly different from that followed for legislatures that unilaterally extend their rule. If chief executive takes office through a coup and remains office without an election, EIEC is 2 because the executive is unelected. If an elected president is impeached and the vice-president succeeds the presidency in a legal and proper way, EIEC remains as was. If EIEC was 7 under the old president, it remains 7 under the new president. For "Electoral Rules" variables: all get an NA if the LIEC is 1. If LIEC is 2, then legislature is unelected and we infer that district magnitude is NA. If LIEC is less than or equal to 4, then PR is also NA irrespective of district magnitude. If LIEC is less than or equal to 3.5, then both PR and Plurality are NA. In order to assess electoral rules we use the IPU website as well as the Europa Yearbook (and to a lesser extent Banks). IPU has the most recent information whereas Europa has information up to 1984, and from 1990 to 1994. If there are discrepancies between Europa (to 1984) and IPU (1998), we assume that changes have occurred, and only input the IPU information for 1995, leaving blanks from 1985 to 1994. If the IPU matched the Europa exactly, we assumed no changes took place, and filled in the intervening years. In the event that a system changed and then switched back, this introduces errors. Since this assumption was made only when institutions from 1984 matched those in 1998, these cases are limited to very stable democracies.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Beck et al. (2001)

16.7 Chief Executive Party Orientation (E) (e_dpi_erlc)

Description: Party orientation with respect to economic policy, coded based on the description of the party in the sources, using the following criteria: Right: for parties that are defined as conservative, Christian democratic, or right-wing. Left: for parties that are defined as communist, socialist, social democratic, or left-wing. Center: for parties that are defined as centrist or when party position can best be described as centrist (e.g. party advocates strengthening private enterprise in a social-liberal context). Not described as centrist if competing factions "average out" to a centrist position (e.g. a party of "right-wing Muslims and Beijing-oriented Marxists"). 0: for all those cases which

do not fit into the above-mentioned category (i.e. party's platform does not focus on economic issues, or there are competing wings), or no information.

Responses:

- 1: Right.
- 2: Center.
- 3: Left.

Scale: Categorical.

Sources: Beck et al. (2001)

Note: Missing (-999) and No Information (0) have been coded as missing (.).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Beck et al. (2001)

16.8 Presidential Election Held (E) (e_dpi_exelec)

Question: Was there a presidential election held?

Responses:

- 0: No presidential election this year.
- 1: If there was an executive election in this year.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: Beck et al. (2001)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Beck et al. (2001)

16.9 Finite Term in Office (E) (e_dpi_finter)

Question: Is there a finite term in office?

Responses:

- 1: Yes.
- 0: No.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: Beck et al. (2001)

Note: Is there a constitutional limit on the number of years the executive can serve before new elections must be called? Deviating from the convention, a 0 is recorded if a limit is not explicitly stated. This gets a 0 in the cases where the constitution with year limits is suspended or unenforced.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Beck et al. (2001)

16.10 Vote Fraud (E) (e_dpi_fraud)

Question: Were vote fraud or candidate intimidation serious enough to affect the outcome of elections?

Clarification:

This variable captures extra-constitutional irregularities, which are recorded only if mentioned in sources.

Responses:

0: Countries where, for example, opposition parties are officially and constitutionally banned or where irregularities are not mentioned (although may still exist).

1: When opposition is officially legal but suppressed anyway. If not an election year, or if elected government has been deposed, refers to most recent election (i.e. the only way to get rid of a "1" is to hold a fair election).

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: Beck et al. (2001)

Note: Recording is irrespective of whether only opposition claims that fraudulent elections have occurred or whether allegations are backed by independent international observers. Recorded also are any forms of boycotts carried out by important parties before or after parliamentary elections. In the cases where irregularities are mentioned in the text of the sources, they were recorded. However, there may have been instances of fraud/violence that were not reported, thus resulting in false negatives.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Beck et al. (2001)

17 Bilinski

17.1 Elected institutions (E) (e_electinst)

Question: Did the country have any elected institutions?

Clarifications: Elected institutions means the presence of legislature or executive, or both.

If blank it means that a country lacked an effective central government.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Bilinski (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Bilinski (2015)

17.2 Electoral pluralism (E) (e_pluralism)

Question: Were the legislature or the executive elected?

Clarifications: The elections must have oppositional political organizations or candidates that could participate in practice (i.e. pluralist elections).

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Bilinski (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Bilinski (2015)

17.3 Uncertainty 1 (E) (e_uncertainty1)

Question: How certain are the previous answers?

Clarifications: If uncertainty1 = 1, it indicates that more detailed information on the scope of suffrage, or the presence of elected institutions, likely exist, but more extensive research, with the use of online-inaccessible content, would be necessary to determine the scope of suffrage more accurately.

Responses:

0: Not certain

1: More information exists

Sources: Bilinski (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Bilinski (2015)

17.4 Uncertainty 2 (E) (e_uncertainty2)

Question: How certain are the previous answers?

Clarifications: Relevant if uncertainty1 = 0. If uncertainty2 = 1, it indicates uncertain estimate of the scope of suffrage resulting from objective real-world factors (i.e. unrelated to the presence of sources). In other words, the existing accessible sources on the scope of suffrage are sufficient, but they do not provide for precise suffrage estimate, and the latter likely does not exist (for example, the number of eligible or registered votes during a particular period is unknown or uncertain).

Responses:

- 0: Not certain, because lacking sources
- 1: Uncertain because of real world factors

Sources: Bilinski (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Bilinski (2015)

17.5 Percentage of elected MPs (E) (e_electedper)

Question: What is the percentage of elected legislature members?

Responses: Percent

Sources: Bilinski (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Bilinski (2015)

17.6 De facto sovereignty (E) (e_sovdefacto)

Question: Is the country *de facto* sovereign?

Clarifications: A *de facto* sovereign country is defined as free to decide on its form of political system; it is not effectively restricted by an external actor regarding the choice of its political system or head executive.

Responses:

- 0: No
- 1: Yes
- 12: A country is independent *de facto* and forms a constituent unit of another country which is also independent *de facto*

Sources: Bilinski (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Bilinski (2015)

17.7 De jure sovereignty (E) (e_sovdejure)

Question: Is the country *de jure* sovereign?

Clarifications: A *de jure* sovereign country is defined as sovereign according to the international law; it is recognized by the international community.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Bilinski (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Bilinski (2015)

17.8 Notes (E) (e_notes_srces)

Question: What sources were used to code this country/year?

Responses: Text

Sources: Bilinski (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Bilinski (2015)

18 Comparative Constitutional Project

18.1 Type of courts (E) (e_ccp_levjud)

Question: Does the court system provide for any of the following?

Clarification: By ordinary courts, we mean non-specialized courts. For example, the Supreme Court, Appellate Courts, and District Courts in the United States. By contrast, specialized courts include the constitutional court, military courts, and administrative courts.

Responses:

- 1: Supreme or top court only [e_LEVJUD -1]
- 2: Supreme court and other courts to be determined by law [e_LEVJUD -2]
- 3: Supreme court and specific other courts, such as provincial or city courts [e_LEVJUD -3]
- 4: Other courts mentioned, but no supreme court [e_LEVJUD -4]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section [e_LEVJUD -96]
- 97: Unable to Determine [e_LEVJUD -97]
- 98: Not Specified [e_LEVJUD -98]

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Coverage: 1900-2010

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

18.2 Specialized courts (E) (e_ccp_judcrts)

CCP tag: JUDCRTS

Question: For which of the following [specialized courts](#) does the constitution contain provisions?

Clarification: If religious courts, labor courts, tax courts, military courts, courts charged with hearing cases against public officials, or courts of amparo are mentioned, please list any special provisions for these courts in the comments section. Choose all that apply.

Responses:

- 1: Administrative courts
- 2: Constitutional court
- 3: Courts of amparo
- 4: Military courts
- 5: Courts charged with hearing cases against holders of public offices
- 6: Tax courts
- 7: Labor courts
- 8: Religious courts
- 9: Special court

96: Other, please specify in the comments section

97: Unable to Determine

98: Not Specified

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

18.3 Supreme court name (E) (e_ccp_supname)

CCP tag: SUPNAME

Question: What name is given to the highest ordinary court?

Responses:

1: Text

99: Not Applicable

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Coverage: 1900-2010

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question asked only if LEVJUD is answered 1, or if LEVJUD is answered 2, or if LEVJUD is answered 3.

18.4 Chief justice (CJ) highest ordinary court (E) (e_ccp_hoccj)

CCP tag: HOCCJ

Question: Is the selection process specified for the chief justice or the other justices of the Highest [Ordinary Court](#)?

Responses:

1: Chief Justice only

2: Regular Justices only

3: Both with same procedure

4: Both with different procedures for each

5: Neither

90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law

96: Other, please specify in the comments section

97: Unable to Determine

99: Not Applicable

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question asked only if LEVJUD is answered 1, or if LEVJUD is answered 2, or if LEVJUD is answered 3.

18.5 CJ nomination (E) (e_ccp_chiefnom)

CCP tag: CHIEFNOM

Question: Who is involved in the nomination of the Chief Justice of the Highest Ordinary Court?

Clarification: Choose all that apply

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#) (use this choice for single executive systems) (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHIEFNOM-1]
- 2: [Head of Government](#) (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHIEFNOM-2]
- 3: The [Government](#)/Cabinet (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHIEFNOM-3]
- 4: First (or unicameral) Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHIEFNOM-4]
- 5: Second Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHIEFNOM-5]
- 6: Judicial Council/Commission (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHIEFNOM-6]
- 7: Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHIEFNOM-7]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHIEFNOM-90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHIEFNOM-96]
- 97: Unable to Determine (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHIEFNOM-97]
- 98: Not Specified (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHIEFNOM-98]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if HOCCJ is answered 1, or if HOCCJ is answered 4.

18.6 CJ approval (E) (e_ccp_chiefap)

CCP tag: CHIEFAP

Question: Who is involved in the approval of nominations for the Chief Justice of the Highest [Ordinary Court](#)?

Clarification: Choose all that apply

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#) (use this choice for single executive systems) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP

- tag: CHIEFAP-1]
- 2: [Head of Government](#) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CHIEFAP-2]
 - 3: The [Government/Cabinet](#) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CHIEFAP-3]
 - 4: First (or unicameral) Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CHIEFAP-4]
 - 5: Second Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CHIEFAP-5]
 - 6: Judicial Council/Commission (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CHIEFAP-6]
 - 7: Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CHIEFAP-7]
 - 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CHIEFAP-90]
 - 96: Other, please specify in the comments section (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CHIEFAP-96]
 - 97: Unable to Determine (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CHIEFAP-97]
 - 98: Not Specified (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CHIEFAP-98]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if HOCCJ is answered 1, or if HOCCJ is answered 4.

18.7 CJ term (E) (e_ccp_chfterm)

CCP tag: CHFTERM

Question: What is the maximum term length for the Chief Justice of the Highest [Ordinary Court](#)?

Clarification: Please answer "0" if the term length is not specified, and answer "100" if there is no term length or the term length is the life of the office holder.

Responses:

- 1: Numeric
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Interval

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if HOCCJ is answered 1, or if HOCCJ is answered 4.

18.8 CJ restrictions (E) (e_ccp_chftrmn)

CCP tag: CHFTRMN

Question: What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms for the Chief Justice of the Highest [Ordinary Court](#)?

Responses:

- 1: Only one term permitted, total
- 2: Only two terms permitted, total
- 3: No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
- 4: Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
- 5: No term limits
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if HOCCJ is answered 1, or if HOCCJ is answered 4.

18.9 Highest ordinary court judge nominations (E) (e_ccp_supnom)

CCP tag: SUPNOM

Question: Who is involved in the nomination of judges to the highest [ordinary court](#)?

Clarification: Choose all that apply. By judicial council/commission, we are referring to an independent body that is composed of experts in law who are important in the selection process for judges.

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#) (use this choice for single executive systems) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPNOM-1]
- 2: [Head of Government](#) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPNOM-2]
- 3: The [Government](#)/Cabinet (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPNOM-3]
- 4: First (or unicameral) Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPNOM-4]
- 5: Second Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPNOM-5]
- 6: Judicial Council/Commission (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPNOM-6]
- 7: Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPNOM-7]

- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPNOM-90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPNOM-96]
- 97: Unable to Determine (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPNOM-97]
- 98: Not Specified (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPNOM-98]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if HOCCJ is answered 2, or if HOCCJ is answered 3, or if HOCCJ is answered 4.

18.10 Highest ordinary court approval (E) (e_ccp_supap)

CCP tag: SUPAP

Question: Who is involved in the approval of nominations to the highest [ordinary court](#)?

Clarification: Choose all that apply

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#) (use this choice for single executive systems) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPAP-1]
- 2: [Head of Government](#) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPAP-2]
- 3: The [Government/Cabinet](#) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPAP-3]
- 4: First (or unicameral) Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPAP-4]
- 5: Second Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPAP-5]
- 6: Judicial Council/Commission (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPAP-6]
- 7: Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPAP-7]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPAP-90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPAP-96]
- 97: Unable to Determine (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPAP-97]
- 98: Not Specified (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: SUPAP-98]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if HOCCJ is answered 2, or if HOCCJ is answered 3, or if HOCCJ is answered 4.

18.11 Highest ordinary court terms (E) (e_ccp_sufterm)

CCP tag: SUPTERM

Question: What is the maximum term length for judges for the highest [ordinary court](#)?

Clarification: Please answer "0" if the term length is not specified, and answer "100" if there is no term length or the term length is the life of the office holder.

Responses: Numeric

Scale: Interval

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if HOCCJ is answered 2, or if HOCCJ is answered 3, or if HOCCJ is answered 4.

18.12 Highest ordinary court restrictions (E) (e_ccp_suftermm)

CCP tag: SUPTERMM

Question: What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms that members of the highest [ordinary court](#) may serve?

Clarification: For this question, no limit means the constitution specifies there is no limit on the number of terms and not specified.

Responses:

- 1: Only one term permitted, total
- 2: Only two terms permitted, total
- 3: No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
- 4: Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
- 5: No term limits
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if HOCCJ is answered 2, or if HOCCJ is answered 3, or if HOCCJ is answered 4.

18.13 Ordinary court name (E) (e_ccp_ordname)

e_ORDNAME

Question: What name is given to the ordinary courts?

Clarification: Please list the name in the order given in the constitution.

Responses: Text

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Coverage: 1900-2010

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if LEVJUD is answered 2, or if LEVJUD is answered 3.

18.14 Nomination of ordinary judges (E) (e_ccp_ordnom)

CCP tag: ORDNOM

Question: Who is involved in the nomination of judges to [ordinary courts](#)?

Clarification: Choose all that apply

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#) (use this choice for single executive systems) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: ORDNOM-1]
- 2: [Head of Government](#) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: ORDNOM-2]
- 3: The [Government](#)/Cabinet (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: ORDNOM-3]
- 4: First (or unicameral) Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: ORDNOM-4]
- 5: Second Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: ORDNOM-5]
- 6: Judicial Council/Commission (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: ORDNOM-6]
- 7: Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: ORDNOM-7]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: ORDNOM-90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: ORDNOM-96]
- 97: Unable to Determine (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: ORDNOM-97]
- 98: Not Specified (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: ORDNOM-98]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if LEVJUD is answered 2, or if LEVJUD is answered

3.

18.15 Approval of ordinary court nominations (E) (e_ccp_ornap)

CCP tag: ORNAP

Question: Who is involved in the approval of nominations to [ordinary courts](#)?

Clarification: Choose all that apply

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#) (use this choice for single executive systems) (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_ORDAP-1]
- 2: [Head of Government](#) (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_ORDAP-2]
- 3: The [Government/Cabinet](#) (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_ORDAP-3]
- 4: First (or unicameral) Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_ORDAP-4]
- 5: Second Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_ORDAP-5]
- 6: Judicial Council/Commission (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_ORDAP-6]
- 7: Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_ORDAP-7]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_ORDAP-90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_ORDAP-96]
- 97: Unable to Determine (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_ORDAP-97]
- 98: Not Specified (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_ORDAP-98]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if LEVJUD is answered 2, or if LEVJUD is answered 3.

18.16 Constitutional court nominations (E) (e_ccp_connom)

CCP tag: CONNOM

Question: Who is involved in the nomination of judges to the constitutional court?

Clarification: Choose all that apply

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#) (use this choice for single executive systems) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CONNOM-1]
- 2: [Head of Government](#) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CONNOM-2]
- 3: The [Government/Cabinet](#) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CONNOM-3]
- 4: First (or unicameral) Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CONNOM-4]
- 5: Second Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CONNOM-5]

- 6: Judicial Council/Commission (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CONNOM-6]
- 7: Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CONNOM-7]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CONNOM-90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CONNOM-96]
- 97: Unable to Determine (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CONNOM-97]
- 98: Not Specified (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: CONNOM-98]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 2.

18.17 Approval of constitutional court nominations (E) (e_ccp_conap)

CCP tag: CONAP

Question: Who is involved in the approval of judges to the constitutional court?

Clarification: Choose all that apply

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#) (use this choice for single executive systems) (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CONAP-1]
- 2: [Head of Government](#) (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CONAP-2]
- 3: The Government/Cabinet (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CONAP-3]
- 4: First (or unicameral) Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CONAP-4]
- 5: Second Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CONAP-5]
- 6: Judicial Council/Commission (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CONAP-6]
- 7: Judiciary (other than judicial council/commission) (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CONAP-7]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CONAP-90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CONAP-96]
- 97: Unable to Determine (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CONAP-97]
- 98: Not Specified (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CONAP-98]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 2.

18.18 Special procedures for removing constitutional judges (E) (e_ccp_conrem)

CCP tag: CONREM

Question: Does the constitution mention any special procedures for removing members of the constitutional court?

Responses:

- 1: Yes
- 2: No
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 2.

18.19 Procedures for removing constitutional judges (E) (e_ccp_conremp)

CCP tag: CONREMP

Question: What are the details of the process for removing members on the constitutional court?

Responses:

- 1: Text
- 99: Not Applicable

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if CONREM is answered 1.

18.20 Term for constitutional judges (E) (e_ccp_conterm)

CCP tag: CONTERM

Question: What is the maximum term length for judges for the constitutional court?

Clarification: Please answer 0 if the term length is not specified, and answer 100 if there is no term length or the term length is the life of the office holder.

Responses:

- 1: Numeric
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Interval

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 2.

18.21 Restrictions on constitutional judge terms (E) (e_ccp_conlim)

CCP tag: CONLIM

Question: What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms judges on the Constitutional Court may serve?

Clarification: For this question, no limit means the constitution specifies there is no limit on the number of terms and not specified means the constitution does not specify whether or not there is a limit.

Responses:

- 1: Only one term permitted, total
- 2: Only two terms permitted, total
- 3: No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
- 4: Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
- 5: No term limits
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if JUDCRTS is answered 2.

18.22 Constitutional review (E) (e_ccp_interp)

CCP tag: INTERP

Question: To whom does the constitution assign the responsibility for the interpretation of the constitution?

Clarification: Choose all that apply. If the constitutional court is mentioned in the constitution, you need to check it here regardless if they are explicitly given the power of interpretation. If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the

Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

Responses:

- 1: Any [Ordinary Court](#) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: INTERP-1]
- 2: Constitutional Court/Council (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: INTERP-2]
- 3: Supreme Court Only (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: INTERP-3]
- 4: Special chamber of the Supreme Court (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: INTERP-4]
- 5: First (or unicameral) Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: INTERP-5]
- 6: Second Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: INTERP-6]
- 7: Both Chambers of the Legislature are required (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: INTERP-7]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: INTERP-90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: INTERP-96]
- 97: Unable to Determine (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: INTERP-97]
- 98: Not Specified (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: INTERP-98]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

18.23 Standing - constitutional review (E) (e_ccp_chelleg)

CCP tag: CHELLEG

Question: Who has standing to initiate challenge to the constitutionality of legislation?

Clarification: Choose all that apply. If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#) (use this choice for single executive systems) (0=No, 1=Yes)
- 2: [Head of Government](#) (0=No, 1=Yes)
- 3: The [Government/Cabinet](#) (0=No, 1=Yes)
- 4: First (or unicameral) Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes)
- 5: Second Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes)
- 6: Both Chambers of the Legislature are required (0=No, 1=Yes)
- 7: Lawyers (0=No, 1=Yes)
- 8: Public (by complaint) (0=No, 1=Yes)
- 9: The Courts (0=No, 1=Yes)
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law (0=No, 1=Yes)

96: Other, please specify in the comments section (0=No, 1=Yes)

97: Unable to Determine (0=No, 1=Yes)

98: Not Specified (0=No, 1=Yes)

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

18.24 Type of constitutional review (E) (e_ccp_chalstag)

CCP tag: CHALSTAG

Question: At what stage of the legislative process can bills be reviewed for constitutionality?

Responses:

1: Pre-promulgation

2: Post-promulgation

3: Either

90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law

96: Other, please specify in the comments section

97: Unable to Determine

98: Not Specified

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

18.25 Effects of constitutional review (E) (e_ccp_chaluncn)

CCP tag: CHALUNCN

Question: What is the effect of a determination of unconstitutionality?

Clarification: Choose all that apply.

Responses:

1: Law is void (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHALUNCN-1]

2: Void for specific case, but law still exists (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHALUNCN-2]

3: Returned to legislature for revision/reconsideration (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHALUNCN-3]

90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHALUNCN-90]

96: Other, please specify in the comments section (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHALUNCN-96]

97: Unable to Determine (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHALUNCN-97]

98: Not Specified (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CHALUNCN-98]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

18.26 Amparo (E) (e_ccp_amparo)

CCP tag: AMPARO

Question: Does the constitution provide for a right to petition for ‘amparo’?

Responses:

1: Yes

2: No

96: Other, please specify in the comments section

97: Unable to Determine

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

18.27 Dismissal procedures (E) (e_ccp_jrem)

CCP tag: JREM

Question: Are there provisions for dismissing judges?

Responses:

1: Yes

2: No

90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law

96: Other, please specify in the comments section

97: Unable to Determine

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

18.28 Dismissal rationale (E) (e_ccp_jremcon)

CCP tag: JREMCN

Question: Under what conditions can judges be dismissed?

Clarification: Choose all that apply.

Responses:

- 1: General dissatisfaction (i.e. dismissal is fairly unrestricted) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMCN-1]
- 2: Crimes and other issues of conduct (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMCN-2]
- 3: Treason (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMCN-3]
- 4: Violations of the constitution (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMCN-4]
- 5: Incapacitated (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMCN-5]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMCN-90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMCN-96]
- 97: Unable to Determine (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMCN-97]
- 98: Not Specified (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMCN-98]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if JREM is answered 1.

18.29 Dismissal proposal (E) (e_ccp_jrempro)

CCP tag: JREMPRO

Question: Who can propose the dismissal of judges?

Clarification: Choose all that apply. If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

Responses:

- 1: Head of State (use this choice for single executive systems) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMPRO-1]
- 2: Head of Government (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMPRO-2]
- 3: The Government/Cabinet [CCP tag: JREMPRO-3]
- 4: First (or unicameral) Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMPRO-4]

- 5: Second Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMPRO-5]
- 6: Both Chambers of the Legislature are required (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMPRO-6]
- 7: Public Prosecutor (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMPRO-7]
- 8: Judicial Council (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMPRO-8]
- 9: Public (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMPRO-9]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMPRO-90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMPRO-96]
- 97: Unable to Determine (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMPRO-97]
- 98: Not Specified (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMPRO-98]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), variable name: JREMPRO.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if JREM is answered 1.

18.30 Dismissal vote (E) (e_ccp_jremfirp)

CCP tag: JREMFIRP

Question: What proportion of the vote is needed in the first (or unicameral) chamber to propose the dismissal of judges?

Responses:

- 1: Plurality
- 2: Majority
- 3: 3/5 Majority
- 4: 2/3 Majority
- 5: 3/4 Majority
- 6: Unspecified supermajority
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if JREMPRO is answered 4.

18.31 Dismissal vote 2 (E) (e_ccp_jremsecp)

CCP tag: JREMSECP

Question: What proportion of the vote is needed in the Second Chamber to propose the dismissal of judges?

Responses:

- 1: Plurality
- 2: Majority
- 3: 3/5 Majority
- 4: 2/3 Majority
- 5: 3/4 Majority
- 6: Unspecified supermajority
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if JREMPRO is answered 5.

18.32 Dismissal vote 3 (E) (e_ccp_jrembotp)

CCP tag: JREMBOTP

Question: What proportion of the vote is needed in Both Chambers to propose the dismissal of judges?

Responses:

- 1: Plurality
- 2: Majority
- 3: 3/5 Majority
- 4: 2/3 Majority
- 5: 3/4 Majority
- 6: Unspecified supermajority
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if JREM is answered 1.

18.33 Dismissal approval (E) (e_ccp_jremap)

CCP tag: JREMAP

Question: Who can approve the dismissal of judges?

Clarification: Choose all that apply. If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#) (use this choice for single executive systems) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMAP-1]
- 2: [Head of Government](#) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMAP-2]
- 3: The [Government/Cabinet](#) (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMAP-3]
- 4: First (or unicameral) Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMAP-4]
- 5: Second Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMAP-5]
- 6: Both Chambers of the Legislature are required (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMAP-6]
- 7: Public Prosecutor (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMAP-7]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMAP-90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMAP-96]
- 97: Unable to Determine (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMAP-97]
- 98: Not Specified (0=No, 1=Yes) [CCP tag: JREMAP-98]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if JREM is answered 1.

18.34 Dismissal approval vote 1 (E) (e_ccp_jremfira)

CCP tag: JREMFIRA

Question: What proportion of the vote is needed in the first (or unicameral) chamber to approve the dismissal of judges?

Responses:

- 1: Plurality
- 2: Majority

- 3: 3/5 Majority
- 4: 2/3 Majority
- 5: 3/4 Majority
- 6: Unspecified supermajority
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if JREMAP is answered 4.

18.35 Dismissal approval vote 2 (E) (e_ccp_jremseca)

CCP tag: JREMSECA

Question: What proportion of the vote is needed in the Second Chamber to approve the dismissal of judges?

Responses:

- 1: Plurality
- 2: Majority
- 3: 3/5 Majority
- 4: 2/3 Majority
- 5: 3/4 Majority
- 6: Unspecified supermajority
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if JREMAP is answered 5.

18.36 Dismissal approval vote 3 (E) (e_ccp_jrembota)

CCP tag: JREMBOTA

Question: What proportion of the vote is needed in Both Chambers to approve the

dismissal of judges?

Responses:

- 1: Plurality
- 2: Majority
- 3: 3/5 Majority
- 4: 2/3 Majority
- 5: 3/4 Majority
- 6: Unspecified supermajority
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: This question is asked only if JREMAP is answered 6.

18.37 Judicial salaries (E) (e_ccp_judsal)

CCP tag: JUDSAL

Question: Does the constitution explicitly state that judicial salaries are protected from governmental intervention?

Responses:

- 1: Yes
- 2: No
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

18.38 HOS appointment by law (A) (e_ccp_hoselect)

CCP tag: HOSELECT

Question: How is the Head of State selected?

Clarification: If the Head of State is selected by the legislature, please select "Elected by Elite Group."

Responses:

- 1: Heredity/Royal Selection
- 2: Elected by Citizens
- 3: Elected by Elite Group
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: A series of dichotomous scales.

Source: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), var v89; cf. IAEP, questions 4. 1 and 8a, 1-4.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

CCP ordering: Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 1, or if HOSHOG is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 4, or if HOSHOG is answered 96, or if HOSHOG is answered 97.

18.39 HOS appointment by other (E) (e_ccp_hoselctr)

CCP tag: HOSELCTR

Question: Who are the electors for the Head of State?

Clarification: Please provide any details about the process of election by electors in the comments section.

Responses:

- 1: Text
- 99: Not Applicable

Ordering: Answer this question only for those years you selected 0 or 8 on the previous question.

Source: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), var v91; cf. IAEP, questions 4. 1 and 8a, 1-4.

Coverage: The CCP (Elkins et al. 2012) has more or less global coverage from 1789 to present, but needs to be extended to countries without written constitution; the IAEP also has wide coverage but only from 1972 through 2005. Probably NO COVERAGE for colonies before independence or other semi-sovereign territories.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if HOSELECT is answered 3.

18.40 HOS term limit by law (E) (e_ccp_hostermi)

CCP tag: HOSTERML

Question: What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms the Head of State

may serve?

Clarification: For this question, no limit means the constitution specifies there is no limit on the number of terms and not specified means the constitution does not specify whether or not there is a limit.

Responses:

- 1: Only one term permitted, total
- 2: Only two terms permitted, total
- 3: No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
- 4: Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
- 5: Explicitly no term limits
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Ordering: Answer this question only for those years you answered “yes” (1) to the previous question.

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v93.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 1, or if HOSHOG is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 4, or if HOSHOG is answered 96, or if HOSHOG is answered 97.

18.41 HOS removal regulated by law (E) (e_ccp_hosdiss)

CCP tag: HOSDISS

Question: Are there provisions for dismissing the [Head of State](#)?

Clarification: When referring to dismissal, we mean the active removal of a public official, so do not answer yes to this question if the constitution only refers to death/incapacitation or expiration of term of office.

Responses:

- 1: Yes
- 2: No
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v96; cf. IAEP, questions 4. 1 and 8. 1; 8a. 1-4.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

CCP ordering: Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 1, or if HOSHOG is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 4, or if HOSHOG is answered 96, or if HOSHOG is answered 97.

18.42 HOS removal grounds by law (E) (e_ccp_hosdcond)

CCP tag: HOSDCOND

Question: On what grounds can the [Head of State](#) be dismissed?

Clarification: You should select the "general dissatisfaction" option if the constitution refers to a loss of confidence or support for the Head of State.

Responses:

- 1: General dissatisfaction with the leadership (i.e., dismissal is fairly unrestricted). (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSDCOND_1]
- 2: Crimes and other issues of conduct. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSDCOND_2]
- 3: Treason. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSDCOND_3]
- 4: Violations of the constitution. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSDCOND_4]
- 5: Incapacitated. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSDCOND_5]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSDCOND_90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSDCOND_96]
- 97: Unable to Determine. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSDCOND_97]
- 98: Not Specified. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSDCOND_98]

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v97; cf. IAEP, questions 4. 1 and 8. 1; 8a. 1-4.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

CCP ordering: Asked only if HOSDISS is answered 1.

18.43 HOS removal body by law (E) (e_ccp_hosadiss)

CCP tag: HOSADISS

Question: Who can approve a dismissal of the [Head of State](#)?

Clarification: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

Responses:

- 1: [Head of Government](#). (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSADISS_1]
- 2: First (or only) chamber of the Legislature. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSADISS_2]

- 3: Second Chamber of the Legislature. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSADISS_3]
- 4: Both Chambers of the Legislature are required. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSADISS_4]
- 5: Public (e.g., recall). (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSADISS_5]
- 6: Public Prosecutor. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSADISS_6]
- 7: Court. (0=No, 1=Yes). [e_HOSADISS_7]
- 8: Constitutional Council or Constitutional Court. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSADISS_8]
- 9: The Government/Cabinet. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSADISS_9]
- 10: No approval needed. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSADISS_10]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSADISS_90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSADISS_96]
- 97: Unable to Determine. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSADISS_97]
- 98: Not Specified. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOSADISS_98]

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v104 (also see v105-107 on proportion of vote needed by legislature); cf. IAEP, questions 4. 1 and 8. 1; 8a. 1-4.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

CCP ordering: Asked only if HOSDISS is answered 1.

18.44 HOG appointment by law (E) (e_ccp_hogelect)

CCP tag: HOGELECT

Question: How is the [Head of Government](#) selected?

Clarification: If the Head of Government is selected by the legislature alone, please select "Elected by Elite Group." If there is more than one body who is involved in the selection process for the Head of Government and one of them happens to be the legislature, please select "Appointed."

Responses:

- 1: Heredity/Royal Selection
- 2: Elected by Citizens
- 3: Elected by Elite Group
- 4: Appointed
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v122.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if EXECNUM is answered 3, or if HOSHOG is answered 2.

18.45 HOG nomination by law (E) (e_ccp_hognom)

Question: Who nominates the [Head of Government](#) for Appointment?

Clarification: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#). (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGNOM_1]
- 2: First (or only) chamber of the Legislature. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGNOM_2]
- 3: Second Chamber of the Legislature. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGNOM_3]
- 4: Both Chambers of the Legislature are required. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGNOM_4]
- 5: Parliamentary Majority. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGNOM_5]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGNOM_90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGNOM_96]
- 97: Unable to Determine. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGNOM_97]
- 98: Not Specified. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGNOM_98]

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v124.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if HOGELECT is answered 3, or if HOGELECT is answered 25.

18.46 HOG approval by law (E) (e_ccp_hogapp)

Question: Who approves the nomination of the [Head of Government](#)?

Clarification: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#). (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGAPP_1]
- 2: First (or only) chamber of the Legislature. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGAPP_2]
- 3: Second Chamber of the Legislature. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGAPP_3]
- 4: Both Chambers of the Legislature are required. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGAPP_4]
- 5: Parliamentary Majority. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGAPP_5]
- 6: No formal approval process specified, but appointer is directed to act on the advice of party/legislative majority. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGAPP_6]
- 7: No formal approval process specified, but appointer is directed to act on the basis of election results. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGAPP_7]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGAPP_90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGAPP_96]

97: Unable to Determine. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGAPP_97]

98: Not Specified. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGAPP_98]

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v125.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if HOGELECT is answered 3.

18.47 HOG removal regulated by law (E) (e_ccp_hogdiss)

CCP tag: HOGDISS

Question: Are there provisions for dismissing the [Head of Government](#)?

Clarification: For all questions referring to the dismissal of the Head of Government, we are referring to normal dismissal procedures as well as vote of confidence procedures. We are not referring to events such as death, incapacitation, or expiration of term.

Responses:

1: Yes

2: No

96: Other, please specify in the comments section

97: Unable to Determine

99: Not Applicable

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v131.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

18.48 HOG removal grounds by law (E) (e_ccp_hogcond)

Question: Under what grounds can the [Head of Government](#) be dismissed?

Clarification: You should select the "general dissatisfaction" option if the constitution refers to a loss of confidence or support for the Head of Government.

Responses:

1: General dissatisfaction or no confidence with the leadership (I.e., dismissal is fairly unrestricted). (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGCOND_1]

2: Crimes and other issues of conduct, only. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGCOND_2]

3: Treason. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGCOND_3]

4: Violations of the constitution. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGCOND_4]

5: Incapacitated. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGCOND_5]

90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGCOND_90]

96: Other, please specify in the comments section. (0=No, 1=Yes)

[e_HOGDCOND_96]

97: Unable to Determine. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGDCOND_97]

98: Not Specified. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGDCOND_98]

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v132.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if HOGDISS is answered 1.

18.49 HOG removal body by law (E) (e_ccp_hogadiss)

Question: Who can approve a dismissal of the [Head of Government](#)?

Clarification: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#). (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGADISS_1]
- 2: First (or only) chamber of the Legislature. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGADISS_2]
- 3: Second Chamber of the Legislature. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGADISS_3]
- 4: Both Chambers of the Legislature are required. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGADISS_4]
- 5: Public (e.g., recall). (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGADISS_5]
- 6: Public Prosecutor. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGADISS_6]
- 7: Court. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGADISS_7]
- 8: Constitutional Council or Constitutional Court. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGADISS_8]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGADISS_90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGADISS_96]
- 97: Unable to Determine. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGADISS_97]
- 98: Not Specified. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_HOGADISS_98]

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v133.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if HOGDISS is answered 1.

18.50 HOG term limit by law (E) (e_ccp_hogterml)

CCP tag: HOGTERML

Question: What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms the [Head of Government](#) may serve?

Clarification: For this question, no limit means the constitution specifies there is no limit on

the number of terms and not specified means the constitution does not specify whether or not there is a limit.

Responses:

- 1: Only one term permitted, total
- 2: Only two terms permitted, total
- 3: No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
- 4: Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
- 5: No term limits
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v127 [HOGTERML].

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if EXECNUM=3 or HOSHOG=2.

18.51 Cabinet regulated by law (E) (e_ccp_cabinet)

CCP tag: CABINET

Question: Does the constitution mention the executive cabinet/ministers?

Clarification: By cabinet, we are referring to the [government's](#) ministers who are responsible for particular substantive areas.

Responses:

- 1: Yes
- 2: No
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v163.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

18.52 Cabinet appointment by law (E) (e_ccp_cabappt)

Question: Who nominates/appoints the cabinet/ministers?

Clarification: If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the

Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#) (use this choice for single executive systems). (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPT_1]
- 2: [Head of Government](#). (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPT_2]
- 3: First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPT_3]
- 4: Second Chamber of the Legislature. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPT_4]
- 5: Both Chambers of the Legislature are required. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPT_5]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPT_90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPT_96]
- 97: Unable to Determine. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPT_97]
- 98: Not Specified. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPT_98]

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v164.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if CABINET is answered 1.

18.53 Cabinet approval by law (E) (e_excabprl)

Question: Who approves the cabinet/ministers?

Clarification: If the person or group who is responsible for appointing the cabinet/ministers must consult or be advised by another group in their selection, please select one of the "Appointer is directed..." options, rather than choosing that group as the approving body. If both chambers must act, then please select "Both Chambers of the Legislature are required." If either chamber can act, then please select both the "First Chamber of the Legislature" and the "Second Chamber of the Legislature."

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#) (use this choice for single executive systems) (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPR_1]
- 2: [Head of Government](#) (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPR_2]
- 3: First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPR_3]
- 4: Second Chamber of the Legislature (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPR_4]
- 5: Both Chambers of the Legislature are required (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPR_5]
- 6: Appointer is directed to act on the advice of majority party, legislature, or executive (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPR_6]
- 7: Appointer is directed to act on the basis of election results (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPR_7]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPR_90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPR_96]
- 97: Unable to Determine (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPR_97]

98: Not Specified (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABAPPR_98]

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v165.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if CABINET is answered 1.

18.54 Cabinet dismissal by law (E) (e_ccp_cabdiss)

Question: Who has the authority to dismiss the cabinet/ministers?

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#) (use this choice for single executive systems). (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABDISS_1]
- 2: [Head of Government](#). (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABDISS_2]
- 3: First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABDISS_3]
- 4: Second Chamber of the Legislature. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABDISS_4]
- 5: Both Chambers of the Legislature acting separately. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABDISS_5]
- 6: Both Chambers of the Legislature in a joint session. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABDISS_6]
- 7: By Public Recall. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABDISS_7]
- 8: Public Prosecutor. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABDISS_8]
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABDISS_90]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABDISS_96]
- 97: Unable to Determine. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABDISS_97]
- 98: Not Specified. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_CABDISS_98]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v167.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if CABINET is answered 1.

18.55 Veto legislation by law (E) (e_ccp_legapp)

CCP tag: LEGAPP

Question: Who has the power to approve/reject legislation once it has been passed by the legislature (not including reviews for constitutionality)?

Clarification: If the constitution allows a body to ask for reconsideration or request a second reading, please make a note in the comments, but do not select that body below.

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#) (use this choice for single executive systems)
- 2: [Head of Government](#)
- 3: Both Head of State and Head of Government
- 4: The Government/Cabinet
- 5: Legislation does not require approval
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v270 (also see v271-275 on details and override); IAEP question 4. 2.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if LEGISL=1.

18.56 Propose legislation by law (E) (e_ccp_leg_in)

Question: Who does the constitution specify can initiate general legislation?

Clarification: Note any restrictions on how the particular offices can initiate legislation.
Choose all that apply.

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#) (use this choice for single executive systems). (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_LEG_IN_1]
- 2: [Head of Government](#). (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_LEG_IN_2]
- 3: The Government/Cabinet. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_LEG_IN_3]
- 4: [Political Party](#). (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_LEG_IN_4]
- 5: Member of First (or only) Chamber of the Legislature. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_LEG_IN_5]
- 6: Member of Second Chamber of the Legislature. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_LEG_IN_6]
- 7: Public (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_LEG_IN_7]
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_LEG_IN_96]
- 97: Unable to Determine. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_LEG_IN_97]
- 98: Not Specified. (0=No, 1=Yes) [e_LEG_IN_98]

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v263; IAEP question 3. B 2; but only either or.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if LEGISL=1.

18.57 Dissolution of legislature by law (E) (e_ccp_legdiss)

CCP tag: LEGDISS

Question: Who, if anybody, can dismiss the legislature?

Clarification: If constitution expressly prohibits any actor from dissolving or adjourning the legislature, please answer "Other, please specify in the comments section". Choose all that apply.

Responses:

- 1: [Head of State](#) (use this choice for single executive systems)
- 2: [Head of Government](#)
- 3: Either Head of State or Head of Government
- 4: The Government/Cabinet
- 5: The Legislature itself
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Answer type: Multiple-selection.

Scale: Series of dichotomous scales.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v255; IAEP, questions 4. 1; but only either or.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if LEGISL=1.

18.58 Legislature supermajority (E) (e_ccp_legsupr)

CCP tag: LEGSUPR

Question: Is a supermajority needed for passing any legislation?

Clarification: Mark "Yes" if there are any types of legislation that require a supermajority, but this does not include economic legislation or any legislative approval powers (i.e. impeachment, declaration of war, etc.).

Responses:

- 1: Yes
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Ordering: If (1) is chosen, questions pertaining to the upper chamber and the one question entitled Dominant chamber [v2lgdomchm] do not apply.

Scale: Dichotomous (assuming that missing observations can be interpreted as "No").

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v264.

Notes: We might consider adding a “No” option, which could be interpreted as the residual category.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if LEGISL is answered.

18.59 Legislature super-majority types (E) (e_ccp_legsuprw)

CCP tag: LEGSUPRW

Question: What types of legislation require a supermajority?

Clarification: This question refers exclusively to legislation, not other acts performed by the legislature like declaring war, impeaching members of government, etc.

Responses:

1: Text

99: Not Applicable

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v265.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if LEGSUPR is answered 1.

18.60 Legislature questions officials by law (E) (e_ccp_intexec)

CCP tag: INTEXEC

Question: Does the legislature have the power to interpellate members of the executive branch, or similarly, is the executive responsible for reporting its activities to the legislature on a regular basis?

Responses:

1: Legislature can call executive to report as it sees fit

2: Executive must report to legislature at regular intervals

3: Both

4: Neither

90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law

96: Other, please specify in the comments section

97: Unable to Determine

99: Not Applicable

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v261.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if LEGISL=1.

18.61 Lower chamber regular sessions (E) (e_ccp_session)

CCP tag: SESSION

Question: For how long are legislators in session during each year?

Clarification: Report the number of months per year. Answer "0" if not specified.

Responses:

1: Numeric

99: Not Applicable

Scale: Interval

Source: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012). v296.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if LEGISL=1.

18.62 Lower chamber term limits (E) (e_ccp_lhtrmlim)

CCP tag: LHTRMLIM

Question: What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms members of the first, ([lower](#)) (or only) chamber may serve?

Clarification: For this question, no limit means the constitution specifies there is no limit on the number of terms and not specified means the constitution does not specify whether or not there is a limit. "Eligible for re-election" should be coded as "no term limits."

Responses:

1: Only one term permitted, total

2: Only two terms permitted, total

3: No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted

4: Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted

5: No term limits

90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law

96: Other, please specify in the comments section

97: Unable to Determine

98: Not Specified

99: Not Applicable

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v223.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 2, or if HOUSENUM is answered 3.

18.63 Upper chamber term limits (E) (e_ccp_uhtrmlim)

CCP tag: UHTRMLIM

Question: What restrictions are in place regarding the number of terms members of the second chamber ([upper](#)) may serve?

Clarification: For this question, no limit means the constitution specifies there is no limit on the number of terms and not specified means the constitution does not specify whether or not there is a limit.

Responses:

- 1: Only one term permitted, total
- 2: Only two terms permitted, total
- 3: No successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
- 4: Only two successive terms permitted, but multiple non-successive terms permitted
- 5: No term limits
- 90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law
- 96: Other, please specify in the comments section
- 97: Unable to Determine
- 98: Not Specified
- 99: Not Applicable

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v252.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

CCP ordering: Asked only if HOUSENUM is answered 3.

18.64 Legislature investigates by law (E) (e_ccp_invexe)

CCP tag: INVEXE

Question: Does the legislature have the power to investigate the activities of the executive branch?

Clarification: Please answer "no" if the constitution explicitly denies the subject of the question and "not specified" if the subject of the question is not mentioned in the

constitution.

Responses:

1: Yes

2: No

96: Other, please specify in the comments section

97: Unable to Determine

98: Not Specified

99: Not Applicable

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v262 [INVEXE].

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

18.65 Legislature immunity in practice (E) (e_ccp_immunit)

CCP tag: IMMUNITY

Question: Does the constitution provide for immunity for the members of the legislature under some conditions?

Clarification: Absolute immunity means immunity from all types of legal process. Limited immunity means immunity only for certain types of actions. Please note in the comments section if there are any time restrictions for immunity or if immunity can be waived.

Responses:

1: Absolute Immunity

2: Limited Immunity

3: No Immunity

90: Left explicitly to non-constitutional law

96: Other, please specify in the comments section

97: Unable to Determine

98: Not Specified

99. Not Applicable

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), v260.

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: CCP (Elkins et al. 2012).

19 Political Regimes

19.1 Democracy (BMR) (E) (e_boix_regime)

Question: Is a country democratic?

Clarifications: Dichotomous democracy measure based on contestation and participation.

Countries coded democratic have (1) political leaders that are chosen through free and fair elections and (2) a minimal level of suffrage.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Boix, Miller & Rosato (2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Boix, Miller & Rosato (2013).

19.2 Democratic transition (E) (e_democracy_trans)

Question: Was there a democratic transition?

Responses:

-1: Democratic breakdown

0: No change

1: Democratic transition

Sources: Boix, Miller & Rosato (2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Boix, Miller & Rosato (2013).

19.3 Duration of regime (E) (e_democracy_duration)

Question: How many consecutive years of current regime type?

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Boix, Miller & Rosato (2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Boix, Miller & Rosato (2013).

19.4 Democratic breakdowns (E) (e_democracy_breakdowns)

Question: How many previous democratic breakdowns occurred?

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Boix, Miller & Rosato (2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Boix, Miller & Rosato (2013).

19.5 Sovereignty (E) (e_sovereignty)

Question: Is the country sovereign?

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Boix, Miller & Rosato (2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Boix, Miller & Rosato (2013).

19.6 Omitted data (E) (e_democracy_omitteddata)

Question: Is the country a democracy?

Clarifications: This is the same measure as democracy, 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.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

2: NA

Sources: Boix, Miller & Rosato (2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Boix, Miller & Rosato (2013).

20 Freedom House

20.1 Civil Liberties (E) (e_fh_cl)

Description: Civil liberties allow for the freedoms of expression and belief, associational and organizational rights, rule of law, and personal autonomy without interference from the state. The more specific list of rights considered vary over the years.

Scale: Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).

Sources: Freedom House.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Freedom House (2012).

20.2 Freedom House/Imputed Polity (E) (e_fh_ipolity2)

Scale: Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic.

Sources: Freedom House.

Note: Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2. The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius & Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts.

Data release: 5, 6.

20.3 Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights (E) (e_fh_pair)

Description: The variable evaluates the extent of state control over travel, choice of residence, employment or institution 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.

Scale: Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Sources: Freedom House.

Data release: 5, 6.

20.4 Freedom House/Polity (E) (e_fh_polity2)

Scale: Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic.

Note: Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2.

Sources: Freedom House.

Data release: 5, 6.

20.5 Political Rights (E) (e_fh_pr)

Description: 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.

Scale: Countries are graded between 1 (most free) and 7 (least free).

Sources: Freedom House.

Data release: 5, 6.

20.6 Rule of Law (E) (e_fh_rol)

Description: 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.

Scale: Countries are graded between 0 (worst) and 16 (best).

Sources: Freedom House.

Data release: 5, 6.

20.7 Status (E) (e_fh_status)

Responses:

- 1: Free.
- 2: Partly Free.
- 3: Not Free.

Scale: Ordinal.

Sources: Freedom House.

Note: Until 2003, countries whose combined average ratings for Political Rights and Civil Liberties fell between 1.0 and 2.5 were designated “Free”; between 3.0 and 5.5 “Partly Free”, and between 5.5 and 7.0 “Not Free”. Since then, countries whose ratings

average 1.0 to 2.5 are considered "Free", 3.0 to 5.0 "Partly Free", and 5.5 to 7.0 "Not Free".

Data release: 5, 6.

21 World Bank Governance Indicators

21.1 Control of Corruption – Estimate (E) (e_wbgi_cce)

Description: “Control of Corruption” measures perceptions of corruption, conventionally defined as the exercise of public power for private gain. The particular aspect of corruption measured by the various sources differs somewhat, ranging from the frequency of “additional payments to get things done”, to the effects of corruption on the business environment, to measuring “grand corruption” in the political arena or in the tendency of elite forms to engage in “state capture”.

Sources: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

21.2 Control of Corruption - Standard Errors (E) (e_wbgi_ccs)

Control of Corruption - Standard Errors.

Sources: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

21.3 Government Effectiveness (E) (e_wbgi_gee)

Description: “Government Effectiveness” combines into a single grouping responses on the quality of public service provision, the quality of the bureaucracy, the competence of civil servants, the independence of the civil service from political pressures, and the credibility of the government's commitment to policies. The main focus of this index is on “inputs” required for the government to be able to produce and implement good policies and deliver public goods.

Sources: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

21.4 Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors (E) (e_wbgi_ges)

Government Effectiveness - Standard Errors.

Sources: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

21.5 Political Stability – Estimate (E) (e_wbgi_pse)

Description: “Political Stability” combines several indicators which measure perceptions of the likelihood that the government in power will be destabilized or overthrown by possibly unconstitutional and/or violent means, including domestic violence and terrorism.

Sources: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

21.6 Political Stability - Standard Errors (E) (e_wbgi_pss)

Political Stability - Standard Errors.

Sources: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

21.7 Rule of Law – Estimate (E) (e_wbgi_rle)

Description: “Rule of Law” includes several indicators which measure the extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society. These include perceptions of the incidence of crime, the effectiveness and predictability of the judiciary, and the enforceability of contracts. Together, these indicators measure the success of a society in developing an environment in which fair and predictable rules form the basis for economic and social interactions and the extent to which property rights are protected.

Sources: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

21.8 Rule of Law - Standard Errors (E) (e_wbgi_rls)

Rule of Law - Standard Errors.

Sources: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

21.9 Regulatory Quality – Estimate (E) (e_wbgi_rqe)

Description: “Regulatory Quality” 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.

Sources: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

21.10 Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources (E) (e_wbgi_rqn)

Regulatory Quality - Number of Sources.

Sources: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

21.11 Voice and Accountability – Estimate (E) (e_wbgi_vae)

Description: “Voice and Accountability” includes a number of indicators measuring various aspects of the political process, civil liberties and political rights. These indicators measure the extent to which citizens of a country are able to participate in the selection of governments. This category also includes indicators measuring the independence of the media, which serves an important role in monitoring those in authority and holding them accountable for their actions.

Sources: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

21.12 Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors (E) (e_wbgi_vas)

Voice and Accountability - Standard Errors.

Sources: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kaufmann et al. (2010)

22 Election Quality and International Observation

22.1 Domestic observers (E) (e_Sobsdom)

Question: Were there any domestic observers during the elections?

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.2 International observers (E) (e_Siemass)

Question: Were there any international observers during the elections?

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.3 Executive election (E) (e_Exelec)

Question: Was there an executive election that year?

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.4 Month of executive election (E) (e_Dateexec)

Question: What was the month of the executive election?

Responses:

1: January

2: February

3: March

4: April

- 5: May
- 6: June
- 7: July
- 8: August
- 9: September
- 10: October
- 11: November
- 12: December
- 0: Missing data

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.5 Transitional election (E) (e_Seltrans)

Question: Was there a transitional election that year?

Responses:

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.6 Run-off election (E) (e_Selrunoff)

Question: Was there a run-off election that year?

Responses:

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.7 Legislative election (E) (e_Legelec)

Question: Was there a legislative election that year?

Responses:

- 0: No
- 1: Yes

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.8 Month of legislative election (E) (e_Dateleg)

Question: What was the month of the legislative election?

Responses:

- 1: January
- 2: February
- 3: March
- 4: April
- 5: May
- 6: June
- 7: July
- 8: August
- 9: September
- 10: October
- 11: November
- 12: December
- 0: Missing data

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.9 Overall election quality (E) (e_SA1)

Question: Do the election results represent the will of the people?

Responses:

- 0: Yes
- .5: Ambiguous
- 1: No

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5 ,6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.10 Extent of election problems (E) (e_SA2)

Question: What is the extent of problems during the elections?

Clarifications: This variable assesses the extent of the problems in the election. This is a combined assessment that considers problems in the legal framework, political and administrative problems in the pre-election period, and then the integrity of the

election day itself.

Responses:

- 0: Good, no problems
- 1: Low, minor problems only
- 2: Moderate problems
- 3: Major problems

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.11 Indicator of whether SA1 and SA2 variables had to be reconciled by coders (E) (e_SREC)

Question: Were variables sa1 or sa2 reconciled by coders?

Responses:

- 0: No reconciliation, consensus
- 1: One variable had to be reconciled
- 2: Both variables had to be reconciled

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.12 Structural environment (E) (e_SR0STR)

Question: How good is the legal framework for performing elections?

Responses:

- 0: Good, no problems
- 1: Low, minor problems only
- 2: Moderate problems
- 3: Major problems

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.13 Overall pre-election political conditions (E) (e_SR11CHEAT)

Question: Were the pre-election standards respected?

Clarifications: This variable includes a number of behaviors that violate the international standards of a proper pre-election environment. This variable captures improper use of public funds and unfair use of government resources.

Responses:

- 0: Good, no problems
- 1: Low, minor problems only
- 2: Moderate problems
- 3: Major problems

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.14 Pre-election violence and unrest (E) (e_SR13VIOL)

Question: Were there problems regarding the pre-election violence or unrest?

Responses:

- 0: Good, no problems
- 1: Low, minor problems only
- 2: Moderate problems
- 3: Major problems

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.15 Overall pre-election administrative capacity (E) (e_SR12CAP)

Question: Were there problems regarding the pre-election administrative capacity?

Clarifications: This variable captures administrative problems with the voter lists and registration that that reports notes as occurring in the pre-election period.

Responses:

- 0: Good, no problems
- 1: Low, minor problems only
- 2: Moderate problems
- 3: Major problems

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.16 Intercoder (E) (e_INTERCODER)

Question: How many variables (0-7) between SR0STR and SR23VIOL had to be reconciled between the datasets?

Responses:

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.17 Rec_Score (E) (e_Rec_Score)

Question: How many variables between SF1, SF2, and SF3 had to be reconciled between the datasets?

Responses:

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 9

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.18 Problems (E) (e_Problems)

Clarifications: A variable that Combines SA1 and SA2.

Responses:

- 0
- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.19 Number of pages in the report (E) (e_SP1)

Question: How many pages was the report?

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.20 Number of paragraphs in the report (E) (e_SP2)

Question: How many paragraphs was the report?

Clarifications: This is an indicator of the extensiveness of the report. It is equal to the number of paragraphs devoted directly to the election in the intro and section 3 on the rights of citizens to change their government.

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.21 Freedom to change government (E) (e_SF1)

Question: Do citizens have the right to change the government?

Responses:

- 1: No, citizens do not have the right to change the government
- 2: Rights exist, but with some problems
- 3: Yes, citizens have the right to change the government

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.22 Freedom of association (E) (e_SF2)

Question: Do citizens have freedom of association?

Responses:

- 1: No, citizens do not have freedom of association
- 2: Rights exist, but with some problems
- 3: Yes, citizens have freedom of association

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

22.23 Freedom of speech (E) (e_SF3)

Question: Do citizens have freedom of speech?

Responses:

- 1: No, citizens do not have freedom of speech
- 2: Rights exist, but with some problems
- 3: Yes, citizens have freedom of speech

Sources: Kelley, Kolev (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Kelley, Kolev (2010).

23 Lexical Index of Electoral Democracy

23.1 Minimally competitive elections (E) (e_competition)

Question: Are the elections competitive?

Clarifications: The chief executive offices and the seats in the effective legislative body are filled by elections characterized by uncertainty, meaning that the elections are, in principle, sufficiently free to enable the opposition to gain power.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Skaaning et al. (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Skaanning et al. (2015).

23.2 Multi-party legislative elections (E) (e_multiparty_elections)

Question: Are the elections for the lower house (or unicameral chamber) multi-party?

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes. The lower house (or unicameral chamber) of the legislature is (at least in part) elected by voters facing more than one choice. Specifically, parties are not banned and (a) more than one party is allowed to compete or (b) elections are nonpartisan (i.e., all candidates run without party labels).

Sources: Skaanning et al. (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Skaanning et al. (2015).

23.3 Selection of the executive (E) (e_exselec)

Question: Is the executive at least partly elected?

Clarifications: The variable indicates if the chief executive is elected (whether directly or indirectly; indirectly means elected by people who have been elected; if indirectly elected, election by a partly elected body counts as being elected).

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Skaanning et al. (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Skaanning et al. (2015).

23.4 Selection of the legislature (E) (e_legselec)

Question: Is the legislature at least partly elected?

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Skaaning et al. (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Skaanning et al. (2015).

23.5 Lexical Index (E) (e_lexical_index)

Question: What is the lexical index of democracy in the country?

Responses:

0: No elections

1: No party or one-party elections

2: Multi-party elections for legislature

3: Multi-party elections for legislature and executive

4: Minimally competitive elections

5: Male or female suffrage

6: Universal suffrage

Sources: Skaanning et al. (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Skaanning et al. (2015).

24 Haber and Menaldo

24.1 Binary regime score (E) (e_Regime)

Question: What is the country Regime score?

Clarifications: Based on Przeworski et al. *Democracy and Development: Political Institutions and Material Well-being in the World, 1950-1990*, democracy is defined as there being more than one political party and control of the executive alternates between parties.

Responses:

1: Autocratic

0: Democratic

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

24.2 Normalized Polity score, (E) (e_polity_s)

Question: What is the country Polity normalized score?

Clarifications: The Polity index is normalized to run from 0 to 100 by adding 10 and multiplying by five. This transformation makes regression coefficients easier to interpret.

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

24.3 Share of democracies in the region (E) (e_region_dem_diffuse)

Question: What is the percentage of democracies in each region?

Responses: Percent

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

24.4 Share of democracies in the world (E) (e_world_dem_diffuse)

Question: What is the percentage of democracies in the world?

Responses: Percent

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

25 Nelda

Note: In order to merge the Nelda dataset to our country-date dataset, we separated the Nelda election variables in two tracks: executive and legislative, which is similar to the way the V-Dem election variables are distinguished. To merge it to the country-year dataset, we took the observations for the last elections held this year.

25.1 Elections NELDA id-number1 (A) (e_nelda_type)

Question: What is the NELDA-type unique identifier for each election date, type, and round?

Responses: Numeric

Source: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

25.2 Type of election (NELDA) (E) (e_types)

Question: What type of election took place?

Clarifications: All elections in this dataset are for national offices, including Presidential, Legislative and Parliamentary (which are combined), and Constituent Assembly.

Responses: Text

Sources: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

25.3 Elections canceled (NELDA) (E) (e_nelda32)

Question: Were results that did not favor the incumbent canceled?

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

25.4 Violence during elections (NELDA) (E) (e_nelda33)

Question: Was there significant violence involving civilian deaths immediately before, during, or after the election?

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

25.5 Prior elections suspended (NELDA) (E) (e_nelda1)

Question: Were regular elections suspended before this election?

Clarifications: This question is specifically asking if regular elections were suspended preceding the election at hand, not if elections have ever been suspended. Therefore, if the previous round of elections had been suspended, or sometime after the last round an announcement was made that elections would not be held pending further notice, the answer would be yes. Even if a regime disbands the elected legislature and says it is paving the way for fresh elections, the answer would be yes unless they follow through on the promise in a relatively short period of time (typically less than a year). It does not matter whether elections are held somewhat earlier or later than usual for this question, nor whether there was a regime change that affected the timing of the elections. Nor does it matter whether the freedom of elections changed. Suspending elections often means that the legislative body is also disbanded, and that the regime rules by decree. If a regime had never had elections, the answer is yes.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

25.6 Opposition (NELDA) (E) (e_nelda3)

Question: Was opposition allowed?

Clarifications: This variable indicates whether at least one opposition political party existed to contest the election. Some countries have multiple government parties but no opposition political party. An opposition party is one that is not in the government.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

25.7 Harassment of the opposition (NELDA) (E) (e_nelda15)

Question: Is there evidence that the government harassed the opposition?

Clarifications: If there was evidence of intentional government harassment of the opposition, a “Yes” was coded. Harassment may include detaining opposition leaders, disrupting opposition political rallies with state forces, and shutting down opposition newspapers.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

25.8 Media bias in elections (NELDA) (E) (e_nelda16)

Question: In the run-up to the election, were there allegations of media bias in favor of the incumbent?

Clarifications: Reports by either domestic or outside actors of media bias in favor of the incumbent or ruling party, and where the media is totally controlled by the government, and/or no opposition is allowed, the answer is “yes.”

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

25.9 Western monitors present (NELDA) (E) (e_nelda_46)

Question: Were Western monitors present?

Clarifications: If monitors were not present, nelda45 is coded “no,” and “N/A” was coded here.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: NELDA (Hyde, Marinov 2012).

26 Unified Democracy Score

26.1 Democracy Score Posterior (Mean) (E) (e_uds_mean)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Mean).

Sources: Pemstein et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein et al. (2010)

26.2 Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Median) (E) (e_uds_median)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (Median).

Sources: Pemstein et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein et al. (2010)

26.3 Unified Democracy Score Posterior (2.5 percentile) (E) (e_uds_pct025)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (2.5 percentile).

Sources: Pemstein et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein et al. (2010)

26.4 Unified Democracy Score Posterior (97.5 percentile) (E) (e_uds_pct975)

Unified Democracy Score Posterior (97.5 percentile).

Sources: Pemstein et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Pemstein et al. (2010)

27 Political Institutions and Political Events

27.1 HoS Dissolution Power (E) (e_dissolution_power)

Description: Dummy for the power of the head of state to dissolve the legislature (at least the lower house) unilaterally.

Clarification: Dissolution power is unilateral if the head of state can dissolve the parliament without the consent of the government or leaders of political parties in the legislature. It is still unilateral if dissolution requires the consultation or consent of non-elected bodies or if there are restrictions concerning the frequency or the period during which it can occur.

Responses:

0: if never unilaterally.

1: if a unilateral (that is, not at the request of someone else) decision of the dissolver.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.2 Legislature Composition (E) e_leg_composition

Description: Captures legal provisions regulating the mode of selection of the lower house of the legislature.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.3 Upper House (E) (e_upper_house)

Description: Composition of the legislature.

Responses:

0: if unicameral.

1: if second (upper) house is fully elected (directly or not).

2: if second (upper) house is partially appointed.

Scale: Nominal.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.4 Upper House Block (E) (e_upper_block)

Description: Indicates whether the second (upper) house can delay or veto the decisions of the first (lower) house.

Clarification: Blocking applies to any issue area. Note that if UPPER HOUSE_1 AND UPPER_BLOCK_1, then non-elective legislative power can block.

Responses:

- 1: if the legislature is unicameral.
- 0: if the second (upper) house cannot block or delay legislation passed by the lower (first) house.
- 1: if the second (upper) house can only put a suspensive veto or can send for reconsideration (a “suspensive veto” is any veto that can be overridden by someone).
- 2: if the second (upper) house must approve must legislation or can put a final veto.

Scale: Nominal.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.5 Exclusions (E) (e_oth_exclusions)

Description: Captures exclusions not accounted for under FRANCHISE.

Responses:

- 0: None other (all restrictions are accounted for under FRANCHISE).
- 1: By ethnicity (some ethnic groups are excluded).
- 2: By territory (people living in some regions cannot vote).
- 3: By religion (only adherents of a particular religion(s) can vote).
- 4: By politics (Individuals sympathizing with some political parties or ideologies are excluded. This code refers only to persons, hence it does not cover cases when political parties are banned.). Includes the language in which suffrage is determined by “moral character.”
- 5: Slaves are excluded.
- 6: Military personnel or police is excluded.
- 7: Priests or nuns are excluded.
- 8: Propertied are excluded (as in Mongolia, USSR 1918).

Scale: Nominal.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Note: When more than one exclusion applies, all are listed as consecutive digits. For example, if 5, 6, and 7 applies, we code exclusions as 567.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.6 Franchise Age (E) (e_franchise_age)

Description: Age at which those otherwise qualified to vote can exercise this right.

Whenever age thresholds are different for different groups, lowest age is coded, unless the group which can vote at an earlier age is very small, say holders of Legion d'Honneur in post-1946 France.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.7 Secrecy of the vote (E) (e_secret)

Description: Secrecy of the vote in legislative elections.

Responses:

0: Open, public

1: Secret

2: Secret optional

3: Public for some, secret for others.

Scale: Nominal.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Note: There were few observations coded as 2 or 3 and they have been collapsed with 1 in the data file. The original data do exist.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.8 Compulsory Voting (E) (e_compulsory)

Description: Refers to voting any national level elections.

Responses:

0: Optional.

1: Compulsory.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.9 President Direct Election (E) (e_presdirect)

Description: Mode of election of the president in popular elections.

Responses:

- 0: Indirect. The president is chosen by electors, elected specifically for the purpose of selecting the president (not by the parliament).
- 1: Direct.
- 2: Some voters vote directly, some indirectly, depending on individual characteristics.
- 3: Some voters vote directly, some indirectly, depending on collective characteristics (i.e. territory).

Note: Cases in which the constitution provides that the president is elected by the legislature, including those in which the legislature elects only if none of the candidates obtains some minimum threshold of votes, are coded according to the provisions concerning popular elections, that is, such provisions do not make the mode of election indirect. There were few observation coded as 2 or 3 and they have been collapsed as 2 in the data file. The original data do exist.

Scale: Nominal.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.10 Legislature Direct Election (E) (e_legdirect)

Description: Mode of election of the legislature. Refers only to the lower house.

Responses:

- 0: Indirect.
- 1: Direct.
- 2: Some voters vote directly, some indirectly, depending on individual characteristics.
- 3: Some voters vote directly, some indirectly, depending on collective characteristics (i.e. territory).

Scale: Nominal.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Note: There were few observation coded as 2 or 3 and they have been collapsed with 1 in the data file. The original data do exist.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.11 Number of Houses in Legislature (E) (e_bicam)

Description: Number of houses of the legislature: 0 if none, 1, 2, 3.

Note: A legislature that is elected in one election and then divides itself into chambers that differ in some prerogatives and at least at times vote separately is coded as unicameral. An example is Norway as of 1814.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.12 Chief Executive Elected (E) (e_exselec_pipe)

Description: Dummy for the chief executive having been elected (whether directly or indirectly; indirectly means elected by people who have been elected; if indirectly elected, election by a partly elected body counts as being elected).

Note: In cases of death, constitutional successors of elected chief executives are coded as elected. Coded is each year of the current chief executive. Prime ministers are always coded as elected as long as the legislature is open (OPENL=1). If there is a president and a prime minister, EXSELEC=1 only if both have been elected. If a chief executive is elected, overthrown by force, and then reinstated, coded as of the year of reinstatement.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.13 Legislature Elected (E) (e_legselec_pipe)

Description: Dummy for the lower house of the legislature having been at least partly elected. (Coded as 1 if OPENL=1 and LEG_COMPOSITION_5).

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.14 Legislature Exist (E) (e_openl)

Description: A dummy variable for the existence of a legislature.

Clarification: A legislature is a body that (1) issues at least some laws and (2) does not perform executive functions. “Legislative Councils” which advise the ruler but have no authority to proclaim laws are not considered legislatures. Military Juntas that issue legal acts but also perform executive functions are disqualified by the second criterion.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.15 Parties in Legislature (E) (e_legparty)

Description: Number of parties in the legislature. By "party" we take here any recognizable, named grouping, regardless whether and how they appeared in elections. This variable is coded regardless whether the legislature was elected or appointed.

Responses:

- 1: if no legislature.
- 0: if none (including cases where parties are officially banned).
- 1: if one (including cases where other parties are officially banned).
- 2: if more.

Scale: Nominal.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Note: During the early period candidates typically competed in elections on an individual basis, without any kind of centralized party organizations or shared programs. Within legislatures, however, they often coalesced into groups, currents, factions, "sentiments," etc. Hence, subjective judgments are inevitable in coding this variable. Our rule of thumb was to code as parties any kind of groups that bore a label that survived over two consecutive legislatures. This was true in several countries of "Liberals" and "Conservatives." In other countries, notably France between 1815 and 1848, however, the divisive issues, the parliamentary groups, and their labels changed frequently, and such cases are coded as "none." A legislature consisting of one party and independents is coded as one party.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.16 Opposition (E) (e_opposition)

Description: This variable is intended to indicate whether the institutional system allows at least some political pluralism.

Responses:

- 1: if as of December 31 there is a legislature that was at least in part elected by voters facing more than one choice.
- 0: if the above is not true OR, only in presidential systems, if it is true BUT either the chief executive is not elected OR was elected unopposed (unless there was consensus among all parties; as in Chile 1891, 1910).
- 1: if the legislature was closed at some point during the year and the state as of December 31 is unclear.

Scale: Nominal.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Note: Even if the legislature consisted of multiple parties but in the election all the candidates were presented to voters on the same, single list, we consider that voters had no choice. If there was only one party while some candidates ran as independents, we also regard it as a situation in which there was no partisan pluralism. If parties were banned and everyone ran as independent, there is no opposition (see Swaziland). If, however, parties were not banned and everyone ran without party labels, then we regard this situation as pluralistic. The idea is that situations in which elections are non-partisan, frequent during the early period, and situations in which more than one party competes in elections represent political pluralism, while monopoly of one party is a political monopoly. In rare cases it is possible for opposition to exist even if the legislative election was not competitive. This occurs if a competitive presidential election occurred during the term of a non-competitively elected legislature (for example, El Salvador in 1977). If all we know is that the elected president run unopposed, the code is 0.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.17 Lists in Elections (E) (e_elecparty_leg)

Description: Number of lists presented to voters in legislative elections.

Responses:

- 1 if no legislature or estate parliament or fully appointed legislature
- 0: if none.
- 1: of one.
- 2: if more.

Scale: Nominal.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Note: Several parties offering a joint single list to the voters, “fronts,” are counted as 1. The coding is based on the number of lists in an election, not on the number of parties in the legislature. If there is more than one election during a year, the last one is coded. If all candidates run as independents coded as 0.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013

27.18 Candidates in Elections (E) (e_elecparty_pres)

Description: Number of candidates presented to voters in presidential elections.

Responses:

0: if one.

1: if more.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Note: Applies whether the president is directly or indirectly elected. If there are two rounds, the first one is coded. If there is more than one election during a year, the last one is coded.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013.

27.19 Lower House Dissolution (E) (e_dissolution)

Description: Counts the number of times the lower house of the legislature was dissolved in a particular year.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Note: Included as dissolutions are (1) unconstitutional closures of the legislature and (2) early constitutional closures. Dissolutions that occur as a formality at the end of the term of legislature are not coded but early dissolutions are. Coded -1 if there was no legislature to dissolve. Dissolutions are early if they occur at least one full year before the next regularly scheduled election. If an election occurred in year t and the legislative term is k years, then a dissolution is counted if it occurred in $t \leq \text{year} \leq t+k-2$: For the 22 OECD countries during the post-1945 period, dissolutions are coded as early if they occurred more than 12 months before the end of the legislative term (based on Maravall 2007). Note that this variable can assume a value of 1 even if DISSOLUTION_POWER=0, because dissolutions occur when they are not unilateral and sometimes simply illegal.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013.

27.20 Coups (E) (e_coups)

Description: Number of successful coups d'état during a given year.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Note: A coup is any event resulting in an irregular removal or resignation of the chief executive that involves a violent action or an explicit threat of resorting to it, by an armed organization. Assassinations of the chief executive are not considered coups unless the group responsible for the action takes over the office. Whenever the rules about the replacement of the chief executive are either not codified or unclear, the

force criterion prevails. The definition excludes resignations under pressure of popular mobilization if no armed group (legal or not) is involved (resignation of Carlos Mesa in Bolivia). Similarly, irregular transfers of power among civilians that do not entail force (such as changes of communist leaders) are not considered coups. We place no restriction on whether the armed group causing the replacement is domestic or foreign, nor on the identity of the incoming ruler. In particular, any military intervention of foreign powers producing a replacement of the chief executive is coded as a coup, even if they restore a previously elected ruler (French troops overthrowing Bokassa in Central African Republic). As a general rule, any replacement of a military chief executive by another military man is considered a coup, unless the succession occurred according to pre-established rules (Figueirido replacing Geisel in Brazil). Specifically, resignations of the military chief executive caused by votes of non-confidence of irregular military bodies are considered coups (Galtieri replacing Viola in Argentina). The variable is compatible to other conventional sources such as Powell and Thyne (2010), Marshall and Marshall (2009), and Svolik and Akcinaroglu (2010) for the period 1950–2008, with some difference in the interpretation of specific events. Information for the pre-1950 era is more scarce and therefore the coding may be less reliable.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013.

27.21 Autocoups (E) (e_autocoups)

Description: A dummy variable for any instance in which the ruler illegally changes constitutional rules to reduce the chances of the opposition to oppose policies in the legislature or to win elections.

Sources: Przeworski et al. 2013

Note: The definition comprises any event in which the incumbent illegally closes the legislature OR closes the legislature legally AND changes electoral rules (including banning parties) or adopts laws that extend his tenure (Philippines in 1972).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Przeworski et al. 2013.

28 Polity IV

28.1 Institutionalized democracy (E) (e_democ)

Question: Is the polity an institutionalized democracy?

Clarifications: Democracy is conceived as three essential, interdependent elements. One is the presence of institutions and procedures through which citizens can express effective preferences about alternative policies and leaders. Second is the existence of institutionalized constraints on the exercise of power by the executive. Third is the guarantee of civil liberties to all citizens in their daily lives and in acts of political participation.

The Democracy indicator is an additive eleven-point scale (0-10). The operational indicator of democracy is derived from codings of the competitiveness of political participation (PARCOMP), the openness and competitiveness of executive recruitment (XOPEN and XRCOMP), and constraints on the chief executive (XCONST).

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013).

28.2 Institutionalized autocracy (E) (e_autoc)

Question: Is the polity an institutionalized autocracy?

Clarifications: Autocracy is defined operationally in terms of the presence of a distinctive set of political characteristics. In mature form, autocracies sharply restrict or suppress competitive political participation. Their chief executives are chosen in a regularized process of selection within the political elite, and once in office they exercise power with few institutional constraints.

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013).

28.3 Polity combined score (E) (e_polity)

Question: What is the Polity score?

Clarifications: The Polity score is computed by subtracting the autocracy score from the democracy score. The resulting unified POLITY scale ranges from +10 (strongly democratic) to -10 (strongly autocratic).

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013).

28.4 Polity revised combined score (E) (e_polity2)

Question: What is the Revised Polity score?

Clarifications: This variable is a modified version of the Polity variable added in order to facilitate the use of the Polity regime measure in time-series analyses. It modifies the combined annual Polity score by applying a simple treatment, or “fix,” to convert instances of “standardized authority scores” (i.e., -66, -77, and -88) to conventional polity scores (i.e., within the range, -10 to +10). The values have been converted according to the following rule set:

- 66: Cases of foreign “interruption” are treated as “system missing.”
- 77: Cases of “interregnum,” or anarchy, are converted to a “neutral” Polity score of “0.”
- 88: Cases of “transition” are prorated across the span of the transition. For example, country X has a POLITY score of -7 in 1957, followed by three years of -88 and, finally, a score of +5 in 1961. The change (+12) would be prorated over the intervening three years at a rate of per year, so that the converted scores would be as follows: 1957 -7; 1958 -4; 1959 -1; 1960 +2; and 1961 +5.

Sources: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013).

28.5 Regulation of participation (E) (e_parreg)

Question: Is political participation regulated?

Clarifications: Participation is regulated to the extent that there are binding rules on when, whether, and how political preferences are expressed.

Responses:

- 1: Unregulated: Political participation is fluid; there are no enduring national political organizations and no systematic regime controls on political activity.
- 2: Multiple Identity: There are relatively stable and enduring political groups which compete for political influence at the national level (parties, regional groups, or ethnic groups, not necessarily elected), but there are few, recognized overlapping (common) interests.
- 3: Sectarian: Political demands are characterized by incompatible interests and intransigent posturing among multiple identity groups and oscillate more or less regularly between intense factionalism and government favoritism.
- 4: Restricted: Some organized political participation is permitted without intense factionalism but significant groups, issues, and/or types of conventional participation are regularly excluded from the political process.

- 5: Regulated: Relatively stable and enduring political groups regularly compete for political influence and positions with little use of coercion. No significant groups, issues, or types of conventional political action are regularly excluded from the political process.

Sources: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013).

28.6 Executive recruitment (E) (e_exrec)

Question: How institutionalized, competitive, and open is the recruitment of executive?

Clarifications: This variable combines information presented in three component variables: regulation of chief executive recruitment (e_xrreg), competitiveness of executive recruitment (e_xrcomp), and openness of executive recruitment (e_xopen). It measures how institutionalized, competitive and open are the mechanisms for recruiting the executive. Not surprisingly, these three variables are highly interdependent and have tended to organize themselves into eight general patterns of executive recruitment.

Responses:

- 1: Executive selection through ascription - Recruitment of the chief executive (de facto head of government) is determined by hereditary succession.
- 2: Dual Executive: ascription and designation – The position of chief executive (de facto head of government) is shared. Executive recruitment is determined both by hereditary succession and designation.
- 3: Executive recruitment through designation - Chief executives are chosen by designation by the ruling political elite, without formal competition by parties or individuals representing alternative political viewpoints or platforms.
- 4: Executive recruitment through self-selection – “Unregulated” changes in executive power through forceful seizures of power by rival political elites. In addition to the use, or threat of use, of force, there are no formal mechanisms by which the transfer of executive power is regulated – such as hereditary selection, party designation or elections.
- 5: Executive-guided transition - A transitional period during which the structures and/or forms of governing authority are redesigned and altered systematically under the specific direction of a ruling executive who gained and/or retained office through "autocratic" means: ascription, designation, or self-selection, with the stated intent of reforming the executive recruitment process and/or increasing the relative influence of the legislative/judicial branches of governance. Executive-guided transitions are dominated by the ruling executive and supporting institutions; involvement by non-executive institutions (e.g., autonomous legislative and judicial institutions or opposition groups/parties) is formally limited, restricted, or prohibited.
- 6: Dual Executive: Ascription and Election - The position of chief executive (de facto

head of government) is shared. Executive recruitment is determined both by hereditary succession and election.

- 7: Transitional or restricted elections - The chief executive is chosen through elections matching candidates from at least two independent parties. These elections are “free” but not necessarily “fair” in both design and practice. This category is typically used to document “liberalizing elections” held by authoritarian rulers who actively seek to bias the electoral process in their favor. This code may also reflect attempts by elected incumbents to unduly influence the outcome of future elections either to win reelection or in an effort to establish a hegemonic party system or the establishment of quasi-democratic power-sharing arrangements. Finally, it is also used to indicate political systems in which non-elected officials have “reserved domains” of executive power.
- 8: Competitive elections - Chief executive (de facto head of government) is chosen through competitive elections matching two or more candidates from at least two major parties. Elections may be popular or by an elected assembly. The electoral process is transparent and its outcomes are institutionally uncertain.

Sources: Polity IV (Marshall, Jaggers 2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Polity IV (Marshall, Jaggers 2013).

28.7 Openness of executive recruitment (E) (e_xopen)

Question: Is the process of recruiting the executive open to everyone?

Clarifications: Recruitment of the chief executive is “open” to the extent that all the politically active population has an opportunity, in principle, to attain the position through a regularized process.

Responses:

- 1: Closed: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession and assume executive powers by right of descent.
- 2: Dual Executive–Designation: Hereditary succession plus executive or court selection of an effective chief minister.
- 3: Executive–Election: Hereditary succession plus electoral selection of an effective chief minister.
- 4: Open: Chief executives are chosen by elite designation, competitive election, or transitional arrangements between designation and election.

Sources: Polity IV (Marshall, Jaggers 2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Polity IV (Marshall, Jaggers 2013).

28.8 Executive constraints (E) (e_exconst)

Question: Is there institutional restraint on the executive?

Clarifications: This variable refers to the extent of institutionalized constraints on the decision-making powers of chief executives. Such limitations may be imposed by any “accountability groups” (i.e. legislatures, ruling party, councils of nobles, the military, judiciary).

Responses:

- 1: Unlimited Authority: There are no regular limitations on the executive's actions (as distinct from irregular limitations such as the threat or actuality of coups and assassinations).
- 2: Intermediate Category
- 3: Slight to Moderate Limitation on Executive Authority: There are some real but limited restraints on the executive.
- 4: Intermediate Category
- 5: Substantial Limitations on Executive Authority: The executive has more effective authority than any accountability group but is subject to substantial constraints by them.
- 6: Intermediate Category
- 7: Executive Parity or Subordination: Accountability groups have effective authority equal to or greater than the executive in most areas of activity.

Data release: 5, 6.

Sources: Polity IV (Marshall, Jaggers 2013)

28.9 Regulation of executive recruitment (E) (e_xrreg)

Question: Are there rules in recruiting the executive?

Clarifications: Regulation refers to the extent to which a polity has institutionalized procedures for transferring executive power.

Responses:

- 1: Unregulated: Changes in chief executive occur through forceful seizures of power.
- 2: Designational/Transitional: Chief executives are chosen by designation within the political elite, without formal competition (i.e., one-party systems or “rigged” multiparty elections).
- 3: Regulated: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession or in competitive elections.

Sources: Polity IV (Marshall, Jaggers 2013)

Data release: 5.

Citation: Polity IV (Marshall, Jaggers 2013).

28.10 Competitiveness of executive recruitment (E) (e_xrcomp)

Question: How is the executive recruited?

Clarifications: Competitiveness refers to the extent that prevailing modes of advancement give subordinates equal opportunities to become superordinates.

Responses:

- 1: Selection: Chief executives are determined by hereditary succession, designation, or by a combination of both, as in monarchies whose chief minister is chosen by king or court.
- 2: Dual/Transitional: Dual executives in which one is chosen by hereditary succession, the other by competitive election. Also used for transitional arrangements between selection and competitive election.
- 3: Election: Chief executives are typically chosen in or through competitive elections matching two or more major parties or candidates.

Sources: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013).

28.11 The competitiveness of participation (E) (e_parcomp)

Question: Is political participation competitive?

Clarifications: The competitiveness of participation refers to the extent to which alternative preferences for policy and leadership can be pursued in the political arena.

Responses:

- 0: Not Applicable.
- 1: Repressed: No significant oppositional activity is permitted outside the ranks of the regime and ruling party.
- 2: Suppressed: Some organized, political competition occurs outside government, without serious factionalism; but the regime systematically and sharply limits its form, extent, or both in ways that exclude substantial groups (20% or more of the adult population) from participation.
- 3: Factional: Polities with parochial or ethnic-based political factions that regularly compete for political influence in order to promote particularistic agendas and favor group members to the detriment of common, secular, or cross-cutting agendas.
- 4: Transitional: Any transitional arrangement from Restricted, Suppressed, or Factional patterns to fully Competitive patterns, or vice versa. Transitional arrangements are accommodative of competing, parochial interests but have not fully linked parochial with broader, general interests. Sectarian and secular interest groups coexist.

- 5: Competitive: There are relatively stable and enduring, secular political groups which regularly compete for political influence at the national level; ruling groups and coalitions regularly, voluntarily transfer central power to competing groups. Competition among groups seldom involves coercion or disruption.

Sources: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013).

28.12 Political competition (E) (e_polcomp)

Question: Is there any (institutionalized) political competition?

Clarifications: 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 “quasi-democracies” or “weak authoritarian regimes” 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.

Sources: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013).

28.13 Regime transition (E) (e_regtrans)

Question: Did the polity undergo a substantive regime change?

Clarifications: A regime change is defined simply as a three-point change in either the polity's democracy or autocracy score and may be either a negative or a positive value change. A negative or adverse regime transition is defined as a six-point decrease in the Polity score.

Responses:

- +3: Major Democratic Transition – six points or greater increase in Polity score over a period of three years or less.
- +2: Minor Democratic Transition – three to five point increase in Polity score over a period of three years or less.

- +1: Positive Regime Change – three or more point increase in Polity score without a shift in regime type.
- 0: Little or No Change in POLITY score.
- 1: Negative Regime Change – three to five point decrease in Polity score.
- 2: Adverse Regime Transition – six or more point decrease in Polity score or an interregnal.
- 77: State Failure – complete collapse of central political authority

Sources: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2013).

29 Others

29.1 Civil liberties and rule of law index (E) (e_rol_free)

Question: To what extent are civil liberties protected, and rule of law observed in a country?

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), 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). The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for print/broadcast censorship effort (v2mecenefm), internet censorship effort (v2mecenefi), harassment of journalists (v2meharjrn), media self-censorship (v2meslfcen), freedom of discussion for men/women (v2cldiscm, v2cldiscw) and freedom of academic and cultural expression (v2clacfree).

Scale: Interval

Sources: v2clrspct v2cltrnslw v2clacjstm v2clacjstw v2cltort v2clkill v2clslavem v2clslavef v2clrelig v2clfmove v2cldmovem v2cldmovew v2mecenefm v2mecenefi v2meharjrn v2meslfcen v2cldiscm v2cldiscw v2clacfree

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Edgell, Amanda et al. (2015, [V-Dem working paper series 2015:8](#)); V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

29.2 Democracy index (Vanharen) (E) (e_mivanhan)

Question: How democratic is a country?

Clarifications: Derived by multiplying Competition (Vanharen) and Participation (Vanharen) and then dividing this product by 100.

Sources: Vanhanen (2000).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen (2000).

29.3 Participation (Vanharen) (E) (e_mipartic)

Question: What is the degree of democratic participation in a country?

Clarifications: An aggregate of the turnout in elections (percentage of the total population who voted in the same election) and the number of referendums. Each national referendum raises the value of Participation by five percentage points and each state

referendum by one percentage point for the year of the referendum. If executive and legislative positions are not filled by elections, competitiveness is scored as zero.

Sources: Vanhanen (2000).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen (2000).

29.4 Competition (Vanhinen) (E) (e_micomp)

Question: What is the degree of democratic competition in a country?

Clarifications: 100 - votes won by the largest party in presidential or parliamentary elections (or both, averaged) as % of total votes cast. Whether one or both type of elections is included depends on the relative power of these institutions. If data on the distribution of votes are not available, the value of this variable is calculated on the basis of the distribution of seats in parliament. If executive and legislative positions are not filled by elections, competitiveness is scored as zero.

Sources: Vanhanen (2000).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen (2000).

29.5 Male suffrage (E) (e_male_suffrage)

Question: Are men allowed to vote?

Clarification: Legal restrictions pertaining to age, criminal conviction, incompetence, and local residency are not considered. Informal restrictions such as those obtaining in the American South prior to 1965 are also not considered.

Responses:

Responses:

0: Not full male suffrage.

1: Virtually all male citizens are allowed to vote in national elections.

Sources: Skaaning et al. (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Skaanning et al. (2015).

29.6 Female suffrage (E) (e_female_suffrage)

Question: Are women allowed to vote?

Clarification: Legal restrictions pertaining to age, criminal conviction, incompetence, and local residency are not considered. Informal restrictions such as those obtaining in the American South prior to 1965 are also not considered.

Responses:

0: Not full female suffrage.

1: Virtually all female citizens are allowed to vote in national elections.

Sources: Skaaning et al. (2015)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Skaanning et al. (2015).

29.7 Lower chamber effective number of electoral parties (E) (e_ellonmpe)

Question: In this election to the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature, what was the effective number of parties by share of votes?

Clarification: The effective number of electoral parties in a country's party system at the national level for the specified election year. This is calculated at the national level following Laakso and Taagepera's (1979) specification for elections to the lower or unicameral chamber of the legislature. Leave this question blank if election was nonpartisan, i.e., no parties (not even pro-government parties) were allowed.

Responses: Numeric

Sources: CLEA (Kollman et al. 2011).

Coverage: Incomplete, constrained by the availability of vote share data. 70% coverage is the goal, 1900-.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

29.8 Lower chamber effective number of legislative parties (E) (e_ellonmpl)

Question: After this election, what was the effective number of parties as measured by share of seats in the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature? Leave this question blank if election was nonpartisan, i.e., no parties (not even pro-government parties) were allowed.

Responses: Numeric

Sources: Golder (2006).

Coverage: Expect near full coverage, 1900-.

Data release: 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

29.9 Party system nationalization Cox Inflation Score (A) (e_pssnacois)

Question: A measure of party linkage across a [country](#)'s electoral constituencies that builds on the economic principle of inflation. Here inflation refers to the discrepancy that occurs in party linkage as parties are aggregated from the constituency-level to the national-level party system. This measure was developed by Cox (1999).

Responses: Numeric

Scale: Interval

Sources: CLEA (Kollman et al. 2011)

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

29.10 Party system nationalization Standardized and weighted Score (A)

(e_pssnastrdwsc)

Question: A summary expression of the level of the nationalization of a party system that standardizes for the number of territorial units and also weights for the size of the territorial units (Bochsler, 2010).

Responses: Numeric

Scale: Interval

Sources: CLEA (Kollman et al. 2011)

Data release: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

29.11 Media Freedom (E) (e_mefree)

Question: Is media free?

Responses:

- 0: It is not possible to safely criticize government or government officials.
- 1: Social, legal, or economic costs related to the criticism of the government officials limits public criticism and major policy failings can and do occur.
- 2: Criticism of governments and government officials is a common part of the political dialogue in the mediated public sphere.

Scale: Ordinal.

Note: For reasons of consistency with the V-Dem data, the responses to this question from the original source were reversed so that the least democratic response is "0" and the most democratic is "2". Also, original categories "0" (*No effective media*) and "8" (*Missing data or social/political disruption makes it impossible to code*) were set to missing.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Whitten-Woodring & Van Belle (2014).

29.12 Democratic Breakdown (E) (e_bnr_dem)

Description: Countries that meet the minimum conditions for democracy (see below) enter the dataset and are coded "0." When countries cease to meet those minimum criteria

they are coded “1” and exit from the dataset.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: Bernhard et al. (2001)

Note: 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, 6.

Citation: Bernhard et al. (2001)

29.13 Democracy (E) (e_chga_demo)

Description: A regime is considered a democracy if the executive and the legislature is directly or indirectly elected by popular vote, multiple parties are allowed, there is de facto existence of multiple parties outside of regime front, there are multiple parties within the legislature, and there has been no consolidation of incumbent advantage (e.g. unconstitutional closing of the lower house or extension of incumbent's term by postponing of subsequent elections). Transition years are coded as the regime that emerges in that year.

Responses:

1: Democracy.

0: Otherwise.

Scale: Dichotomous.

Sources: Cheibub et al. (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Cheibub et al. (2010)

29.14 Political Constraints Index III (E) (e_h_polcon3)

Description: This index measures the feasibility of policy change, i.e. the extent to which a change in the preferences of any one political actor may lead to a change in government policy. The index is composed from the following information: the number of independent branches of government with veto power over policy change, counting the executive and the presence of an effective lower and upper house in the legislature (more branches leading to more constraint); the extent of party alignment across branches of government, measured as the extent to which the same party or coalition of parties control each branch (decreasing the level of constraint); and the extent of preference heterogeneity within each legislative branch, measured as legislative fractionalization in the relevant house (increasing constraint for aligned executives, decreasing it for opposed executives).

Sources: Henisz (2000).

Scale: The index scores are derived from a simple spatial model and theoretically ranges from 0 to 1, with higher scores indicating more political constraint and thus less feasibility of policy change.

Note: The coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2002) uses this index to demonstrate that political environments that limit the feasibility of policy change are an important determinant of investment in infrastructure.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Henisz (2000).

29.15 Political Constraints Index V (E) (e_h_polcon5)

Description: This index follows the same logic as Political Constraints Index III (h_polcon3) but also includes two additional veto points: the judiciary and sub-federal entities.

Scale: The index scores are derived from a simple spatial model and theoretically ranges from 0 to 1, with higher scores indicating more political constraint and thus less feasibility of policy change.

Sources: Henisz (2000).

Note: The coding reflects information as of January 1 in any given year. Henisz (2000) uses this index to measure the impact on cross-national growth rates of a government's ability to provide credible commitment.

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Henisz (2000).

29.16 Competition (E) (e_van_comp)

Description: The competition variable portrays the electoral success of smaller parties, that is, the percentage of votes gained by the smaller parties in parliamentary and/or presidential elections. The variable is calculated by subtracting from 100 the percentage

of votes won by the largest party (the party which wins most votes) in parliamentary elections or by the party of the successful candidate in presidential elections. Depending on their importance, either parliamentary or presidential elections are used in the calculation of the variable, or both elections are used, with weights. If information on the distribution of votes is not available, or if the distribution does not portray the reality accurately, the distribution of parliamentary seats is used instead. If parliament members are elected but political parties are not allowed to take part in elections, it is assumed that one party has taken all votes or seats. In countries where parties are not banned but yet only independent candidates participate in elections, it is assumed that the share of the largest party is not over 30 percent.

Sources: Vanhanen and Lundell (2014)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen and Lundell (2014)

29.17 Index of Democratization (E) (e_van_index)

Description : The index of democratization is formed by multiplying the competition and the participation variables and then dividing the outcome by 100.

Sources: Vanhanen and Lundell (2014)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen and Lundell (2014)

29.18 Index of Power Resources (multiplicative) (E) (e_van_powres)

Measures the level of dispersion of economic, intellectual, and organizational—or, for short, power—resources in society. Computed as the product of Index of Occupational Diversification (van_occup), Index of Knowledge Distribution (van_knowdist) and Index of Distribution of Economic Power Resources (van_distec), divided by 10.000, to range from 0 (low) to 100 (high relative distribution of power resources).

29.19 Participation (E) (e_van_part)

Description: The political participation variable portrays the voting turnout in each election, and is calculated as the percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election. In the case of indirect elections, only votes cast in the final election are taken into account. If electors have not been elected by citizens, only the number of actual electors is taken into account, which means that the degree of participation drops to the value 0. If an election to choose electors has been held, the participation variable is calculated from the number and distribution of votes in that election. National referendums raise the variable value by five percent and state (regional) referendums

by one percent for the year they are held. Referendums can add the degree of participation at maximum by 30 percent a year.

The value of the combined degree of participation cannot be higher than 70 percent, even in cases where the sum of participation and referendums would be higher than 70.

Sources: Vanhanen and Lundell (2014)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen and Lundell (2014)

29.20 Non-Autocracy (E) (e_wr_nonautocracy)

Description: Variable on what substituted the autocracy. Classes are: (1) Democracy; (2) Foreign-Occupied; (3) Not-Independent; (4) Provisional; (5) Warlord; (6) Warlord/Foreign-occupied.

Sources: Geddes et al., 2014

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Geddes et al., 2014

29.21 Regime Type (E) (e_wr_regtype)

Description: Variable on regime type. Classes are: (1) Indirect military; (2) Military; (3) Military-Personal; (4) Monarchy; (5) Oligarchy; (6) Party; (7) Party-Military; (8) Party-Military-Personal; (9) Party-Personal; (10) Personal.

Sources: Geddes et al., 2014

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Geddes et al., 2014

29.22 Corruption Perception Index (E) (e_ti_cpi)

Description: The CPI focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The surveys used in compiling the CPI tend to ask questions in line with the misuse of public power for private benefit, with a focus, for example, on bribe-taking by public officials in public procurement. The sources do not distinguish between administrative and political corruption. The CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public and ranges between 10 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt).

Sources: Transparency International, 2015.

Data release: 7.

Citation: Transparency International, 2015.

Part III. Background Factors

30 Education

30.1 Education 15+ (E) (e_peaveduc)

Question: What is the average years of education among citizens older than 15?

Clarifications: The base variable is (a) Average years of education, 15+ (Morrison & Murtin 2009). Additional data is imputed from (b) Average years of educational attainment, 15+ (Nardulli, Peyton & Bajjalieh 2010 [an updating and extension of Barro & Lee 1996]), (c) Primary completion rate (World Bank 2013), (d) Secondary enrollment rate (World Bank 2013), (e) Literacy rate, 15+ (World Bank 2013), (f) Literacy rate, ages 15-24 (World Bank 2013), (g) Average years of education, 15+ (Clio-Infra). Imputations are generated by linear models – a reasonable imputation procedure in this instance given consistent time-trends and high inter-correlations among the variables.

Step 1: Missing data within a time-series is interpolated, increasing the number of observations for each of the afore-listed variables, as follows: (a): 888 to 8214; (b): 7179 to 8302; (c): 3914 to 5432; (d): 2001 to 3515; (e): 548 to 3171; (f): 540 to 3150; (g) 11827 to 12267.

Step 2: For each country, missing data from the last recorded data point to 2012 (less than a decade in all cases and usually just a few years) is extrapolated. Missing data is not extrapolated backwards.)

Step 3: Missing data for the base variable is imputed from other variables, increasing the number of observations from 8214 to 15401.

Sources: Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu), drawing on Mitchell (1998a, 1998b, 1998c), US Census Bureau, UNESCO, Földvári & van Leeuwen (2010), Leeuwen, van Leeuwen-Li, Földvári (2011), Leeuwen, van Leeuwen-Li, Földvári (2012), Didenko, Foldvari, van Leeuwen (2012) and sources listed above.

Data release: 2, 3.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document), along with sources cited above.

30.2 University students per 100,000 (E) (e_Vhananen_studentpercent_ipo)

Question: How many university students are there per 100,000 inhabitants?

Clarifications: Includes universities and other higher education institutions.

Sources: Vanhanen (2003).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen (2003).

30.3 Educational inequality, Gini (E) (e_peedgini)

Question: How unequal is the level of education achieved by the population aged 15 years and older?

Clarifications: 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 (2000: 4). Van Leeuwen, van Leeuwen-Li, and Foldvari (N.d.) provide the following explanation in the Clio-Infra codebook:

"In order to convert the educational information in educational Ginis they start with

$$G^h = \frac{1}{2\bar{H}} \sum_{i=0}^3 \sum_{j=0}^3 |\hat{x}_i - \hat{x}_j| n_i n_j$$

Where \bar{H} is average years of schooling in the population aged 15 years and over, i and j are different levels of education, n_i and n_j are the attainment per level of education, and \hat{x}_i and \hat{x}_j are the cumulative average years of schooling at each educational level.

This equation can be rewritten as follows:

$$G^h = n_0 \frac{n_1 x_2 (n_2 + n_3) + n_3 x_3 (n_1 + n_2)}{n_1 x_1 + n_2 (x_1 + x_2) + n_3 (x_1 + x_2 + x_3)}$$

Where x stands for the average years of schooling per level of education (0= no education, 1= primary education, 2 = secondary education, and 3 is higher education) divided by the percentage population with at least that level of education attained. n_0 , n_1 , n_2 , and n_3 are the percentages of the population with no-, primary-, secondary-, and higher education respectively.

This equation gives the possibility to calculate the educational Gini for every year and country."

Sources: Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu), drawing on Mitchell (1998a, 1998b, 1998c), US Census Bureau, UNESCO, Földvári and van Leeuwen (2010a), Leeuwen, van Leeuwen-Li, Földvári (2011), Leeuwen, van Leeuwen-Li, Földvári (2012), Didenko, Foldvari, van Leeuwen (2012), Van Leeuwen, van Leeuwen-Li, and Foldvari (N.d.).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu), along with other sources listed above.

30.4 Literate population (%), (E) (e_Vanhelan_literate_ipo)

Question: What is the share of literate population?

Clarifications: Literates are calculated as the percentage of adult population.

Responses: Percent

Sources: Vanhanen (2003)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen (2003).

30.5 Number of students (E) (e_Vhananen_students_ipo)

Question: What is number of students in higher education?

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Vanhanen (2003)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen (2003).

30.6 Index of knowledge distribution, (E) (e_Vhananen_knowl_ipo)

Question: What is the index of knowledge distribution?

Clarifications: Index of Knowledge Distribution is derived by calculating the arithmetic mean of Students and Literates.

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Vanhanen (2003)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen (2003).

31 Geography

31.1 Region (Politico-geographic) (E) (e_regionpol)

Question: In which politico-geographic region is this country located?

Clarification: Regions are described as politico-geographic in the sense that they are based on geographical proximity as well as characteristics that contribute to regional understanding as identified by scholars in studies of democratization (e.g. post-Communist). Coverage extended back to 1900 from original source.

Responses:

- 1: Eastern Europe and Central Asia (post-Communist; including Mongolia)
- 2: Latin America (including Cuba and the Dominican Republic)
- 3: The Middle East and North Africa/MENA (including Israel and Turkey)
- 4: Sub-Saharan Africa
- 5: Western Europe and North America (including Cyprus, Australia and New Zealand)
- 6: East Asia
- 7: South-East Asia
- 8: South Asia
- 9: The Pacific (excluding Australia and New Zealand; see 5)
- 10: The Caribbean (including Belize, Haiti, Guyana and Suriname)

Sources: Quality of Government Standard Dataset (2013)

Coverage: 1900-present

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document) and Quality of Government Standard Dataset (2013).

31.2 Region (geographic) (E) (e_regiongeo)

Question: In which geographic region is this country located?

Clarification: Regions are described based on geographic location. Coverage extended back to 1900 from original source.

Responses:

- 1: Western Europe
- 2: Northern Europe
- 3: Southern Europe
- 4: Eastern Europe
- 5: Northern Africa
- 6: Western Africa
- 7: Central Africa
- 8: Eastern Africa
- 9: Southern Africa
- 10: Western Asia

- 11: Central Asia
- 12: East Asia
- 13: South-East Asia
- 14: South Asia
- 15: Oceania (including Australia and the Pacific)
- 16: North America
- 17: Central America
- 18: South America
- 19: Caribbean (including Belize, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Guyana)

Sources: United Nations Statistics Division (2013)

Coverage: 1900-present

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document) and United Nations Statistics Division (2013).

31.3 World regions (E) (e_region_world_2)

Question: in which geographic region is the country located?

Clarifications: Based on Hadenius and Teorell (2005), the world is divided into ten politico-geographic regions. It is based on both geographical proximity and demarcation by area specialists who have contributed to a regional understanding of democratization. Minor adjustments to the Hadenius and Teorell classifications are made: 1. Haiti and Suriname is allocated to the Caribbean because neither is Spanish speaking. Moreover, Guyana is in this category, so it makes little sense that neighboring Suriname is not. 2. Mongolia is allocated to Eastern Europe and the Post-Soviet Union because it was in the Soviet Union's sphere of influence during the Cold War. Historically it also has more in common with Central Asia (which is in Hadenius and Teorell's category for Eastern Europe and the Post-Soviet Union) than it does with the Pacific or Southeast Asia. 3. Cyprus and Israel are allocated to Western Europe, because the populations of both are of European origin and their political institutions have been clearly shaped by their orientation toward Europe.

Responses:

- 1: Eastern Europe and post-Soviet Union (including Central Asia)
- 2: Latin America (including Cuba, Haiti & Dominican Republic)
- 3: North Africa & Middle East (including Israel, Turkey and Cyprus)
- 4: Sub-Saharan Africa
- 5: Western Europe & North America (including Australia & New Zealand)
- 6: East Asia (Including Japan & Mongolia)
- 7: Southeast Asia
- 8: South Asia
- 9: The Pacific (excluding Australia & New Zealand)
- 10: The Caribbean (including Belize, Cuba, Haiti, Dominican Republic and Guyana)

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

31.4 Land area (E) (e_area)

Question: What is the land area of a country?

Clarifications: Country land area in square kilometers.

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

32 Economics

32.1 GDP per capita (E) (e_migdppc)

Question: What is the GDP per capita?

Clarifications: GDP refers to gross domestic production, understood on a per capita basis.

Sources: The Maddison-Project (2013)

Data release: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

32.2 GDP per capita, logged, base 10 (E) (e_migdppcln)

Question: What is the GDP per capita, transformed by the natural logarithm?

Sources: e_migdppc

Data release: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

32.3 GDP Growth (E) (e_migdpgro)

Question: What is the GDP per capita growth rate?

Clarifications: Estimated from the variable GDP per capita.

Sources: See GDP per capita sources.

Data release: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

32.4 GDP Growth (rescaled) (E) (e_migdpgrlns)

Question: What is the GDP growth rate (rescaled)?

Clarifications: An S transformation of GDP growth that expands values close to zero and compresses extreme highs and lows. For positive growth, the transformation is $\ln(\text{growth} + 1)$. For negative growth, the transformation is $-\ln(\text{abs(growth} - 1))$. For display purposes only; do not use for analysis.

Sources: e_migdpgro.

Data release: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

32.5 Real GDP per capita (E) (e_GDP_Per_Cap_Haber_Men_2)

Question: What is the real GDP per capita?

Clarifications: Real gross domestic product per capita on an annual basis for each country in International Dollars in 2000 constant prices.

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

32.6 Exchange rate to US dollar (E) (e_miexraus)

Question: What is the exchange rate of the local currency to the US Dollar?

Clarifications: Missing data within a time-series is interpolated with a linear model, increasing the number of observations from 10573 to 10761.

Sources: Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu), drawing on Officer (2011), Heston, Summers & Aten (2012), Reinhart & Rogoff (N.d.).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document) and Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu).

32.7 Inflation (E) (e_miinflat)

Question: What is the annual inflation rate?

Clarifications: Missing data within a time-series is interpolated with a linear model, increasing the number of observations from 9462 to 9983.

Sources: Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu), based on Arroyo Abad, Davies & van Zanden (N.d.), Montevideo-Oxford Latin America Economic History Database (<http://moxlad.fcs.edu.uy/es/basededatos.html>), De Zwart (2011a), De Zwart (2011b), Reinhart & Rogoff (2011), Santing (N.d.), World Bank (2013).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document) and Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu).

32.8 Government bond yield (E) (e_migovbon)

Question: What is the average annual percentage of long term government bond yield?

Clarifications: Missing data within a time-series is interpolated using a linear model, increasing the number of observations from 2177 to 2354.

Sources: Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu), based on Homer & Sylla (2005), OECD (2012), Fratianni and Spinelli (1984).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document) and Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu).

32.9 Central government debt, gross (E) (e_migovdeb)

Question: What is the total gross central government debt?

Clarifications: Missing data within a time-series is interpolated using a linear model, increasing the number of observations from 5554 to 6358.

Sources: Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu), drawing on Reinhart & Rogoff (2010), World Bank (2013).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document) and Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu).

32.10 Exports (E) (e_cow_exports)

Question: What is the total value of a country's exports?

Clarifications: Total exports in current US millions of dollars.

Sources: Barbieri & Keshk (2012)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Barbieri & Keshk (2012).

32.11 Imports (E) (e_cow_imports)

Question: What is the total value of a country's imports?

Clarifications: Total imports in current US millions of dollars.

Sources: Barbieri & Keshk (2012)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Barbieri & Keshk (2012).

32.12 Family farms (E) (e_Vanhinan_familyfarm_ipo)

Question: What percentage of (cultivated) land area is comprised of family farms?

Clarifications: Missing data within a time-series is interpolated using a linear model, increasing the number of observations from 930 to 7774.

Sources: Vanhanen (2003).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document) and Vanhanen (2003).

32.13 Food supply (E) (e_mifood)

Question: What is the supply of food in a country?

Clarifications: Food supply from crops in kilocalories per capita per day.

Sources: FAOstat (2014)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: FAOstat (2014).

32.14 Total imports (E) (e_cow_iports)

Question: What are the total imports of country in current US millions of dollars?

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

33 Socioeconomic Status

33.1 Income inequality, Gini (E) (e_peginiwi)

Question: How unequal is the distribution of income?

Clarifications: Distribution of income expressed as a Gini coefficient (aka Gini index, Gini ratio). Missing data is imputed, as follows, using linear models (a reasonable imputation procedure in this instance given the stickiness of the variable of interest).

Step 1: Missing data within a time-series is interpolated.

Step 2: Missing data from the last recorded data point to 2012 (less than a decade in all cases) is filled by repeating the last observation. The number of observations is thereby increased from 4004 to 6740.

Sources: UNU-WIDER (2008).

Data release: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document) and UNU-WIDER (2008).

33.2 Inequality, capital as share of GDP (E) (e_cap_share_unequal)

Question: Is the share of GDP earned by capital above the average?

Clarifications: Inequality is estimated as the share of GDP that goes to capital. High inequality countries are those above the mean. Low inequality countries are those below the mean.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

33.3 High inequality, capital share of GDP (E) (e_cap_share_extreme_unequal)

Question: Is the share of GDP earned by capital one standard deviation above the mean?

Clarifications: Inequality is estimated as the share of GDP that goes to capital. High inequality countries are those above the mean. Very high inequality countries are those at least one standard deviation above the mean.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

33.4 Income inequality, Gini (E) (e_Unequal_UTIP)

Question: What is the inequality of household incomes (Gini)?

Clarifications: Based on the approach taken by James K. Galbraith and Hyunsub Kum (2004).

Responses: Percent

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

33.5 High income inequality, Gini (E) (e_Very_Unequal_UTIP)

Question: Is the Gini coefficient one standard deviation above the mean?

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

33.6 Degree of decentralization of non-agricultural economic resources (E) (e_Vanhanten_decentr_ipo)

Question: What is the degree of decentralization of non-agricultural economic resources in a country?

Sources: Vanhanen (2003).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen (2003).

33.7 Index of occupational diversification (E) (e_Vanhanten_occupation_ipo)

Question: What is the index of occupational diversification?

Clarifications: Index of Occupational Diversification is derived by calculating the arithmetic mean of Urban Population and Non-Agricultural Population.

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Vanhanen (2003)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen (2003).

33.8 Index of distribution of economic power resources, (E) (e_Vhananen_epower_ipo)

Question: What is the index of distribution of economic power resources?

Clarifications: Index of Distribution of Economic Power Resources is derived by first multiplying the value of Family Farm Area with the percentage of agricultural population. Then the value of Degree of Decentralization of Non-Agricultural Economic Resources is multiplied with the percentage of Non-Agricultural Population. After this these two products are simply added up.

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Vanhanen (2003)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen (2003).

33.9 Index of power resources, (E) (e_Vhananen_power_ipo)

Question: What is the index of power resources?

Clarifications: Index of Power Resources is calculated by multiplying the values of Index of Occupational Diversification, Index of Knowledge Distribution and Index of the Distribution of Economic Power Resources and then dividing the product by 10,000.

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Vanhanen (2003)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen (2003).

33.10 The Mean of Index of Power Resources, (E) (e_Vhananen_mean_ipo)

Question: What is the mean?

Clarifications: The variable Mean is the arithmetic mean of the five (from the 1970s six) explanatory variables. This differs from Index of Power Resources in that a low value of any single variable does not reduce the value of Mean to any great extent.

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Vanhanen (2003)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen (2003).

34 Natural Resource Wealth

34.1 Oil reserves (E) (e_reserves_billions)

Question: How much oil does a country have in reserves?

Clarifications: Oil reserves in billions of barrels. We construct estimates of oil reserves in billions of barrels for 168 countries from 1943 to 2006.

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

34.2 Oil reserves per square kilometer (E) (e_reserves_over_area)

Question: What are the oil reserves per square kilometer?

Clarifications: Reserves (in billions of barrels) are divided by the country area, in square kilometers obtained from World Bank.

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

34.3 Interpolated oil reserves per square kilometer (E) (e_reserves_interp_area)

Question: What are the oil reserves per square kilometer (missing data)?

Clarifications: Some breaks occur in the 1940s because of missing data and some data is missing for Soviet countries.

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

34.4 Petroleum production per capita (E) (e_Total_Oil_Income_PC)

Question: What is the real value of a country's petroleum production?

Clarifications: Real value of petroleum produced per capita.

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

34.5 Oil production shock for poor countries (E) (e_gdp_low_firstoil_year)

Question: In the first year of oil production, was the GDP lower than the mean?

Clarifications: The sample is split on the basis of GDP Per Capita at the time of first oil production. A country is included in this group if it had a Log of GDP Per Capita below the mean of all non-resource-reliant countries in the first year that it began to produce oil.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

34.6 Oil production shock for very poor countries (E) (e_gdp_verylow_firstoil_year)

Question: In the first year of oil production, was the GDP one standard deviation lower than the mean?

Clarifications: The sample is split on the basis of GDP Per Capita at the time of first oil production. A country is included in this group if it had a Log of GDP Per Capita at least one standard deviation below the mean of all non-resource reliant countries in the first year that it began to produce oil.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

34.7 Coal production per capita (E) (e_Coal_Income_PC)

Question: What is the real value of a country's coal production?

Clarifications: Real value of coal produced per capita.

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

34.8 Natural gas production per capita (E) (e_natural_gas_income_PC)

Question: What is the real value of a country's natural gas production?

Clarifications: Real value of natural gas produced per capita.

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

34.9 Petroleum, coal, and natural gas production per capita (E) (e_Total_Fuel_Income_PC)

Question: What is the real value of a country's petroleum, coal, and natural gas production?

Clarifications: Real value of petroleum, coal, and natural gas produced per capita.

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

34.10 Metal minerals production per capita (E) (e_metals_income_PC)

Question: What is the real value of a country's metal minerals production?

Clarifications: Real value of metal minerals produced per capita.

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

34.11 Petroleum, coal, natural gas, and metals production per capita (E) (e_Total_Resources_Income_PC)

Question: What is the real value of a country's petroleum, coal, natural gas, and metals production?

Clarifications: Real value of petroleum, coal, natural gas, and metals produced per capita.

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

34.12 Government revenues from oil, gas, and minerals (E) (e_Fiscal_Reliance)

Question: What percentage of a country's government revenues come from oil, natural gas, and minerals?

Clarifications: Fiscal Reliance includes taxes and royalties paid by either privately-owned or state-owned oil and mining firms, as well as dividend payments or direct transfers paid to the government by state-owned firms. Coverage starts from a country's first year of independence (or 1800) to 2006.

Responses: Percent

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

34.13 Protected areas: Percentage of total land area (E) (e_wri_pa)

Description: Protected areas: IUCN Categories I-IV and other, percentage of total land area.

The proportion of a country or region's total land area that is assigned terrestrial protected area status by the World Conservation Union (IUCN). Both IUCN categories I-VI and terrestrial protected areas that are not assigned to a category by IUCN are included here. A protected area is defined by IUCN as "an area of land and/or sea especially dedicated to the protection and maintenance of biological diversity, and of natural and associated cultural resources, and managed through legal or other effective means." See <http://www.iucn.org/themes/wcpa/> for more information on the IUCN categories.

Sources: World Resources Institute

35 Infrastructure

35.1 Radios (E) (e_radio_n)

Question: What is the number of radio sets?

Clarifications: Original source doesn't specify if the indicators considers total number of radio sets or only radio sets in use.

Sources: Comin & Hobijn (2009).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Comin & Hobijn (2009).

35.2 Televisions (E) (e_television_n)

Question: What is the number of television sets in circulation?

Sources: Comin & Hobijn (2009).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Comin & Hobijn (2009).

35.3 Postal items (E) (e_mipostit)

Question: What is the total number of items sent through the postal system annually?

Sources: CLIO (2014), drawn from *Almanach de Gotha* (1895), Comin & Hobijn (2009), Mitchell (1998b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914a, 1914b, 1914c, 1914d).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: CLIO (2014).

35.4 Telegrams sent (E) (e_mitelsen)

Question: What is the total number (in millions) of telegrams sent annually?

Sources: CLIO (2014), drawn from *Almanach de Gotha* (1895), Comin & Hobijn (2009), Mitchell (1998b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914a, 1914b, 1914c, 1914d).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: CLIO (2014).

35.5 Railroads length (E) (e_miraille)

Question: What is the total length (in kilometers) traversed by all railroads?

Sources: CLIO (2014), drawn from *Almanach de Gotha* (1895), Comin & Hobijn (2009), Mitchell (1998b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914a, 1914b, 1914c, 1914d).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: CLIO (2014).

35.6 Railroad passengers (E) (e_mirailpa)

Question: What is the total number of railroad passengers (in thousands) annually?

Sources: CLIO (2014), drawn from *Almanach de Gotha* (1895), Comin & Hobijn (2009), Mitchell (1998b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914a, 1914b, 1914c, 1914d).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: CLIO (2014).

35.7 Railroad passenger km (E) (e_mirailkm)

Question: What is the total distance (millions of kilometers) traveled by railroad by all passengers annually?

Sources: CLIO (2014), drawn from *Almanach de Gotha* (1895), Comin & Hobijn (2009), Mitchell (1998b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914a, 1914b, 1914c, 1914d).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: CLIO (2014).

35.8 Railroad freight (E) (e_mirafpto)

Question: What is the total railroad freight (in metric tons) carried annually?

Sources: CLIO (2014), drawn from *Almanach de Gotha* (1895), Comin & Hobijn (2009), Mitchell (1998b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914a, 1914b, 1914c, 1914d).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: CLIO (2014).

35.9 Railroads freight traffic (E) (e_mirailfr)

Question: What is the total load of railroad freight traffic (million tons per kilometer) carried annually?

Sources: CLIO (2014), drawn from *Almanach de Gotha* (1895), Comin & Hobijn (2009), Mitchell (1998b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914a, 1914b, 1914c, 1914d).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: CLIO (2014).

35.10 Ships (E) (e_mishiall)

Question: What is the total number of ships?

Clarifications: Includes ships of all kinds (above a minimum weight) registered to a country that are in use at midyear.

Sources: CLIO (2014), drawn from *Almanach de Gotha* (1895), Comin & Hobijn (2009), Mitchell (1998b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914a, 1914b, 1914c, 1914d).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: CLIO (2014).

35.11 Ships, tonnage (E) (e_mishiton)

Question: What is the total weight (in thousands of tons) of all ships?

Clarifications: Includes ships of all kinds (above a minimum weight) registered to a country that are in use at midyear.

Sources: CLIO (2014), drawn from *Almanach de Gotha* (1895), Comin & Hobijn (2009), Mitchell (1998b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914a, 1914b, 1914c, 1914d).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: CLIO (2014).

35.12 Steamships (E) (e_mishiste)

Question: What is the total number of steamships?

Clarifications: Includes steamships (above a minimum weight) registered to a country that are in use at midyear.

Sources: CLIO (2014), drawn from *Almanach de Gotha* (1895), Comin & Hobijn (2009), Mitchell (1998b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914a, 1914b, 1914c, 1914d).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: CLIO (2014).

35.13 Steamships, tonnage (E) (e_mishimto)

Question: What is the total weight of all steamships (in thousands of tons)?

Clarifications: Includes steamships (above a minimum weight) registered to a country that are in use at midyear.

Sources: CLIO (2014), drawn from *Almanach de Gotha* (1895), Comin & Hobijn (2009), Mitchell (1998b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914a, 1914b, 1914c, 1914d).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: CLIO (2014).

35.14 Air travel, passenger Km (E) (e_miairpas)

Question: What is the total distance (in kilometers) traveled by all air passengers?

Clarifications: Civil aviation passenger-Km traveled on scheduled services by companies registered in the country concerned. Not a measure of travel through a country's airports.

Sources: CLIO (2014), drawn from *Almanach de Gotha* (1895), Comin & Hobijn (2009), Mitchell (1998b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914a), Herbertson & Howarth (1914b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914c), Herbertson & Howarth (1914d).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: CLIO (2014).

35.15 Air cargo, Ton/Km (E) (e_miaircar)

Question: What is the total air cargo (in tons/kilometer) carried annually?

Clarifications: Civil aviation tonnage-Km carried by scheduled services by companies registered in the country concerned. Not a measure of travel through a country's airports.

Sources: CLIO (2014), drawn from *Almanach de Gotha* (1895), Comin & Hobijn (2009), Mitchell (1998b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914a), Herbertson & Howarth (1914b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914c), Herbertson & Howarth (1914d).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: CLIO (2014).

35.16 Motor vehicles (E) (e_mimotveh)

Question: What is the total number of motor vehicles in use?

Clarifications: Includes trucks, tractors, buses, and passenger cars.

Sources: CLIO (2014) drawn from *Almanach de Gotha* (1895), Mitchell (1998b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914a), Herbertson & Howarth (1914b), Herbertson & Howarth (1914c), Herbertson & Howarth (1914d).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: CLIO (2014).

36 Demography

36.1 Fertility rate (E) (e_miferrat)

Question: What is the fertility rate?

Clarifications: The fertility rate (aka total fertility rate, period total fertility rate, total period fertility rate) of a population is the mean number of children that would be born to a woman over her lifetime if (a) she were to experience the current age-specific fertility rates through her lifetime, and (b) she were to survive through the end of her reproductive life. It is obtained by adding single-year age-specific rates at a given time.

Sources: Gapminder (gapminder.org), drawn from various sources (unspecified).

Data release: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: Gapminder (gapminder.org).

36.2 Population total (E) (e_mipopula)

Question: What is the total population (in millions)?

Clarifications: Missing data within a time-series is interpolated using a linear model, increasing the number of observations from 3969 to 20979.

Sources: Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu), drawing on Goldewijk, Beusen, Janssen (2010), History Database of Global Environment (www.pbl.nl/hyde).

Data release: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document) and Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu).

36.3 Population size (E) (e_population)

Question: What is the size of the population?

Responses: Numerical

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

36.4 Infant mortality rate (E) (e_peinfmor)

Question: What is the infant mortality rate?

Clarifications: The infant mortality rate is measured as the number of deaths prior to age 1 per 1000 live births in a year. The base variable is drawn from (a) Gapminder, with additional data imputed from (b) Clio-Infra. Interpolations and imputations employ linear models.

Step 1: Missing data within a time-series is interpolated for each variable, increasing the number of observations as follows: (a): from 11592 to 12185; (b): from 567 to 5369.

Step 2: Missing data for (a) is imputed with (b), and increasing the number of observations from 12185 to 13566.

Sources: Gapminder (gapminder.org), drawing on UN-IGME (2004), Mitchell (1998a, 1998b, 1998c), Human Mortality Database (2008), UNICEF (2005). Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu), drawing on Abouharb & Kimball (2007).

Data release: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document), along with sources cited above.

36.5 Maternal mortality rate (E) (e_pematmor)

Question: What is the maternal mortality rate?

Clarifications: Maternal mortality is defined as the death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy from any cause or disease associated with pregnancy. The maternal mortality rate is calculated as a ratio of 100,000 live births.

Sources: Gapminder (gapminder.org), drawing from various sources (unspecified).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document) and Gapminder (gapminder.org).

36.6 Life expectancy (E) (e_pelifeex)

Question: What is life expectancy?

Clarifications: Life expectancy refers to expected longevity at birth based on current age-specific mortality rates. The base variable is drawn from (a) Gapminder, with additional data drawn from (b) Clio-Infra. Missing data within a time-series is interpolated and imputed using linear models, as follows.

Step 1: Missing data is interpolated within a time-series, increasing the number of observations for (a) from 12973 to 16139 and for (b) from 1401 to 12976.

Step 2: Missing data for (a) is imputed with (b), increasing the number of observations from 16139 to 16674.

Sources: Gapminder (gapminder.org), drawing on Human Mortality Database (2008), Riley (2005a, 2005b), Human Life Table Database (2007), United Nations Population Division (2010). Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu), drawing on Human Mortality Database (2008), Human Life Table Database (2007), World Bank (2013), Montevideo-Oxford Latin America Economic History Database (<http://moxlad.fcs.edu.uy/es/basededatos.html>).

Data release: 2, 3.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document), along with sources cited above.

36.7 Life expectancy, male (E) (e_pemaliex)

Question: What is the life expectancy at birth for men?

Clarifications: Life expectancy refers to expected longevity at birth based on current age-specific mortality rates. Missing data within a time-series is interpolated using a linear model, increasing the number of observations from 1006 to 8386.

Sources: Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu) drawing on Human Mortality Database (2008), Human Life Table Database (2007), World Bank (2013), Gapminder (gapminder.org), Montevideo-Oxford Latin America Economic History Database (<http://moxlad.fcs.edu.uy/es/basededatos.html>).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document) and Clio Infra (Clio Infra-eu).

36.8 Life expectancy, female (E) (e_pefeliex)

Question: What is the life expectancy at birth among women?

Clarifications: Life expectancy refers to expected longevity at birth based on current age-specific mortality rates. Missing data within a time-series is interpolated using a linear model, increasing the number of observations from 1004 to 8375.

Sources: Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu), drawing on Human Mortality Database (2008), Human Life Table Database (2007), World Bank (2013), Gapminder (gapminder.org), Montevideo-Oxford Latin America Economic History Database (<http://moxlad.fcs.edu.uy/es/basededatos.html>).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document) and Clio Infra (Clio Infra-eu).

36.9 Height (E) (e_peheight)

Question: What is the average height of the population?

Clarifications: Average height estimates are organized by birth decade. Missing data within a time-series is interpolated using a linear model, increasing the number of observations from 907 to 10735.

Sources: Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu), drawing on Baten & Blum (2012).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document) and Clio Infra (Clio Infra.edu).

36.10 Urban population (E) (e_miurbpop)

Question: What is the total urban population?

Clarifications: The population living in areas classified as urban according to the criteria of each area or country (United Nations, with reference to 1950-present). No definition is provided by sources used by Clio-Infra for years prior to 1950. Missing data within a time-series is interpolated using a linear model, increasing the number of observations from 3969 to 20979.

Sources: Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu) based on Bairoch, Batou, Chevre (1988), Chandler (1987), de Vries (1984), History Database of Global Environment (www.pbl.nl/hyde), Etter, McAlpine, Possingham (2007), Grigg (1980), Goldewijk, Beusen, Janssen (2010), Maddison (2001), Rozman (1973), United Nations (2009a), United Nations (2009b), Urquhart & Buckley (1965), Van Zanden (2009).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document) and Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu).

36.11 Urbanization (E) (e_miurbani)

Question: What is the urbanization rate?

Clarifications: Ratio of Urban Population to Population.

Sources: See Population and Urban population.

Data release: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document).

36.12 Non-agricultural population % (E) (e_Vhananen_nonag_ipo)

Question: What percentage of the population work in non-agricultural occupations?

Clarifications: 100 - agricultural workers (%).

Sources: Vanhanen (2003).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen (2003).

36.13 Urban population % (E) (e_Vhananen_urban_ipo)

Question: What is the urbanization rate?

Clarifications: Ratio of Urban Population to Population.

Sources: Vanhanen (2003).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Vanhanen (2003).

37 Conflict

37.1 Armed conflict, international (E) (e_miinteco)

Question: Did the country participate in an international armed conflict?

Clarifications: 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.

Sources: Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu), drawing on Brecke (2001).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document) and Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu).

37.2 Armed conflict, internal (E) (e_miinterc)

Question: Did the country experience an internal armed conflict?

Clarifications: 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.

Sources: Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu), drawing on Brecke (2001).

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: V-Dem codebook (see suggested citation at the top of this document) and Clio Infra (clio-infra.eu).

37.3 Civil war (E) (e_Civil_War)

Question: Was there a civil war?

Clarifications: Civil war - at least one intra-state war with at least 1,000 battle deaths for each country-year.

Responses:

0: No

1: Yes

Sources: Haber & Menaldo (2011)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Haber & Menaldo (2011).

37.4 Country code (E) (e_cowcode)

Sources: Sarkees and Wayman (2010)

Data release: 5, 6.

Citation: Sarkees and Wayman (2010)

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APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

Attributes

The most specific conceptual building blocks we use to discuss democracy and related concepts. Many of our survey questions attempt to ask about a single attribute, for example, “What percentage of the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature is directly elected in popular elections?” Although any of these questions could also be seen as a compendium of multiple attributes (What does it mean to be a legislature? What is a “popular” election?), in a project covering all countries for more than a century, there are degrees of specificity that it is not practical to approach, so attributes are the most specific concepts that we consider feasible to measure.

Civil Society

An organizational layer of the polity that lies between the [state](#) and private life. Civil society is composed of voluntary associations of people joined together in common purpose. Four varieties of organizations should NOT be considered part of civil society:

(A) Any organization that has forced membership for some class of people (e.g. transmission belt organizations under totalitarian, post-totalitarian regimes, or authoritarian regimes).

(B) Economic firms (whether private or public). However, if owners or workers of firms organize for their mutual interest such organizations are part of civil society.

Illustration – General Motors is not part of civil society, but any producers association it takes part in, or any labor union which its workers belong to, clearly is.

(C) Those parts of religious organizations devoted to the practice of spirituality. However, organizations devoted to social or political ends that are based in common religious belief or affiliation (the Moral Majority, CARE, American Friends Service Committee, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Anti-Defamation League, or the Council on American-Islamic Relations) are clearly part of civil society. To clarify: the Catholic Church should not be considered a civil society organization, but in many societies there are a multitude of Catholic organizations, linked to the Church in varying degrees, that are a part of civil society. Such public activities even when physically housed in places of worship should be considered civil society organizations (e.g., charitable or social action committees that are physically located on ecclesiastical property).

(D) Criminal Associations. Such associations may influence or even capture elements within the state or political society. They are not to be considered part of civil society. Examples include narcotics cartels, smuggling organizations, and slavery networks. Civic associations that are declared criminal by political authorities for carrying out civic or political activities should not be conflated with criminal associations.

Component and subcomponent

Relative concepts that are useful when describing the structure of either a concept or an index. For example, egalitarianism is a component of egalitarian democracy, but egalitarianism in turn has its own components, including health and educational equality, which are therefore subcomponents of egalitarian democracy. The V-Dem conceptual scheme sometimes distinguishes five or more levels of specificity. Because these terms are relative, knowing whether a concept is a component or a subcomponent does not reveal how general or specific it is in an absolute sense.

Conceptions

The most general concepts of democracy. These are more complex notions that allow for a version of democracy to embrace multiple properties and dimensions. They are attempts to define more holistic, thick concepts that approach natural-language understandings of democracy. In doing so, they tend to overlap with other general concepts of democracy. For example, our conceptions of liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian democracy all include electoral democracy and therefore overlap quite a bit.

Country

A sovereign [state](#) or [semi-sovereign territory](#). All political units of concern to V-Dem are referred to as countries, even though their status in international law varies – some being colonies others being nation-states or empires.

Dimension

A property with an added empirical characteristic: it describes a straight line connecting two poles of a concept. It is practically synonymous with scale. Often we reserve the term dimension for properties whose attributes also can be arrayed between the same two poles. For example, if “civil liberty” is a dimension, many specific civil liberties are correlated: if a case has a high degree of freedom of discussion, it tends to have high degrees of freedom of movement, freedom to organize, freedom from political murder, and so on. There are exceptions, however, when there are accepted ways of reducing multidimensional attributes to a single dimension. For example, male suffrage and female suffrage vary somewhat independently but they can be combining into a dimension of adult suffrage.

Disadvantage

Refers to socioeconomic disadvantage. Specifically, a group or individual is judged disadvantaged if their annual income is significantly below the median national income.

Government

The executive branch of the government, including its head of [state](#) (HOS) and/or head of government (HOG) - whichever is most prominent, or both if they are both powerful - along with the cabinet, ministries, and top civil servants. We are only concerned here with the government that actually resides within the country or semi-sovereign territory. Thus, in a typical British colony the government would include the governor-general and his local administration but not the King/Queen of England or government of England.

Head of Government (HOG)

A head of government (HOG) is the chief officer(s) of the executive branch of its government, typically presiding over a cabinet. If you are considering a semi-sovereign territory, such as a colony, please answer the questions respect to the head of government that is seated within the territory in question (such as the local prime minister in a British colony, not the prime minister in London).

Head of State (HOS)

A head of [state](#) (HOS) is an individual or collective body that serves as the chief public representative of the country. If you are considering a semi-sovereign territory, such as a colony, please answer the questions with respect to the head of state that is seated within the territory in question (such as the governor-general in a British colony, not the King/Queen of England).

High Court

By high court we mean the constitutional court of your country or the highest ordinary court. Specifically, if your country has a constitutional court, please answer the question with respect to that court. If there is no constitutional court, please answer the question with respect to the country's highest ordinary court. For example, in Mexico in 2004, you would consider the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation and not the Electoral Tribunal for the Federal Judiciary. In Russia the same year, you would consider the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation and not the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation, and in Sweden, you would ignore the Supreme Administrative Court and instead focus on the Supreme Court. If the state is a federation, please focus on the federal judiciary. Finally, if you are considering a semi-sovereign territory, such as a colony, please answer this question with respect to highest ordinary court seated within the territory in question, not abroad (i.e., do not consider a colonial court like the Privy Council for British Colonies).

Identity Group

An identity group is any group within a society that is defined in non-economic terms, i.e., by caste, ethnicity, gender, language, race, region, religion, sexuality, or some combination thereof. Contrast [social group](#).

Index (plural: indices)

A measure constructed from multiple variables or indicators.

Legislature

A collective body, commonly associated with national governments, having the formal right to propose, amend, enact, and repeal legislation that is binding for the entire political unit. It is typically distinct from other branches of government such as the judiciary and the executive. Advisory bodies that do not have the formal authority to legislate—as stipulated by statute, legislative rules, the constitution, or common law precedent—are not considered legislatures.

Legislative bodies typically have the power to decide on one or more of the following:

- National budget
- Domestic taxation
- International treaty ratification
- Instituting states of emergency
- Declaring war
- Territorial integrity and national sovereignty
- Executive oversight

Membership of a legislative body may be the result of a popular election, selection by lower level bodies, or appointment by representatives of the executive. A legislature may be organized as one or more chambers, often though not always, having distinct responsibilities.

A legislature is a permanent body, considered to exist from the day it has first convened until the end of its legal mandate; or until another date when the body is dissolved for another reason or when it is practically incapacitated during protracted states of emergency, civil wars, or similar conditions; or when its legal existence is eliminated by a suspension of the constitutional order.

Local government

The lowest level of government recognized by the V-Dem project. Situated below [regional government](#) (if there is a regional government). Refers to government at the level of towns, cities, and counties/communes (all-inclusive).

Lower chamber

The lower chamber in a bicameral legislature, sometimes also called the "second chamber," typically means the more numerous chamber that is also more directly representative of the general population. If you are considering a semi-sovereign territory, such as a colony, please answer these questions with respect to the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature that is seated within the territory in question (such as the lower chamber of a local legislative assembly in a British colony, not the House of Commons in London).

National government

The highest level of aggregation recognized by the V-Dem project. Refers to the national government of a sovereign state or the territorial level of government for a semi-sovereign colony or territory. Thus, the “national” government of India prior to independence – the British Raj – was situated in New Delhi, *not* in London – even though decisions affecting the Indian colony were often made in London.

Ordinary Court

A court with general jurisdiction or a court with civil and/or criminal jurisdiction.

Political Party

An organization that nominates candidates for public office. The term includes a longstanding coalition such as the CDU/CSU in Germany if that coalition functions in most respects like a single party. Sometimes, the identity of a party is obscured by name changes. However, if the party changes names but retains key personnel and is still run by and for the same constituencies then it should be considered the same organization.

Popular Election

A process of direct leadership selection in which voters choose parties or individuals to serve in executive offices or as representatives in legislative or constitutional assemblies.

The only accepted mediation is the situation where voters select a body of electors, who are pledged to support specific candidates, and whose sole purpose is to intermediate the leadership selection process, as in US presidential elections.

The electorate (those allowed to vote) in a popular election may include all adult citizens or it may be restricted to particular groups (e.g., men, property holders, racial or ethnic groups). The extent of suffrage is not what qualifies an election as popular (so long as the number of voters is much larger than the number of representatives being selected). Likewise, the freeness or fairness of an election is not at issue. A popular election may be restricted to a single party or candidate, for example, but does not include referendums on term extensions for incumbents.

Principles

Properties with normative connotations. When we wish to make reference to the various intellectual traditions that have fostered debate about what democracy should be, we prefer the term principles to properties. For example, when describing theories of deliberative democracy, it is necessary to refer to philosophers such as Habermas who argue for the principle that governments must earn their authority to rule by respectfully providing citizens with rationales for their decisions—a normative claim. However, by referring to various principles we are not endorsing them, only saying that others do. Principles are not necessarily dimensions, as realizing a principle can require achieving a high standard on more than one dimension; and dimensions are not necessarily principles; but both are special types of properties.

Properties

Concepts that are more general than attributes. We speak of the participatory property of participatory democracy, for example, to call attention to the participatory aspects of participatory democracy, as distinct from the other features that it may share with egalitarian, liberal, electoral, or deliberative democracy. Because they are at a relatively high level of generality, properties tend to contain many attributes.

Public Authorities

Includes the government as well as subnational governments, agencies, para-stats, and the like. Compare State.

Regional government

The second-highest level of government recognized by the V-Dem project. A regional government is situated below the national government. Regional units may be referred to as cantons, departments, provinces, regions, or states. Note that some countries are so small that they do not have regional governments, or did not have regional governments for some portion of the 20th century.

Semisovereign Territory

This refers to a country that is not fully sovereign but nonetheless exercises some – at least minimal – level of self-determination. Many of the countries of concern to this project began as colonies of an empire. If a country moved from semi-sovereign status to sovereign status over the course of the twentieth century – maintaining comparable borders – then we want to code both entities. Likewise, we want to include countries like Taiwan that are not universally recognized as sovereign but nonetheless enjoy self-determination (in part or in full).

Most questions pertaining to semi-sovereign territories ask you to reflect on the practices

and institutions located within that territory – rather than the empire or nation-state that may claim ultimate sovereignty over the territory. Thus, a question about the government or judicial bodies seated within a British colony would refer to the governor-general and his local administration rather than the King/Queen or government of England.

Social Group

A social group is differentiated within a country by caste, ethnicity, language, race, region, religion, 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](#).

Specialized Court

Specialized courts have jurisdiction restricted to particular areas of the law outside of criminal and civil law. Examples of specialized courts include administrative, commercial, immigration or environmental courts. We exclude constitutional courts from this category.

State

A political organization that organizes compulsory domination over a fixed territory on a continual basis.

Upper chamber

The upper chamber in a bicameral legislature, often called the "senate" or sometimes the "first chamber," typically means the less numerous chamber that is also less directly representative of the general population. If you are considering a semi-sovereign territory, such as a colony, please consider the upper chamber of the legislature that is seated within the territory in question (such as the “senate” or upper chamber of a local legislative assembly in a British colony, not the House of Lords in London).

Variable

A measure of a small number of attributes. Synonymous with “indicator.”

Variety of democracy

A loose term that could refer both to conceptions of democracy (as defined above) and to other notions of democracy, such as direct democracy (which in our conceptual scheme is a property of participatory democracy).

APPENDIX B: Post-Survey Questionnaire

Post-survey questionnaire introduction (A)(B)(C) (v2zzint1)

Project manager: John Gerring

Please answer this set of questions *after* you have completed all other sections of the survey. It consists of questions about your personal background and political perspectives, as well as some general questions about democracy. Answers to personal questions will remain strictly confidential.

Today's date (A)(B)(C) (v2zzdate)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: What is today's date?

Responses: Date

Gender (A)(B)(C) (v2zzgender)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: What is your gender?

Responses:

0: Male

1: Female

Education (A)(B)(C) (v2zzedlev)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: What is your level of education?

Responses:

0: None.

1: Incomplete primary.

2: Primary completed.

3: Incomplete secondary.

4: Secondary completed.

5: Post-secondary trade/vocational school.

6: University undergraduate degree incomplete.

7: University undergraduate degree completed.

8: Masters degree (MA).

9: Ph.D.

10: Juris Doctor or other professional degree (medicine, business).

Current educational status (A)(B)(C) (v2zzcurred)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: Are you currently enrolled in a degree program?

Responses:

0: No.

1: Yes.

Country of education (A)(B)(C) (v2zzedcnt)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: In which country are you currently attending school or – if no longer in school – in which country did you complete your highest educational degree (e.g., BA, MA, PhD)?

Responses: Country (chosen from menu)

Year of birth (A)(B)(C) (v2zzborn)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: In what year were you born?

Responses: Numeric

Country of birth (A)(B)(C) (v2zzbornin)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: In which country were you born?

Responses: Country (chosen from menu)

Country of residence (A)(B)(C) (v2zzreside)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: In what country do you live today?

Clarification: If your time is split between several countries, list that country where you spend the most time or that which constitutes your official residence.

Responses: Country (chosen from menu)

Years in country (B)(C) (v2zztimein)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: How much total time, in years, have you spent in the country that you worked on for this project?

Clarification: Please count time in residence and time visiting. You may enter fractions of years, such as 0.7. Enter only the number measured in years, not any words such as "years", "months", or "days".

Responses: Numeric

Years away from country (B)(C) (v2zzysout)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: How many years have passed since you most recently lived in or visited the country you will be working on?

Clarification: If you are there now, enter 0. You may enter fractions of years, such as 0.7. Enter only the number measured in years, not any words such as "years", "months", or "days".

Responses: Numeric

Country of employer or university (B)(C) (v2zzempcnt)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: Is your current employer or university located in the country on which you are working for this project?

Responses:

- 0: No.
- 1: Yes.
- 2: Unemployed/Retired.

Employer (A)(B)(C) (v2zzemploy)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: For whom do you currently work?

Responses:

- 0: Self-employed, unemployed, or retired.
- 1: The current executive (presidential administration/cabinet).
- 2: A ministry, board, or agency within the central government.
- 3: A ministry, board, or agency within the local/regional government.
- 4: A state-owned enterprise or another branch of the public administration.
- 5: A public university.
- 6: A private university.

- 7: A private-sector company.
- 8: An NGO or non-profit private organization.
- 9: Full-time student.
- 10: Other.

Role in project (A)(B)(C) (v2zzrole)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: What is your primary role in the Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) project?

Responses:

- 0: Research assistant coding (or entering) factual data across many countries – type (A) coder.
- 1: Country research assistant – type (B) coder.
- 2: Country expert – type (C) coder.
- 3: Research assistant working at University of Gothenburg.
- 4: Research assistant working at University of Notre Dame.
- 5: Other research assistant.
- 6: Regional manager (RM).
- 7: Project manager (PM).
- 8: Principal investigator (PI).
- 9: Not sure.

Democracy Scores (A)(B)(C) (v2zzdemoc)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: What democracy score would you assign to the following countries on a 0-100 scale?

Clarification: Imagine a scale that measures the degree of democracy-autocracy in countries around the world today, stretching from 0 to 100. 0 represents the most extreme autocracy in the world today and 100 represents the most democratic country in the world today.

These scores are meant to represent the actual state of regimes across the world today, not ideal-types. Thus, countries could become, over time, more autocratic than the most autocratic country in the world today, or more democratic than the most democratic country today. And they may have been so in the past. All we are concerned about here is the state of regimes at the current time.

Because some regimes are undergoing rapid change, it is important to clarify a specific date. Your coding should reflect the state of democracy in a country on 1 January, 2012.

In assigning scores we ask that you apply *your* understanding of democracy. This need not accord with the vision of democracy embraced by extant indices (Freedom House, Polity, et al.) or with the perspective of the V-Dem project (which embraces a variety of models of democracy).

All we ask is that you consider democracy-autocracy on a unidimensional scale. Of course, we realize that democracy is much more complicated than this. But we feel nonetheless that important information can be captured in a single dimension and we want to know how you view the subject.

We realize that you know more about some of these countries than about others. Do not be concerned by this. Simply enter the score that represents your best estimate.

Responses:

- 0: The country you worked on Range (Regional managers (RMs) should insert here the country that they know best within the region they are assigned to work on. Leave this question blank if you are working on numerous countries across multiple regions.)
- 1: Costa Rica Range
- 2: Cuba Range
- 3: India Range
- 4: Nigeria Range
- 5: North Korea Range
- 6: Russia Range
- 7: Saudi Arabia Range
- 8: South Africa Range
- 9: Sweden Range
- 10: Switzerland Range
- 11: United Kingdom Range
- 12: United States Range
- 13: Venezuela Range

Answer type: Multiple-input. Note for interpretation of data: In the online version of this question the country IDs listed above are recorded in the confidence field because the country_id corresponds to that of the country coded in other surveys. In the Excel version for lateral coders, however, confidence is listed as 99 for all answers and the country_ids are the correct country_ids for any countries that were selected. In both survey formats, countries that were skipped have a score of -999 in the code field. No confidence is recorded for this question in either format.

Free markets (A)(B)(C) (v2zzfremrk)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: Consider the following statement: "The free market, the protection of property rights, and private ownership of businesses are fundamental principles of a free society." How strongly do you agree or disagree?

Responses:

- 0: Strongly disagree.
- 1: Somewhat disagree.
- 2: Neither agree nor disagree.

- 3: Somewhat agree.
- 4: Strongly agree.

Principles of democracy introduction (A)(B)(C) (v2zzint2)

Project manager: John Gerring

There are many ways of conceptualizing democracy. In the following section, we ask about your own views of this subject. Specifically, we ask you to consider seven conceptions of democracy – electoral, liberal, majoritarian, consensus, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian. After a short description of each conception, we ask you to rate how strongly you support this conception of democracy on a standard Likert scale (strongly disagree, somewhat disagree, neither agree nor disagree, somewhat agree, strongly agree).

We are interested in your own views of the subject, i.e., how closely these various conceptualizations fit with your intuitive sense of what democracy means, or should mean. When you say “democracy,” what do you mean to communicate? How do you think the concept is most usefully defined?

Electoral democracy sympathy (A)(B)(C) (v2zzelcdem)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: The *electoral* principle is an important, perhaps even essential, element of democracy. Do you agree or disagree?

Clarification: The electoral principle — also known as contestation, competition, elite, minimal, realist, or Schumpeterian — is the idea that democracy is achieved through competition among leadership groups, which vie for the electorate’s approval during periodic elections before a broad electorate. Parties and elections are the crucial instruments in this largely procedural account of the democratic process. Of course, many additional factors might be regarded as important for ensuring and enhancing electoral contestation, e.g., civil liberties, an active media, a written constitution, an independent judiciary (to enforce the rules of the game), and so forth. However, these factors are viewed as secondary to electoral institutions.

Responses:

- 0: Strongly disagree.
- 1: Somewhat disagree.
- 2: Neither agree nor disagree.
- 3: Somewhat agree.
- 4: Strongly agree.

Liberal democracy sympathy (A)(B)(C) (v2zzlibdem)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: The *liberal* principle is an important, perhaps even essential, element of democracy. Do you agree or disagree?

Clarification: The liberal principle identifies democracy with limited government, rule of law, and the preservation of individual liberties. The liberal model assumes a “negative” view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. Principles and procedures must be established so as to ensure that rule by the majority does not result in the loss of individual liberties.

Responses:

- 0: Strongly disagree.
- 1: Somewhat disagree.
- 2: Neither agree nor disagree.
- 3: Somewhat agree.
- 4: Strongly agree.

Majoritarian democracy sympathy (A)(B)(C) (v2zzmajdem)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: The *majoritarian* principle is an important, perhaps even essential, element of democracy. Do you agree or disagree?

Clarification: The majoritarian principle (aka responsible party government) reflects the principle that the will of the majority should be sovereign. The many should prevail over the few. To facilitate this, political institutions must concentrate power (within the context of competitive elections). In practical terms, this means strong and centralized parties, a unitary rather than federal constitution, plurality rather than proportional electoral laws (or PR with high statutory thresholds), and so forth.

Responses:

- 0: Strongly disagree.
- 1: Somewhat disagree.
- 2: Neither agree nor disagree.
- 3: Somewhat agree.
- 4: Strongly agree.

Consensus democracy sympathy (A)(B)(C) (v2zzcondem)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: The *consensus* principle is an important, perhaps even essential, element of democracy. Do you agree or disagree?

Clarification: The consensus principle is the idea that democracy is achieved when consensus is achieved. This means that new policies should not be adopted by a polity

unless and until a consensus (or near consensus) is reached. In order to assure that the principle of consensus is honored institutions should be set up in such a way as to assure that power is dispersed across numerous independent (or quasi-independent) bodies. In practical terms, this means a large party system or diffusely organized parties, a federal constitution, proportional electoral rules, and so forth (directly contrary to the majoritarian conception).

Responses:

- 0: Strongly disagree.
- 1: Somewhat disagree.
- 2: Neither agree nor disagree.
- 3: Somewhat agree.
- 4: Strongly agree.

Participatory democracy sympathy (A)(B)(C) (v2zzprtdeM)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: The *participatory* principle is an important, perhaps even essential, element of democracy. Do you agree or disagree?

Clarification: The motivation for participatory democracy is uneasiness about delegating complete authority to representatives. Direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. And within the context of representative government, the participatory component is regarded as the most democratic element of the polity. This model of democracy thus highlights the importance of voting, but also of citizen assemblies, party primaries, referenda, social movements, public hearings, town hall meetings, and other forums of citizen engagement.

Responses:

- 0: Strongly disagree.
- 1: Somewhat disagree.
- 2: Neither agree nor disagree.
- 3: Somewhat agree.
- 4: Strongly agree.

Deliberative democracy sympathy (A)(B)(C) (v2zzdeldem)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: The *deliberative* principle is an important, perhaps even essential, element of democracy. Do you agree or disagree?

Clarification: The deliberative principle focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions—as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. In this conception, democracy requires more than a mindless aggregation of existing preferences; there should be

respectful dialogue at all levels—from preference formation to final decision—among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. Some political institutions have a specifically deliberative function, such as consultative bodies (hearings, panels, assemblies, courts); polities with these sorts of institutions might be judged more deliberative than those without them. However, the more important issue is the degree of deliberativeness that can be discerned across all powerful institutions in a polity (not just those explicitly designed to serve a deliberative function) and among the citizenry.

Responses:

- 0: Strongly disagree.
- 1: Somewhat disagree.
- 2: Neither agree nor disagree.
- 3: Somewhat agree.
- 4: Strongly agree.

Egalitarian democracy sympathy (A)(B)(C) (v2zzegldem)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: The *egalitarian* principle is an important, perhaps even essential, element of democracy. Do you agree or disagree?

Clarification: The *egalitarian* principle of democracy stresses that formal political rights and civil liberties are insufficient for political equality. The polity should also address material and immaterial inequalities that inhibit the actual exercise of these rights and liberties. Ideally, groups – as defined by income, wealth, education, ethnicity, religion, caste, race, language, region, gender, sexual identity, or other ascriptive characteristics – should have approximately equal participation, representation, agenda-setting power, protection under the law, and influence over policymaking and policy implementation. If such equality does not already exist, the *egalitarian* principle requires state efforts to make the distribution of socio-economic resources, education, and health more equal so as to enhance political equality. (This principle does not entail equality of power between leaders and citizens, as leaders in all polities are by definition more powerful.)

Responses:

- 0: Strongly disagree.
- 1: Somewhat disagree.
- 2: Neither agree nor disagree.
- 3: Somewhat agree.
- 4: Strongly agree.

Post-survey questionnaire comments (A)(B)(C) (v2zzcomment)

Project manager: John Gerring

Question: Add here any comments you have about any of the previous questions.

Responses: Text

APPENDIX C: Background Notes

This section of the document lays out background information about various topics undertaken in the questionnaire and in the V-Dem project at large: (1) Civil Liberty, (2) Civil Society Organizations, (3) Deliberation, (4) Direct Democracy, (5) Elections, (6) Executive, (7) Judiciary, (8) Legislature, (9) Media, (10) Political Equality, (11) Political Parties and Electoral Systems, (12) Sovereignty, (13) Subnational Democracy, and (14) Voting and Representation.

We list the V-Dem project manager who constructed the indicators for that topic and is primarily responsible for their collection, experts on these topics (scholars whose work has influenced our thinking, some of whom were personally consulted in the process of devising these indicators), organizations that collect data on these subjects (if any), and extant studies or datasets that relate to the subject.

Civil Liberty

Project manager: Svend-Erik Skaaning

Experts: David Beetham (U. of Leeds, emeritus), David Cingranelli (SUNY, Binghamton), Christian Davenport (U. of Notre Dame), Todd Landman (Essex), David Richards (U. of Connecticut).

Organizations: Amnesty International, Freedom House, Hauge Institute for the Internationalisation of Law, Human Rights First (formerly Lawyers Committee for Human Rights), Human Rights Watch, Interamerican Commission on Human Rights, World Justice Project.

Studies, datasets: Annual Reports (Amnesty International); Annual Reports (Human Rights Watch); Arat (1991); Bertelsmann Transformation Index (Bertelsmann Foundation); Cederman et al. (2009); Cingranelli & Richards (1999; n.d.); Freedom in the World, Nations in Transit, Countries at the Crossroads (Freedom House); Freedom House (2006); Gibney & Dalton (1996); Green (2001); Landman (2004); Landman, Carvalho (2009); Skaaning (2006a, 2006b, 2008); Country Reports on Human Rights Practices (US Department of State).

Civil Society Organizations

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

Experts: Sheri Berman (Barnard College), Lena Blomstrand (Head of Civil Society Center, Sida), David Campbell (Notre Dame), Grzegorz Ekiert (Harvard), Andrew Green (independent scholar), Gretchen Helmke (Rochester), Marc Howard (Georgetown), Jude Howell (Director, Centre for Civil Society, LSE), Jan Kubik (Rutgers), Steven Levitsky (Harvard), Susan Stokes (Yale), Lucan Way (University of Toronto), Meredith Weiss (SUNY Albany).

Organizations: Center for Civil Society (UCLA), Centre for Civil Society (LSE), Civil Society Center (Sida, Sweden), National Endowment for Democracy (Washington, DC), Center for Civil Society and Democracy (Georgetown), Center for Civil Society Studies (Johns Hopkins University).

Studies, datasets: Anheier (2004); Andrew Green (proposal); The Comparative Non-Profit Sector Project,³ Ekiert, Kubik (2001); Helmke, Levitsky (2004); Civil Society Index (CIVICUS); Civil Society Ratings (the Civil Society Center at Sida and Helmut K. Anheier); European Social Survey; Freedom House; Nations in Transit; The U.S. "Citizenship, Involvement, Democracy" Survey;⁴ World Values Survey.

Deliberation

Project managers: Michael Coppedge, John Gerring, Staffan I. Lindberg

Experts: Andre Bächtiger (University of Luzern), John Dryzek (ANU), Jurg Steiner (UNC, Chapel Hill).

Studies, datasets: Bächtiger (2005); Dryzek (2009); Mutz (2008); Ryfe (2005); Steiner et al. (2004); Thompson (2008).

Direct Democracy

Project manager: David Altman

Experts: Shaun Bowler (UC Riverside), Anita Breuer (Cologne), Todd Donovan (Western Washington), Markus Freitag (Konstanz), Archon Fung (Kennedy School of Gov, Harvard), Elisabeth Gerber (Michigan), Sara Hobolt (Oxford), Simon Hug (Geneve), John Matsusaka (USC), Maija Setälä (Turku), Caroline J. Tolbert (Iowa), Adrian Vatter (Zurich).

Organizations: Centre for Democracy (C2D), IRI-USA.

Studies, datasets: Suchmaschine für direkte Demokratie; National Conference of State Legislatures (US only).

Elections

Project manager: Staffan I. Lindberg

Experts: Matthijs Bogaards (Jacobs University, Bremen), Jørgen Elklit (Aarhus U., Denmark), Jennifer Gandhi (Emory), Susan Hyde (Yale), Philip Keefer (World Bank), Judith Kelly (Duke), Gerry Munck (USC), Andrew Reynolds (UNC), Andreas Schedler (CIDE), Rakesh Sharma (IFES).

Organizations: ACE Electoral Knowledge Network, Carter Center, IFES, National Democratic Institute (NDI), OAS Department of Cooperation and Electoral Observation.

³ www.ccss.jhu.edu/index.php?section=content&view=9&sub=3

⁴ www.uscidsurvey.org/

Studies, datasets: Bjornlund (2004); Carter Center et al. (2005); Elkliit, Reynolds (2005); Eriksson (2002); European Union (2007); Gerken (2009); Hyde & Malinov (2009); Kelley, Kolev (2010); Kollman et al. (2011); Lindberg (2009); Munck (2006); Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010); Polity IV (Marshall, Jagers 2007); Project on International Election Monitoring; Schedler (2006).

Executive

Project manager: Jan Teorell

Experts: Kirk Bowman (Georgia Institute of Technology), John Carey (Dartmouth), Steven Fish (UC Berkeley), Jennifer Gandhi (Emory), Fabrice Lehoucq (UNC Greensboro), Gerardo Munck (USC), Anibal Perez-Linan (U. of Pittsburgh), Andreas Schedler (CIDE), Matthew Shugart (UCSD).

Studies, datasets: Amorim Neto (1998); the ARCHIGOS project (Goemans, Gleditsch, Chiozza 2009); Banks (2009); Bienen & van de Walle (1991); Bowman, Lehoucq & Mahoney (2005); CCP (Elkins et al. 2012), CCP (Elkins et al. 2012) (Elkins et al. 2009); van Cranenburgh (2008); DPI (Beck et al. 2000); the ACLP dataset (Cheibub et al. 2009); Henisz (2000; 2002); the Institutions and Elections Project, IAEP (Regan et al. 2009); Lentz (1994; 1999); Metcalf (2000); Ahmed Mushfiq Mobarak (dataset); Schemmel (rulers.org); Siaroff (2003); UNDP (2004: 77-84); worldstatesmen.org.

Judiciary

Project manager: Jeffrey Staton

Experts: Vanessa Baird (Colorado-Boulder), Rebecca Bill-Chavez (Navy), Dan Brinks (UT-Austin), Clifford J. Carrubba (Emory), Matthew Gabel (Washington U.), Gretchen Helmke (Rochester), Jeffrey Lax (Columbia), Andrew Martin (Washington U.), Georg Vanberg (UNC).

Organizations: Human Rights Watch; The World Justice Project (American Bar Association); World Bank. See also organizations listed under Civil Liberties.

Studies, datasets: American Bar Association (2007); Bertelsmann (2008); Carrubba, Gabel, Helmke, Martin, Staton (2008); Cingranelli and Richards (2008); Clague et al (1999); Elkins and Ginsburg (2009); Executive Opinion Survey of the *Global Competitiveness Report* (available for 80 countries in 2002); Feld and Voigt (2003); Gwartney and Lawson (2007); Henisz (2000); Howard and Carey (2004); Kaufmann, Kraay, and Mastruzzi (2007); Keith (2002); La Porta et al (2004); Ríos-Figueroa (2006); Ríos-Figueroa and Staton (2009); Tate and Keith (2007); Tate et al (2002); Vera Institute of Justice (2003).

Legislature

Project managers: Steven Fish, Matthew Kroenig

Experts: Joel Barkan (University of Iowa), John Carey (Dartmouth), Scott Desposato (UCSD), John Huber (Columbia), Mark Jones (Rice), Lanny Martin (Rice), Robert Mattes (U. of Cape Town), Scott Morgenstern (U. of Pittsburgh), Shaheen Mozaffar (Bridgewater State College).

Organizations: IPU.

Studies, datasets: African Legislatures Project (ALP); CCP (Elkins et al. 2012); Fish, Kroenig (2009).

Media

Project manager: Holli Semetko

Experts: Devra Moehler (Annenburg School, University of Pennsylvania), Erik Nisbet (Ohio State), Pippa Norris (Kennedy School of Government); Wisdom Tettey (University of Calgary).

Organizations: IREX.

Studies, datasets: IREX Media Sustainability Index (www.irex.org/msi/index.asp); Freedom House Freedom of the Press Index; Index of internet freedom (Berkman Center for Internet and Society, Harvard University).

Parties

Project manager: Allen Hicken

Experts: Stefano Bartolini (EU Institute, Florence), Pradeep Chhibber (UC Berkeley), Kenneth Janda (Northwestern), Mark Jones (Rice), Richard S. Katz (Johns Hopkins University), Philip Keefer (World Bank), Herbert Kitschelt (Duke), Steven Levitsky (Harvard), Scott Mainwaring (Notre Dame), Peter Mair (EU Institute, Florence), Karen Remmer (Duke), Kenneth Roberts (Cornell), Erik Wibbels (Duke).

Studies, datasets: John Carey (dataset); Comparative Manifestoes Project; Michael Coppedge (classification of Latin American parties); DPI (Beck et al. 2000); Kenneth Janda (dataset); Wiesehomeier-Benoit (dimensions of party competition), CLEA (Kollman et al. 2011).

Political Equality

Project manager: John Gerring

Experts: Kathryn Hochstetler (University of New Mexico), Ayesha Jalal (History and Sociology, Tufts), Raúl Madrid (Texas-Austin), Mick Moore (Center for the Future State/Institute for Development Studies, Sussex), Alex Pacek (Texas A&M), Deborah Yashar (Princeton).

Sovereignty

Project manager: Michael Bernhard

Experts: Karen Adams (U. of Montana), Tanisha Fazal (Columbia), Erik Gartzke (UCSD), Robert Jackson (Boston University), Stephen Krasner (Stanford), Douglas Lemke (Penn State), Kunle Owolabi (Villanova).

Organizations: Correlates of War project.

Studies, datasets: Karen Adams (dataset); Correlates of War (dataset); List of Independent States (Gleditsch, Ward)⁵.

Subnational Democracy

Project manager: Kelly McMann

Experts: Andrew Barnes (Kent State University), Caroline Beer (University of Vermont), Karen Beckwith (Case Western Reserve University), Dan Berger (University of Chicago), Justin Buchler (Case Western Reserve University), Ernesto Calvo (University of Maryland, College Park), Rebecca Bill Chavez (U.S. Naval Academy), Todd Eisenstadt (American University), Carlos Gervasoni (Universidad Torcuato), Agustina Giraudy (American University), Brian Grodsky (University of Maryland, Baltimore), Matt Ingram (State University of New York, Albany), Pierre Landry (University of Pittsburgh), Tomila Lankina (De Montfort University), Alfred Montero (Carleton College), Bryon Moraski (University of Florida), Nikolai Petrov (Carnegie Center Moscow), Elizabeth Remick (Tufts University), Karen Remmer (Duke University), Aseema Sinha (Claremont-McKenna College), Oxana Shevel (Tufts University), Lily Tsai (MIT)

Organizations: United Cities and Local Government, Global Observatory on Local Democracy and Decentralization.

Studies, datasets: Ammons (2001); Bardhan, Mookherjee (2006); Bierschenk, Olivier de Sardan (1997); Campbell (2003); Clark, Hoffmann-Martinot (1998); *Commonwealth Local Government Forum*⁶; Council of Europe (Local democracy reports for member states)⁷; Crook, Manor (1998); *Fiscal Austerity and Urban Innovation Project*; *Globalization and World Cities*; John (2001); Kaufmann, Leautier, Mastruzzi (2005); McCarney, Stren (2003); Montero, Samuels (2004); Municipal Development Partnership (PDM, seat in Cotonou, Benin)⁸; Olowu, Wunsch (2003); Oxhorn (2004); Soos (2002); *UN Habitat* (various years); *World Report on Decentralization and Local Democracy*, aka the *Gold Report*.⁹

⁵ PRIVATEWWW.ESSEX.AC.UK/~KSG/STATELIST.HTML

⁶ WWW.CLG.F.ORG.UK

⁷ WWW.COE.INT

⁸ WWW.PDM-NET.ORG

⁹ WWW.CITIES-LOCALGOVERNMENTS.ORG/GOLD/INDEX.ASP?L

Voting and Representation

Project manager: Pamela Paxton

Experts: Kenneth Bollen (UNC), Drude Dahlerup (Stockholm), Matt Golder (Florida State U.), (Rochester), Melanie Hughes (Pittsburgh); Tuu Vanhanen (University of Tampere, Finland, emeritus).

Organizations: IDEA, IPU, U.S. Department of State.

Studies, datasets: Cederman et al. (2009); Chronicle of Parliamentary Elections (IPU); CCP (Elkins et al. 2012); IDEA (Global Survey of Voter Turnout); IDEA Quota Database; Moon et al. (2006); Nohlen and colleagues (1999, 2002, 2005, 2010); Paxton et al. (2003); Paxton, Hughes, and Green (2008); US Office of Personnel Management Investigations Service (2001); U.S. Department of State Human Rights Reports; Vanhanen (2000).

APPENDIX D: Structure of Aggregations – All Indices and Indicators

Democracy Indices Names	Mid-Level Democracy and Governance Indices Names	Lower-Level Democracy and Governance Indices Names	Names Indicators	v2 tag indices and indicators	Uniqueness score*
Electoral democracy index				v2x_polyarchy	
	Additive polyarchy index			v2x_api	
	Multiplicative polyarchy index			v2x_mpi	
		Expanded freedom of expression index		v2x_freetexp_thick	
			Government censorship effort - Media	v2mecenefm	0.3065162
			Government censorship effort - Internet	v2mecenefi	0.3154806
			Harassment of journalists	v2meharjrn	0.3341829
			Media self-censorship	v2meslfcen	0.3156025
			Media bias	v2mebias	0.2665526
			Print/broadcast media critical	v2mecrit	0.2462378
			Print/broadcast media perspectives	v2merange	0.2814066
			Freedom of discussion for men	v2cldiscm	0.3361208
			Freedom of discussion for women	v2cldiscw	0.3361208
			Freedom of academic and cultural expression	v2clacfree	0.3218591
		Freedom of association index (thick)		v2x_frassoc_thick	
			Party ban	v2psparban	0.3234373
			Barriers to parties	v2psbars	0.2757769
			Opposition parties autonomy	v2psoppaut	0.3038708
			Elections multiparty	v2elmulpars	0.441738
			CSO entry and exit	v2cseeorgs	0.3852304
			CSO repression	v2csreprss	0.4507366

	Share of population with suffrage	v2x_suffr	
	Percent of population with suffrage	v2elsuffrage	
Clean elections index		v2xel_frefair	
	EMB autonomy	v2elembaut	0.4355622
	EMB capacity	v2elembcap	0.5314994
	Election voter registry	v2elrgstry	0.4951668
	Election vote buying	v2elvotbuy	0.6842092
	Election other voting irregularities	v2elirreg	0.3769419
	Election government intimidation	v2elintim	0.3835734
	Election other electoral violence	v2elpeace	0.7257005
	Election free and fair	v2elfrfair	0.3257828
Elected executive index (de jure)		v2x_accesx	
	Legislature bicameral	v2lgbicam	
	Lower chamber elected	v2lgello	
	Upper chamber elected	v2lgelecup	
	Legislature dominant chamber	v2lgdomchm	
	HOS selection by legislature in practice	v2exaphos	
	HOS appointment in practice	v2expathhs	
	HOG selection by legislature in practice	v2exaphogp	
	HOG appointment in practice	v2expathhg	
	HOS appoints cabinet in practice	v2exdfcbhs	
	HOG appoints cabinet in practice	v2exdjcbhg	
	HOS dismisses ministers in practice	v2exdfdmhs	
	HOG dismisses ministers in practice	v2exdfdshg	
	HOS = HOG	v2exhoshog	
Liberal democracy index		v2x_libdem	

Electoral democracy index	v2x_polyarchy	
Liberal component index	v2x Liberal	
Equality before the law and individual liberty index	v2xcl_rol	
Rigorous and impartial public administration	v2clrspct	0.5033036
Transparent laws with predictable enforcement	v2cltrnslw	0.3688301
Access to justice for men	v2clacjstm	0.308897
Access to justice for women	v2clacjstw	0.308897
Property rights for men	v2clprptym	0.5884252
Property rights for women	v2clprptyw	0.5884252
Freedom from torture	v2cltort	0.3471919
Freedom from political killings	v2clkill	0.3535991
Freedom from forced labor for men	v2clslavem	0.5382617
Freedom from forced labor for women	v2clslavef	0.5382617
Freedom of religion	v2clrelig	0.6134967
Freedom of foreign movement	v2clfmove	0.4311264
Freedom of domestic movement for men	v2cldmovem	0.5458402
Freedom of domestic movement for women	v2cldmovew	0.5458402
Judicial constraints on the executive index	v2x_jucon	
Executive respects constitution	v2exrescon	0.5535136
Compliance with judiciary	v2jucomp	0.3629272
Compliance with high court	v2juhccomp	0.3651704
High court independence	v2juhcind	0.5103504
Lower court independence	v2juncind	0.491284
Legislative constraints on the executive index	v2xlg_legcon	
Legislature questions officials in practice	v2lgqstexp	0.5061756
Executive oversight	v2lgotovst	0.3789385

Deliberative democracy index	Legislature investigates in practice	v2lginvstp	0.2557661
	Legislature opposition parties	v2lgoppart	0.429273
v2x_delibdem			
Electoral democracy index		v2x_polyarchy	
Deliberative component index		v2xdl_delib	
Egalitarian democracy Index	Reasoned justification	v2dlreason	0.3452874
	Common good	v2dlcommon	0.6120504
	Respect counterarguments	v2dlcountr	0.3397206
	Range of consultation	v2dlconslt	0.2880881
	Engaged society	v2dlengage	0.2515591
v2x_egaldem			
Electoral democracy index		v2x_polyarchy	
Egalitarian component index		v2x_egal	
Participatory democracy index	Equal protection index	v2xeg_eqprotec	
	Access to justice for men	v2clacjstm	0.5343487
	Access to justice for women	v2clacjstw	0.5343487
	Social class equality in respect for civil liberties	v2clacjust	0.4390821
	Social group equality in respect for civil liberties	v2clsocgrp	0.4932379
	Weaker civil liberties population	v2clsnlpct	0.6576946
	Equal distribution of resources index	v2xeg_eqdr	
	Power distributed by socioeconomic position	v2pepwrses	0.5306214
	Power distributed by social group	v2pepwrsoc	0.5736972
	Educational equality	v2peedueq	0.3074101
	Health equality	v2pehealth	0.2830762
	Power distributed by gender	v2pepwrgen	0.5637614
	Encompassingness	v2dlencmps	0.5781065
	Means-tested vs. universalistic	v2dlunivl	0.5955204
v2x_partipdem			

Electoral democracy index	v2x_polyarchy	
Participatory component index	v2x_partip	
Civil society participation index	v2x_cspart	
	Candidate selection-- National/local	v2pscnslnl
	CSO consultation	v2cscnslt
	CSO participatory environment	v2csprtcpt
	CSO womens participation	v2csgender
Direct popular vote index	v2xdd_dd	
	Initiatives permitted	v2ddlegci
	Initiatives signatures %	v2ddsigtip
	Initiatives signature-gathering time limit	v2ddgrtlci
	Initiatives signature-gathering period	v2ddgrgpc
	Initiatives level	v2ddlevci
	Initiatives participation threshold	v2ddbndci
	Initiatives approval threshold	v2ddthreci
	Initiatives administrative threshold	v2dddistci
	Initiatives super majority	v2ddspmjci
	Occurrence of citizen-initiative this year	v2ddciniyr
Local government index	v2xel_locelec	
	Local government elected	v2elloclc
	Local offices relative power	v2ellocpwr
	Local government exists	v2ellogov
Regional government index	v2xel_regelec	
	Regional government elected	v2elsrgel
	Regional offices relative power	v2elrgpwr
	Regional government exists	v2elreggov

Women political empowerment index	v2x_gender	
Women civil liberties index	v2x_gencl	
	Freedom of domestic movement for women	v2cldmovew
	Freedom from forced labor for women	v2clslavef
	Property rights for women	v2clprptyw
	Access to justice for women	v2clacjstw
Women civil society participation index	v2x_gencs	
	Freedom of discussion for women	v2cldiscw
	CSO womens participation	v2csgender
	Percent (%) female journalists	v2mefemjrn
Women political participation index	v2x_genpp	
	Power distributed by gender	v2pepwrgen
	Lower chamber female legislators	v2lgfemleg
Electoral regime index	v2x_elecreg	
Legislative or constituent assembly election	v2xel_elecparl	
	v2eltype	v2eltype_0
	v2eltype	v2eltype_1
	v2eltype	v2eltype_4
	v2eltype	v2eltype_5
Legislature closed down or aborted	v2xlg_leginter	
	Legislature bicameral	v2lgbicam
Presidential election	v2xel_elecpres	
	v2eltype	v2eltype_6
	v2eltype	v2eltype_7
Chief executive no longer elected	v2x_hosinter	
	HOS = HOG?	v2exhoshog
	HOG appointment in practice	v2expathhg

	HOS appointment in practice	v2expathhs	
Corruption index		v2x_corr	
	Legislature corrupt activities	v2lgcrrpt	
	Judicial corruption decision	v2jucorrdc	
Public sector corruption index		v2x_pubcorr	
	Public sector corrupt exchanges	v2excrptps	-0.270265
	Public sector theft	v2exthfpts	-0.209808
Executive corruption index		v2x_execcorr	
	Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges	v2exbribe	-0.34133
	Executive embezzlement and theft	v2exembez	-0.20138
Electoral component index		v2x_EDcomp_thick	
Freedom of association index (thick)		v2x_frassoc_thick	
	Party ban	v2psparban	0.3234373
	Barriers to parties	v2psbars	0.2757769
	Opposition parties autonomy	v2psoppaut	0.3038708
	Elections multiparty	v2elmulpar	0.441738
	CSO entry and exit	v2cseeorgs	0.3852304
	CSO repression	v2csreprss	0.4507366
Share of population with suffrage		v2x_suffr	
	Percent of population with suffrage	v2elsuffrage	
Clean elections index		v2xel_frefair	
	EMB autonomy	v2elembaut	0.4355622
	EMB capacity	v2elembcap	0.5314994
	Election voter registry	v2elrgstry	0.4951668
	Election vote buying	v2elvotbuy	0.6842092
	Election other voting irregularities	v2elirreg	0.3769419
	Election government intimidation	v2elintim	0.3835734
	Election other electoral violence	v2elpeace	0.7257005

	Election free and fair	v2elfrfair	0.3257828
Elected executive index (de jure)		v2x_acce	
	Legislature bicameral	v2lgbicam	
	Lower chamber elected	v2lgello	
	Upper chamber elected	v2lgelecup	
	Legislature dominant chamber	v2lgdomchm	
	HOS selection by legislature in practice	v2exaphos	
	HOS appointment in practice	v2expathhs	
	HOG selection by legislature in practice	v2exaphogp	
	HOG appointment in practice	v2expathhg	
	HOS appoints cabinet in practice	v2exdfcbhs	
	HOG appoints cabinet in practice	v2exdjcbhg	
	HOS dismisses ministers in practice	v2exdfdmhs	
	HOG dismisses ministers in practice	v2exfdshg	
	HOS = HOG	v2exhoshog	
Freedom of expression index		v2x_freexp	
	Government censorship effort - Media	v2mecenefm	0.310343
	Harassment of journalists	v2meharjrn	0.3337733
	Media self-censorship	v2meslfcen	0.3455981
	Freedom of discussion for men	v2cldiscm	0.306966
	Freedom of discussion for women	v2cldiscw	0.306966
	Freedom of academic and cultural expression	v2clacfree	0.3218591
Civil liberties index		v2x_civilib	
	Private civil liberties index	v2x_clpriv	
	Freedom from forced labor for men	v2clslavem	0.5422706
	Freedom from forced labor for women	v2clslavef	0.5422706
	Property rights for men	v2clprptym	0.5101579
	Property rights for women	v2clprptyw	0.5101579

Freedom of foreign movement	v2clfmove	0.3407731
Freedom of domestic movement for men	v2cldmovem	0.4719498
Freedom of domestic movement for women	v2cldmovew	0.4719498
Freedom of religion	v2clrelig	0.4906992
Religious organization repression	v2csrlgrep	0.4886841
Physical integrity rights index	v2x_clphy	
Freedom from political killings	v2clkill	0.3128765
Freedom from torture	v2ctort	0.1609352
Political civil liberties index	v2x_cpol	
Government censorship effort - Media	v2mecenefm	0.3385782
Harassment of journalists	v2meharjrn	0.3579494
Media self-censorship	v2meslfcen	0.3598899
Freedom of discussion for men	v2cldiscm	0.319801
Freedom of discussion for women	v2cldiscw	0.319801
Freedom of academic and cultural expression	v2clacfree	0.3544335
Party ban	v2psparban	0.4057603
Barriers to parties	v2psbars	0.342822
Opposition parties autonomy	v2psoppaut	0.3510246
CSO entry and exit	v2cseeorgs	0.285655
CSO repression	v2csreprss	0.3068713

Core civil society index	v2xcs_ccsi	
CSO entry and exit	v2cseeorgs	0.1800713
CSO repression	v2csreprss	0.3535349
CSO participatory environment	v2csprtcpt	0.4812102
Party institutionalization index	v2xps_party	
Party organizations	v2psorgs	0.2437139
Party branches	v2psprbrch	0.3129493
Party linkages	v2psprlnks	0.8031864
Distinct party platforms	v2psplats	0.4645187
Legislative party cohesion	v2pscohesv	0.8686854

Alternative sources of information index		v2xme_altinf	
Media bias	v2mebias	0.2715563	
Print/broadcast media critical	v2mecrit	0.269164	
Print/broadcast media perspectives	v2merange	0.2555607	
Divided party control of legislature index		v2x_lgdivparctrl	
National party control	v2psnatpar		
National party control ordinal version	v2psnatpar_ord		
Division of power index		v2x_feduni	
Local government exists	v2ellocgov		
Regional government exists	v2elreggov		
Local government elected	v2ellocelc		
Regional government elected	v2elsrgel		
Local offices relative power	v2ellocpwr		
Regional offices relative power	v2elrgpwr		

* Uniqueness is the variance that is 'unique' to the variable and not shared with other variables.