

## Dimensions and Indicators for the CIVICUS Civil Society Enabling Environment Index

**IMPORTANT NOTE:** This table summarises the various dimensions, sub-dimensions, indicators and data sources used to compile the EEI. The following considerations have to be kept in mind when analysing the matrix:



- More indicators and data sources are used to reduce bias (which would be more likely if only one type of indicator or source was used to compile each dimension) and to increase the coverage of countries (given that most data sources only cover a limited number of countries).
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Dimension	Sub-dimension	Indicators [score range]	Source
<b>Socio-economic environment</b>	<u>Education</u> Motivation: socio-political research suggests that participation and civic activism are supported by higher levels of education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Inequality adjusted education index [1-0] 2011,</li> <li>2. Population with at least secondary education at 25 and older [%] – females, 2010,</li> <li>3. Population with at least secondary education at 25 and older [%] – males, 2010,</li> <li>4. School enrollment, primary [% net] – 2010</li> <li>5. School enrollment, secondary [% net] – 2010</li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. UN Human Development Index (2011)</li> <li>2. UN Human Development Index (2011)</li> <li>3. UN Human Development Index (2011)</li> <li>4. The World Bank World Development Indicators (2010)</li> <li>5. The World Bank World Development Indicators (2010)</li> </ol>

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	<u>Communications</u> Motivation: through the massive diffusion of mobile technology, internet access has become the most relevant proxy of communication channels and a better indicator than conventional use of phone lines	1. Internet users [per 100 people] – 2010 2. Fixed broadband Internet subscribers [per 100 people] – 2010 3. % of people who have access to the internet from home [%] 4. % of people who use the internet [%]	1. The World Bank World Development Indicators (2010) 2. The World Bank World Development Indicators (2010) 3. Gallup World Poll (2009, 2010) 4. International Telecommunication Union (2011)

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	<u>Equality</u> Motivation: research shows that more equal societies tend to provide key capabilities for people to participate meaningfully in public life	1. Inequality adjusted HDI [1-0] 2. Gini coefficient (reversed) [0-100], 2000-2011 3. Basic capabilities index [100-0], 2011	1. UN Human Development Index (2011) 2. UN Human Development Index (2011) 3. Social Watch (2012)

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	<u>Gender equality</u> Motivation: as women make up more than 50% of the entire global population, gender equality provides better conditions for them to participate in the civil society arena	1. Seats in national parliament (% female) 2. Gender inequality index [0-1] 3. Gender equity index [1-0]	1. UN Human Development Index (2011) 2. UN Human Development Index (2011) 3. Social Watch (2012)

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<b>Socio-cultural environment</b>	<u>Propensity to participate</u> Motivation: this indicator has been chosen as it gives an indication of people's cultural propensity to take part in civic activities	% of people who said they would do (either "have done" or "might do") any of the three of the suggested actions (signing petitions, joining boycotts, attending peaceful demonstrations) [%]  * When more than two data sources are available, a more recent one is used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Values Survey (2005-2007)</li> <li>• Latinobarometer (2008)</li> <li>• European Values Survey (2008)</li> <li>• Afrobarometer (2005)</li> </ul> * No question about participation in Afrobarometer 2008 or Asian barometer 2010
	<u>Tolerance</u> Motivation: as participation is	% of people who said they would not refuse having as neighbours any of the following types (immigrants, different religion, different race, homosexuals – see	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• World Values Survey (2005-2007) - different race, different religion, homosexuals, foreign workers</li> </ul>

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	enhanced by cross cultural solidarity, a capability approach stresses the importance of tolerance as an enhancer of civic activism	right for precise categories in each surveys) [%]  * When more than two data sources are available, a more recent one is used.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Latinobarometer (2008) - homosexuals, immigrants, Africans, indigenous people</li> <li>• European Values Survey (2008) - different race, muslims, homosexuals, immigrants</li> </ul> <p>* No question about tolerance in Afrobarometer 2008 or Asian barometer 2010</p>
	<u>Trust</u> Motivation: research has demonstrated that	1. "Most people can be trusted." (% who responded "yes") [%] 2. % of people who trust ("a great deal of," "quite a	1. World Values Survey (2005-2007); Latinobarometer (2008); European Values Survey (2008); Afrobarometer (2005); Asian

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	social capital is an important enabler for participation, as people feel confident to join forces with other fellow citizens	<p>lot") at least one of the following intuitions (The Environmental Protection Movement, The Women's Movement, Charitable or humanitarian organizations) [%]</p> <p>* When more than two data sources are available, a more recent one is used.</p> <p>3. Public Image: [Scores of 7 (Sustainability Enhanced) to 1 (Sustainability Impeded), rescaled as <math>1 - ((i-1)/6)</math>].</p>	<p>barometer (2010)</p> <p>2. World Values Survey (2005-2007); Latinobarometer (2008); European Values Survey (2008); Afrobarometer (2005); Asian barometer (2010)</p> <p>* EVS only asks questions on the environmental protection only</p> <p>3. USAID CSO Sustainability Index (2011)</p>

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	<u>Giving and volunteering</u> Motivation: this indicator was chosen to provide some information on the propensity of people to get involved through more formal charitable activities.	1. % of people making donations [%] 2. % of people helping strangers [%] 3. % of people volunteering [%]	1. World Giving Index (2011) 2. World Giving Index (2011) 3. World Giving Index (2011)
<b>Governance Environment</b>	<u>Civil society infrastructure</u>	1. Organisational capacity dimension 2. Financial viability dimension	1-3. USAID CSO Sustainability Index (2011)



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	Motivation: this indicator assesses the strength of <b>organisation capacity, financial</b> resources and support mechanisms for CSOs	3. Support organisations [Scores of 7 (Sustainability Enhanced) to 1 (Sustainability Impeded), rescaled as $1 - ((i-1)/6)$ ]	
	<u>Policy dialogue</u> Motivation: this indicator assesses the openness of institutional processes	1. Advocacy [Scores of 7 (Sustainability Enhanced) to 1 (Sustainability Impeded), rescaled as $1 - ((i-1)/6)$ ] 2. Open budget survey [100-0] 3. Interest groups – "To what extent is there a network of cooperative associations or interest	1. USAID CSO Sustainability Index (2011) 2. IBP Open Budget Survey (2010) 3. Bertelsmann Transformation Index (2011) 4. Bertelsmann Transformation Index (2011)

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	to CSO inputs	groups to mediate between society and the political system?" [10-1] 4. Participation in policy (part of political participation dimension: "To what extent does the political leadership enable the participation of civil society in the political process?) [10-1]	
	<u>Corruption</u> Motivation: a society marred by corruption tends to privilege informal and personal ties at the expense of	1. Control of corruption, [Score of 2.5 (strong governance) to -2.5 (weak governance)], 2010 2. Corruption Perception Index [100-0]	1. The Worldwide Governance Indicators (2011) 2. Transparency International Corruption Perception Index (2011)

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	collective action		
	<u>Political rights and freedoms</u> Motivation: in terms of capabilities, we have chosen a set of indicators describing the political culture, political rights and freedoms enjoyed by citizens. Most of these	1. Political stability and absence of violence [Score of 2.5 (strong governance) to -2.5 (weak governance)], 2010 2. Political participation [10-0] 3. Political culture [10-0] 4. Political rights [Scores of 7 (Free) to 1 (Not Free), rescaled as $1 - ((i-1)/6)$ ] 5. Human rights (measures access to information, civil rights, political rights protection, freedom of speech, labour rights, freedom of movement,	1. The Worldwide Governance Indicators (2011) 2. Democracy index (2011), Economist Intelligence Unit 3. Democracy index (2011) 4. Freedom House Freedom in the World (2011) 5. Failed States Index (2011), published by Fund for Peace and Foreign Policy 6. Amnesty International (2010)

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	indicators describe similar phenomena and their variety helps reduce the risk of bias and helps expand the number of countries covered	freedom of speech) [0-10] 6. Political terror scale [1-5, rescaled as $1 - ((i-1)/4)$ ], 2010 7. Political terror scale [1-5, rescaled as $1 - ((i-1)/4)$ ], 2010	7. US State Department (2010)
	<u>Associational rights</u> Motivation: see above. These indicators look more specifically at associational rights.	1. Freedom of assembly and association [2-0] (an internationally recognized right of citizens to assemble freely and to associate with other persons in political parties, trade unions, cultural organisations, or other special-interest groups.)	1. The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights dataset (2010)

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	They derive from two sources to avoid bias and expand coverage of countries	2. Association/assembly rights (part of political participation dimension) – “To what extent can individuals form and join independent political or civic groups? To what extent can these groups operate and assemble freely?” [10-1]	2. Bertelsmann Transformation Index 2011
	<u>Rule of law</u> Motivation: the rule of law is a fundamental characteristic of a society that enables citizens to act collectively and openly	1. Rule of law [Score of 2.5 (strong governance) to - 2.5 (weak governance)] 2. Legal framework [100-0] 3. Electoral process and pluralism [10-0] 4. Confidence in honesty of elections [1-0] 5. Independence of the judiciary [2-0] (This variable indicates the extent to which the judiciary is	1. The Worldwide Governance Indicators (2011) 2. Global Integrity Index (2010, 11) 3. Democracy index (2011) 4. Gallup World Poll (2009, 2010) 5. The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights dataset (2010)

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	in the pursuance of their civic objectives	independent of control from other sources, such as another branch of the government or the military.	
	<u>Personal rights</u> Motivation: see above with respect to political freedoms. Here we include more basic human rights and civil liberties, as well as the sectoral rights of	1. Physical integrity rights index (includes cases of torturing people, extrajudicial killing, political imprisonment, and disappearance) [8-0] 2. Trade unions rights violations [0-150 and above; rescaled as 1-(i/150); all scores higher than 150 (18 scores) were scaled as 0] 3. Worker's rights [2-0] 4. Civil liberties [10-0]	1. The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights dataset (2010) 2. Trade unions rights violations survey (2011) 3. The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights dataset (2010) 4. Democracy index (2011) 5. Freedom House Freedom in the World

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	trade unions, as suggested by some external commentators.	5. Civil liberties [Scores of 7 (Free) to 1 (Not Free), rescaled as $1 - ((i-1)/6)$ ]	(2011)
	<u>NGO legal context</u> Motivation: this indicator measures the legal conditions allowing NGOs to operate	1. Legal environment [Scores of 7 (Sustainability Enhanced) to 1 (Sustainability Impeded), rescaled as $1 - ((i-1)/6)$ ]	1. USAID CSO sustainability index (2011)
	<u>Media freedoms</u> Motivation: the media	1. Freedom of speech [2-0] (the extent to which freedoms of speech and press are affected by	1. The Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Human Rights dataset (2010)

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	is a fundamental component of the civic arena and a channel of communication. Thus freedom of the media allows for a open flow of information and is a fundamental capability for the civic arena	<p>government censorship, including ownership of media outlets. Censorship is any form of restriction that is placed on freedom of the press, speech or expression.)</p> <p>2. Press freedom index [-10 to 142; rescaled as 1-(i+10)/152]</p> <p>3. Freedom of the Net [0-100]</p>	<p>2. Reporter Without Borders Press freedom index (2012)</p> <p>3. Freedom House Freedom of the Net (2012)</p>