HUMAN RIGHTS SCORE (SCHNAKENBERG & FARISS, 2014; FARISS, 2019)

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| Variable description | The Human Rights Score provides a measure of the protection of the physical integrity of citizens. It aims to measure how a government protects its citizens' physical integrity, by taking into account torture, government killing, political imprisonment, extrajudicial executions, mass killings and disappearances. Its values range from −3.8 to around 5.4 (the higher the better). It is constructed from an econometric model with data from nine sources. |
| Variable geographic coverage | Globally, by country and world average |
| Variable time span | 1946 – 2017 |
| Data published by | Schnakenberg, K. E. & Fariss, C. J. (2014). Dynamic Patterns of Human Rights Practices. Political Science Research and Methods, 2(1), 1–31. doi:10.1017/psrm.2013.15 Fariss, C. J. (2019). Yes, Human Rights Practices Are Improving Over Time. American Political Science Review. Advance online publication. doi: 10.1017/S000305541900025X |
| Data publisher's source | See description. |
| Link | <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/TADPGE> |

The dataset used here is "Latent Human Rights Protection Scores Version 3" (v3.01, 2019-05-28), first developed by Schnakenberg and Fariss (2014) and subsequently updated by Fariss (2019).  
  
The Latent Human Rights Protection Scores—which we simply call Human Rights Scores here—provides a measure focussed on the protection of the physical integrity of citizens. It aims to measure how a government protects its citizens' physical integrity, by taking into account torture, government killing, political imprisonment, extrajudicial executions, mass killings and disappearances. The metric is based on nine metrics/sources:  
  
1. Cingranelli-Richards (CIRI) Physical Integrity Data (1981–2011)  
2. Hathaway Torture Data (1985–99), Ill-Treatment and Torture (1995–2005)  
3. Political Terror Scale (1976–2015)  
4. Ulfelder and Valentino Dataset (1946–2015)  
5. Harff and Gurr Dataset (1946–88)  
6. Political Instability Task Force (1956–2010)  
7. Rummel Dataset (1949–87)  
8. Uppsala Conflict Data Program One-sided Violence Dataset (1989–2015)  
[9.World](http://9.world/) Handbook of Political and Social Indicators (1948–82)  
  
For more about these nine sources, see Fariss's (2019) Appendix A, "Observed Human Rights Variables Descriptions and Citations", available at <https://static.cambridge.org/resource/id/urn:cambridge.org:id:binary:20190514094205785-0852:sup-mat:20190514094205785-0852:S000305541900025Xsup001.pdf>  
  
The Human Rights Score takes on values of around −3.8 to around 5.4 (the higher the better).  
  
Instructions for how this OWID dataset was constructed from Fariss's dataset: <https://drive.google.com/open?id=14jId0AWxXmcrvyTzOExQ7vdW-dN0iUYG>  
  
References:  
  
Schnakenberg, K. E. & Fariss, C. J. (2014). Dynamic Patterns of Human Rights Practices. Political Science Research and Methods, 2(1), 1–31. doi:10.1017/psrm.2013.15  
Fariss, C. J. (2019). Yes, Human Rights Practices Are Improving Over Time. American Political Science Review. Advance online publication. doi: 10.1017/S000305541900025X  
Latent Human Rights Protection Scores Version 3: <https://dataverse.harvard.edu/dataset.xhtml?persistentId=doi:10.7910/DVN/TADPGE>