

Data Annotations, V1.0 (August 2024)

This is a **pilot version** of the Map of EU Political Information Environments that will be continuously improved, expanded and upgraded during the course of the project.

Content

Structure of Indicators 2

Description of Indicators and Data 4

 EU Member States: Basic Data 4

 Democracy & Participation 5

 Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Human Dignity 8

 Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Freedom 9

 Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Pluralism 12

 Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Equality 14

 Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Rule of Law 16

 Supply Side 17

 Demand Side: Media Use 20

 Demand Side: Trust in Media 22

Data Sources 25

The Data Annotations are based on Seethaler, J., & Beaufort, M., with contributions by Klimkiewicz, B., & Kompatsiaris, P. (2024). *Quantitative data input for the map of EU political information environments* [Data set]. MeDeMAP Deliverable 1.3, V2.0. https://www.medemap.eu/?page_id=374

Structure of Indicators

The basic structure of the indicators that can be retrieved via the map follows the structure of MeDeMAP. They describe

- the legal and (self-)regulatory framework under which media houses and journalism operate and people use media;
- the media's potential to promote and support democracy and political participation (supply side);
- the media use patterns, communication needs, and democratic attitudes of the audiences (demand side).

According to MeDeMAP's general approach,

- the entire range of news media is taken into account in all these areas,
- and a special area is dedicated to indicators for both representative and participatory notions of democracy

Data sectors. These premises and the and the MeDeMAP research carried out to date, the following sectors are currently covered:¹

- EU Member States: Basic Data
- Democracy & Participation
- Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Human Dignity
- Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Freedom
- Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Pluralism
- Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Equality
- Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Rule of Law
- Supply Side
- Demand Side: Media Use
- Demand Side: Trust in Media

These sectors may be changed and expanded during the course of the project. The same applies to the indicators included. Besides the addition of further quantitative secondary data for the EU-27 (which is most likely), additional variables for the ten countries of the consortium will be added to the map on the basis of qualitative research.

Sources. Currently, the map is solely based on secondary data from multilateral governance organisations such as the European Commission and the United Nations, international institutions such as the Council of Europe, the World Bank and the IMF, recognised non-governmental organisations such as Freedom House, research departments of renowned companies such as the Economist Intelligence Unit, university institutes and EU-funded projects.

¹ Please note that some Indikators Area linked to Wo areas.

Time. The data currently included in the map relates to the year for which the most recent data is available; it will be supplemented by data for the entire project period by the end of the project. The time comparison allows both changes to be analysed and data to be critically assessed.

Critical interpretation. In order to support both the critical use and interpretation of the data, MeDeMAP endeavours to enable the comparison of data not only over time, but also to similarly defined indicators from different sources. Moreover, country data for each indicator is grouped into three categories representing a (relatively) high, medium or low data level. For each indicator, it is indicated whether an increasing data level might indicate the possibility of an interpretation in a democracy-supporting sense (“best”). Where possible, the threshold values are determined on the basis of the theoretically substantiated information from the sources. If this information is not available, a measure widely used in statistics to describe data series is used, which adds half a standard deviation to the mean value for the threshold value between the upper and middle data range and subtracts half a standard deviation from the mean value for the threshold value between the middle and lower data range. This procedure is not comparable to a theoretically sound definition of thresholds, but it does allow an initial orientation of how a country behaves in comparison to other countries.

Data level	Threshold values
High	Above mean plus half a standard deviation If indicator = Economist Intelligence Unit – Democracy Index: above 80.00 = “Full democracies: Countries in which not only basic political freedoms and civil liberties are respected, but which also tend to be underpinned by a political culture conducive to the flourishing of democracy. The functioning of government is satisfactory. Media are independent and diverse. There is an effective system of checks and balances. The judiciary is independent and judicial decisions are enforced. There are only limited problems in the functioning of democracies.” If source = Media Pluralism Monitor data: above 66.667
Medium	Between mean plus half a standard deviation and mean minus half a standard deviation If indicator = Economist Intelligence Unit – Democracy Index: between 60.00 and 80.00 = “Flawed democracies: These countries have free and fair elections and, even if there are problems (such as infringements on media freedom), basic civil liberties are respected. However, there are significant weaknesses in other aspects of democracy, including problems in governance, an underdeveloped political culture and low levels of political participation.” Media Pluralism Monitor data: between 66.667 and 33.333
Low	Below mean minus half a standard deviation If indicator = Economist Intelligence Unit – Democracy Index: below 60.00 (not applicable to EU-27) If source = Media Pluralism Monitor: below 33.333

Furthermore, the comparison between data from different sources will be facilitated by transforming all data so that they lie within a value range of 0 to 100.

Original data	Transformed data	Original data	Transformed data
Interval data: 0-100	0-100	Percentage data: 0%-100%	Recoded: 0-100
Interval data: 0-1, 0-4, 0-10	Recoded: 0-100	Percentage risk data: 0%-100%	Reversed: 0-100 <i>Example:</i> If the source states a 40% risk for a democratically desirable characteristic, this figure is transformed to 60% in favour of democracy.

Description of Indicators and Data

Key information on indicators and data includes (except “EU Member States: Basic Data”):

- Indicator – Short name
- Indicator – Long name (including an indication of whether it is an index value or a percentage value)
- Year of validity
- Countries included
- Data source
- Original name of the variable
- Original range of values → Transformed values
- Average of transformed values (which lie within a value range of 0 to 100)
- Standard deviation of transformed values
- High/medium threshold (if applicable: source; all other cases: mean plus half a standard deviation)
- Medium/low threshold (if applicable: source; all other cases: mean minus half a standard deviation)
- Detailed description (original definition of indicator, type, methodical remarks)

EU Member States: Basic Data

Indicator–Short	Year of validity	Countries	Source
Country	2023	EU-27	-
EU Abbreviation	2023	EU-27	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Member_state_of_the_European_Union#cite_note-GINI09-6
EU Accession	2023	EU-27	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Member_state_of_the_European_Union#cite_note-GINI09-6
Population	2023	EU-27	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Member_state_of_the_European_Union#cite_note-GINI09-6
Area (km²)	2023	EU-27	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Member_state_of_the_European_Union#cite_note-GINI09-6
Largest city	2023	EU-27	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Member_state_of_the_European_Union#cite_note-GINI09-6
GDP – Gross Domestic Product (US\$ M)	2023	EU-27	International Monetary Fund (IMF), https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/datasets
GDP (PPP – Purchasing Power Parity) per capita	2023	EU-27	International Monetary Fund (IMF), https://www.imf.org/external/datamapper/datasets
Currency	2023	EU-27	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Member_state_of_the_European_Union#cite_note-GINI09-6
HDI – Human Development Index 2022	2022	EU-27	United Nations, https://hdr.undp.org/data-center/human-development-index#/indicies/HDI
MEPs – Members of the European Parliament 2020	2020	EU-27	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Member_state_of_the_European_Union#cite_note-GINI09-6
MEPs – Members of the European Parliament 2024	2024	EU-27	European Parliament, Home MEPs European Parliament (europa.eu)
Official languages	2023	EU-27	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Member_state_of_the_European_Union#cite_note-GINI09-6

Democracy & Participation

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
ELECTORAL_DEM	Electoral Democracy Index	2023	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracies (V-Dem), V14	Electoral Democracy Index (v2x_polyarchy)	0-1 (best); recoded to 0-100 (best)	80.300	10.811	85.705	74.895
<p>V-Dem provides a dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy when distinguishing between five principles of democracy: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian. The dataset is based on a complex process of local expert surveys.</p> <p>Electoral democracy: “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.” (<i>V-Dem Codebook</i>, p.47)</p>										
LIBERAL_DEM	Liberal democracy Index	2023	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracies (V-Dem), V14	Liberal Democracy Index (v2x_libdem)	0-1 (best); recoded to 0-100 (best)	71.696	13.550	78.471	64.922
<p>“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.” (<i>V-Dem Codebook</i>, p.48)</p>										
PARTICIPATORY_DEM	Participatory democracy Index	2023	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracies (V-Dem), V14	Participatory Democracy Index (v2x_partipdem)	0-1 (best); recoded to 0-100 (best)	56.474	8.900	60.924	52.024
<p>“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.” (<i>V-Dem Codebook</i>, p.48)</p>										
DELIBERATIVE_DEM	Deliberative democracy Index	2023	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracies (V-Dem), V14	Deliberative Democracy Index (v2x_delibdem)	0-1 (best); recoded to 0-100 (best)	68.004	16.127	76.067	59.940
<p>“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.” (<i>V-Dem Codebook</i>, p.48)</p>										

Indicator–Short	Indicator–Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
EGALITARIAN_DEM	Egalitarian democracy Index	2023	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracies (V-Dem), V14	Egalitarian Democracy Index (v2x_egalDEM)	0–1 (best); recoded to 0–100 (best)	69.600	12.617	75.909	63.291
<p>“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; 3 groups and individuals enjoy equal access to power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.” (V-Dem Codebook, p.49)</p>										
EIU_DEM_INDEX	EIU's Democracy Index	2023	EU-27	Economist Intelligence Unit	Economist Democracy Index (Overall Score)	0–10 (best); recoded to 0–100 (best)	79.059	8.946	80 (EIU)	60 (EIU)
<p>The Economist Intelligence Unit's index of democracy combines the ratings for 60 indicators, grouped into five categories: electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture. The ratings are based on expert assessments and public-opinion surveys, mainly the World Values Survey. (EIU Democracy Index 2023, p. 65–67)</p>										
ELECTORAL_PROCESS	EIU's Democracy Index: Electoral process and pluralism	2023	EU-27	Economist Intelligence Unit	Economist Democracy Index: Electoral Process and Pluralism	0–10 (best); recoded to 0–100 (best)	95.356	3.328	97.019	93.692
<p>“Electoral process and pluralism” is one of the five categories of the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, which combines the ratings of 12 indicators based on expert assessments and opinion polls (including the World Values Survey). The indicators relate, among other things, to generally free and fair elections, the possibility for political parties to work and campaign freely, and the right to stand for election. (EIU Democracy Index 2023, p. 68–69)</p>										
GOVERNMENT_FUNCTION	EIU's Democracy Index: Functioning of government	2023	EU-27	Economist Intelligence Unit	Economist Democracy Index: Functioning of Government	0–10 (best); recoded to 0–100 (best)	73.678	12.215	79.785	67.570
<p>“Functioning of government” is one of the five categories of the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, which combines the ratings of 14 indicators based on expert assessments and opinion polls (including the World Values Survey). (EIU Democracy Index 2023, p. 69–71)</p>										
FUNDAMENT_RIGHTS	Fundamental rights (index)	2023	EU-27	World Justice Project (WJP)	Factor 4: Fundamental Rights	0–1 (best); recoded to 0–100 (best)	76.455	9.237	81.074	71.837
<p>“Fundamental rights” is one of seven factors of the Rule of Law Index. It comprises the right to life and security of the person, equal treatment, due process of the law and rights of the accused, guarantees of the freedom of expression, religion, assembly and association, freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy and fundamental labour rights (WJP Rule of Law Index 2023, p. 15). In each country, two original data sources are collected by the World Justice Project: a general population poll and a series of qualified respondents' questionnaires.</p>										

Indicator–Short	Indicator–Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
CIVIL_LIBERTIES	EIU's Democracy Index: Civil liberties	2023	EU-27	Economist Intelligence Unit	Economist Democracy Index: Civil Liberties	0–10 (best); recoded to 0–100 (best)	85.504	8.484	89.746	81.262
<p>“Civil liberties” is one of the five categories of the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, which combines the ratings of 17 indicators based on expert assessments and opinion polls (including the World Values Survey). The indicators relate to freedom of expression, protest, religion and forming associations, opportunities to petition the government, free media, equal treatment of all citizens, an independent judiciary, absence of discrimination, and protection of private property and private business. (<i>EIU Democracy Index 2023</i>, p. 75–77)</p>										
POL_CULTURE	EIU's Democracy Index: Political culture	2023	EU-27	Economist Intelligence Unit	Economist Democracy Index: Democratic political Culture	0–10 (best); recoded to 0–100 (best)	71.444	16.224	79.557	63.332
<p>“Political culture” is one of the five categories of the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, which combines the ratings of 8 indicators based on expert assessments and opinion polls (mainly on the World Values Survey). The indicators relate, among other things, to social cohesion, perception of democracy and public order and the separation of Church and State. (<i>EIU Democracy Index 2023</i>, p. 73–74)</p>										
CIVIL_SOCIETY	Civil society (index)	2023	EU-27	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA): The Global State of Democracy, V8	Civil Society Index (civ_soc_est)	0–1 (best); recoded to 0–100 (best)	0.726	0.113	0.782	0.669
<p>The measurement of “Civil society” relies on six indicators. Three of these are V-Dem indicators based on expert surveys that consider the extent to which the legal and political context supports civil society organizations and activities. To these IDEA added the strength of interest groups and social capital from Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index, and the infrastructurally-focused e-Participation Index from the UN (Tufis & Hudson, 2023, p. 186).</p>										
POL_PARTICIPATION	EIU's Democracy Index: Political participation	2023	EU-27	Economist Intelligence Unit	Economist Democracy Index: Political Participation	0–10 (best); recoded to 0–100 (best)	69.137	11.347	74.811	63.463
<p>“Political participation” is one of the five categories of the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, which combines the ratings of 9 indicators based on expert assessments and opinion polls (mainly on the World Values Survey). The indicators relate, among other things, to voter turnout, minority rights, representation of women in parliament, party and NGO membership and interest in politics. (<i>EIU Democracy Index 2023</i>, p. 71–73)</p>										
CIVIC_PARTICIPATION	Civic participation (index)	2023	EU-27	World Justice Project (WJP)	3.3 Civic participation	0–1 (best); recoded to 0–100 (best)	72.324	11.020	77.834	66.813
<p>As one of the indicators of the Rule of Law Index, “civic participation” measures the effectiveness of civic participation mechanisms, including the protection of the freedoms of opinion and expression, assembly and association, and the right to petition the government. It also measures whether people can voice concerns to various government officers and whether government officials provide sufficient information and notice about decisions affecting the community. (<i>WJP Rule of Law Index 2023</i>, p. 17)</p>										

Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Human Dignity

Indicator–Short	Indicator–Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
SAFETY_JOURNALISTS	Protection of safety of journalists (index)	2023	EU-27	Reporters Without Borders (RSF)	World Press Freedom Index 2024 – Safety	0–100 (best)	90.339	2.918	91.798	88.880
Safety of journalists is one of the five contextual indicators that comprise the World Press Freedom Index. Press freedom is defined “as the ability to identify, gather and disseminate news and information in accordance with journalistic methods and ethics, without unnecessary risk of bodily harm [...], psychological or emotional distress [...] and professional harm” (https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2024?year=2024&data_type=general). The 12 questions used for this make up two thirds of the safety score; the so-called “abuse score” accounts for the remaining third. It is calculated from RSF’s tally of abuses against media and against journalists in connection with their work (RSF’s press freedom barometer).										
HARASSMENT_PROTECTION_I	Protection of safety of journalists– Protection from harassment I	2023	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem), V14	Harassment of journalists (v2meharjrn)	0-4 (best), recoded to 0-100 (best)	45.956	19.882	55.897	36.016
Question (expert survey): 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? (Coppedge et al., 2024, p. 209)										
HARASSMENT_PROTECTION_II	Protection of safety of journalists– Protection from harassment II	2023	EU-27	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA): The Global State of Democracy, V8	Harassment of journalists (v_22_13)	0-4 (best), converted to interval (0–1) by the IDEA measurement model; recoded to 0-100 (best)	69.378	10.715	74.736	64.021
Question (expert survey): Are individual journalists harassed; that is, threatened with libel, arrested, imprisoned, beaten or killed, by governmental or powerful non-governmental actors while engaged in legitimate journalistic activities? (Tufis & Hudson, 2023, p. 87)										

Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Freedom

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_I	Freedom of expression I (index)	2023	EU-27	World Justice Project (WJP)	4.4 Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed	0-1 (best); recoded to 0-100 (best)	73.607	10.442	78.828	68.386
As one of the “Fundamental rights” indicators of the Rule of Law Index, “Freedom of opinion and expression” measures whether an independent media, civil society organizations, political parties, and individuals are free to report and comment on government policies without fear of retaliation. (WJP Rule of Law Index 2023, p. 17)										
FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_II	Freedom of expression II (index)	2023	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem), V14	Freedom of Expression Index (v2x_freexp)	0-1 (best); recoded to 0-100 (best)	88.981	9.903	93.933	84.030
The index comprises the indicators for print/broadcast censorship effort, harassment of journalists, media self-censorship, freedom of discussion for men/women and freedom of academic and cultural expression (Coppedge et al., 2024, p. 316)										
FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_III	Freedom of expression III (index)	2023	EU-27	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA): The Global State of Democracy, V8	Freedom of Expression Index (free_press_est)	0-1 (best); recoded to 0-100 (best)	74.869	10.272	80.005	69.733
The index comprises indicators based on expert surveys from V-Dem (freedom of discussion for men/women and freedom of academic and cultural expression; see FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_II), the Civil Liberty Dataset (freedom of opinion and expression), the Human Rights Data Project (freedom of speech and press), the Freedom in the World Report (freedom of expression and belief), and Freedom on the Net (obstacles to access, limits on content, violations of user rights) (Tufis & Hudson, 2023, p. 61).										
MEDIA_FREEDOM_I	Media freedom I: World Press Freedom Index	2023	EU-27	Reporters Without Borders (RSF)	World Press Freedom Index 2024	0-100 (best)	76.584	9.548	81.358	71.810
The World Press Freedom Index comprises five contextual indicators: political context, legal framework, economic context, sociocultural context and safety. The score is calculated on a basis of (1) a qualitative analysis of the situation in each country or territory based on the responses of press freedom specialists, and (2) a quantitative tally of abuses against media and journalists in connection with their work.										
MEDIA_FREEDOM_II	Media freedom II (index)	2023	EU-27	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA): The Global State of Democracy, V8	Freedom of the Press Index (free_press_est)	0-1 (best); recoded to 0-100 (best)	72.831	12.554	79.108	66.554
The index combines several indicators based on expert surveys from V-Dem (which measure the extent to which the news media are diverse, honest, critical of the government, and free from governmental or self-imposed censorship) with two broader measures of media freedom from the Global Media Freedom Dataset, and freedom and independence of the media from the Freedom in the World Report (Tufis & Hudson, 2023, p. 62).										

Indicator–Short	Indicator–Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/ medium threshold	Medium/ low threshold
TRANSPARENCY_OWNERSHIP	Transparency of media ownership (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to transparency of media ownership	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	50.222	20.901	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
<p>“This indicator is composed of seven legal variables and five socio-political variables. The legal variables aim to assess the existence and effectiveness of media-specific laws requiring the disclosure of ownership details, including financial information, in the news media sector. The socio-political variables ask if, in the absence of media-specific rules, the transparency of media ownership information is guaranteed in practice (for example, by applying commercial law, anti-money laundering law, or by other laws or practices).” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 66)</p>										
JOURNALISM_PROTECTION_LEGAL	Protection of journalistic privileges: Legal context (index)	2023	EU-27	Reporters Without Borders (RSF)	World Press Freedom Index 2024 – Legal framework	0–100 (best)	78.101	7.521	81.862	74.340
<p>“Legal context” is one of the five contextual indicators that comprise the World Press Freedom Index. 25 questions aim to evaluate (1) “the degree to which journalists and media are free to work without censorship or judicial sanctions, or excessive restrictions on their freedom of expression”; (2) “the ability to access information without discrimination between journalists, and the ability to protect sources”; (3) “the presence or absence of impunity for those responsible for acts of violence against journalists”. (https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2024?year=2024&data_type=general)</p>										
JOURNALISM_PROTECTION_POL	Protection of journalistic privileges: Political context (index)	2023	EU-27	Reporters Without Borders (RSF)	World Press Freedom Index 2024 – Political context	0–100 (best)	72.699	16.382	80.890	64.508
<p>“Political context” is one of the five contextual indicators that comprise the World Press Freedom Index. 33 questions aim to evaluate (1) “the degree of support and respect for media autonomy vis-à-vis political pressure from the state or from other political actors”; (2) “the level of acceptance of a variety of journalistic approaches satisfying professional standards, including politically aligned approaches and independent approaches”; (3) “the degree of support for the media in their role of holding politicians and government to account in the public interest”. (https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2024?year=2024&data_type=general)</p>										
INDEPENDENCE_FROM_STATE_I	Independence of the media from state interference I	2023	EU-27	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA): The Global State of Democracy, V8	Print/broadcast censorship effort (v_22_12)	0-4 (best), converted to interval (0–1) by the IDEA measurement model; recoded to 0-100 (best)	75.245	14.637	82.564	67.926
<p>Question (expert survey): Does the government directly or indirectly attempt to censor the print or broadcast media? (Tufis & Hudson, 2023, p. 86)</p>										

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
INDEPENDENCE_FROM_STATE_II	Independence of the media from state interference II (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to political independence of the media	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	56.222	19.542	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
<p>“This indicator assesses the availability and effective implementation of regulatory safeguards against conflicts of interest and control (both direct and indirect) over different types of media by politicians, taking into consideration the diversity of European media systems and the cultural differences among the countries examined. The indicator consists of three sub-indicators: the first relates to the general rules on conflict of interests; the second aims to capture political control over audiovisual media, radio, newspapers, and digital native media; and the third evaluates political control over news agencies. Here, control is understood as being broader than ownership, as it includes both direct ownership and any form of indirect control. Indirect control implies that parties, partisan groups, or politicians are not directly involved in the ownership structure, but that they exercise power through intermediaries (e.g., family members or friendly businesspeople). Conflict of interest is defined as being an incompatibility between holding government office and owning media” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 106).</p>										
RIGHT_INFORMATION_I	Right to information I (index)	2023	EU-27	World Justice Project (WJP)	Right to information	0–1 (best); recoded to 0-100 (best)	64.598	11.833	70.515	58.682
<p>As one of the indicators of the Rule of Law Index, “Right to information” measures whether requests for information held by a government agency are granted, whether these requests are granted within a reasonable time period, if the information provided is pertinent and complete, and if requests for information are granted at a reasonable cost and without having to pay a bribe. It also measures whether people are aware of their right to information, and whether relevant records are accessible to the public upon request. (WJP Rule of Law Index 2023, p. 17)</p>										
RIGHT_INFORMATION_II	Right to information II (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to the protection of the right to information	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	62.222	17.660	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
<p>This indicator “focuses on the right to access to information by journalists and citizens more at large, the lawfulness of the limitations thereto, as well as the existence and effectiveness of appeal mechanisms, in cases where information is unduly withheld. The indicator is based on the principle that all public-sector information belongs to the public, with limited and qualified exceptions that must be justified by the authorities. The indicator is also composed by a sub-indicator on whistleblowers’ protection, which aims to understand whether, in each country assessed, legislation on the topic exists; whether the state systematically raises awareness in relation to the protection available to whistleblowers and implements that legislation in practice, and whether the country is free from the arbitrary sanctioning of whistleblowers.” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 35)</p>										

Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Pluralism

Indicator–Short	Indicator–Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/ medium threshold	Medium/ low threshold
MARKET_PLURALITY_ECO	Media market plurality: Economic context (index)	2023	EU-27	Reporters Without Borders (RSF)	World Press Freedom Index 2024 – Economic context	0–100 (best)	63.849	14.093	70.896	56.803
<p>“Economic context” is one of the five contextual indicators that comprise the World Press Freedom Index. 25 questions aim to evaluate (1) “economic constraints linked to governmental policies (including the difficulty of creating a news media outlet, favouritism in the allocation of state subsidies, and corruption)”; (2) “economic constraints linked to non-state actors (advertisers and commercial partners)”; (3) “economic constraints linked to media owners seeking to promote or defend their business interests”. (https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2024?year=2024&data_type=general)</p>										
MARKET_PLURALITY_I	Media market plurality I (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to plurality of media providers	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0–100 (best)	18.259	11.488	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
<p>“Risks to market plurality can arise both from the concentration of ownership in a single news media sector, and/or [...] across different sectors. Horizontal and cross-media concentration are therefore both assessed in this indicator, which contains seven legal variables to assess whether a country has media-specific rules to prevent a high concentration of ownership in each media sector (horizontal concentration) and across the different media sectors (cross-media concentration), whether these rules are effective, and whether their compliance is overseen by an independent authority, [and] eight economic variables to assess the situation on the ground, using the Top4 index for each media sector [...] and for the whole media market” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 70–71).</p>										
MARKET_PLURALITY_II	Media market plurality II: Digital market (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to plurality in digital markets	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0–100 (best)	19.370	9.241	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
<p>“[T]his indicator includes in its scope the digital intermediaries, whose role in the media market is crucial, as they select the access to news, and attract market resources. Even if the digital intermediaries (social media, search engines, algorithmic aggregators) do not produce, or only produce to a very limited extent, news and original content, they operate in the same market as the news media providers, thus competing for the consumers’ attention and advertising.” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 76)</p>										
COMMERCIAL_INDEPENDENCE	Independence of editorial content from commercial influence (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to editorial independence from commercial and owners influence	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0–100 (best)	34.593	19.640	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
<p>This “indicator includes variables that assess, inter alia: the mechanisms granting social protection to journalists in cases where ownership and/or the editorial line change; rules and/or self-regulation provisions on the appointment and dismissal of the editors-in-chief; laws prohibiting advertorials; regulations stipulating the obligation of journalists and/or media outlets not to be influenced by commercial interests; and, more generally, whether the media in the landscape concerned are governed by practices through which commercial interests dictate editorial decisions.” Additional variables “take into consideration the existence of safeguards for journalists who may encounter pressure from owners or management, as well as the risks that are related to the potential economic interests of owners in sectors other than the media.” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 93)</p>										

Indicator–Short	Indicator–Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
PLURALISM_VIEWS	Pluralism of views (index)	2023	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem), V14	Alternative Sources of Information index (v2xme_altnf)	0–1 (best); recoded to 0–100 (best)	84.893	13.639	91.712	78.073
The index comprises indicators (based on an expert survey) for media bias, print/broadcast media critical, and print/broadcast media perspectives (Coppedge et al., 2024, p. 320).										
EDITORIAL_AUTONOMY	Protection of editorial autonomy (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to editorial autonomy	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0–100 (best)	42.741	26.339	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
This indicator assesses “the existence and effectiveness of regulatory and self-regulatory measures that guarantee freedom from political interference in editorial decisions and content. In order to exercise their social role as the watchdogs of society, and as providers of information that serves the public interest and debate, journalists have to be able to act independently of undue influence. In this regard, effective self-regulation, in the form of codes of conduct, codes of ethics or editorial statutes, is of particular importance, as are the rules that guarantee the fairness of the appointment of, and the dismissal procedures for, editors-in-chief.” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 112)										
PSB_INDEPENDENCE	Independence of public service media (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to independence of public service media	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0–100 (best)	49.963	32.773	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
This “indicator is designed to measure the risks that stem from appointment procedures for top management positions in the public service media, and the risks arising from the PSM funding mechanisms and procedures. (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 128)										

Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Equality

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
SOCIAL_EQUALITY	Social group equality (index)	2023	EU-27	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA): The Global State of Democracy, V8	Social group equality (soc_grp_equal_est)	0-1 (best); recoded to 0-100 (best)	72.320	10.127	77.384	67.256
The index comprises five expert-coded V-Dem indicators (of social class and identity group inequalities with regard to civil liberties and political power distribution), four V-Dem measures of socio-economic, political, social and urban-rural exclusion, and three indicators of political equality and equality treatment and opportunities from the Freedom in the World Report and the Bertelsmann Transformation Index (Coppedge et al., 2024, p. 66).										
REPRESENTATION_MINORITIES	Fair representation of minorities in the media (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to representation of minorities in the media	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	43.815	14.093	66.667	33.333
“This indicator focuses on the representation of minorities (whether legally recognised or not) on the PSM and private TV and radio. It takes into account both the existing legal safeguards and the representation of minorities in practice. [...] It also assesses media accessibility for people with disabilities. It takes into account the existing regulatory framework to guarantee media accessibility as well as the existence of support services for people with hearing and visual impairments in practice. (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 138)										
GENDER_EQUALITY	Gender equality (index)	2023	EU-27	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA): The Global State of Democracy, V8	Gender equality (gender_equal_est)	0-1 (best); recoded to 0-100 (best)	21.883	9.041	84.368	75.327
The index comprises two expert-coded indicators from V-Dem (of power distribution by gender and female participation in civil society organizations), and two observational indicators (the ratio of female to male mean years of schooling, and the proportion of lower chamber legislators who are female). To this an index of exclusion by gender (V-Dem), and measures of women’s empowerment (Global Gender Gap Report of the World Economic Forum) and women’s political and economic rights have been added (both from the Human Rights Data Project). (Coppedge et al., 2024, p. 67)										
REPRESENTATION_WOMEN	Fair representation of women in the media (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to gender equality in the media	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	36.407	19.138	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
“The indicator Gender equality in the media evaluates the existence, comprehensiveness, and implementation of gender equality policies within the public service media. It also assesses gender parity in media production and, more specifically, in management-level positions, as well as the representation of women in political and news content.” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 149)										

Indicator–Short	Indicator–Long	Year of validity	Coun-tries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/ medium threshold	Medium/ low threshold
TRANSPARENCY_SUBSIDIES	Non-discrimination in and transparency of allocating state subsidies and state advertising (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to state regulation of resources and support to the media sector	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	66.704	18.223	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
<p>“This indicator assesses the legal and practical situation in relation to the distribution of state-managed resources for the media”, asking whether “fair and transparent rules on the distribution of state resources and support are in place”, and whether they are “effectively implemented” because the “lack of clear and transparent rules may be conducive to favouritism and political dependency. The lack of available data on allocation, in practice, is also seen as being a potential risk, since the lack of transparency may conceal the practice of channelling funds to specific media outlets in a biased manner. This indicator also has a specific focus on state advertising, which [...] will be subjected to specific requirements of fairness and transparency.” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 122)</p>										
MEDIA_LITERACY	Promotion of media literacy (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to media literacy	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	55.222	23.774	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
<p>“The MPM indicator covers two major dimensions of media literacy: environmental factors and individual competencies”. In accordance with the European Association for Viewers Interests’ (EAVI), environmental factors as having an “impact on the broad span of media literacy, including informational availability, media policy, education and the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the media community. Individual competencies are defined as an individual’s capacity to exercise certain skills (including, inter alia, cognitive processing, analysis, and communication). These competencies draw on a broad range of capabilities and embrace increasing levels of awareness, the capacity for critical thought and the ability to produce and communicate a message.” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 155)</p>										

Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Rule of Law

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
RULE_OF_LAW	Rule of Law Index	2023	EU-27	World Justice Project (WJP)	Rule of Law Index: Overall score	0-1 (best); recoded to 0-100 (best)	72.702	10.051	77.728	67.676
<p>The Rule of Law Index offers original, independent data organized into eight factors that encompass the concept of the rule of law: Constraints on Government Powers, Absence of Corruption, Open Government, Fundamental Rights, Order and Security, Regulatory Enforcement, Civil Justice, and Criminal Justice. In each country, two original data sources are collected by the World Justice Project: a general population poll and a series of qualified respondents' questionnaires. The Index's nine factors and 47 sub-factors are checked against more than 70 third-party sources, including quantitative data and qualitative assessments drawn from local and international organizations. (WJP Rule of Law Index 2023, p. 184–187)</p>										
INDEPENDENCE_MEDIA_AUTHORITY	Independence of the media authority and transparency of its decisions (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to independence and effectiveness of the media authority	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	77.370	22.760	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
<p>“The indicator on the independence and effectiveness of the media authority looks into whether the appointment procedures guarantee the authority's independence and whether it is, in practice, independent; whether the allocation of budgetary resources protects the authorities from coercive budgetary pressures and allows them to perform their functions freely; the types of powers and appeal mechanisms which are in place with regard to the authorities' decisions; and the transparency and accountability of their actions.” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 52)</p>										

Supply Side

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
MEDIA_MARKET_VIABILITY	Media market viability (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to media viability	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	60.519	16.140	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
<p>“The indicator measures the risks related to the lack of sufficient economic resources to finance the media, assessing the market revenue trends, the economic conditions of journalists (employment and salaries), and the eventual role of public support. News media revenues are examined separately for each sector (audiovisual, radio, newspaper, local media, digital native). In all cases, the market revenue trends are evaluated in relation to the overall economic trends [...] Two variables assess the resilience of the sector; one asks about non-advertising-based business models, while the second variable looks at journalistic innovation. The economic conditions of journalists are assessed in relation to the employment trends, and this is carried out separately for newsroom staff and freelancers. As economic sustainability can also be supported by public intervention, the last variable focuses on the impact of public financing and fiscal incentives, taking into consideration ordinary and extraordinary measures, and their effectiveness.” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 83)</p>										
MARKET_PLURALITY_I	Media market plurality I (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to plurality of media providers	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	18.259	11.488	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
<p>“Risks to market plurality can arise both from the concentration of ownership in a single news media sector, and/or [...] across different sectors. Horizontal and cross-media concentration are therefore both assessed in this indicator, which contains seven legal variables to assess whether a country has media-specific rules to prevent a high concentration of ownership in each media sector (horizontal concentration) and across the different media sectors (cross-media concentration); whether these rules are effective; and whether their compliance is overseen by an independent authority, [and] eight economic variables to assess the situation on the ground, using the Top4 index for each media sector [...] and for the whole media market” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 70–71).</p>										
MARKET_PLURALITY_II	Media market plurality II: Digital market (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to plurality in digital markets	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	19.370	9.241	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
<p>“[T]his indicator includes in its scope the digital intermediaries, whose role in the media market is crucial, as they select the access to news, and attract market resources. Even if the digital intermediaries (social media, search engines, algorithmic aggregators) do not produce, or only produce to a very limited extent, news and original content, they operate in the same market as the news media providers, thus competing for the consumers’ attention and advertising.” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 76)</p>										
TRANSPARENCY_OWNERSHIP	Transparency of media ownership (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to transparency of media ownership	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	50.222	20.901	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
<p>“This indicator is composed of seven legal variables and five socio-political variables. The legal variables aim to assess the existence and effectiveness of media-specific laws requiring the disclosure of ownership details, including financial information, in the news media sector. The socio-political variables ask if, in the absence of media-specific rules, the transparency of media ownership information is guaranteed in practice (for example, by applying commercial law, anti-money laundering law, or by other laws or practices).” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 66)</p>										

Indicator–Short	Indicator–Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
TRANSPARENCY_SUBSIDIES	Non-discrimination in and transparency of allocating state subsidies and state advertising (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to state regulation of resources and support to the media sector	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	66.704	18.223	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
<p>“This indicator assesses the legal and practical situation in relation to the distribution of state-managed resources for the media”, asking whether “fair and transparent rules on the distribution of state resources and support are in place”, and whether they are “effectively implemented” because the “lack of clear and transparent rules may be conducive to favouritism and political dependency. The lack of available data on allocation, in practice, is also seen as being a potential risk, since the lack of transparency may conceal the practice of channelling funds to specific media outlets in a biased manner. This indicator also has a specific focus on state advertising, which [...] will be subjected to specific requirements of fairness and transparency.” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 122)</p>										
INDEPENDENCE_FROM_STATE_I	Independence of the media from state interference I	2023	EU-27	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA): The Global State of Democracy, V8	Print/broadcast censorship effort (v_22_12)	0–1 (best); recoded to 0-100 (best)	75.245	14.637	82.564	67.926
<p>Question (expert survey): Does the government directly or indirectly attempt to censor the print or broadcast media? (Tufis & Hudson, 2023, p. 86)</p>										
INDEPENDENCE_FROM_STATE_II	Independence of the media from state interference II (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to political independence of the media	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	56.222	19.542	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
<p>“This indicator assesses the availability and effective implementation of regulatory safeguards against conflicts of interest and control (both direct and indirect) over different types of media by politicians, taking into consideration the diversity of European media systems and the cultural differences among the countries examined. The indicator consists of three sub-indicators: the first relates to the general rules on conflict of interests; the second aims to capture political control over audiovisual media, radio, newspapers, and digital native media; and the third evaluates political control over news agencies. Here, control is understood as being broader than ownership, as it includes both direct ownership and any form of indirect control. Indirect control implies that parties, partisan groups, or politicians are not directly involved in the ownership structure, but that they exercise power through intermediaries (e.g., family members or friendly businesspeople). Conflict of interest is defined as being an incompatibility between holding government office and owning media” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 106).</p>										
PSB_INDEPENDENCE	Independence of public service media (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to independence of public service media	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	49.963	32.773	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
<p>This “indicator is designed to measure the risks that stem from appointment procedures for top management positions in the public service media, and the risks arising from the PSM funding mechanisms and procedures. (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 128)</p>										

Indicator–Short	Indicator–Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/ medium threshold	Medium/ low threshold
PSB_REVENUES	PBS total revenues as a % of total audiovisual sector revenues	2022	EU-27	© European Audiovisual Observatory – Yearbook 2023	The audiovisual market in Europe (by country) / Total revenues of the public audiovisual sector	Absolute terms; own calculations: 0-100 (best)	24.950	8.515	29.207	20.692
The data of this indicator is based on two figures provided by the European Audiovisual Observatory: Total amount of revenues of public service broadcasters (public funding + commercial revenues + other revenues) and the total amount of revenues of the entire audiovisual market, including public funding, TV & radio advertising, pay-TV revenues, on-demand revenues, cinema box office and physical video.										
PSB_FUNDING	PBS funding as a % of total PSB revenues	2022 (except Cyprus, Netherlands: 2021)	EU-27	© European Audiovisual Observatory – Yearbook 2023	Funding of the public audiovisual sector in Europe: Total revenues / of which public funding	Absolute terms; own calculations: 0-100 (best)	81.828	15.543	89.600	74.057
The data of this indicator is based on two figures provided by the European Audiovisual Observatory: Total amount of funding of the public audiovisual sector and total amount of revenues of public service broadcasters (public funding + commercial revenues + other revenues).										
LOCAL_MEDIA	Local/regional and community media (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to local, regional and community media	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	55.259	22.917	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
“This indicator assesses whether local and regional communities are guaranteed access to the media, both in terms of legal safeguards and policy or financial support. It also covers community media, both from the point of view of the legal and practical guarantees of access to infrastructures and independence, and in terms of policy measures.” “In the MPM, community media are defined as being those media that are non-profit and accountable to the community they seek to serve. They are open to the participation of the members of the community for the creation of content. As such, they are a distinct group within the media sector, alongside commercial and public media. Community media are addressed to specific target groups, and social benefit is their primary concern.” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 143–144)										
REPRESENTATION_MINORITIES	Fair representation of minorities in the media (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to representation of minorities in the media	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	43.815	21.883	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
“This indicator focuses on the representation of minorities (whether legally recognised or not) on the PSM and private TV and radio. It takes into account both the existing legal safeguards and the representation of minorities in practice. [...] It also assesses media accessibility for people with disabilities. It takes into account the existing regulatory framework to guarantee media accessibility as well as the existence of support services for people with hearing and visual impairments in practice. (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 138)										
REPRESENTATION_WOMEN	Fair representation of women in the media (%)	2023	EU-27	Media Pluralism Monitor 2024	Risk to gender equality in the media	0% (best)–100%; reversed to 0-100 (best)	21.883	19.138	66.667 (MPM)	33.333 (MPM)
“The indicator Gender equality in the media evaluates the existence, comprehensiveness, and implementation of gender equality policies within the public service media. It also assesses gender parity in media production and, more specifically, in management-level positions, as well as the representation of women in political and news content.” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, p. 149)										

Demand Side: Media Use

Indicator–Short	Indicator–Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
WATCHING_TV	Share of people watching TV on a TV set (%)	2023	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (January–February 2023)	Could you tell to what extent you watch television on a TV set?	0%–100% (most)	72.271	10.121	77.331	67.210
QF3.1: Could you tell to what extent you watch television on a TV set? Everyday/Almost everyday; Two or three times a week; About once a week; Two or three times a month; Less often; Never; Don't know. Here's the percentage of respondents who watch television on a TV set everyday or almost everyday.										
WATCHING_TV_ONLINE	Share of people watching TV via the Internet (%)	2023	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (January–February 2023)	Could you tell to what extent you watch television on the Internet?	0%–100% (most)	22.591	9.959	27.571	17.612
QF3.2: Could you tell to what extent you watch television via the Internet? Everyday/Almost everyday; Two or three times a week; About once a week; Two or three times a month; Less often; Never; Don't know. Here's the percentage of respondents who watch television via the Internet everyday or almost everyday.										
LISTENING_RADIO	Share of people listening to radio (%)	2023	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (January–February 2023)	Could you tell to what extent you listen to radio?	0%–100% (most)	43.451	10.470	48.686	38.216
QF3.3: Could you tell to what extent you listen to the radio? Everyday/Almost everyday; Two or three times a week; About once a week; Two or three times a month; Less often; Never; Don't know. Here's the percentage of respondents who listen to the radio everyday or almost everyday.										
READING_PRESS	Share of people reading the written press (%)	2023	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (January–February 2023)	Could you tell to what extent you read the written press?	0%–100% (most)	20.082	12.899	26.532	13.633
QF3.5: Could you tell to what extent you read the written press? Everyday/Almost everyday; Two or three times a week; About once a week; Two or three times a month; Less often; Never; Don't know. Here's the percentage of respondents who read the written press everyday or almost everyday.										
READING_ONLINE_NEWS	Share of people reading news on the Internet (%)	2023	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (January–February 2023)	Could you tell to what extent you read news on the Internet?	0%–100% (most)	49.891	12.324	56.053	43.729
QF3.6: Could you tell to what extent you read news on the Internet? Everyday/Almost everyday; Two or three times a week; About once a week; Two or three times a month; Less often; Never; Don't know. Here's the percentage of respondents who read news on the Internet everyday or almost everyday.										
USING_SOCIAL_MEDIA	Share of people using online social networks (%)	2023	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (January–February 2023)	Could you tell to what extent you use online social networks?	0%–100% (most)	54.822	8.684	59.164	50.480
QF3.7: Could you tell to what extent you use online social networks? Everyday/Almost everyday; Two or three times a week; About once a week; Two or three times a month; Less often; Never; Don't know. Here's the percentage of respondents who use online social networks everyday or almost everyday.										

Indicator–Short	Indicator–Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/ medium threshold	Medium/ low threshold
FOLLOWING INFLUENCERS	People following influencers (%)	2023	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 3153, Media & News Survey (October 2023)	Do you follow any influencers or content creators on social media channels (e.g. YouTube, Instagram, or TikTok, etc.)?	0%–100% (most)	40.111	5.221	42.721	37.501
Q9: Do you follow any influencers or content creators on social media channels (e.g. YouTube, Instagram, or TikTok, etc.)? Yes; No; I do not use social media channels; Don't know. Here's the percentage of respondents who said "yes".										
IDENTIFYING_DISINFORMATION_HIGH	High confidence in identifying disinformation (%)	2022	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 2832, Media & News Survey (April-May 2022)	Do you feel confident that you can recognise disinformation when you encounter it? – Very confident	0%–100% (best)	13.015	4.189	15.109	10.920
Q13: Do you feel confident that you can recognise disinformation when you encounter it? Very confident; Somewhat confident; Not very confident; Not at all confident; Don't know. Here's the percentage of respondents who are very confident.										
IDENTIFYING_DISINFORMATION_SOME	Some confidence in identifying disinformation (%)	2022	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 2832, Media & News Survey (April-May 2022)	Do you feel confident that you can recognise disinformation when you encounter it? – Somewhat confident	0%–100% (best)	51.467	5.118	54.026	48.908
Q13: Do you feel confident that you can recognise disinformation when you encounter it? Very confident; Somewhat confident; Not very confident; Not at all confident; Don't know. Here's the percentage of respondents who are somewhat confident.										
DIGITAL_TECHNOLOGIES_I	Importance of digital technologies in personal life by 2030 (%)	2023	EU-27	Special Eurobarometer 532, The Digital Decade (March 2023)	How important do you think digital technologies will be in your life by 2030? – Very	0%–100% (most)	43.519	14.230	50.633	36.404
QB1: Overall, how important do you think digital technologies will be in your life by 2030? Very important; Fairly important; Not very important; Not at all important; Don't know. Here's the percentage of respondents who think that digital technologies will be very important in their life by 2030.										
DIGITAL_TECHNOLOGIES_II	Importance of digital technologies in interacting with and/or creating online material by 2030 (%)	2023	EU-27	Special Eurobarometer 532, The Digital Decade (March 2023)	How important do you think digital technologies will be for accessing, interacting with and/or creating online material/content by 2030? – Very	0%–100% (most)	35.296	8.156	39.374	31.218
QB2.3: And more specifically, how important do you think digital technologies will be in the following areas of your daily life by 2030? Accessing, interacting with and/or creating online material/content. Very important; Fairly important; Not very important; Not at all important; Don't know. Here's the percentage of respondents who think that digital technologies will be very important in their life for accessing, interacting with and/or creating online material/content by 2030										

Demand Side: Trust in Media

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
TRUST_MEDIA	Trust in media in general (%)	2023	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 100 (October–November 2023)	Do you tend to trust the media?	0%–100% (most)	41.148	12.215	47.256	35.041
QA6.1: How much trust do you have in certain institutions? For each of the following institutions, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The media. Here's the percentage of respondents who tend to trust.										
TRUST_INFORMATION	Trust in the information provided by the media (%)	2023	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 100 (October–November 2023)	Do media provide trustworthy information? (Total "Yes")	0%–100% (most)	61.444	14.609	68.749	54.140
QE7.1: For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media. (NATIONALITY) media provide trustworthy information: Yes, definitely; Yes, to some extent; No, not really; No, not at all; Don't know. Here's the percentage of respondents who said "Yes, definitely" or "Yes, to some extent" (= Total "Yes").										
TRUST_MEDIA_COVID	Trust in news media during COVID-19	2021	EU-27	Eurofound, Living, working and COVID-19, 3rd round (February–March 2021)	Please tell me how much you personally trust each of the following institutions? The news media	0–10 (most); recoded to 0-100 (most)	42.519	8.145	46.591	38.446
Trust was originally measured on a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 = do not trust at all, and 10 = trust completely.										
TRUST_TV	Trust in television in general (%)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96 (January – February 2022)	Do you tend to trust television?	0%–100% (most)	52.852	13.552	59.628	46.076
QA6a.2: How much trust do you have in certain media? For each of the following media, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Television. Here's the percentage of respondents who tend to trust.										
TRUST_RADIO	Trust in radio (%)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96 (January – February 2022)	Do you tend to trust radio?	0%–100% (most)	58.407	12.888	64.851	51.963
QA6a.2: How much trust do you have in certain media? For each of the following media, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Radio. Here's the percentage of respondents who tend to trust.										
TRUST_PRESS	Trust in the written press in general (%)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96 (January – February 2022)	Do you tend to trust the written press?	0%–100% (most)	49.481	13.145	56.054	42.909
QA6a.1: How much trust do you have in certain media? For each of the following media, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The written press. Here's the percentage of respondents who tend to trust.										
TRUST_INTERNET	Trust in the Internet in general (%)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96 (January – February 2022)	Do you tend to trust the Internet?	0%–100% (most)	37.444	9.263	42.076	32.813
QA6a.4: How much trust do you have in certain media? For each of the following media, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The Internet. Here's the percentage of respondents who tend to trust.										

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
TRUST_SOCIAL_MEDIA	Trust in online social networks (%)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96 (January – February 2022)	Do you tend to trust online social networks?	0%–100% (most)	21.852	9.658	26.681	17.023
QA6a.5: How much trust do you have in certain media? For each of the following media, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Online Social Networks. Here's the percentage of respondents who tend to trust.										
SPECIAL_TRUST_PSB	Trust in public TV and radio stations (incl. their online presence)–max. 3 answers (%)	2023	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 3153, Media & News Survey 2023 (October 2023)	Which news sources do you trust the most? (max. 3 answers) – Public TV and radio stations (incl. their online presence)	0%–100% (most)	49.926	10.644	55.248	44.604
Q7: Which news sources do you trust the most? (max. 3 answers) – Public TV and radio stations (incl. their online presence)										
SPECIAL_TRUST_PRIVATE_BROADCASTING	Trust in private TV and radio stations (incl. their online presence)–max. 3 answers (%)	2023	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 3153, Media & News Survey 2023 (October 2023)	Which news sources do you trust the most? (max. 3 answers) – Private TV and Radio stations (incl. their online presence)	0%–100% (most)	27.064	8.770	31.449	22.679
Q7: Which news sources do you trust the most? (max. 3 answers) – Private TV and Radio stations (incl. their online presence)										
SPECIAL_TRUST_PRESS	Trust in the written press (incl. their online presence)–max. 3 answers (%)	2023	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 3153, Media & News Survey 2023 (October 2023)	Which news sources do you trust the most? (max. 3 answers) – The written press (such as newspapers or magazines), incl. their online presence	0%–100% (most)	36.986	12.385	43.179	30.794
Q7: Which news sources do you trust the most? (max. 3 answers) – The written press (such as newspapers or magazines), incl. their online presence										
SPECIAL_TRUST_NEWS_PLATFORMS	Trust in other online news platforms incl. blogs, podcasts–max. 3 answers (%)	2023	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 3153, Media & News Survey 2023 (October 2023)	Which news sources do you trust the most? (max. 3 answers) – Other online news platforms incl. blogs, podcasts	0%–100% (most)	14.617	6.100	17.667	11.567
Q7: Which news sources do you trust the most? (max. 3 answers) – The written press (such as newspapers or magazines) (incl. their online presence)										
SPECIAL_TRUST_VIDEO_PLATFORMS	Trust in YouTube or other video platforms–max. 3 answers (%)	2023	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 3153, Media & News Survey 2023 (October 2023)	Which news sources do you trust the most? (max. 3 answers) – YouTube or other video platforms	0%–100% (most)	14.907	5.647	17.730	12.083
Q7: Which news sources do you trust the most? (max. 3 answers) – YouTube or other video platforms										

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Average	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
SPECIAL_TRUST_FOLLOWED_PEOPLE	Trust in people followed on social media or messaging platforms–max. 3 answers (%)	2023	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 3153, Media & News Survey 2023 (October 2023)	Which news sources do you trust the most? (max. 3 answers) – People, groups or friends I follow on social media or messaging platforms	0%–100% (most)	17.989	5.390	20.684	15.294
Q7: Which news sources do you trust the most? (max. 3 answers) – People, groups or friends I follow on social media or messaging platforms										
SPECIAL_TRUST_INFLUENCERS	Trust in influencers on social media channels–max. 3 answers (%)	2023	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 3153, Media & News Survey 2023 (October 2023)	Which news sources do you trust the most? (max. 3 answers) – Influencers on social media channels (e.g. YouTube, Instagram, TikTok etc.)	0%–100% (most)	8.942	3.051	10.468	7.416
Q7: Which news sources do you trust the most? (max. 3 answers) – Influencers on social media channels (e.g. YouTube, Instagram, TikTok etc.)										

Data Sources

Dataset	Data provider	Reference	Description
Democracy and trust during COVID-19	Eurofound	https://www.eurofound.europa.eu	<p>The tripartite EU agency European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound) provides knowledge to assist in the development of better social, employment and work-related policies.</p> <p>The third iteration of the “Living, working and COVID-19” e-survey took place in spring 2021, a full year into the pandemic. It was a critical period as countries were grappling with stringent lockdown restrictions aimed at containing the spread of new virus strains, while vaccination programmes were being rolled out. The survey ran from 12 February to 31 March 2021 in all 27 EU Member States and applied a non-probability sampling method. Survey participants were recruited using primarily social media advertisements, complemented with snowball sampling. This method produces a non-representative sample. However, the composition of the sample was adjusted using a number of known characteristics of the true population.</p> <p>Data from 2021: Citation Eurofound (2021). Living, working and COVID-19 – 3rd round (February–March 2021). https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/en/data-catalogue/democracy-and-trust-during-covid-19</p>
Economist Democracy Index	Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU)	https://www.eiu.com/n/	<p>The Economist Intelligence Unit’s index of democracy combines the ratings for 60 indicators, grouped into five categories: electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture. The ratings are based on expert assessments and public-opinion surveys, mainly the World Values Survey.</p> <p>Data from 2023: Citation Economist Intelligence EUI (2024). <i>Democracy Index 2023: Age of conflict</i>. https://www.eiu.com/n/campaigns/democracy-index-2023/?utm_source=economist&utm_medium=daily_chart&utm_campaign=democracy-index-2023</p>
Eurobarometer	European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication	https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/screen/home	<p>Eurobarometer is the polling instrument used by the European Commission, the European Parliament and other EU institutions and agencies to monitor regularly the state of public opinion in Europe on issues related to the European Union as well as attitudes on subjects of political or social nature. Ordinarily, Eurobarometer surveys rely on a randomly selected sample of at least 1,000 persons aged 15 years and more per country or territory reported. A sample size of 500 persons is used in countries or territories with a population of below one million inhabitants. Each survey publication contains technical specifications and explanations on the methodology and sample size used in each of the countries or territories surveyed.</p>

			<p>Data from 2022 and 2023: Citation Standard Eurobarometer 96 (January – February 2022) https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2553</p> <p>Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (January–February 2023) https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2872</p> <p>Standard Eurobarometer 100 (October–November 2023) https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3053</p> <p>Flash Eurobarometer 2832, Media & News Survey (April-May 2022) https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2832;</p> <p>Flash Eurobarometer 3153, Media & News Survey (October 2023) https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3153;</p> <p>Special Eurobarometer 532: The Digital Decade (March 2023), https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2959; https://europa.regione.campania.it/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Digital_decade_sp532_annexes.pdf</p>
The Global State of Democracy, V8	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA)	https://www.idea.int/gsod/gsod/	<p>The Global State of Democracy Indices (GSoD Indices) measure democratic trends in 174 countries around the world and are based on 165 individual indicators (combined to 17 second-level indices [factors] and 4 top-level indices [categories]) devised by various scholars and organizations using different types of sources: expert surveys, standards-based coding by research groups and analysts, observational data and composite measures. GSoD does not provide a single index of democracy.</p> <p>V7 (data from 2022), also valid for V8 (data from 2023): Citation Tufis, Claudiu D., and Alexander Hudson (2023). <i>The global state of democracy indices: Technical procedures guide. Version 7 (2023)</i>. Stockholm: International IDEA. https://doi.org/10.31752/idea.2023.39</p> <p>Data from 2023: https://www.idea.int/democracytracker/about-the-gsod-indices</p> <p>Codebook: Tufis, Claudiu D., and Alexander Hudson (2023). <i>The global state of democracy indices codebook. Version 7 (2023)</i>. Stockholm: International IDEA. https://doi.org/10.31752/idea.2023.37</p> <p>Methodology: Skaaning, Svend-Erik, and Alexander Hudson (2023). <i>The global state of democracy indices codebook: Conceptualization and Measurement Framework. Version 7 (2023)</i>. Stockholm: International IDEA. https://doi.org/10.31752/idea.2023.38</p>

Media Pluralism Monitor	Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom	https://cmpf.eui.eu/media-pluralism-monitor/	<p>The Media Pluralism Monitor (MPM) is a tool developed by the Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom and co-funded by the European Union to assess the potential weaknesses in national media systems that may hinder media pluralism. Based on 20 indicators, summarizing 200 variables, it covers four areas: Fundamental Protection, Market Plurality, Political Independence, and Social Inclusiveness. The tool has been implemented in 2023, 2022, 2021, 2020, 2017, 2016, and tested under two pilot-projects in 2014 and 2015. Experts in all EU Member States and candidate countries are responsible for the national assessments, which undergo an external review process.</p> <p>Data from 2023: Citation Bleyer-Simon, Konrad, Danielle Da Costa Leite Borges, Elda Brogi, Roberta Carlini, Jan Kermer, Iva Nenadic, Marie Palmer, Pier Luigi Parcu, Urbano Reviglio, Matteo Trevisan, Sofia Verza and Maria Žuffová (2024). <i>Monitoring media pluralism in the digital era : application of the media pluralism monitor in the European member states and in candidate countries in 2023</i>. European University Institute. https://hdl.handle.net/1814/77028; DOI: 10.2870/193899 See also: https://cmpf.eui.eu/media-pluralism-monitor-2024/</p>
Rule of Law Index	World Justice Project	https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index	<p>The Rule of Law Index offers original, independent data organized into eight factors that encompass the concept of the rule of law: Constraints on Government Powers, Absence of Corruption, Open Government, Fundamental Rights, Order and Security, Regulatory Enforcement, Civil Justice, and Criminal Justice. In each country, two original data sources are collected by the World Justice Project: a general population poll and a series of qualified respondents' questionnaires. The Index's nine factors and 47 sub-factors are checked against more than 70 third-party sources, including quantitative data and qualitative assessments drawn from local and international organizations.</p> <p>Data from 2023: Citation World Justice Project (2024). <i>WJP Rule of Law Index 2023</i>. Washington, D.C. https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/downloads/WJPIndex2023.pdf</p>
Varities of Democracies (V-Dem)	University of Gothenburg	https://www.v-dem.net/	<p>V-Dem provides a multidimensional dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy when distinguishing between five principles of democracy: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian. The dataset is based on a complex process of local expert surveys.</p> <p>V14 (data from 2023): Citation Data: Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, David Altman, Fabio Angiolillo, Michael Bernhard, Cecilia Borella, Agnes Cornell, M. Steven Fish, Linnea Fox, Lisa Gastaldi, Haakon Gjerlow, Adam Glynn, Ana Good God, Sandra Grahm, Allen Hicken, Katrin Kinzelbach, Joshua Krusell, Kyle L. Marquardt, Kelly McMann, Valeriya Mechkova, Juraj Medzihorsky, Natalia Natsika, Anja Neundorf, Pamela</p>

			<p>Paxton, Daniel Pemstein, Josefine Pernes, Oskar Rydén, Johannes von Römer, Brigitte Seim, Rachel Sigman, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jeffrey Staton, Aksel Sundström, Eitan Tzelgov, Yi-ting Wang, Tore Wig, Steven Wilson and Daniel Ziblatt (2024). <i>V-Dem [EU-27/2023] Dataset v14. Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project</i>. https://doi.org/10.23696/mcwt-fr58</p> <p>Codebook: Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, David Altman, Fabio Angiolillo, Michael Bernhard, Cecilia Borella, Agnes Cornell, M. Steven Fish, Linnea Fox, Lisa Gastaldi, Haakon Gjerløw, Adam Glynn, Ana Good God, Sandra Grahn, Allen Hicken, Katrin Kinzelbach, Kyle L. Marquardt, Kelly McMann, Valeriya Mechkova, Anja Neundorf, Pamela Paxton, Daniel Pemstein, Oskar Rydén, Johannes von Römer, Brigitte Seim, Rachel Sigman, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jeffrey Staton, Aksel Sundström, Eitan Tzelgov, Luca Uberti, Yi-ting Wang, Tore Wig, and Daniel Ziblatt (2024). <i>V-Dem Codebook v14. Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project</i>. https://www.v-dem.net/documents/38/V-Dem_Codebook_v14.pdf</p> <p>Methodology: Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, Kyle L. Marquardt, Juraj Medzihorsky, Daniel Pemstein, Linnea Fox, Lisa Gastaldi, Josefine Pernes, Oskar Rydén, Johannes von Römer, Eitan Tzelgov, Yi-ting Wang, and Steven Wilson (2024). <i>V-Dem Methodology v14. Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project</i>. https://www.v-dem.net/documents/39/v-dem_methodology_v14.pdf</p>
World Press Freedom Index	Reporters Without Borders (RSF)	https://rsf.org/en/index	<p>The World Press Freedom Index aims to compare the level of freedom enjoyed by journalists and media in 180 countries and territories, defined “as the ability of journalists as individuals and collectives to select, produce, and disseminate news in the public interest independent of political, economic, legal, and social interference and in the absence of threats to their physical and mental safety”. Accordingly, the index comprises five contextual indicators: political context, legal framework, economic context, sociocultural context and safety). The score is calculated on a basis of (1) a qualitative analysis of the situation in each country or territory based on the responses of press freedom specialists (including journalists, researchers, academics and human rights defenders), and (2) a quantitative tally of abuses against media and journalists in connection with their work. The World Press Freedom Index is published every year on World Press Freedom Day (3 May).</p> <p>Data from 2023: Citation Data: Reporters Without Borders (RSF): World Press Freedom Index 2024. https://rsf.org/en/index?year=2024</p> <p>Methodology from 2022 onwards: https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2024?year=2024&data_type=general</p>

Yearbook	European Audiovisual Observatory	https://yearbook.obs.coe.int/	<p>The European Audiovisual Observatory provides information on the various audiovisual markets in Europe and their financing. It also analyses and reports on the legal issues affecting the different sectors of the audiovisual industry. It was created in 1992 in order to collect and distribute information about the audiovisual industries in Europe. By making this information available, the Observatory aims at promoting greater transparency and a clearer understanding of the ways in which the audiovisual industries in Europe function, both from an economic and legal point of view. The Observatory is part of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, France. It is a public service organisation. https://www.obs.coe.int/en/web/observatoire/about</p> <p>The Yearbook online service of the European Audiovisual Observatory offers a huge variety of statistical indicators and analyses of the recent key trends of the audiovisual sector. It covers the 40 member countries of the European Audiovisual Observatory: 39 European countries and Morocco (as a non-European member state since 2015). In the 2023 edition, the Yearbook includes for the second time data for Moldova, Serbia, and Ukraine. http://yearbook.obs.coe.int/features</p> <p>Data from 2022: Citation © European Audiovisual Observatory – Yearbook 2023. http://yearbook.obs.coe.int/</p>
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