

INDICATOR FRAMEWORK ON CULTURE AND DEMOCRACY

POLICY MAKER'S GUIDEBOOK – APPENDIX: DETAILED INFORMATION ON COMPONENTS AND INDICATORS

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**Indicator Framework
Culture and Democracy** on



Example: DOMAIN → Dimension → Component → *Indicator*

CULTURE → **Civic** → **Cultural Participation**

Taking the operational definition from UNESCO's Framework for Cultural Statistics Handbook on Measuring Cultural Participation, Cultural Participation (a component of the Civic dimension of Culture) can be defined as 'participation in any activity that, for individuals, represents a way of increasing their own cultural and informational capacity and capital, which helps define their identity, and/or allows for personal expression'.

CULTURE → **Civic** → **Cultural Participation** → *Artistic Expression and Creation*

This indicator (of Cultural Participation) assesses the vibrancy of a country's cultural life according to the share of people engaged actively in a broad variety of artistic forms.

Collected variable(s):

- *Artistic activity*: Share of people who in the past 12 months have at least once done artistic activities such as playing an instrument, composing music, singing, dancing, or acting; photographing, making a video, drawing, painting, carving, or other visual arts; handcrafting; writing poems, short stories, fiction, et cetera. [Data source: Eurostat]

CULTURE → **Civic** → **Cultural Participation** → *Interest in Foreign Cultures*

This indicator (of Cultural Participation) assesses receptiveness to other cultures and forms of cultural expression by way of variables relating to people's knowledge of another language, interest in arts and culture in other countries, and students studying abroad.

Collected variable(s):

- *Foreign language knowledge*: Share of population 25–64 years old reporting knowledge of at least one foreign language. [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Interest in foreign arts and culture*: Share of people claiming culture (e.g. religion, gastronomy, arts) as the main reason for holidaying outside their country in 2015. [Data source: Flash Eurobarometer 432]
- *Student mobility (outflow)*: Tertiary students (ISCED 5–6) studying in another EU-27, EEA, or candidate country as percentage of all students. [Data source: Eurostat]

CULTURE → **Civic** → **Cultural Participation** → *Non-Partisan Involvement*

This indicator (of Cultural Participation) draws upon data regarding the share of people who are volunteers of organisations engaged in cultural activities, and those who donate money to charity.

Collected variable(s):

- *Unpaid voluntary work*: Share of people involved in unpaid voluntary work for a cultural, educative, or artistic association. [Data source: Eurobarometer 75.2]

- *Donations to charity*: Share of people who donated money to charity in the last month. [Data source: World Giving Index]

CULTURE → Civic → **Cultural Participation** → *Online Creativity*

Online creativity refers to people's usage of digital media in order to distribute their own cultural creations. This indicator (of Cultural Participation) takes into account the share of people who put their cultural content online or created a website or blog, and other variables such as monthly Wikipedia edits, video uploads on YouTube, and top-level domains.

Collected variable(s):

- *Putting own cultural content online*: Share of people who used the internet in the last 3 months to upload self-created content to any website to be shared. [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Creating a website or blog*: Share of people who used the internet in the last 3 months to create websites or blogs. [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Monthly Wikipedia edits*: Monthly Wikipedia page edits per million population 15-69 years old. [Data source: Global Innovation Index]
- *YouTube uploads*: Number of video uploads on YouTube scaled by population 15-69 years old. [Data source: Global Innovation Index]
- *Generic top-level domains*: Number of generic top-level domains per thousand population 15-69 years old. [Data source: Global Innovation Index]
- *Country code top-level domains*: Number of country-code top-level domains per thousand population 15-69 years old. [Data source: Global Innovation Index]

CULTURE → Civic → **Cultural Participation** → *Online Cultural Participation*

Online cultural participation refers to individual online engagement with cultural creations. This indicator (of Cultural Participation) takes into account variables such as visits to museum websites and cultural blogs, online purchases of cultural products and online consumption of various content.

Collected variable(s):

- *Visiting museum websites*: Share of people who use the internet for visiting museum, library, or other specialised websites to improve their knowledge. [Data source: Eurobarometer 79.2]
- *Reading cultural blogs*: Share of people who use the internet for reading cultural blogs. [Data source: Eurobarometer 79.2]
- *Buying cultural products*: Share of people who use the internet for buying cultural products such as books, CDs, or theatre tickets. [Data source: Eurobarometer 79.2]
- *Searching online for cultural events*: Share of people who use the internet for searching for information on cultural products or events. [Data source: Eurobarometer 79.2]
- *Online cultural participation*: Share of people who used the internet in the last 3 months for playing/downloading games, listening to music, or watching internet-streamed TV or videos. [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Consulting wikis*: Share of people who used the internet in the last 3 months for consulting wikis (to obtain knowledge on any subject). [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Reading newspaper articles online*: Share of people who used the internet in the last 3 months for reading online news sites/newspapers/news magazines. [Data source: Eurostat]

CULTURE → **Civic** → **Cultural Participation** → *Passive Cultural Participation*

This indicator (of Cultural Participation) takes into account people's engagement with different cultural creations, institutions, events, and sites.

Collected variable(s):

- *Read a book*: Share of people who in the last 12 months read at least one book. [Data source: Eurobarometer 79.2]
- *Visits to museums*: Total number of visits to museums per 100,000 inhabitants. [Data source: European Group on Museum Statistics]
- *Cultural activities*: Share of people who in the last 12 months participated in cultural activities (cinema, live performances, or cultural sites). [Data source: Eurostat]

CULTURE → **Civic** → **Cultural Participation** → *Students in the Arts*

This indicator (of Cultural Participation) includes measures of higher education students and graduates in the arts and culture-related fields.

Collected variable(s):

- *Culture students*: Tertiary students in fields related to culture (humanities, arts, architecture, and building) as percentage of all tertiary students. [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Share of arts graduates*: Share of tertiary education graduates in the arts. [Data source: Eurostat]

CULTURE → **Policy** → **Cultural Funding**

Cultural Funding (a component of the Policy dimension of Culture) is one of many instruments available to policy makers for pursuing objectives in the cultural field. Such financial support may take the form of legislation or tax rules that encourage others to support culture and the arts or more direct measures that address specific sectors or types of culture.

CULTURE → **Policy** → **Cultural Funding** → *Cultural Expenditures and Incentives*

This indicator (of Cultural Funding) combines measures of a government's direct and indirect financing of the cultural sector and particular cultural industries, as well as incentives for business and other private sponsorship of the arts and culture

Collected variable(s):

- *Promotion of business sponsorship of arts and culture*: Existence of government schemes to promote business sponsorship of the arts and culture. [Data source: Compendium]
- *Tax reduction for sponsorship of arts and culture*: Existence of a legislative base that outlines tax deductions to private sponsors of the arts and culture. [Data source: Compendium]
- *Public funding for publishers*: Existence of direct public funding for book publishers. [Data source: Compendium]

- *Tax reduction for artists or composers*: Reduction of standard VAT rate for works/services of visual artists or writers/composers. [Data source: Compendium]
- *Public cultural expenditure as percentage of GDP*: Central government expenditure on recreation, culture, and religion as percentage of GDP. [Data source: Eurostat]

CULTURE → **Policy** → [Cultural Openness](#)

Cultural Openness (a component of the Policy dimension of Culture) reflects a society's attitudes towards the diversity of cultures existing within the country's territorial boundaries, and beyond them.

CULTURE → **Policy** → **Cultural Openness** → [Support & Promotion of Cultural Diversity](#)

This indicator (of Cultural Openness) captures primarily government policies and programmes that recognise and nurture cultural diversity.

Collected variable(s):

- *Minority language promotion*: Existence of legal provisions to promote the use of languages of minority cultural groups in radio/TV programming. [Data source: Compendium]
- *Legally recognised languages of minorities*: Existence of legally recognised languages of minority cultural groups. [Data source: Compendium]
- *Multilingual education*: Share of total instruction time for foreign languages in full-time compulsory education. [Data source: Eurydice]
- *Funding for immigrant bodies*: Public funding or support of immigrant organisations on the national level. [Data source: Migrant Integration Policy Index]
- *Integration policy reports*: Existence and regularity of integration policy reports. [Data source: Migrant Integration Policy Index]
- *Family reunion policy for spouses and partners*: Whether family reunion policy ensures eligibility for spouses and partners (average). [Data source: Migrant Integration Policy Index]
- *Internationally co-produced films*: Percentage of feature films that are majority international co-productions. [Data source: UIS Statistics]

CULTURE → **Policy** → [Cultural Education](#)

Cultural Education (a component of the Policy dimension of Culture) relates to governmental measures that encourage creativity by providing arts instruction in schools and foster interest in other cultures through intercultural education. This component assesses the significance given to cultural education, in particular arts education and intercultural education, via policies at the national level.

CULTURE → **Policy** → **Cultural Education** → [Arts Education](#)

This indicator (of Cultural Education) reflects the share of total instruction time for arts education in compulsory education as a proxy for the value placed on creativity at school.

Collected variable(s):

- *Valorisation of creativity at school*: Share of total instruction time for arts education in full-time compulsory education. [Data source: Eurydice]

CULTURE → **Policy** → **Cultural Education** → *Intercultural Education*

This indicator (of Cultural Education) combines information on the existence of intercultural education programmes in primary and secondary schools, and in higher education.

Collected variable(s):

- *Intercultural education in schools*: Existence and extent of intercultural education as part of the curriculum in primary and secondary schools. [Data source: Compendium]
- *Higher intercultural education*: Existence of special programmes or experiences for intercultural education at higher education institutions. [Data source: Compendium]

CULTURE → **Economic** → **Cultural Industries**

Acknowledging the debate about the definition and scope of the term, Cultural Industries (a component of the Economic dimension of Culture) refers here to 'a set of activities that produce and distribute cultural goods or services, which at the time they are considered as a specific attribute, use or purpose, embody or convey cultural expressions irrespective of the commercial value they may have', as defined by UNESCO.

CULTURE → **Economic** → **Cultural Industries** → *Cultural Industry Outputs*

This indicator (of Cultural Industries) takes into account the level of cultural trade, the turnover of the entertainment and publishing industries, and the total number of national feature films produced.

Collected variable(s):

- *Trade in cultural goods*: Intra- and extra-EU trade in cultural goods. [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Turnover entertainment industry*: Turnover per person employed by enterprises engaged in motion picture, video, and TV production; sound recording; and music publishing activities. [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Turnover publishing sector*: Turnover per person employed by enterprises engaged in publishing activities other than music. [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Cultural activity carried out by cultural industry*: Cultural and creative service exports as share of total trade. [Data source: Global Innovation Index]
- *National feature films produced*: Number of national feature films produced (per million population 15-69 years old). [Data source: Global Innovation Index]

CULTURE → **Economic** → **Cultural Industries** → *Intangible Assets*

Intangible assets, such as those assets related to intellectual property, can be considered the outputs of creativity and innovation. This indicator (of Cultural Industries) takes into account variables such as the number of national and international trademark applications, and the extent to which ICTs enable new business and organisational models.

Collected variable(s):

- *National trademark applications:* Number of trademark applications by residents at the national office per billion PPP\$ GDP. [Data source: Global Innovation Index]
- *ICT business model creation:* Extent to which ICTs enable new business models in the country. [Data source: Global Innovation Index]
- *ICT organisational model creation:* Extent to which ICTs enable new organisational models within businesses in the country. [Data source: Global Innovation Index]

CULTURE → **Economic** → **Cultural Industries** → *Size of the Cultural Industry*

This indicator (of Cultural Industries) is built upon data regarding the number and share of employees and enterprises in the cultural sector as a whole and in various cultural industries and the growth rate of employment in the cultural sectors.

Collected variable(s):

- *Size of entertainment industry:* Number of enterprises engaged in motion picture, video, and TV production; sound recording; and music publishing activities as fraction of total enterprises. [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Size of publishing industry:* Number of enterprises engaged in publishing activities other than music as fraction of total enterprises. [Data source: Eurostat]
- *New enterprises in cultural industries:* Number of new enterprises in arts, entertainment, and recreation at the time. [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Employment in cultural sector:* Number of persons employed in the cultural sector as share of total employment. [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Growth rate of cultural sector employment:* Average annual growth rate of the share of persons employed in the cultural sector, 2011-15. [Data source: Eurostat]

CULTURE → **Economic** → **Cultural Infrastructure**

Cultural Infrastructure (a component of the Economic dimension of Culture) refers not only to the space in which cultural activities take place, but also to heritage sites that are considered of particular physical or cultural significance.

CULTURE → **Economic** → **Cultural Infrastructure** → *Size of the Cultural Infrastructure*

This indicator (of Cultural Infrastructure) refers to the total number of selected cultural facilities, both publicly and privately operated, and the number of recognised heritage sites that a country has.

Collected variable(s):

- *Number of museums:* Total number of museums per 100,000 inhabitants. [Data source: European Group on Museum Statistics]
- *Number of cinema screens:* Cinema screens per capita per 100,000 inhabitants. [Data source: UIS Statistics]

- *World Heritage Sites*: Number of (non-transboundary) heritage sites on the UNESCO World Heritage List. [Data source: UNESCO World Heritage List]

CULTURE → **Freedom and Equality** → **Cultural Access & Representation**

The right to access culture involves the freedom to seek out, choose, and develop one's own cultural identity and the right to contribute to cultural life through art and creative expression. Cultural Access & Representation (a component of the Freedom and Equality dimension of Culture) groups indicators that measure effective access to cultural sites and events and examines government programmes to promote equality of access and representation.

CULTURE → **Freedom and Equality** → **Cultural Access & Representation** → ***Access to Cultural Sites and Events***

This indicator (of Cultural Access & Representation) measures the level of equality of cultural access in a given country in relation to financial and proximity barriers to cinemas, live performances, and cultural sites. The higher the score, the easier and more equal the access.

Collected variable(s):

- *Financial access barriers to cinemas*: Share of people that did not visit a cinema in the last 12 months due to lack of financial resources (values multiplied by -1). [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Financial access barriers to live performances*: Share of people that did not go to a live performance (theatre, concert, ballet) in the last 12 months due to lack of financial resources (values multiplied by -1). [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Financial access barriers to cultural sites*: Share of people that did not go to a cultural site (historical monuments, museums, art galleries, or archaeological sites) in the last 12 months due to lack of financial resources (values multiplied by -1). [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Lack of proximity to cinemas*: Share of people that did not visit a cinema in the last 12 months because it was not in their neighbourhood (values multiplied by -1). [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Lack of proximity to live performances*: Share of people that did not go to a live performance (theatre, concert, ballet) in the last 12 months because it was not in their neighbourhood (values multiplied by -1). [Data source: Eurostat]
- *Lack of proximity to cultural sites*: Share of people that did not go to a cultural site (historical monuments, museums, art galleries, or archaeological sites) in the last 12 months because it was not in their neighbourhood (values multiplied by -1). [Data source: Eurostat]

CULTURE → **Freedom and Equality** → **Cultural Access & Representation** → ***Public Measures for Equality***

This indicator (of Cultural Access & Representation) is built on data regarding the existence of government programmes for equality and integration of women in the cultural sector, and studies on women working in the cultural sector.

Collected variable(s):

- *Government programmes for equality in the cultural sector*: Existence of government working group(s) addressing equality in the cultural sector. [Data source: Compendium]
- *Public measures to promote women in cultural institutions*: Existence of public measures to promote women in decision-making positions in cultural institutions. [Data source: Compendium]

- *Studies on women working in the cultural sector*: Existence of studies on women working in the cultural sector. [Data source: Compendium]

DEMOCRACY → **Civic** → **Political Participation**

Political Participation (a component of the Civic dimension of Democracy) refers to action by ordinary citizens directed towards influencing some political outcome. Political participation takes a number of different forms, including both conventional or institutionalised forms which involve electoral processes and non-conventional or non-institutionalised forms which occur outside electoral processes.

DEMOCRACY → **Civic** → **Political Participation** → **Institutionalised Participation**

This indicator (of Political Participation) assesses the vibrancy of participation in established democratic institutions by measuring the number of citizen-led initiatives and referenda, the percentage of registered voters who cast ballots, and membership in political parties and unions.

Collected variable(s):

- *Effective use of direct democratic instruments*: Extent to which the citizen-initiated mechanism of direct democracy (popular initiatives and referendums) is utilised. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Election turnout*: Percentage of all registered voters that, according to official results, cast votes in the last national election. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Participation in political parties or unions*: Share of people participating in the activities of political parties or trade unions at least once in the past year. [Data source: World Value Survey Wave 6]

DEMOCRACY → **Civic** → **Political Participation** → **Non-institutionalised Participation**

This indicator (of Political Participation) measures the extent to which citizens have taken part in alternative forms of political participation by signing petitions or participating in lawful demonstrations.

Collected variable(s):

- *Effective non-institutionalised participation*: Share of respondents who indicated having signed petitions or attending lawful demonstrations. [Data source: Democracy Barometer]

DEMOCRACY → **Policy** → **Government Capability**

Government Capability can be thought of in terms of good governance and a democratic government's ability to solve public problems in effective and legitimate ways. This component (of the Policy dimension of Democracy) considers the confidence bestowed on key government entities that reflects satisfaction with their performance and gives them legitimacy to continue, and the ability of a government's organs to operate effectively free of undue influence.

DEMOCRACY → **Policy** → **Government Capability** → **Confidence in Political Institutions**

This indicator (of Government Capability) measures the extent to which citizens have confidence in political institutions such as national governments, the judiciary, and elections, among others.

Collected variable(s):

- *Confidence in judiciary*: Share of respondents that have confidence in the judiciary. [Data source: Gallup World Poll]
- *Confidence in police*: Share of respondents that have confidence in the police. [Data source: Gallup World Poll]
- *Confidence in military*: Share of respondents that have confidence in the military. [Data source: Gallup World Poll]
- *Confidence in national government*: Share of respondents that have confidence in the national government. [Data source: Gallup World Poll]
- *Confidence in elections*: Share of respondents that have confidence in the honesty of elections. [Data source: Gallup World Poll]

DEMOCRACY → **Policy** → **Government Capability** → *Political Independence*

This indicator (of Government Capability) assesses the level of government independence from non-elected political actors and interests in individual countries.

Collected variable(s):

- *No political interference*: Whether the head of government customarily seeks approval from any other body prior to making important decisions on domestic policy. [Data source: V-Dem]

DEMOCRACY → **Policy** → **Political Competition**

Free, fair, and competitive elections are considered a minimal precondition in order for a country to be a democracy. Political Competition (a component of the Policy dimension of Democracy) plays a crucial role in the process, both as a focal point for stimulating political participation and as a key element that ensures democratic accountability and responsiveness.

DEMOCRACY → **Policy** → **Political Competition** → *Political Competitiveness*

This indicator (of Political Competition) combines measures of the concentration of votes and seats held by political parties in the lower house of parliament, as well as the electoral success of smaller parties.

Collected variable(s):

- *Effective number of legislative parties in lower chamber*: Effective number of political parties as measured by share of seats in the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature. [Data source: ParlGov]
- *Effective number of electoral parties in lower chamber*: Effective number of political parties as measured by share of votes in the last election to the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature. [Data source: ParlGov]
- *Concentration of seats*: Difference in seat share between the largest and the second largest political parties. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Concentration of votes*: Difference between the largest and second largest political parties in the lower chamber as share of all votes. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Electoral success of smaller parties*: The electoral success of smaller parties, that is, the percentage of votes gained by the smaller parties in parliamentary and/or presidential elections. [Data source: V-Dem]

DEMOCRACY → Policy → **Political Competition** → *Rules for Contestation & Competition*

This indicator (of Political Competition) captures whether countries have implemented administrative rules that make it easier for citizens to enter and participate in electoral contests and to cast their votes.

Collected variable(s):

- *Facilitating participation*: Degree of facilitation of electoral participation. [Data source: Democracy Barometer]
- *Gerrymandering*: Existence of possibilities to delimit electoral districts. [Data source: Democracy Barometer]
- *Regulation of political participation*: Extent to which there are binding rules on when, whether, and how political preferences are expressed. [Data source: Polity IV Project]
- *Barriers to parties*: Extent to which barriers to forming a party are restrictive. Barriers include legal requirements such as requirements for membership or financial deposits, as well as harassment. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Lower chamber election district magnitude*: Average district magnitude for seats in the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature for the previous election. [Data source: V-Dem]

DEMOCRACY → Policy → **Safeguards & Checks & Balances**

Within a democracy, Safeguards and Checks and Balances (a component of the Policy dimension of Democracy) serve to ensure that no person or group in any part of government abuses power. Checks include the ability, right and obligation of each person, group, or branch of government to monitor the activities of the others, while balances enable each to use its authority to limit the powers of the others.

DEMOCRACY → Policy → **Safeguards & Checks & Balances** → *Constraints on Government Powers*

This indicator (of Safeguards & Checks & Balances) focuses on rules and institutions that constrain government powers, especially at the executive level.

Collected variable(s):

- *Executive constraints - decision rules*: Extent of institutionalised constraints on the decision-making powers of chief executives, whether individuals or collectives. [Data source: Polity IV Project]
- *Checks on government powers*: Degree to which government powers are subject to non-governmental checks. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Effective limits to government powers through auditing*: Degree to which government powers are effectively limited by independent auditing and review. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Effective limits to government powers through legislation*: Degree to which government powers are effectively limited by the legislature. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Sanctions for misconduct by government officials*: Degree to which government officials are sanctioned for misconduct. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Transition of power subject to the law*: Degree to which transition of power is subject to the law. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Judicial limitations to government powers*: Degree to which government powers are effectively limited by the judiciary. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]

- *Checks and balances*: Degree of balance between executive and legislative powers. [Data source: V-Dem]

DEMOCRACY → **Policy** → [Transparency](#)

Transparency (a component of the Policy dimension of Democracy) is crucial within a democracy. It requires that public officials, civil servants, and others act visibly and understandably and report on their activities.

DEMOCRACY → **Policy** → [Transparency](#) → [Absence of Corruption](#)

The absence of corruption is a common proxy measure for transparency, since a highly transparent system is considered to be the best safeguard against corruption. This indicator (of Transparency) assesses the perception of corruption of government officials within a given country, thus providing insights to its transparency.

Collected variable(s):

- *Lack of corruption in executive branch*: Degree to which government officials in the executive branch do not use public office for private gain. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Lack of corruption in judicial branch*: Degree to which government officials in the judicial branch do not use public office for private gain. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Lack of corruption in legislative branch*: Degree to which government officials in the legislative branch do not use public office for private gain. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Lack of corruption in police and military*: Degree to which government officials in the police and the military do not use public office for private gain. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]

DEMOCRACY → **Policy** → [Transparency](#) → [Informational Openness](#)

This indicator (of Transparency) evaluates the level of government transparency, in terms of public availability of information and the clarity, coherence and predictable enforcement of laws, in a given country.

Collected variable(s):

- *Availability of official information*: Whether official information is available on request. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Transparent laws with predictable enforcement*: Degree to which laws of the land are transparent in that they are clear, well publicised, coherent (consistent with each other), relatively stable from year to year, and enforced in a predictable manner. [Data source: V-Dem]

DEMOCRACY → **Rule of Law** → [Equality Before the Law](#)

A central feature of the rule of law is Equality Before the Law (a component of the Rule of Law dimension of Democracy), such that all persons are entitled to equal protection of the law. This implies that courts operate fairly and impartially, without making arbitrary or irrational distinctions based on economic or social status and that the court and judges are free from outside influence.

DEMOCRACY → Rule of Law → Equality Before the Law → *Judicial Impartiality*

This indicator (of Equality Before the Law) assesses the degree to which the justice system in a country and its officials treat citizens impartially, humanely and without discrimination in a country.

Collected variable(s):

- *Equal treatment before the law*: Degree of equal treatment of citizens before the law. [Data source: Institutional Profiles Database]
- *Impartiality of criminal justice system*: Degree to which the police and criminal judges are impartial and whether they discriminate in practice based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Due process of law and rights of the accused*: Extent to which the basic rights of criminal suspects and those of convicted prisoners are respected, whether suspects are able to access and challenge evidence against them, whether they are subject to torture or abuse, and whether they receive adequate legal assistance. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Equal treatment and absence of discrimination*: Extent to which individuals are free from discrimination (based on socioeconomic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity) including with respect to public services, employment, court proceedings, and the justice system. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Access to justice*: Extent to which people enjoy equal, secure, and effective access to justice. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Judicial corruption decision*: How often individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favourable judicial decision. [Data source: V-Dem]

DEMOCRACY → Rule of Law → Equality Before the Law → *Judicial Independence*

This indicator (of Equality Before the Law) evaluates the extent to which the judiciary has the authority to and does act independently of the influence of members of government, citizens or firms.

Collected variable(s):

- *Judicial independence*: Extent to which judiciary is independent from influence from members of government, citizens, and firms. [Data source: Global Competitiveness Report]
- *High court independence*: How often the high court in the judicial system, when ruling in cases salient to the government, makes decisions that merely reflect government wishes regardless of its sincere view of the legal record. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Lower court independence*: How often judges not on the high court, when ruling in cases salient to the government, make decisions that merely reflect government wishes regardless of their sincere view of the legal record. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Compliance with judiciary*: How often the government complies with important decisions by other courts with which it disagrees. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Judicial review*: Whether any court in the judiciary has the legal authority to invalidate governmental policies (e.g. statutes, regulations, decrees, administrative actions) on the grounds that they violate a constitutional provision. [Data source: V-Dem]

DEMOCRACY → Rule of Law → Quality of the Legal System

Quality of the Legal System (a component of the Rule of Law dimension of Democracy) determines in many ways how the principle of equality before the law can be and is put into practice. On the one

hand, the people's confidence in the justice system reflects how well the system has been working and lays the foundation for its continued legitimate functioning. On the other hand, the practicalities of the legal system ensure effective results.

DEMOCRACY → **Rule of Law** → **Quality of the Legal System** → **Confidence in the Justice System**

This indicator (of Quality of the Legal System) assesses the level of confidence in a country's judicial system, societal rules in general, and the police in particular.

Collected variable(s):

- *Rule of law*: Extent to which agents have confidence in and abide by the rules of society, in particular the quality of contract enforcement, property rights, the police, and the courts, as well as the likelihood of crime and violence. [Data source: Worldwide Governance Indicators]

DEMOCRACY → **Rule of Law** → **Quality of the Legal System** → **Judicial Efficiency & Professionalism**

This indicator (of Quality of the Legal System) measures the degree of efficiency, effectiveness, and professionalism of an individual country's civil and criminal justice systems.

Collected variable(s):

- *Judicial professionalism*: Combination of two measures: professionalism (law degree, professional experience) as a precondition for appointment of judges to the highest courts; (restrictions on) length of tenure of judges. [Data source: Democracy Barometer]
- *Civil justice effectively enforced*: Degree to which civil justice decisions and judgments are effectively enforced in a timely manner. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Civil justice not subject to unreasonable delays*: Degree to which court proceedings are conducted in a timely manner and are not subject to unreasonable delays. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Effectiveness of correctional system*: Degree to which correctional institutions are secure, respect prisoners' rights, and aid in the prevention of recidivism. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Effectiveness of criminal adjudication system*: Degree to which perpetrators of crimes are effectively prosecuted and punished, and whether criminal judges and other judicial officers are competent and produce speedy decisions. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Effectiveness of criminal investigation system*: Degree to which perpetrators of crimes are effectively apprehended and charged, and degree to which police, investigators, and prosecutors have adequate resources, are free of corruption, and perform competently. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms*: Degree to which alternative dispute resolution mechanisms are affordable, efficient, and free from corruption. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]

DEMOCRACY → **Freedom and Equality** → **Individual Freedoms**

Individual Freedoms (a component of the Freedom and Equality dimension of Democracy) ensure citizens the rights to voice their needs, concerns, and opinions and to join together with others who share those concerns and interests. The ideal result is a citizenry that is equipped with the information

and the individual and collective resources to shape the democracy's goals and policies and to hold government accountable to its citizens.

DEMOCRACY → **Freedom and Equality** → **Individual Freedoms** → **Freedom & Neutrality of the Press**

This indicator (of Individual Freedoms) assesses the extent of press freedom and of the neutrality of journalists and media outlets.

Collected variable(s):

- *Media bias*: Extent of media bias against opposition parties or candidates. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Print/broadcast media critical*: Proportion of major print and broadcast outlets that routinely criticise the government. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Print/broadcast media perspectives*: Extent to which major print and broadcast media represent a wide range of political perspectives. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Government censorship of media*: Extent to which the government directly or indirectly attempts to censor print or broadcast media. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Media self-censorship*: Extent of self-censorship amongst journalists when reporting on issues that the government considers politically sensitive. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Media corruption*: Extent to which journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Press freedom*: Global score on the World Press Freedom Index (reversed). [Data source: World Press Freedom Index]

DEMOCRACY → **Freedom and Equality** → **Individual Freedoms** → **Freedom of Association**

Freedom of association is a universal human right enshrined in the European Convention on Human Rights. This indicator (of Individual Freedoms) evaluates the extent to which political parties and civil society organisations are allowed to form and operate freely.

Collected variable(s):

- *Freedom of association*: Extent to which parties, including opposition parties, are allowed to form and to participate in elections, and the extent to which civil society organisations are able to form and to operate freely. [Data source: V-Dem]

DEMOCRACY → **Freedom and Equality** → **Individual Freedoms** → **Freedom of Expression**

Freedom of expression is a human right anchored in the European Convention on Human Rights. This indicator (of Individual Freedoms) assesses the extent to which whistleblowers are protected, citizens are free to openly discuss politics and public authorities respect academic freedom and freedom of cultural expression.

Collected variable(s):

- *Consequences of informing media about power abuse*: Extent to which public sector employees risk severe negative consequences if they pass on information about abuses of public power to the media (multiplied by -1). [Data source: Quality of Government Expert Survey]

- *Freedom of discussion*: Extent to which citizens are able to openly discuss political issues in private homes and in public spaces, without fear of harassment by other members of the polity or by public authorities. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Freedom of academic and cultural expression*: Extent to which public authorities respect academic freedom and freedom of cultural expression related to political issues. [Data source: V-Dem]

DEMOCRACY → Freedom and Equality → [Individual Liberties](#)

Individual Liberties (a component of the Freedom and Equality dimension of Democracy) refer to the basic rights of individuals to conduct their lives and pursue their interests without undue interference and without threat to their personal security.

DEMOCRACY → Freedom and Equality → [Individual Liberties](#) → [Free Conduct of Life](#)

This indicator (of Individual Liberties) evaluates the extent to which citizens' free conduct of life, represented by freedom of movement within a country and freedom to leave a country, is subject to actual government restrictions.

Collected variable(s):

- *Freedom of domestic movement*: Extent to which citizens are able to move freely, in daytime and nighttime, in public thoroughfares, across regions within a country, and to establish permanent residency where they wish. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Freedom of foreign movement*: Extent to which citizens are able to travel freely to and from the country and to emigrate without being subject to restrictions by public authorities. [Data source: V-Dem]

DEMOCRACY → Freedom and Equality → [Individual Liberties](#) → [Security & Physical Integrity](#)

This indicator (of Individual Liberties) assesses the extent to which individuals in a country are subject to crime, bodily harm, or invasion of privacy on the part of government officials or other members of society.

Collected variable(s):

- *Security across national territory*: Degree to which the state ensures security across the national territory. [Data source: Institutional Profiles Database]
- *Right to life and security*: Extent to which police inflict physical harm upon criminal suspects, and whether political dissidents or journalists are subjected to unreasonable searches or to arrest, detention, imprisonment, threats, abusive treatment or violence. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Effective control of crime*: Extent to which common crimes are effectively controlled. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Non-use of violence to redress personal grievances*: Extent to which people resort to intimidation or violence to resolve civil disputes amongst themselves, or to seek redress from the government, and whether people are free from mob violence. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]
- *Guaranteed freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy*: Degree to which the police or other government officials conduct physical searches without warrants, or intercept electronic

communications of private individuals without judicial authorisation. [Data source: Rule of Law Index]

- *Freedom from political killings*: Degree of freedom from killings by the state or its agents without due process and for the purpose of eliminating political opponents. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Freedom from torture*: Degree of freedom from the purposeful inflicting, by state official or other agents of the state, of extreme pain with an aim to extract information or intimidate victims who are in a state of incarceration. [Data source: V-Dem]

DEMOCRACY → Freedom and Equality → Political Representation

Political Representation (a component of the Freedom and Equality dimension of Democracy) refers to the ideal that decision-making systems within a democracy should be structured so that the voices of all its citizens can be heard and taken into account. This means that barriers to participation in the political process, whether as a candidate, a voter or an interested party, should not exist, or should at least be reasonable and understandable within the country context.

DEMOCRACY → Freedom and Equality → Political Representation → *Equality of Participation*

This indicator (of Political Representation) assesses the extent to which potential socio-economic barriers to participation in selected aspects of political life are overcome within a particular country.

Collected variable(s):

- *Alternative participation*: Degree to which participation in alternative forms of participation (signing petitions, attending lawful demonstrations) is non-selective in terms of education and income. [Data source: Democracy Barometer]
- *Equality in voter turnout*: Share of survey respondents with high/middle/low education, minus share of respondents who said they voted with high/middle/low education. [Data source: Democracy Barometer]
- *Women's participation in civil society organisations*: Extent to which women are prevented from participating in civil society organisations. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Power distributed by gender*: Extent to which political power is distributed according to gender. [Data source: V-Dem]

DEMOCRACY → Freedom and Equality → Political Representation → *Equality of Representation*

This indicator (of Political Representation) assesses the equality of distribution of political power according to various socio-economic factors, including gender, economic status, and social group.

Collected variable(s):

- *Lower chamber female legislators*: Percentage of the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature that is female. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Power distributed by socioeconomic position*: Extent to which political power is distributed according to people's wealth and income. [Data source: V-Dem]
- *Power distributed by social group*: Extent to which political power is distributed according to social groups (differentiated within a country by caste, ethnicity, language, race, region, religion, or some combination thereof). [Data source: V-Dem]