



COUNTRY BRIEF

MEXICO

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THE VARIETIES OF DEMOCRACY INSTITUTE



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About V-Dem

Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. V-Dem's multidimensional and disaggregated approach acknowledges the complexity of the concept of democracy. The V-Dem project distinguishes among five high-level principles of democracy: *electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian*, which are disaggregated into lower-level components and specific indicators.

Key Features of V-Dem:

- Provides reliable data on five high-level principles and 22 lower-level components of democracy such as regular elections, judicial independence, direct democracy, and gender equality, consisting of more than 400 distinct and precise indicators;
- Covers all countries and dependent territories from 1900 to the present and provides an estimate of measurement reliability for each rating;
- Makes all ratings public, free of charge, through a user-friendly interface.

With four Principal Investigators, two Project Coordinators, fifteen Project Managers, more than thirty Regional Managers, almost 200 Country Coordinators, several Assistant Researchers, and approximately 2,600 Country Experts, the V-Dem project is one of the largest-ever social science data collection projects with a database of over 15 million data points. The database makes highly detailed analysis of virtually all aspects of democracy in a country possible, while also allowing for summary comparisons between countries based on aggregated indices for different dimensions of democracy. The V-Dem online analysis tools found on the project's website, are available to users all over the world. Governments, development agencies, and NGOs can benefit from the nuanced comparative and historical data when making critical decisions such as selecting country program priorities, informing program designs and monitoring the impact of their programs.

Methodology:

Unlike extant data collection projects, which typically use a small group of experts who rate all countries or ask a single expert to code one country, the V-Dem project has recruited over 2,600 local and cross-national experts to provide judgments on various indicators of democracy. The V-Dem dataset is created by combining factual information from existing data sources about constitutional regulations and de jure situations with expert coding for questions that require evaluation. Experts' ratings are aggregated through an advanced statistical model that takes into account the possibilities that experts may make mistakes or have different scales in mind when coding. In addition, bridge-coders - experts who code multiple countries - are recruited to calibrate the scales of estimates cross-nationally¹.

¹ For further details and information about the V-Dem methodology, see <http://v-dem.net>.

Introduction

This V-Dem data brief illustrates the democratic development of Mexico from 1900 to 2014. The purpose is to provide a concise overview of the V-Dem data collected for Mexico. The historical development of the five V-Dem principles of democracy - *electoral, liberal, egalitarian, deliberative and participatory* - is analyzed, accompanied by an overview of the female empowerment index. In addition, the brief delves further into the different components and detailed indicators of the main principles of democracy². We anticipate that this brief will be a useful resource for policy-makers, practitioners and citizen-led democracy assessments.

Mexico declared independence from Spain in 1821. Following independence, the country suffered numerous wars and experienced two empires and a dictatorship rule by the autocrat Porfirio Díaz. His long-lasting rule eventually led to the Mexican Revolution in 1910, which lasted until 1920. The revolution developed into a civil war embodying major power struggles. The war is considered an important event for the social and political development within the country as it resulted in central social reforms and the drafting of the Mexican constitution in 1917. The armed struggles, however, continues to plague the country until the 1920s.

The revolution not only gave birth to the constitution, but also to the political party *Partido Nacional Revolucionario*, later renamed *Partido Revolucionario Institucional* (PRI), which held a monopolized grip on the political power of the country for 71 years, up to 2000. However, especially during the 1980s, a growing opposition to the PRI developed, which changed the political arena and led to the development of increased democracy. Not until the end of the 1980s and the 90s, however, did the country experience a more distinct democratic development.

The Mexican government is bicameral and directly elected. The executive power is vested in the hands of the directly elected president, who is head of state and head of government.

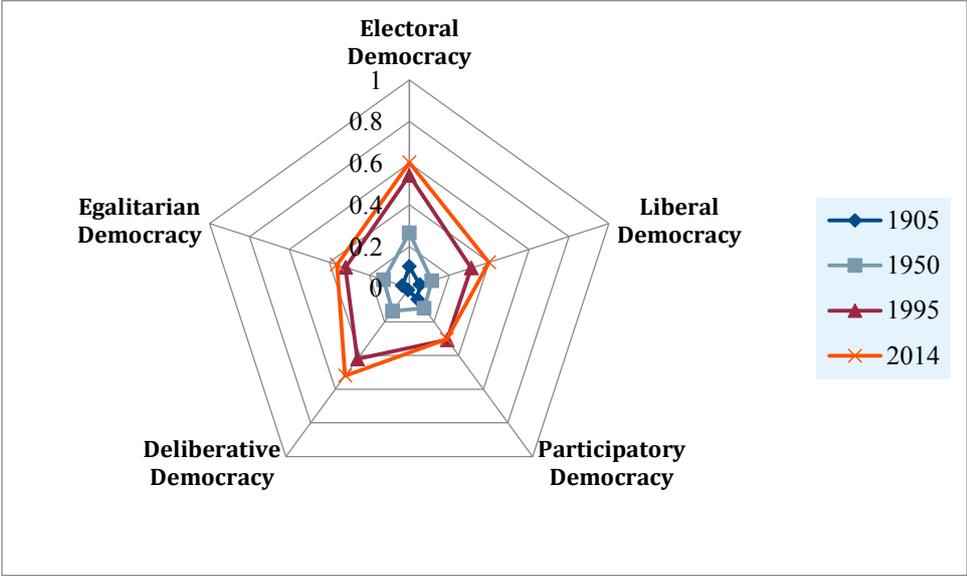
Principles of Democracy

The radar chart in **Figure 1**, gives an overview of the five V-Dem indices of democracy for Mexico at four different points in time: 1905, 1950, 1995 and 2014. All indices in the figure range from 0 to 1, where a score of 0 suggests that a country did not evince the characteristics of democracy relevant to this particular index at this point in time, while 1 corresponds to the best possible situation for this index, according to the V-Dem measures.

In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, the electoral component of democracy is fundamental and understood as an essential element of the other principles of representative democracy - *liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian*; without it, we cannot call a regime “democratic”. However, we recognize that countries can have “democratic qualities”, without being democracies. As a result, the aggregation formulae for *all* high-level principles of democracy include the measure of electoral democracy. Thus, for example, “Participatory Democracy” is a composite score of the electoral and the participatory components.

² All indicators and indices can be found in Glossary of Terms in Appendix I. For an overview of the structure of the indices, please see Appendix II.

Figure 1. Principles of Democracy Indices



In the very beginning of the 20th century, the level of democracy in Mexico is limited within all democracy components, as the scores reached by the country do not exceed .1 in any of the aspects. The *egalitarian* and *deliberative* components are close to 0.

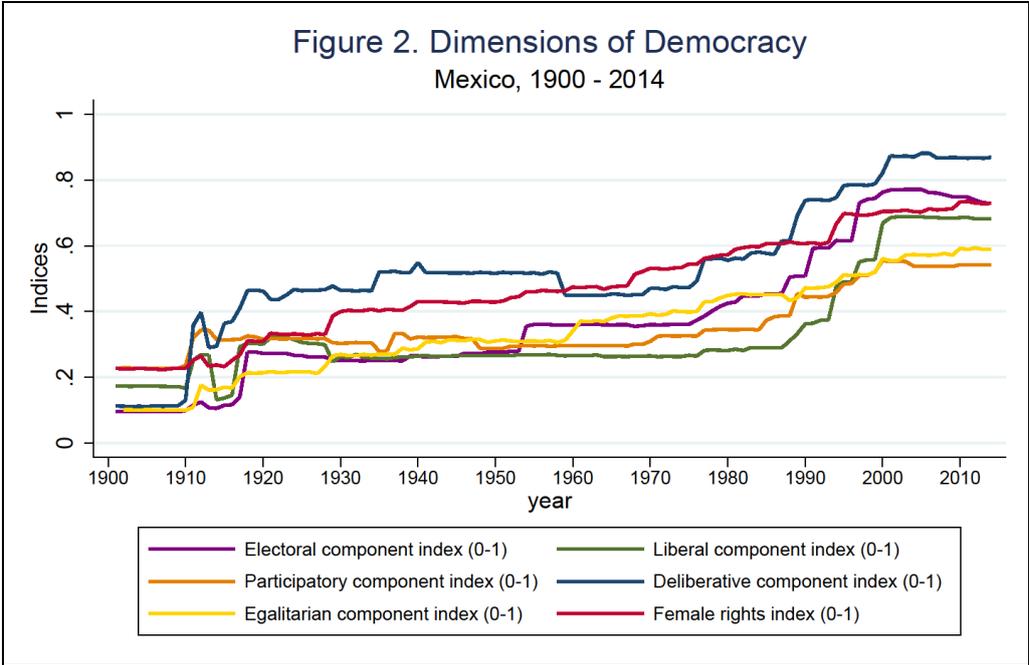
45 years later some democratic enhancement has taken place, particularly in terms of *electoral* democracy, in which the country attains a score of .3 at this point. This suggests that rulers are held responsive to the citizens through electoral competition only to a small extent, political and civil society organizations can operate freely only to a limited extent, and freedom of expression is restricted. Within *egalitarian*, *liberal*, *deliberative* and *participatory* democracy, the scores are more modest, on a level just above .1.

The largest change is evident when comparing the levels of democracy in 1950 and 1995, where a large difference is evident in all indices. The highest score is again shown for the *electoral* democracy component on a level above .5, followed by the *deliberative* democracy component with a score of .4. The deliberative democracy captures how wide deliberation is when important policy-changes are being considered.

The most modest development when comparing 1995 to 1950 takes place in terms of *liberal*, *egalitarian* and *participatory* components, where a score of .3 is achieved by the country. Hence, the protection of individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority, active participation by citizens in all political processes and equal distribution of political power across social groups is far from achieved.

A smaller degree of progress within these principles of democracy then occurs in 2014, compared to 1995. Scores of .4 are reached within the *liberal* and *egalitarian* components, whereas no enhancement in the *participatory* democracy component is registered by this V-Dem measure. The highest level of democracy is sustained for the *deliberative* and *electoral* components, with scores of .5 and .6. Worth noting is that even the principles in which the country demonstrates the greatest democratic progress only reach the middle of the 0 to 1 scale or just above.

In **Figure 2** below, we delve deeper into the above indices and graph the components that go into the five higher level principles indice of democracy: electoral, liberal, egalitarian, participatory and deliberative aspects. The development of these components in Mexico over more than one hundred years is displayed together with the female rights index³.



The various democracy components, in Figure 2, follow an overall similar path over time. The revolution in 1910 results in a spike of varying degrees within all the democracy dimensions, and the adoption of the constitution in 1917 is also reflected in the figure. This, however, is followed by a long period with only a slight improvement in the various components. The political environment of Mexico undergoes substantial change during the period 1970-1990, with a growing opposition to the ruling party PRI, especially in the 1980s. Not until the end of the 1980s and the 1990s does the country experience a more distinct democratic development, reflecting the long lasting power monopoly held by the ruling PRI.

Throughout the century, Mexico performs best in terms of deliberative democracy, and since the millennium the country has presented a score above .8, suggesting that political decisions in the country are generally reached through a deliberative process which is based on public reasoning which is focused on the common good, rather than emotional appeals or parochial interests.

The female rights index is on a higher level when compared to many of the other indices. Since 2000 Mexico has achieved a score of .7. We find the electoral component index on the same level, implying that, to a great extent, responsiveness and accountability between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections is achieved within the country.

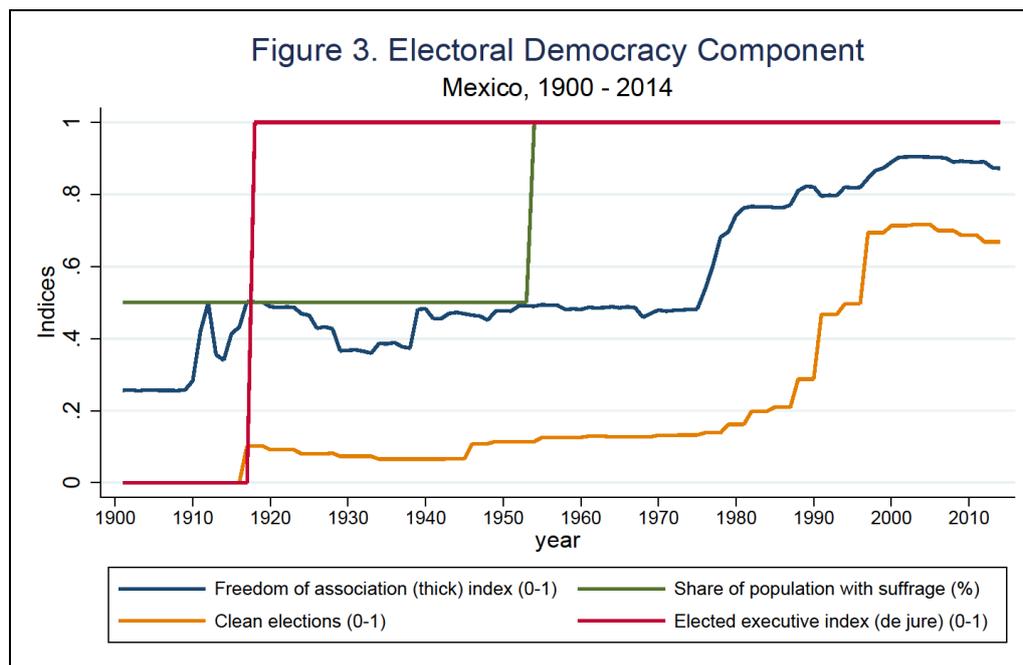
The country experiences a somewhat later democratic development in terms of the liberal component, which displays a score of .3 until the 1990s. By 2014, however, a score of close to .7 is noted, reflecting a substantial improvement in terms of the liberal principle of democracy. As was evident in Figure 1, the poorest performance is captured by the egalitarian and the participatory components, where scores of just above the middle of the scale leave room for future improvements in these aspects of democracy.

³ The scale of each index and indicator is specified within parentheses in the legend of each figure. In all indicators and indices graphed, a lower score corresponds to a lower level of democracy, while a higher score suggests a higher level of democracy. Please see Appendix I for more information on each of the indicators and indices.

In order to track down more specific aspects within these various democratic developments, in the following section we further examine each of the six components of democracy to gain a clearer understanding of the indicators and the indices that constitute them.

The Electoral Component

The V-Dem electoral democracy component index measures the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens through competition for the approval of a broad electorate during periodic elections; whether political and civil society organizations can operate freely; whether elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and whether the chief executive of a country is selected (directly or indirectly) through elections. The component is displayed in **Figure 3**.



In the previous figure it was evident that the electoral democracy component is only affected by the Mexican revolution to a very limited extent. The reason why is found in **Figure 3**.

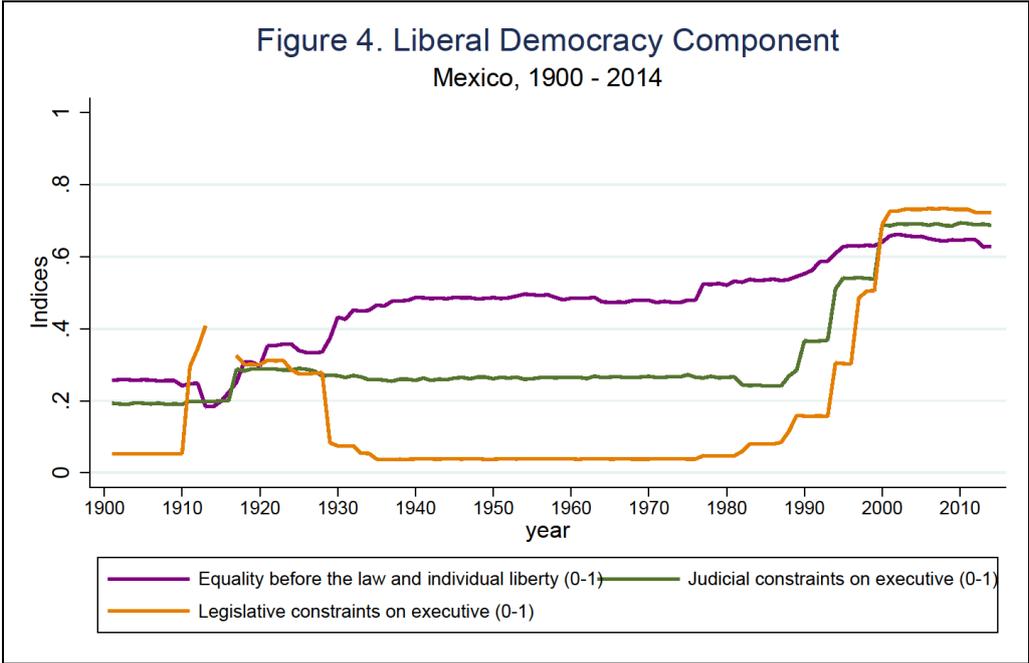
The freedom of association in Mexico is on a level of just above .2 in the beginning of the 20th century and does not cross the middle of the scale on this V-Dem measure until the mid-70s when a large gradual increase occurs. The increase of organized political opposition challenging the PRI power monopoly, and the overall changing political arena during the period 1970-1990 both have clear effects on the freedom of association within the country. Since 2000, when the general election put an end to the PRI's dominant hold on power, the freedom of association increases significantly. With a score of over .8 since the millennium, Mexico is a country in which parties are allowed to form and to participate in elections, and civil society organizations are able to form and to operate freely to a large extent.

The development towards freer and fairer elections, captured by the *clean elections index*, takes a similar path but on a lower level of the scale. The first direct election in Mexico is the 1917 presidential election, as suggested by the score of the *elected executive index* changing from 0 to 1. However, until the 1990s, the Mexican elections are characterized by registration fraud, systematic irregularities, government intimidation of the opposition, vote buying, and election violence. The increased size and power of the opposition, particularly in the 80s have a positive impact on the quality of the elections in the country.

By the mid-90s, the country reaches a score of .7 but since 2005 is experiencing a gradual deterioration of the degree of freedom and fairness in national elections. As reflected in the *share of population with suffrage index*, Mexico extended suffrage to women in 1953.

The Liberal Component

The liberal dimension of democracy embodies the intrinsic value of protecting individual and minority rights against a potential “tyranny of the state.” This is achieved through constitutionally protected civil liberties and strong rule of law, as well as effective checks and balances by the judiciary and the legislature that limit the use of executive power. These aspects are captured by the three indices that constitute the V-Dem liberal component.



The indices constituting the liberal democracy component are displayed in **Figure 4**. Interesting variations exist between the indices, especially between 1930 and the beginning of the 90s when the country displays varying levels of democracy.

The ability of the legislature to constrain the executive, as reflected by the orange line, is very limited before the 1910 revolution. Between the years of 1913 and 1917 the Mexican legislature is closed down, as reflected in the missing data for the index during this period. After being reinstated in 1917, the power of the Congress of the Union to exercise constraints on the executive decreases, and, again, ends up at very low levels. Over the next 60 years, the extent to which the Congress and other government agencies are able to question, investigate and exercise oversight over the executive is indeed very limited. Their power, however, increases dramatically during the 1990s and since the millennium the index has shown a high score close to .8.

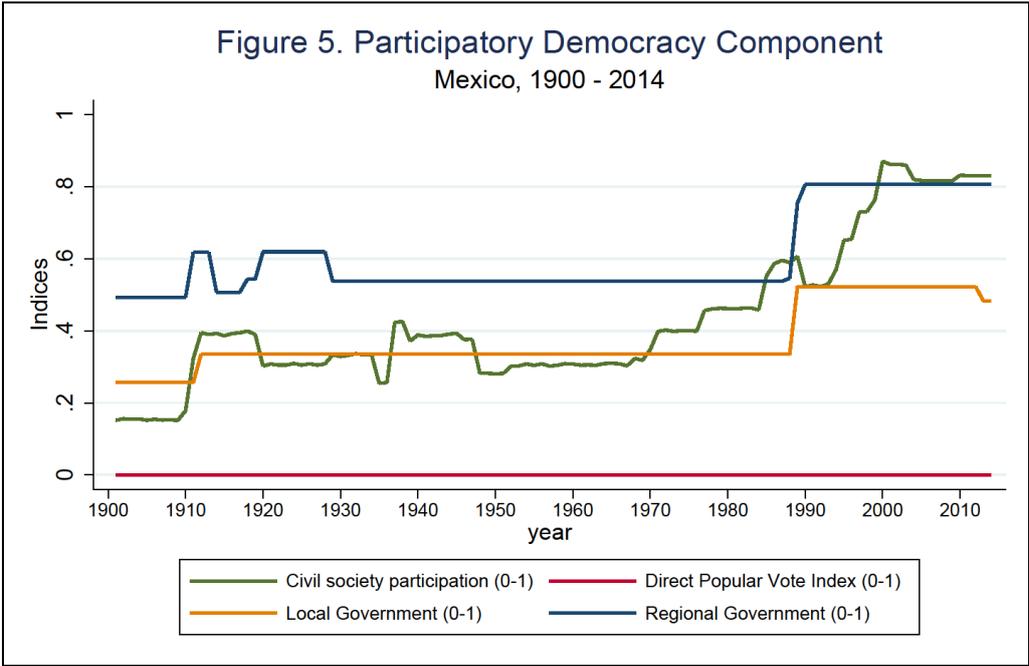
The ability for the judiciary to constrain the executive is also very much restricted throughout the 20th century and, only in the 1990s, do respect and compliance with the constitution by the executive, and the autonomy of the judiciary increase to high levels. The country scores a .7 on the *judicial constraints on the executive index* in 2014.

The *equality before the law and individual liberty index* measures the extent to which laws are transparent and rigorously enforced and whether the public administration is impartial. It also captures whether citizens enjoy access to justice, secure property rights, freedom from forced labor, freedom of movement, physical integrity rights, and freedom of religion. The individual

freedoms and the equality before the law improve with the constitution adopted in 1917. Since then, a rather slow gradual increase takes place to land on a score of just above .6 in 2014.

The Participatory Component

The participatory dimension of democracy embodies the values of direct rule and active participation by citizens in all political processes; it emphasizes non-electoral forms of political participation through such channels as civil society organizations and through the mechanism of direct democracy. **Figure 5** displays the four sub-indices that compose the *participatory democracy component*.



The participatory component in **Figure 5** is one of the poorest performing democracy components included in Figure 2. The indices graphed in this figure display great variation, suggesting that some aspects of participatory democracy in Mexico are high, whereas others are very low.

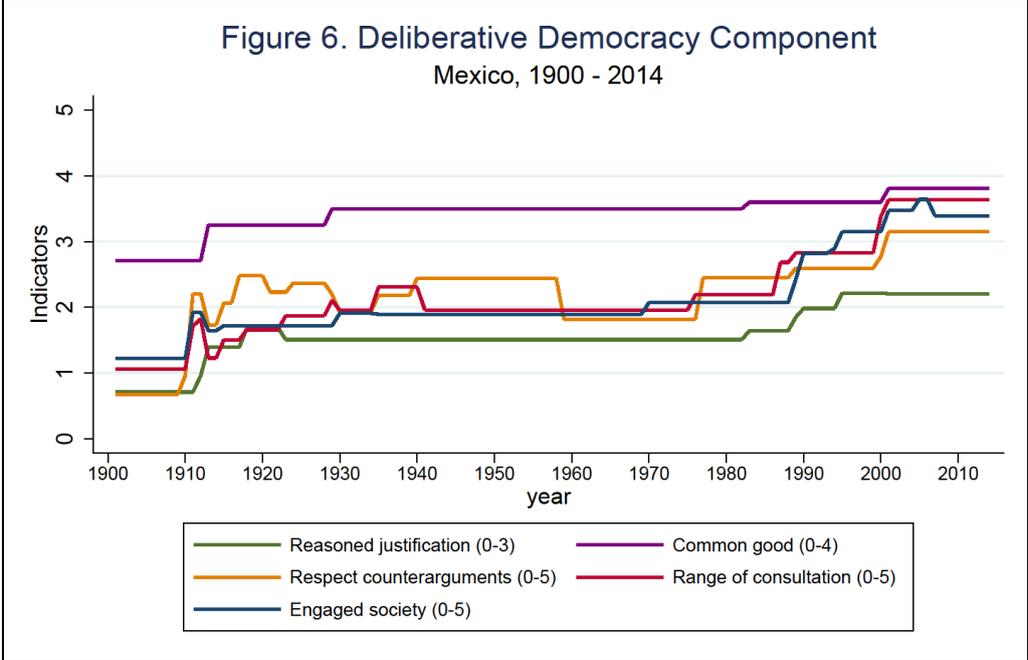
On the *direct popular vote index*, the country reveals a score of 0 from 1900 to 2014. Hence, direct democracy in form of an institutionalized process by which citizens of Mexico can register their opinion on specific issues through a ballot is absent within the political sphere.

On the other end of the scale, the country reaches a score of .8 in 2000 on the *civil society participation index*. The extent to which Mexican citizens become involved in civil society organizations and how often these organizations are consulted by policymakers has increased over time. In the beginning of the 20th century, the engagement in civil society organizations is very limited and it stays on a rather low level until the end of the 1980s and beginning of the 1990s when a substantial increase occurs.

Mexico is a country where regional governments are elected and, to a large extent, are able to operate without restrictions from unelected actors at the regional level, implied by the high score of the *regional government index* since the end of the 1980s. The country also has elected local governments, but the autonomy of these is more limited as they are subordinate to unelected officials at the local level, as indicated by the lower score of .5.

The Deliberative Component

The deliberative component of democracy captures the core value that political decisions are guided by the pursuit of the public good and should be informed by respectful and reasonable dialogue at all levels rather than by emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. The indicators capturing this aspect of democracy are displayed in **Figure 6**.



Note, that the indicators displayed in **Figures 6, 7 and 8** have different scales, which are specified in parentheses in the legend of each figure.

The public deliberations in Mexico have indeed also been affected by important changes in political life, such as the revolution in 1910 and the move away from a one party rule in the 1980s and 1990s; however, the degree to which this occurs varies from one aspect to the next.

The breadth and independence of public deliberations when important policy changes are being considered is a central aspect of a deliberative democracy. The *engaged society indicator* (blue line) which captures this reflects low levels for Mexico for almost the entire century. Up to the 1990s, public deliberation is infrequent and non-elite actors are typically constrained by political elites. Since the millennium, deliberation is actively encouraged and some non-elite groups participate in the discussions. However, this only includes a limited segment of non-elite actors. The score of above .3 on the 0 to 5 scale suggests that there is room for improvement in this deliberative aspect.

The *range of consultation indicator* (red line) measures how widespread the deliberations are in connection to policy changes, but in terms of consultation at elite levels. The consultation range in Mexico has increased modestly over time. Before the 1990s, they only included groups loyal to the ruling party, whereas since the millennium the consultations have also involved leaders from other parties and certain society and business representatives. However, elites from all parts of the political spectrum are yet to be included.

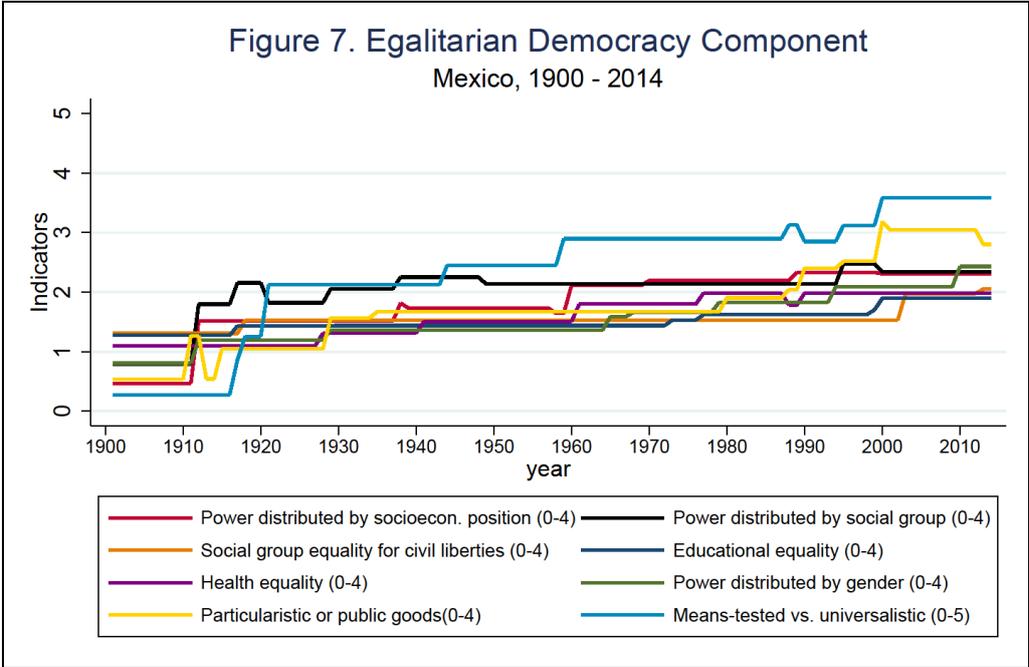
The characteristics of the deliberations are also captured by the indicators *reasoned justifications* and *respect counterarguments* (green and orange lines), measuring the extent to which political elites public and reasoned justifications for their positions on particular issues and to what extent they acknowledge and respect counterarguments in discussions on policy changes. As of 2014, elites in Mexico have the tended to acknowledge counterarguments without

making explicit negative or positive statements about them. At the same time they neither value nor accept them, and do not change their position. In terms of justification, the score of 2 suggests that elites generally offer one single, simple reason that justifies why the proposed policies contribute to or detract from an outcome. However, more nuanced and complete justifications have yet to occur in Mexico.

Another indicator which touches upon justifications by political elites is the *common good* measure (purple line), reflecting the extent to which they justify their positions based on the common good during policy discussions. This is the aspect of deliberation in which, historically, Mexico performs the best, attaining scores between 3 and 4 for a good part of the 20th century. Since the millennium, justifications are almost always based upon explicit statements of the common good for society, understood either as the greatest good for the greatest number, or as helping the least advantaged members of society.

The Egalitarian Component

The egalitarian idea is that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the actual exercise of formal rights and liberties; hence a more equal distribution of resources, education, and health across socioeconomic groups should enhance political equality.



The different aspects of distribution of power across social groups, captured by the indicators in **Figure 7**, are shown at historically low levels before the 1910 revolution with scores mainly clustered between 0 and 1. For a good part of the century, Mexico's scores within the various indicators are low, although a slight gradual improvement over time is evident.

The indicators *power distributed by socioeconomic position, social group and gender* (red, black and green lines) are on a level of just above 2 in 2014. The data suggests that even in recent years, wealthy people in Mexico have a very strong hold on political power, and that people of average or lower income have only some degree of influence. Political power within the country is monopolized by several social groups which comprise a majority of the population and this monopoly is institutionalized, meaning that it is not subject to frequent change, the data suggests. In terms of power distributed by gender, men still have much more political power, although women do have some areas of influence. Mexico shows substantive improvement on

the three indicators described here, however, these are still areas that require more focused attention.

Two other egalitarian aspects are captured by the *health equality* and *educational equality* indicators (purple and blue lines). They measure the extent to which the abilities of the Mexican citizens to exercise their political rights are undermined by unequal access to basic healthcare and education. Throughout the century and up to 2014, the score for Mexico has only improved from 1 to 2. Thus because of poor-quality healthcare, ten to 25 percent of Mexican citizens face challenges in exercising their political rights. The number is the same in terms of low-quality education, as of 2014.

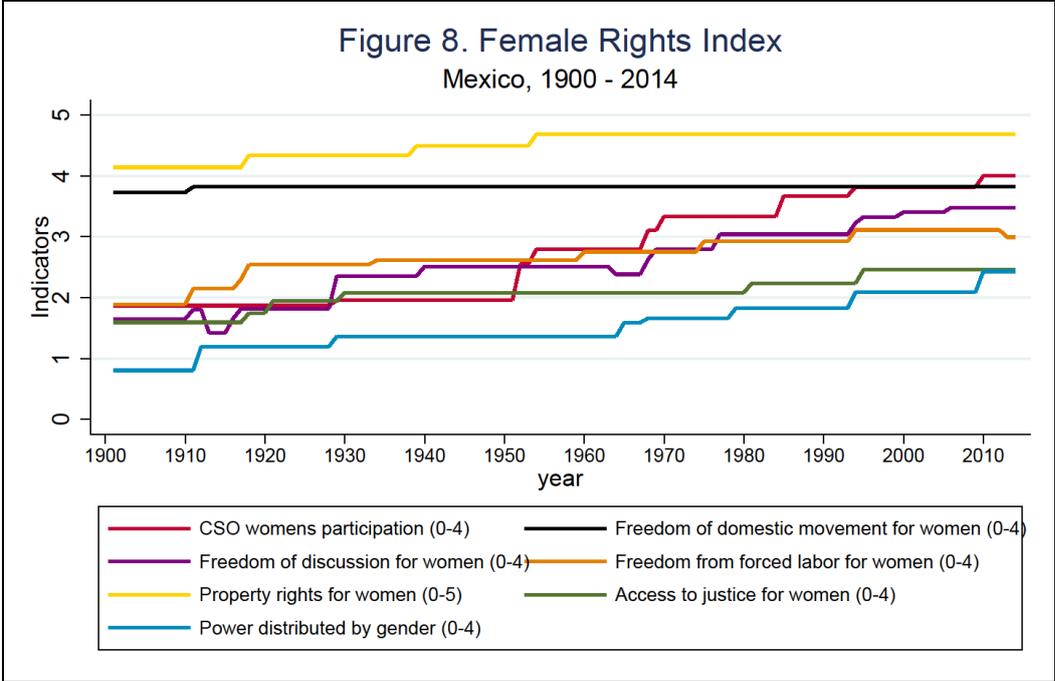
The question of whether all social groups, as distinguished by language, ethnicity, religion, race, region, and caste, enjoy the same level of civil liberties, or if some groups enjoy a more favorable position is captured by the *social group equality for civil liberties* (orange line) indicator. Like in the majority of the other egalitarian indicators, Mexico receives a score of 2, implying that members of some social groups enjoy moderately fewer civil liberties than the general population.

The *particularistic or public goods* indicator (yellow) relates to the question of how much of the national budget spending is particularistic in character or public goods. This is the aspect in which Mexico performs the best in terms of egalitarian democracy. Throughout the century, the expenditures have gone from being mostly particularistic, to instead becoming mostly public goods. However, a significant share is still particularistic.

Another aspect of equality is measured by the *means-tested vs. universalistic* (light blue line) indicator, which indicates how many of the welfare programs in a country are means-tested (e.g. cash-transfer programs) and how many benefit all citizens (e.g. education, national healthcare schemes, and retirement programs). In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, welfare programs that benefit everyone and do not stigmatize certain unprivileged groups, such as poor people, are more democratic from an egalitarian perspective than are means-tested programs which only target these particular groups. In the beginning of the 20th century in Mexico there are practically no welfare state policies and, once in place at a later stage, they are generally means-tested. A move towards more universalistic policies occurs and, since 2000, most welfare state policies are universalistic, although a significant portion is still means-tested.

Female Rights

Equality between women and men is indivisible from democracy at all levels, and is broadly recognized as a pre-condition for truly representative and responsive governments. The V-Dem *female rights index* focuses on the ability of women to participate in open discussion of political issues, participation in civil society organizations, freedom of movement, the right to private property, access to justice, freedom from forced labor, and an equal share in the overall distribution of power.



The female rights indicators in **Figure 8** show a significant variation of levels within the country over time. Some aspects of female rights remain stable over time at high levels, whereas others develop more gradually over time.

As reflected by the country’s stable score close to the maximum level of the scale in terms of *property rights for women* (yellow line), most Mexican women enjoy all types of property rights. Similarly, the fact that the indicator *freedom of domestic movement for women* (black line) is historically close to maximum score of suggests that the women of Mexico, both today and historically, enjoy an extensive freedom of movement.

Women’s participation in civil society organizations is also at top levels after a gradual improvement occurs, in particular after the 1950s. Since many years back, the women of Mexico are almost never prevented from participating in these organizations.

The two indicators *freedom of discussion* and *freedom from forced labor for women* (purple and orange lines) improve from scores of just beneath 2 at the beginning of the century to scores between 3 and 4 on a scale of 0 to 4. The scores suggest that, although there is still some room for advancement to fully ensure these freedoms, Mexico is approaching top scores.

The aspects in which the country faces lower achievements include women’s access to justice and their hold on political power. The *power distributed by gender* indicator (light blue line) shows a score between 2 and 3, suggesting that men still have significantly more political power than women, but that women have some areas of influence. Meanwhile, the secure and effective access to justice for women is inconsistently observed within the country even in more recent years.

Concluding Remarks

This data brief depicts the democratic development of Mexico from 1900 to 2014, based on data from key V-Dem indices and indicators. As revealed by the data, political events such as the revolution in 1910 and the adoption of the 1917 constitution are reflected in many of the democratic indicators and indices analyzed in this brief. The largest and most distinct democratic development, however, takes place in relation to the changes in the political landscape within the country during the period 1980-1990.

Mexico shows the greatest democratic values in terms of *deliberative* democracy, whereas the levels of *participatory* and *egalitarian* democracy are more modest. There is also room for enhancement in regards to the quality of elections, where a downward trend is evident in recent years. Likewise, the country attains scores around 2 in most of the egalitarian indicators, suggesting that these are areas that could be improved upon. Civil liberties are not equally enjoyed by citizens from different social groups. Hence, some groups are, to a larger extent than others, ensured access to justice, private property rights, freedom of movement, and freedom from forced labor. There are also existing inequalities in terms of the quality of education and basic healthcare, resulting in many Mexicans not being able to fully claim their political rights due to these educational and health deficits.

On the other hand, the country is doing well in many aspects of female rights, and, in particular, the freedom of domestic movement and property rights for the country's women, as most women enjoy all types of property rights, and as well as the full freedom of movement within the country. Significant progress has also been made in terms of monitoring of the executive by parliament and the judiciary.

Appendix. Structure of Aggregation – Indices and Indicators

Democracy Indices Names	Mid-Level Democracy and Governance Indices Names	Lower-Level Democracy and Governance Indices Names	Names Indicators	v2_tag Indices and Indicators
Electoral democracy index				v2x_polyarchy
Expanded freedom of expression index				v2x_freexp_thick
			Government censorship effort - Media	v2mecenefm
			Government censorship effort - Internet	v2mecenefi
			Harassment of journalists	v2meharjrn
			Media self-censorship	v2meslfcen
			Media bias	v2mebias
			Print/broadcast media critical	v2mecrit
			Print/broadcast media perspectives	v2merange
			Freedom of discussion for men	v2cldiscm
			Freedom of discussion for women	v2cldiscw
			Freedom of academic and cultural expression	v2clacfree
Alternative source information index				v2xme_altinf
			Media bias	v2mebias
			Print/broadcast media critical	v2mecrit
			Print/broadcast media perspectives	v2merange
Freedom of association index (thick)				v2x_frassoc_thick
			Party ban	v2psparban
			Barriers to parties	v2psbars
			Opposition parties autonomy	v2psoppaut
			Elections multiparty	v2elmulpar
			CSO entry and exit	v2cseeorgs
			CSO repression	v2csreprss
Share of population with suffrage				v2x_suffr
			Percent of population with suffrage	v2elsuffrage
Clean elections index				v2xel_frefair
			EMB autonomy	v2elembaut
			EMB capacity	v2elembcap
			Election voter registry	v2elrgstry

	Election vote buying	v2elvotbuy
	Election other voting irregularities	v2elirreg
	Election government intimidation	v2elintim
	Election other electoral violence	v2elpeace
	Election free and fair	v2elfrfair
Elected executive index (de jure)		v2x_accex
	Lower chamber elected	v2lgello
	Upper chamber elected	v2lgelecup
	Legislature dominant chamber	v2lgdomchm
	HOS selection by legislature in practice	v2exaphos
	HOS appointment in practice	v2expathhs
	HOG selection by legislature in practice	v2exaphogp
	HOG appointment in practice	v2expathhg
	HOS appoints cabinet in practice	v2exdfcbhs
	HOG appoints cabinet in practice	v2exdjcbhg
	HOS dismisses ministers in practice	v2exdfdmhs
	HOG dismisses ministers in practice	v2exdfdshg
	HOS appoints cabinet in practice	v2exdfcbhs
Liberal democracy index		v2x_libdem
Electoral democracy index		v2x_polyarchy
Liberal component index		v2x_liberal
	Equality before the law and individual liberty index	v2xcl_rol
	Rigorous and impartial public administration	v2clrspct
	Transparent laws with predictable enforcement	v2cltrnslw
	Access to justice for men	v2clacjstm
	Access to justice for women	v2clacjstw
	Property rights for men	v2clprptym
	Property rights for women	v2clprptyw
	Freedom from torture	v2cltort
	Freedom from political killings	v2clkill
	Freedom from forced labor for men	v2clslavem

	Freedom from forced labor for women	v2clslavef
	Freedom of religion	v2clrelig
	Freedom of foreign movement	v2clfmov
	Freedom of domestic movement for men	v2cldmovm
	Freedom of domestic movement for women	v2cldmovw
Judicial constraints on the executive index		v2x_jucon
	Executive respects constitution	v2exrescon
	Compliance with judiciary	v2jucomp
	Compliance with high court	v2juhccomp
	High court independence	v2juhcind
	Lower court independence	v2juncind
Legislative constraints on the executive index		v2xlg_legcon
	Legislature questions officials in practice	v2lgqstexp
	Executive oversight	v2lgotovst
	Legislature investigates in practice	v2lginvstp
	Legislature opposition parties	v2lgoppart
Deliberative democracy index		v2x_delibdem
Electoral democracy index		v2x_polyarchy
Deliberative component index		v2xdl_delib
	Reasoned justification	v2dlreason
	Common good	v2dlcommon
	Respect counterarguments	v2dlcountr
	Range of consultation	v2dlconslt
	Engaged society	v2dlengage
Egalitarian democracy Index		v2x_egalidem
Electoral democracy index		v2x_polyarchy
Egalitarian component index		v2x_egal
Equal protection index		v2xeg_eqprotec
	Access to justice for men	v2clacjstm
	Access to justice for women	v2clacjstw
	Social class equality in respect for civil liberties	v2clacjust
	Social group equality in respect for civil liberties	v2clsocgrp

	Weaker civil liberties population	v2clslnpct
Equal distribution of resources index		v2xeg_eqdr
	Power distributed by socioeconomic position	v2pepwrses
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