



LIVEWHAT

Living with Hard Times

How Citizens React to Economic Crises and Their Social and Political Consequences

Codebook for the comparative dataset on economic, social, and political indicators

WP1: Defining, identifying, and measuring crises

Work package Leading Institution: UNIGE



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Introduction

This codebook is part of a comparative database which has been put together within the framework of Work package 1 *'Defining, Identifying, and Measuring Crises'* of the LIVEWHAT project (*"Living with Hard Times: How Citizens React to Economic Crises and Their Social and Political Consequences"*). The purpose of the database is to provide a set of indicators for identifying and measuring economic crises on a comparative basis. In this respect, the database comprises a set of **macro-level indicators** that is economic, social and political indicators capturing the 'input' aspect of crises and **micro- or individual-level indicators** addressing the 'output' aspect of crises with regard to ordinary citizens' subjective attitudes and behaviors. The database draws on data spanning the time period 2005-2014 and covers 9 countries: **Switzerland, Germany, United Kingdom, Italy, Greece, Poland, Sweden, Spain and France**. Regarding the year from which we have picked the data, our first choice has been 2005. If data for 2005 was not available, data for 2006 is used. If 2006 was not available, we use data for 2007, and if 2007 was lacking, 2008 is used and so forth. When dealing with single countries, in the case of lack of data for the entire period 2005-2014 from a single source, the missing data for the country was picked from an alternative source.

The present codebook has information on all the indicators and which dataset that includes which indicators. Mainly, it contains a pool of variables gathered from other original or secondary sources. The present data set is suited for cross-national, longitudinal and pooled time series analyses. In order to make it easier to use, the indicators in this codebook are divided into four categories: **Economic indicators** (that is, indicators pertaining to countries' economic growth, inflation, employment levels etc.), **Social indicators** (that is, poverty levels, public expenditures on social protection, health, etc.), **Political indicators** (that is, indicators pertaining to configuration of power, party polarization, level of unionization, trade unions' rights, etc.), and **individual level indicators** (that is, indicators relating to social and political attitudes, social and political behaviors, and social life). Our classification of the variables into these four categories should be seen as a heuristic, as the more exact causal ordering of one's variables obviously depends on the research question.

1. ECONOMIC INDICATORS

1.1 Economy

gdp Real GDP growth rate-volume
(Percentage change on previous year)
Period covered: 2005-2014
Missing: Switzerland 2014
Data for Spain: provisional
Source: Eurostat

inflrat Inflation rate
(Average rate of change, in percentage – annual)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: Switzerland 2005
Source: Eurostat

gin Gini (at disposable income, post taxes and transfers)
Coded: 0 = perfect equality; 1 = perfect inequality
Period covered: 2005-2011
Missing: Switzerland 2005-2008, 2010; Italy 2005-2007; Sweden 2005-2007
Source: OECD

avwag Average annual wages
(Current prices in National Currency Unit (NCU))
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: None
Source: OECD

Notes: Data cover average annual wages per full-time and full-year equivalent employee in the total economy.

foreignaid Foreign economic aid
(Foreign economic aid in millions - Euros)
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: Switzerland, UK and Sweden entirely
Source: Eurostat

1.2 Public Finances

govdef Government deficit/surplus
(Percentage of government deficit and surplus, annual)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurostat

govrev Government revenue
(Percentage of total general government revenue as part of GDP)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: Switzerland 2013
Source: Eurostat

govexp Government expenditure
(Percentage of total general government expenditure as part of GDP)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: Switzerland 2013
Source: Eurostat

govdeb Government debt
(Percentage of total central government debt as part of GDP)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurostat

taxrev Total tax revenue
(Tax revenue as percentage of GDP)
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: Poland 2012
Source: OECD

tax Taxes
(Current taxes on income, wealth as percentage of GDP)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: Switzerland 2013
Source: Eurostat

taxwedge Tax wedge
(Percentage of average tax wedge, single person at 100% of average earnings, no child)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: None
Source: OECD

1.3 Entrepreneurship, Self-Employment and Gender Equality

feasmen Feasibility of self-employment, males
(Percentage Estimates from Flash Eurobarometer Survey on Entrepreneurship)
The figures indicate the percentage of men declaring that, regardless of preferences, it would be feasible for them to become self-employed within the next five years.
Period covered: 2009 and 2012
Missing: None
Source: OECD

feaswom Feasibility of self-employment, females
(Percentage Estimates from Flash Eurobarometer Survey on Entrepreneurship)
The figures indicate the percentage of men declaring that, regardless of preferences, it would be feasible for them to become self-employed within the next five years.
Period covered: 2009 and 2012
Missing: None
Source: OECD

entmen Entrepreneurship
(Proportion of people in employment who are employers, males)
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: None
Source: OECD

entwom Entrepreneurship
(Proportion of people in employment who are employers, females)
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: None
Source: OECD

selmen Preferences for self-employment, males
(Percentage estimates from Flash Eurobarometer Survey on Entrepreneurship)
The figures indicate the percentage of men declaring they would prefer a self-employment job if they were free to choose between self-employment and wage employment.
Period covered: 2009 and 2012
Missing: None
Source: OECD

selwom Preferences for self-employment, females
(Percentage estimates from Flash Eurobarometer Survey on Entrepreneurship)
The figures indicate the percentage of women declaring they would prefer a self-employment job if they were free to choose between self-employment and wage employment.
Period covered: 2009 and 2012
Missing: None
Source: OECD

earng Earning gap in self-employment
(Percentage)
Period covered: 2005-2011
Missing: Greece 2005; Italy 2005; Switzerland 2005-2009
Source: OECD

1.4 Economic Climate

mofree Monetary freedom
Coded: 0=minimum monetary freedom; 100=maximum monetary freedom
Period covered: 2005-2014
Missing: None
Source: Heritage Foundation (<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>)

infree Investment freedom
Coded: 0=minimum investment freedom; 100=maximum investment freedom
Period covered: 2005-2014
Missing: None
Source: Heritage Foundation (<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>)

fifree Financial freedom
Coded: 0=minimum financial freedom; 100=maximum financial freedom
Period covered: 2005-2014

Missing: None
Source: Heritage Foundation (<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>)

fisfree Fiscal freedom
Coded: 0=minimum fiscal freedom; 100=maximum fiscal freedom
Period covered: 2005-2014
Missing: None
Source: Heritage Foundation (<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>)

corfree Freedom from corruption
Coded: 0=minimum freedom from corruption; 100=maximum freedom from corruption
Period covered: 2005-2014
Missing: None
Source: Heritage Foundation (<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>)

lafree Labor freedom
Coded: 0=minimum labor freedom; 100=maximum labor freedom
Period covered: 2005-2014
Missing: None
Source: Heritage Foundation (<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>)

bufree Business freedom
Coded: 0=minimum business freedom; 100=maximum business freedom
Period covered: 2005-2014
Missing: None
Source: Heritage Foundation (<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>)

trafree Trade freedom
Coded: 0=minimum trade freedom; 100=maximum trade freedom
Period covered: 2005-2014
Missing: None
Source: Heritage Foundation (<http://www.heritage.org/index/explore>)

2. SOCIAL INDICATORS

2.1 Social conditions

rispov Risk of poverty and social exclusion
(Percentage of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: All countries 2013 (except Spain), 2014; Switzerland 2005-2006
Source: Eurostat

inпов In-work at risk of poverty
(Percentage of in-work at-risk-of-poverty rate)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: All countries 2013 (except Spain); Switzerland 2005-2006
Source: Eurostat

youpov Young people at risk of poverty or social exclusion
(Percentage of young people at risk of poverty or social exclusion)
Youth are defined as persons between the ages of 15 and 29 years
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: Switzerland 2005-2007
Source: Eurostat

youdep Severe material deprivation of young people
(Percentage of young people experiencing severe deprivation)
Youth are defined as persons between the ages of 15 and 29 years
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: Switzerland 2005-2007
Source: Eurostat

inwop In-work at risk of poverty, young people
(In-work at-risk-of-poverty rate for young people)
Youth are defined as persons between the ages of 15 and 29 years
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: Switzerland 2005-2007
Source: Eurostat

ecostr Economic strain
(Percentage of households making ends meet with great difficulty)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: Sweden, UK, France and Greece 2013, Switzerland 2005-2006 and 2013
Source: Eurostat

deprh Housing deprivation
(Percentage of total population experiencing severe housing deprivation)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: All countries 2013 (except Spain), Switzerland 2005-2006
Source: Eurostat

povold Risk of poverty, old people
(Percentage of older people at risk of poverty after social transfers)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: All countries 2013 (except Spain); Switzerland 2005-2006
Source: Eurostat

povpen At-risk-of-poverty rate for pensioners
(Percentage of pensioners at risk of poverty)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: All countries 2013 (except Spain); Switzerland 2005-2006
Source: Eurostat

infmort Infant mortality rate
(Per thousand of infant mortality)
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: None
Source: Eurostat

lifexpec Life expectancy
(Life expectancy in years)
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: None
Source: Eurostat

2.2 Labour Market

empl Employment
(Employment rate – annual average)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: None
Source: Eurostat

unempl Unemployment
(Unemployment rate – annual average)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: None
Source: Eurostat

longun Long-term unemployment
(Long-term unemployment rate – annual average)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: Switzerland 2005-2006
Source: Eurostat

temp Temporary employment
(Temporary employees as percentage of the total number of employees)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: None
Source: Eurostat

reastem Main reason for the temporary employment
(Percentage of people who could not find permanent job)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: Spain 2005; Switzerland 2005-2009
Source: Eurostat

partemp Part-time employment
(Part-time employment as percentage of the total employment)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: None
Source: Eurostat

reaspar Main reason for part-time employment
(Percentage of people who could not find full-time job)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: None
Source: Eurostat

workh Working time
(Mean weekly hours actually worked per employed person in main job)
Period covered: 2008-2013
Missing: None
Source: Eurostat

inact Inactive population
(Percentage of inactive population in the total population)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: None
Source: Eurostat

youemp Youth employment
(Employment rate for young people)
Youth are defined as persons between the ages of 15 and 29 years
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: None
Source: Eurostat

youunemp Youth unemployment
(Unemployment rate for young people)
Youth are defined as persons between the ages of 15 and 29 years
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: None
Source: Eurostat

youlong Youth long-term unemployment
(Percentage of youth long-term unemployment)
Youth are defined as persons between the ages of 15 and 29 years
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: Sweden 2005-2006
Source: Eurostat

yneet Youth not in education and not in employment
(Percentage of young people who are not in education, not in employment)
Youth are defined as persons between the ages of 15 and 29 years. Youth not in education are those who were neither enrolled in school nor in a formal training program (e.g. vocational training) during a specified reference period (e.g., one week).
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: United Kingdom 2005-2006; Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurostat

ggap Gender pay gap
(Gender pay gap in unadjusted form in percentage)
Period covered: 2007-2012
Missing: Switzerland 2007, 2012; Greece 2009, 2011-2012
Source: Eurostat

femunem Unemployment, females
(Unemployment rate, females)

Period covered: 2005-2013

Missing: None

Source: Eurostat

malunem Unemployment, males

(Unemployment rate, males)

Period covered: 2005-2013

Missing: None

Source: Eurostat

femlong Long-term unemployment, females

(Long-term unemployment rate, females)

Period covered: 2007-2013

Missing: Poland entirely; Greece 2008; Sweden 2007-2009; United Kingdom 2007-2008; Germany 2008;

Source: Eurostat

malong Long-term unemployment, males

(Long-term unemployment rate, males)

Period covered: 2007-2013

Missing: Poland entirely; Greece 2007-2011; Sweden 2007-2009

Source: Eurostat

invfem Involuntary part-time employment, females

(Percentage of involuntary part-time employment, females)

Period covered: 2005-2013

Missing: United Kingdom 2008

Source: Eurostat

invmal Involuntary part-time employment, males

(Percentage of involuntary part-time employment, males)

Period covered: 2005-2013

Missing: United Kingdom 2008

Source: Eurostat

discwor Discouraged workers

(Number of discouraged workers - thousands)

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: Italy and Sweden entirely; Switzerland 2005; United Kingdom 2006-2007; Poland 2005-2008

Source: OECD

Notes: Data covers discouraged workers who are persons not in the labour force who believe that there is no work available due to various reasons and who desire to work.

2.3 Policies and Spending

soexp Social protection expenditure
(Public expenditure on social protection interventions as percentage of GDP)
Period covered: 2005-2011
Missing: None
Source: Eurostat

socon Social contributions
(Percentage of social contributions as part of GDP)
Period covered: 2005-2013
Missing: Switzerland 2013
Source: Eurostat

pensexp Pensions expenditure
(Public expenditure on pensions as percentage of GDP)
Period covered: 2005-2011
Missing: None
Source: Eurostat

incexp Public expenditure on incapacity benefits
(Percentage of public expenditure on incapacity benefits as part of GDP)
Period covered: 2009
Missing: Switzerland
Source: OECD

famexp Public expenditure on family benefits
(Percentage of public expenditure on family benefits as part of GDP)
Period covered: 2009
Missing: Switzerland
Source: OECD

unempexp Public expenditure on unemployment benefit
(Percentage of public expenditure on unemployment benefit as part of GDP)
Period covered: 2009
Missing: Switzerland
Source: OECD

housexp Public expenditure on housing
(Percentage of public expenditure on housing as part of GDP)
Period covered: 2009
Missing: Switzerland
Source: OECD

labpol Labour market policy expenditure
(Public expenditure on labour market policy interventions as percentage of GDP)
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely; Greece and United Kingdom 2011-2012; Spain, France and Poland 2012
Source: Eurostat

eduexp Education and training expenditure
(Expenditure on education and training as percentage of GDP)
Period covered: 2005-2011
Missing: Greece
Source: Eurostat

finstu Financial aid to students
(Financial aid to pupils and students as percentage of total public expenditure on education,
for all levels of education combined)
Period covered: 2005-2011
Missing: Greece 2006-2011; Switzerland 2005-2007
Source: Eurostat

healexp Public expenditure on health
(Percentage of public expenditure on health as part of GDP)
Period covered: 2005 and 2009
Missing: Switzerland 2009
Source: OECD

cultexp Public expenditure on culture
(Public expenditure on culture in millions - Euros)
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: Switzerland, UK and Sweden entirely, Spain 2012
Source: Eurostat

2.4. Migration

inmig Inflows of foreign population, total
(thousands)
Period covered: 2005-2011
Missing: None
Source: OECD

outmig Outflows of foreign population, total
(thousands)
Period covered: 2005-2011
Missing: Germany and Poland; Greece 2005-2008, 2011
Source: OECD

inas Inflows of asylum seekers, total
(thousands)
Period covered: 2005-2011
Missing: None
Source: OECD

unmig Unemployment rates, foreign born
(Percentage of employment rate)
Period covered: 2007-2012
Missing: None
Source: OECD

3. POLITICAL INDICATORS

3.1 Political system

effel Effective number of parties on the *votes* level

According to the formula $[N_2]$ by Laakso and Taagepera (1979). The effective number of parties carries the same information as the Rae-Index and is calculated from this index as follows: $effpar_ele = 1 / (1 - rae_ele)$

Period covered: 2005-2011

Missing: Poland entirely

Source: Comparative Political Dataset III - CPDS Calculation

effleg Effective number of parties on the *seats* level

According to the formula $[N_2]$ proposed by Laakso and Taagepera (1979). The effective number of parties carries the same information as the Rae-Index and is calculated from this index as follows: $effpar_leg = 1 / (1 - rae_leg)$

Period covered: 2005-2011

Missing: Poland entirely

Source: Comparative Political Dataset III - CPDS calculations

govtype Type of Government

Classification: (1) single party majority government; (2) minimal winning coalition; (3) surplus coalition; (4) single party minority government; (5) multi party minority government; (6) caretaker government or non-party government; (7) other

Period covered: 2005-2011

Missing: Poland entirely

Source: Comparative Political Dataset III - CPDS calculations

Notes: The indicator refers to the type of government that was in office for the longest period of the year.

fed Federalism

As defined by Gerring and Thacker (2004) (indicator was reversed).

Categories (not standardized): 0 = non-federal; 1 = semi-federal [where there are elective legislatures at the regional level but in which constitutional sovereignty is still reserved to the national government]; and 2 = federal [elective regional legislatures plus constitutional recognition of subnational authority].

Categories (standardized): 0 = non-federal; 50 = semi-federal [where there are elective legislatures at the regional level but in which constitutional sovereignty is still reserved to the national government]; and 100 = federal [elective regional legislatures plus constitutional recognition of subnational authority].

Measurement notes: all countries: value of 2002 copied to following years (2005-2007) unless there was a constitutional change.

Range of values (not standardized): minimum = 0; maximum = 2.

Range of values (standardized): minimum= 0, Maximum=100

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: All countries, value of 2002 copied to following years (2005-2012) unless there was a constitutional change

Source: Democracy barometer

legov Length of governmental (legislative or presidential) period (if no given rule in constitution the maximum length is taken).

Range of values (not standardized): minimum = 3; maximum = 7.

Range of values (standardized): minimum=0; maximum=100

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

dirdem Constitutional provisions for direct democracy

Sum of four direct democratic institutions (1 point for each institution). 1) Mandatory referendum; 2) veto-player referendum: referendum is triggered and question is asked by an existing veto-player; 3) popular veto: non veto-player (part of parliament, citizens...) triggers referendum, but question is asked by an existing veto player; 4) popular initiative: non veto-player asks question and triggers referendum.

Measurement notes: 1) only binding referenda are considered; 2) referenda are considered when they exclude certain issues (e.g. budgetary questions) but not if they only include specific questions (e.g. referendum only possible for EU-Accession).

Range of values (not standardized): minimum: = 0; maximum=4

Range of values (standardized): minimum=0; maximum=133.33333 (0; 33.3; 66.6; 100; 133.3)

Period covered: 2005-2014

Missing: All countries 2013-2014

Source: Democracy barometer

3.2 Quality of democracy

fungov Functioning of government

Coded: 0=worst; 12=best

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: The Quality of Government Institute - QOG Standard Dataset

freepres Freedom of the press, Status

Coded: 1=Free; 2=Partly Free; 3=Not Free

Period covered: 2005-2011

Missing: None

Source: The Quality of Government Institute - QOG Standard Dataset

freeass Freedom of assembly and association

Coded: 0= Citizens' rights to freedom of assembly or association were severely restricted or denied completely to all citizens; 1 = These rights were limited for all citizens or severely restricted or denied for select groups; 2 = These rights were virtually unrestricted and freely enjoyed by practically all citizens.

Period covered: 2005-2010

Missing: None

Source: The Quality of Government Institute - QOG Standard Dataset

elselfde Electoral self-determination

Coded: 0=The right to self-determination through free and fair elections did not exist in law or practice; 1=While citizens had the legal right to self-determination, there were some limitations to the fulfilment of this right in practice. Therefore, in states receiving a 1, political

participation was only moderately free and open; 2=Political participation was very free and open and citizens had the right to self-determination through free and fair elections in both law and practice

Period covered: 2005-2010

Missing: None

Source: The Quality of Government Institute - QOG Standard Dataset

polimp Political imprisonment

Coded: 0=There were many people imprisoned because of their religious, political or other beliefs; 1=A few people were imprisoned; 2=No persons were imprisoned for any of the above reasons

Period covered: 2005-2010

Missing: None

Source: The Quality of Government Institute - QOG Standard Dataset

freesp Freedom of speech

Coded: 0=Government censorship of the media was complete; 1=Some government censorship of the media; 2=No government censorship of the media

Period covered: 2005-2010

Missing: None

Source: The Quality of Government Institute - QOG Standard Dataset

polrig Political rights

Coded: 1=most free; 7=least free

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: The Quality of Government Institute - QOG Standard Dataset

civlib Civil liberties

Coded: 1=most free; 7=least free

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: The Quality of Government Institute - QOG Standard Dataset

persaut Personal autonomy and individual rights

Coded: 0=worst; 16=best

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: The Quality of Government Institute - QOG Standard Dataset

elpro Electoral process

Coded: 0=worst; 12=best

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: The Quality of Government Institute - QOG Standard Dataset

plupart Political pluralism and participation

Coded: 0=worst; 16=best

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: The Quality of Government Institute - QOG Standard Dataset

freerel Freedom of religion

Definition: This variable indicates the extent to which the freedom of citizens to exercise and practice their religious beliefs is subject to actual government restrictions. Does the government respect rights including the freedom to publish religious documents in foreign languages? Does religious belief affect membership in a ruling party or a career in government? Does the government prohibit promotion of one religion over another and discrimination on the grounds of religion or belief? Does the government restrict the teaching or practice of any faith? Does the government discriminate against minority religious groups? Coding is based on US State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices. Categories (not standardized): 0 = Yes, there are severe restrictions on religious practices by the government; 1 = restrictions are moderate. 2 = there are no restrictions

Categories (standardized): -100 = Yes, there are severe restrictions on religious practices by the government; 0 = restrictions are moderate. 100 = there are no restrictions

Range of values (standardized): minimum: -100; maximum=100.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

freemov Mean of two indicators: Freedom of domestic movement, Freedom of foreign movement

Definition: This variable indicates the extent to which governments restrict the freedom of citizens to travel within or leave their own country of birth or the movement of certain groups based on political or religious grounds. It also captures the extent to which there are restrictions on the duration of stay abroad, whether citizens lose their property and other assets if they leave for a very long time, whether some citizens have to get permission to leave or when they leave, are not allowed to return. Coding is based on US State Department Country Reports on Human Rights Practices.

Categories (not standardized): 0 = freedom of movement is severely restricted; 0.5 = intermediate category; 1 = freedom of movement is somewhat restricted; 1.5 = intermediate category; 2 = freedom of movement is unrestricted

Categories (standardized): 0 = freedom of movement is severely restricted; 25= intermediate category; 50 = freedom of movement is somewhat restricted; 75 = intermediate category; 100 = freedom of movement is unrestricted

Range of values (standardized): minimum=0; maximum=100

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

balpres Ideological balance of the press system (regional and national newspapers)

Calculated as follows: (1) Each newspaper listed by the Banks' Political Handbooks of the World (BPHW) is assigned a value between 1 to 6 indicating its commitment or affiliation to a certain political ideology or party (on the basis of information from BPHW). These are Manifesto codes: 1 to 3 represent the left side of the political spectrum, 4 to 6 the right side. Newspapers listed as "independent" are considered neutral, i.e. internally diverse, and therefore receive the value for the exact centre of the political spectrum: 3.5. Also, newspapers listed in the BPHW without indication of a political orientation are considered as independent. (2) Each code is then multiplied by the respective newspaper's circulation so that smaller newspapers receive less weight (non-dailies' circulation was adjusted accordingly). If information on a paper's circulation is missing, it is replaced by either the paper's circulation of previous or preceding years or by the average circulation of the corresponding country and year. (3) Finally, the weighted codes are aggregated (average) per country and year. The

values of Balpres reflect the absolute deviance of these aggregate scores from the neutral value 3.5, multiplied by -1.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -45.5682; maximum = 100.2868

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: All countries, missing from 2010-2012 replaced by values from 2009

Source: Democracy barometer

neutnews Share of neutral / independent newspapers' circulation (weighted by frequency of publication) of a country's total newspaper circulation in percentage. Neutral newspapers = papers with value 3.5 in Balpres.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -45.56; maximum = 113.54

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: All countries, missing from 2010-2012 replaced by values from 2009

Source: Democracy barometer

newsp Number of (paid and free) daily newspaper titles per 1 million inhabitants.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -.3174; maximum = 101.7916.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

expol Ceilings on expenditure and income of political parties

Sum of two variables: 0 = there are no ceilings on expenditure or income of political parties; +1 if there are either ceilings on expenditure or income of political parties; +2 if there are ceilings on both, expenditure and income of political parties

Range of values (standardized): minimum=0; maximum=100 (0; 50; 100)

Period covered: 2005-2014

Missing: All countries 2013-2014

Source: Democracy barometer

fundpol Provisions for direct and indirect public funding of political parties

Sum of two variables: 0 = there are no provisions for direct or indirect funding; +1 if there are either provisions for direct or indirect public funding; +2 if there are provisions for both, direct and indirect party funding.

Range of values (standardized): minimum=0; maximum=100 (0;50;100)

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

publser The public service is independent from political interference

Measured on a scale ranging from 0 to 10.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -15.54; maximum = 82.2107.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: All countries, missing values 2009-2012 replaced by values from 2008

Source: Democracy barometer

govdec Assessment of the effective implementation of government decisions

Measured on a scale ranging from 0 to 10.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -20.56; maximum = 100.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

bankind Assessment of the independence of the central bank

The indicator was reversed by multiplying all values with -1.

Measurement notes: All countries: missing values were replaced with the closest previous value. France: missing values 2004-2007 replaced with value of 2003. Germany: missing values 2004-2007 replaced with value of 2003. Italy: missing values 2004-2007 replaced with value of 2003. Poland: missing values 2004-2007 replaced with value of 2003. Spain: missing values 2004-2007 replaced with value of 2003. Sweden: missing values 2004-2007 replaced with value of 2003. Switzerland: missing values 2004-2007 replaced with value of 2003. United Kingdom: missing values 2004-2007 replaced with value of 2003.

Range of values (standardized): minimum=-12.5; maximum=109.72

Period covered: 2005-2014

Missing: All countries 2013-2014

Source: Democracy barometer

discon Disclosure rules for contributions to political parties (parties have to disclose contributions received).

Categories (not standardized): 0 = no provision for disclosure of income; 1 = rules on disclosure of income.

Categories (standardized): 0 = no provision for disclosure of income; 100 = rules on disclosure of income.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = 0; maximum = 100.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

disexp Disclosure rules for expenditures of political parties (parties have to disclose contributions received).

Categories (standardized): 0 = no provision for disclosure of income; 100 = rules on disclosure of income.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = 0; maximum = 100.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

corpol Assessment of corruption within the political system

Such corruption is a threat to foreign investment for several reasons: it distorts the economic and financial environment; it reduces the efficiency of government and business by enabling people to assume positions of power through patronage rather than ability; and, last but not least, introduces an inherent instability into the political process. Values range from 0 (high risk of corruption) to 6 (no risk of corruption between politics and business).

Range of values (standardized): minimum = 0; maximum = 100.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

barinfo Restriction of freedom of information /barriers for access to official information.

Categories (not standardized): 0 = No Freedom of Information (FOI) legislation; 1 = High restrictions (high fees for information and long delays [more than 2 weeks]); 2 = Considerable restrictions (1 restriction only (fee, delay)); 3 = No restrictions (no fee, immediate information [less than 2 weeks]).

Categories (standardized): 0 = No Freedom of Information (FOI) legislation; 33.3 = High restrictions (high fees for information and long delays [more than 2 weeks]); 66.6 = Considerable restrictions (1 restriction only (fee, delay)); 100 = No restrictions (no fee, immediate information [less than 2 weeks]).

Measurement notes: Value since year law came into force.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = 0; maximum = 100.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

effinfo Effectiveness of Freedom of Information (FOI) laws

FOI is seen as effective if the following conditions are fulfilled: A) FOI does not only cover the executive and administration (0.5) but also further public authorities (1); B) Official documents are accessible (except for common exemptions such as matters of national security or documents that contain personal information, etc.) (1) but not considerable number of exemptions and/or delay for Cabinet documents (0.5); C) Compliance with FOI is supervised by an independent commission (1) or at least a court review (i.e. directly contact the court (1) but not first administrative review (0.5)). $Foi_eff = \text{sum of A+B+C}$; recoded such as 1.5 = 1; 2 = 2; 2.5 = 3; 3 = 4. A country without any FOI legislation receives the value 0.

Categories (standardized): 0 = No FOI law; 25 = Low effectiveness; 50 = Quite considerable effectiveness; 75 = Considerable effectiveness; 100 = High effectiveness.

Measurement notes: Value since year law came into force.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = 0; maximum = 100.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

transgov Assessment of the transparency of government policy

Measured on a scale ranging from (1) The government does not often communicate its intentions successfully to (6) The government is transparent towards citizens. This is recoded into a scale ranging from 0 to 10.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -31.8944; maximum = 103.0062.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

suffr Requirements for and disqualifications of active suffrage. 17-sum of requirements and disqualifications.

Requirements:

- Age: different constraints of age regarding active suffrage in the national parliament (single or lower chamber). Categories: 0 = to be entitled to active suffrage at the age of 18 or before; 1 = to be entitled to active suffrage at the age between 19 and 24.
- Citizenship: measures if citizenship is a precondition for active suffrage in the national parliament (single or lower chamber). Categories: 0 = citizenship is no precondition for active suffrage; 1 = citizenship is a precondition for active suffrage.
- Citizenship by birth: measures if citizenship BY BIRTH is a precondition for active suffrage in the national parliament (single or lower chamber). Categories: 0 = citizenship by birth is no precondition for active suffrage; 1 = citizenship by birth is a precondition for active suffrage.
- Extended requirements: measures whether naturalized citizens are required to wait additional years after naturalization to be granted active suffrage. Categories: 0 =

extended waiting period after naturalization not required for active suffrage; 1 = extended waiting period after naturalization is required for active suffrage.

- Residency: measures whether citizens are required to live in a country to be entitled to vote. Categories: 0 = residency is no precondition for active suffrage; 1 = residency is a precondition for active suffrage –

Disqualifications:

- Insanity: measures if citizens with mental illness and/or insanity are deprived of the active suffrage rights. Categories: 0 = people with mental illness/insanity are not deprived of the active suffrage rights; 1 = people with mental illness/insanity are deprived of the active suffrage rights.
- Conviction: measures if citizens convicted of a crime are deprived of active suffrage rights. Categories: 0 = convicted citizens are not deprived of active suffrage rights; 1 = convicted citizens are deprived of active suffrage rights only for specific crimes (e.g. electoral fraud, organized crime, treason, etc.); 2 = convicted citizens are generally deprived of active suffrage rights.
- Imprisonment: measures if inmates are deprived of active suffrage rights. Categories: 0 = inmates are not deprived of active suffrage rights; 1 = inmates are deprived of active suffrage rights during imprisonment; 2 = former inmates are deprived of active suffrage rights after release (determined time or indefinitely).
- Suspension: measures whether active suffrage rights may be legally suspended. Categories: 0 = Active suffrage rights cannot be legally suspended; 1 = Active suffrage rights can be legally suspended.
- Office: measures if specific offices (e.g. electoral commissioners) and/or jobs (civil service) imply the loss of active suffrage rights. Categories: 0 = Loss of active suffrage rights is not related to specific office holders and/or jobs; 1 = higher jobs in the electoral process entail the loss of active suffrage rights; 2 = job as civil servant entails the loss of active suffrage rights.
- Others: measures if additional disqualifications to the ones cited above exist. Categories: 0 = no additional disqualifications; 1 = additional disqualifications in place.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = 0; maximum = 116.666.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

passufr

Measures the existence of constraints regarding passive suffrage and inverses the score: 8-Sum of 5 different indicators:

- Age: Different constraints of age regarding passive suffrage in the national parliament (if bicameral parliament: lower chamber); Categories: 0 = to be entitled to passive suffrage at the age of 18 or before; 1 = to be entitled to passive suffrage at the age between 19 and 24; 2 = to be entitled to passive suffrage at the age of 25 or after.
- Citizenship: measures if citizenship is a precondition for passive suffrage in the national parliament (if bicameral parliament: lower chamber); Categories: 0 = citizenship is no precondition for passive suffrage; 1 = citizenship is a precondition for passive suffrage.
- Citizenship by birth: measures if citizenship BY BIRTH is a precondition for passive suffrage in the national parliament (if bicameral parliament: lower chamber); Categories: 0 = citizenship by birth is no precondition for passive suffrage; 1 = citizenship by birth is a precondition for passive suffrage.
- Offices: measures the number of incompatible offices regarding passive suffrage by coding: 1) incompatibility with other elected posts; 2) exclusion of high civil servants;

3) exclusion of high military and/or police officers; 4) exclusion of all civil servants; 5) exclusion of all members of security or military forces; 5) existence of compulsory military service. Categories: 0 = incompatible with other elected political posts such as: presidency, government minister, Prime Minister, member in other parliament (e.g. local or European parliament), high judges (e.g. federal judge or judge of supreme court); members of electoral commissions; 1 = exclusion of high members of civil service or security forces; 2 = exclusion of all civil servants or all members of the military forces (no compulsory service); 3 = exclusion of all members of the military forces and compulsory military service.

- Others: measures the existence of other constraints regarding passive suffrage (besides requirements necessary for the active suffrage); Categories: 0 = no, there are no other constraints; 1 = yes, there are other constraints (e.g. imprisonment; extended naturalization period; membership in certain organizations).

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -16.666; maximum = 100

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

womrep Proportion of female representatives in the lower house of parliament in percentage of all seats. Measurement notes: (I) Values are coded as of the election year and copied to the whole electoral period.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -1.1415; maximum = 104.5662.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

womgov Proportion of female representatives in the government (incl. ministerial positions).

Range of values (standardized): minimum = 0; maximum = 109.0909.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

poldismin

Index of political discrimination of minority groups (average of all groups in a country) (reversed): “macro codings of the role of public policy and social practice in maintaining or redressing political inequalities”.

- Categories: 0 = No discrimination; 1 = Neglect/Remedial policies (Substantial under representation in political office and/or participation due to historical neglect or restrictions. Explicit public policies are designed to protect or improve the group’s political status.); 2 = Neglect/No remedial policies (Substantial under representation due to historical neglect or restrictions. No social practice of deliberate exclusion. No formal exclusion. No evidence of protective or remedial public policies. Examples: Prejudices are widespread enough to strongly impact the political efforts of the group or individuals from the group. The group's representation does not extend beyond token representation for a few exceptional individuals); 3 = Social exclusion/Neutral policy (Substantial under representation due to prevailing social practice by dominant groups. Formal public policies toward the group are neutral or, if positive, inadequate to offset discriminatory policies. Examples: The group's representation in public office represents less than 20% of the group's total in the population. If the group makes up more than 20% of the population, more than ten years have gone by without any representation of that group in government. It is socially acceptable to harm members of that group or their property. Harassment of members of the group is socially

acceptable with little likelihood of prosecution of hate crimes.); 4 = Exclusion/Repressive policy (Public policies substantially restrict the group's political participation by comparison with other groups. Examples: The group does not have suffrage. It is a crime to be a member of that group, to practice a custom that is central to that group's identity or to use that group's language. The government is using violence against the group. The rights to free movement or political expression of that group are specifically banned by government order. The government does regularly target members of that group or their property for harm.). Specifications: A "Minority at Risk" is an ethnopolitical group (non-state communal group) with a population of at least 100'000 or 1% of the country's population that a) collectively suffers, or benefits from, systematic discriminatory treatment vis-à-vis other groups in a society; and/or b) collectively mobilizes in defense or promotion of its self-defined interests. Measurement notes: (I) The scale was reversed by subtracting value from 4. (II) All countries: missings 2007 replaced by values of 2006. (III) The following countries are part of the MAR sample but are not given any values in the datafile: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Ireland, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovenia and Sweden. These countries were assumed to not have any minorities at risk and therefore received the value 0
Range of values (standardized): minimum = 0; maximum = 100.
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: None
Source: Democracy barometer

minpow Access to central power by ethnic minority groups
Categories: 1 = discriminated; 2 = powerless; 3 = regional or separatist autonomy; 4 = junior partner; 5 = senior partner.
Measurement notes: 1) majority groups were deleted from the dataset; 2) Indigenous population in Bolivia and Guatemala is coded as minority group even though they are in a numerical majority. 3) Afrikaans in South Africa are not coded as the minority group up to 1994 because they were the dominant group. 4) Homogenous countries receive the highest value in the sample (4.33).
Range of values (standardized): minimum = -11.11; maximum = 100 (-11.1) discriminated; (22.2) powerless; (55.55) regional or separatist autonomy; (88.88) junior partner; (100) senior partner.
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: None
Source: Democracy barometer

3.3 Power Configuration

govstab Stability of government
A cabinet is seen as stable if its party composition does not change during a whole legislative period. Relatively short governments, i.e. interim governments (- 1/6 of the legislation), are excluded. A government gets 100% (for all years within a legislative period) if it does not change in the respective legislative period. If there is a change, Govstab reflects the number of days that the government was stable as a share of the remaining possible period.
Measurement notes: (I) When there were more than two governments within one single election period, and the last government ended due to normal general elections the last government does not receive 100 per cent, but the value of the longest government in the respective period, unless the third or later government, was the only government in the election period which lasted for more than 1/6 of legislation. Missing values from interim governments are completed with closest value of the respective election period (if two values have the same distance, the earlier value is taken). If there are two values in one year the

mean is taken. Values are copied to the entire government period. Values above 100 are set to 100. (II) The Swiss government is a cooperative government, and the 'prime minister' (Bundespräsident), who has a mainly representative function, changes every year (but cabinet does not change). Switzerland is therefore always coded 100. (III) All values greater than 100 are set to 100. (IV) Elections between 1 January and 31 January refer to the given year. (V) In presidential systems, government change is measured by president change.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -2.6311; maximum = 100.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

cabchan Number of major cabinet changes

Measurement notes: number of changes per year multiplied with -1; values of 2007 based on own calculations.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -50; maximum = 100.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

posparl Congruence between distribution of left/right positions among voters and distribution of left/right positions among members of parliament (measured by party positions). Calculated as follows: (1) Each party was assigned to one of three categories (left/middle/right), which were calculated on the basis of the mean and standard deviation of the distribution of left/right positions of all parties for a given election (e.g. left range: left of 1 standard deviation). The distribution of the three categories within parliaments was then calculated by taking into account the seat shares of the different parties. (2) Voters, i.e. survey respondents, were assigned to one of three categories (left/middle/right) according to their self-placement on a left-right scale. The three categories were determined by subdividing the left-right scale (either ranging from 1-10 or 0-10) on the grounds of mean and standard deviation. The distribution of voters across the three categories was then calculated and the values averaged across 5 years (e.g. 2001-2005 etc.) (3) For each of the categories, the differences between the seat shares in parliament and among voters were calculated. These issue differences for each category are then added and divided by 2. This gives a scale (theoretically) ranging from 0-100, where (0) complete congruence and (100) complete incongruence between voters and parliament. (4) The scale was reversed by subtracting values from 100. Measurement notes: (I) Missing values for left-right placement of parties and/or voters' self-placement were replaced by values from nearest (preceding) year. Imputation is based on a linear regression with the indicator Gallag index (Pearsons r is 0.124). The regression coefficients used are $\alpha = 78.862$ and $\beta = 0.589$.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = 0; maximum = 100.3761.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: All countries, missing values for 2008-2012 replaced by values from 2007

Source: Democracy barometer

3.4 Political participation

violdem Any violent demonstration or clash of more than 100 citizens involving the use of physical force (reversed)

Measurement notes: The indicator was reversed by multiplying values by -1.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -200; maximum = 100.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None
Source: Democracy barometer

regvot Registered voters as a percentage of voting age population
Range of values (standardized): minimum = -125.3621; maximum = 100.
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: None
Source: Democracy barometer

votres Representative voter turnout in legislative elections in terms of resources (education and income)
Calculated as follows: (1) Calculation of gaps in terms of education and in terms of income (3 groups each): education gap = mean of share of respondents with high/middle/low education in survey – share of voting respondents with high/middle/low education (differences in absolute values); income gap = mean of share of respondents with high/middle/low income – share of voting respondents with high/middle/low income (differences in absolute values). (2) Calculation of degree of unrepresentative turnout: sum of education gap + income gap. (3) The scale was reversed by multiplying its values by -1. Measurement notes: (I) Data was weighted by socio-demographic characteristics. (II) Missings are replaced by values from nearest years. (III) Two-step recoding procedure: a) Values averaged across 5 years (e.g. 2001-2005 etc.); b) Calculation of running means between 3 years.
Range of values (standardized): minimum = -6.7342; maximum = 100.

Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: All countries, missing values for 2012 replaced by values from 2011
Source: Democracy barometer

votagend Representative voter turnout in legislative elections in terms of gender and age
Calculated as follows: (1) Calculation of gaps in terms of gender and in terms of age (3 groups: 15-30; 31-65; 65+): gender gap = mean of share of women in survey – share of female voting respondents and share of men in survey – share of male voting respondents (differences in absolute values); age gap = mean of share of respondents 18-30/31-65/65+ years old – respective share of 18-30/31-65/65+ year old voting respondents (differences in absolute values). (2) Calculation of degree of unrepresentative turnout: sum of gender gap + age gap. (3) The scale was reversed by multiplying its values by -1. Measurement notes: (I) Data was weighted by socio-demographic characteristics. (II) Missings are replaced by values from nearest years. (III) Two-step recoding procedure: a) Values averaged across 5 years (e.g. 2001-2005 etc.); b) Calculation of running means between 3 years.
Range of values (standardized): minimum = -20.4684; maximum = 100.
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: All countries missing values for 2012 replaced by values from 2011
Source: Democracy barometer

repalt Representative participation in alternative forms of participation (signing petitions, attending lawful demonstrations) in terms of resources (education and income)
Calculated as follows: (1) Calculation of gaps in terms of education and in terms of income (3 groups each): education gap = mean of share of respondents with high/middle/low education in survey – share of participating respondents (signing petitions / attending demonstrations) with high/middle/low education (differences in absolute values); income gap = mean of share of respondents with high/middle/low income – share of participating respondents (signing petitions / attending demonstrations) with high/middle/low income (differences in absolute values). (2) Calculation of degree of unrepresentative participation: sum of education gap +

income gap for both participation forms (signing petitions / attending demonstrations). (3) Overall mean of both indicators (signing petition / attending demonstrations) for unrepresentative participation. (4) The scale was reversed by multiplying its values by -1. Measurement notes: (I) Data was weighted by socio-demographic characteristics. (II) Missings are replaced by values from nearest years. (III) Two-step recoding procedure: a) Values averaged across 5 years (e.g. 2001-2005 etc.) for each form of participation (signing petition / attending demonstrations); b) Calculation of running means for overall mean of both indicators between 3 years (1995 = 1996; 1996 = mean (1995, 1996); 1997 = mean (1995, 1996, 1997); 1998 = mean (1996, 1997, 1998), etc.).

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -46.3039; maximum = 103.3285.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: All countries, missing values for 2012 replaced by values from 2011

Source: Democracy barometer

repaltgen Representative participation in alternative forms of participation (signing petitions, attending lawful demonstrations) in terms of gender and age

Calculated as follows: (1) Calculation of gaps in terms of gender and in terms of age (3 groups: 15-30; 31-65; 65+): gender gap = mean of share of women in survey – share of female participating respondents (signing petitions / attending demonstrations) and share of men in survey – share of male participating respondents (signing petitions / attending demonstrations) (differences in absolute values); age gap = mean of share of respondents 18-30/31-65/65+ years old – respective share of 18>30/31>65/65+ year old participating respondents (signing petitions / attending demonstrations) (differences in absolute values). (2) Calculation of degree of unrepresentative turnout: sum of gender gap+ age gap. (3) Overall mean of both indicators (signing petition / attending demonstrations) for unrepresentative participation. (4) The scale was reversed by multiplying its values by -1. Measurement notes: (I) Data was weighted by socio-demographic characteristics. (II) Missings are replaced by values from nearest years. (III) Two-step recoding procedure: a) Values averaged across 5 years (e.g. 2001-2005 etc.) for each form of participation (signing petition / attending demonstrations); b) Calculation of running means for overall mean of both indicators between 3 years.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -42.6599; maximum = 100.

Period covered: 2005-2014

Missing: All countries 2013-2014; All countries, missing values for 2012 replaced by values from 2011

Source: Democracy barometer

effdem Effective use of direct democratic instruments

Sum of national non-mandatory referenda per year. Measurement notes: (I) The data is recoded by adding +1 to every observation. (II) The log of the number of non-mandatory referenda is taken to account for the fact that an additional referendum is less important in countries with many referenda than in countries with few referenda.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = 0; maximum = 112.6873

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

petit Practice of non-institutionalized participation: share of survey respondents who indicate having signed petitions. Measurement notes: (I) Data was weighted by socio-demographic characteristics. (II) Missings are replaced by values from nearest years. (III) Two-step recoding procedure: a) Values averaged across 5 years (e.g. 2001-2005 etc.); b) Calculation of running means for overall mean of both indicators between 5 years.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -4.1900; maximum = 100.
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: All countries, missing values for 2012 replaced by values from 2011
Source: Democracy barometer

lawdem Practice of non-institutionalized participation: share of survey respondents who indicate having attended lawful demonstrations. Measurement notes: (I) Data was weighted by socio-demographic characteristics. (II) Missings are replaced by values from nearest years. (III) Two-step recoding procedure: a) Values averaged across 5 years (e.g. 2001-2005 etc.); b) Calculation of running means for overall mean of both indicators between 5 years. (IV) If data from more than one survey was available, average values were calculated.
Range of values (standardized): minimum = -6.7386; maximum = 100.312.
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: All countries, missing values for 2012 replaced by values from 2011
Source: Democracy barometer

part Participation
Percentage of the total population who actually voted in the election
Period covered: 2005-2010
Missing: None
Source: The Quality of Government Institute - QOG Standard Dataset

traden Trade union density
(Percentage of trade union density)
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: None
Source: OECD

Notes: Trade union density corresponds to the ratio of wage and salary earners that are trade union members, divided by the total number of wage and salary earners. Density is calculated using survey data, wherever possible, and administrative data adjusted for non-active and self-employed members otherwise.

mempro Membership in professional organizations. Share of survey respondents indicating that they are member in a professional organization
Measurement notes: (I) Data was weighted by socio-demographic characteristics. (II) Missings were replaced by values from nearest year. (III) Two-step recoding procedure: a) Values averaged across 5 years (e.g. 2001-2005 etc.); b) Calculation of running means between 5 years (1999-2005, etc.).
Range of values (standardized): minimum = -.3741; maximum = 100.
Period covered: 2005-2012
Missing: All countries, missing values for 2012 replaced by values from 2011
Source: Democracy barometer

memhum Membership in humanitarian organizations. Share of survey respondents indicating that they are member in and/or active for a humanitarian organization.
Measurement notes: (I) Data was weighted by socio-demographic characteristics. (II) Missing were replaced by values from nearest year. (III) Two-step recoding procedure: a) Values averaged across 5 years (e.g. 2001-2005 etc.); b) Calculation of running means between 5 years.
Range of values (standardized): minimum = -.2440; maximum = 100.
Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: All countries values from 2007 copied to the following years

Source: Democracy barometer

memenv Membership in environmental/animal rights organizations. Share of survey respondents indicating that they are member in and/or active for a environmental/animal rights organization. Measurement notes: (I) Data was weighted by socio-demographic characteristics. (II) Missings were replaced by values from nearest year. (III) Two-step recoding procedure: a) Values averaged across 5 years (e.g. 2001-2005 etc.); b) Calculation of running means between 5 years.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -.5059; maximum = 136.9042.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

4. INDIVIDUAL LEVEL DATA

4.1 Politics and institutions

4.1.1 Attitudes about institutions and practices

satdem How satisfied are you with the way democracy works in country (Percentage of respondents, 'Extremely dissatisfied' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Extremely satisfied')

Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010

Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely

Source: European Social Survey - ESS

devbeh Deviant behaviour

Share of survey who answer – on a scale from (1) never justifiable to (10) always justifiable – 8, 9 or 10 regarding each of the following activities: (a) avoiding a fare on public transport; (b) cheating on taxes; (c) someone accepting a bribe and (d) claiming government benefits. Measurement notes: (I) Data was weighted by socio-demographic characteristics. (II) the indicator was reversed by subtracting values from 100. (III) Missings were replaced by values from nearest. (IV) Two-step recoding procedure: a) Values averaged across 5 years (e.g. 2001-2005 etc.); b) Calculation of running means between 5 years (e.g. 2002-2006 etc.). Imputation: values are imputed on the basis of a linear regression with the indicator Antigovact (Pearson's r is 0.14). The regression coefficients used are $\alpha = 85.29$, $\beta = 0.77$.

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -56.6277; maximum = 109.2544.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: None

Source: Democracy barometer

percor Perception of corruption

Values range from 0 to 10 (the higher the values, the less corruption).

Range of values (standardized): minimum = -24.1084; maximum = 100.

Period covered: 2005-2012

Missing: All countries, missing values for 2012 replaced by values from 2011.

Source: Democracy barometer

truprl Trust in country's parliament
(Percentage of respondents, 'No trust at all' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Complete trust')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

trueuprl Trust in European parliament
(Percentage of respondents, 'No trust at all' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Complete trust')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

truleg Trust in the legal system
(Percentage of respondents, 'No trust at all' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Complete trust')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

truple Trust in the police
(Percentage of respondents, 'No trust at all' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Complete trust')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

truplt Trust in politicians
(Percentage of respondents, 'No trust at all' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Complete trust')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

truprt Trust in political parties
(Percentage of respondents, 'No trust at all' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Complete trust')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

4.1.2 Political and civic participation

polint Political Interest
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Hardly interested and 'Not at all interested')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey – ESS

contplt Contacted politician or government official last 12 months
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

workpol Worked in a political party or action group last 12 months
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

workorg Worked in another organisation or association last 12 months
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

badge Worn or displayed campaign badge/sticker last 12 months
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

signpet Signed petition last 12 months
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

demon Taken part in lawful public demonstration last 12 months
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

boycot Boycotted certain products last 12 months
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey – ESS

meetpol Over the last 12 months: Attended a meeting of a trade union, a political party
or political action group
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

control Over the last 12 months: Contacted a politician or public official (other than
routine contact arising from use of public services)
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

volact Hours per day involved in voluntary or charitable activity
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Once or twice a week')

Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, working conditions

poltradact Hours per day involved in political/trade union activity
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Once or twice a week')

Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, working conditions

4.1.3 Socio-political opinions and attitudes

incdiff Government should reduce differences in income levels
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Agree strongly' and 'Agree')

Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

immeco Immigration bad or good for country's economy
(Percentage of respondents, 'Bad for the economy' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Good for the economy')

Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

immcoun Immigrants make country worse or better place to live
(Percentage of respondents, 'Worse place to live' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Better place to live')

Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey – ESS

limig Limits on migration in a country
Percentage Put strict limits on the number of foreigners who can come here to work

Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

classtens How much tension there is between: Poor and rich people
(Percentage of respondents who answered there is 'A lot of tension' in my country)

Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

labtens How much tension there is between: Management and workers
(Percentage of respondents who answered there is 'A lot of tension' in my country)

Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

gendtens How much tension there is between: Men and women
(Percentage of respondents who answered there is 'A lot of tension' in my country)
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

tenage How much tension there is between: Old people and young people
(Percentage of respondents who answered there is 'A lot of tension' in my country)
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

ethntens How much tension there is between: Different racial and ethnic groups
(Percentage of respondents who answered there is 'A lot of tension' in my country)
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

reltens How much tension there is between: Different religious groups
(Percentage of respondents who answered there is 'A lot of tension' in my country)
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

4.2 Well-being

4.2.1 Individual well-being

optfu I am optimistic about the future.
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree' and 'Strongly disagree')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

complife Life has become so complicated today that I almost can't find my way
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Strongly agree' and 'Agree')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

satlife How satisfied with life as a whole
(Percentage of respondents, 'Extremely dissatisfied' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Extremely satisfied')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

sateco How satisfied with present state of economy in country
(Percentage of respondents, 'Extremely dissatisfied' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Extremely satisfied')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010

Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

shortacc Shortage of space / Problems with accommodation
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

rot Rot in windows, doors or floors / Problems with accommodation
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

damp Damp or leaks in walls or roof / Problems with accommodation
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

lackbath Lack of bath or shower / Problems with accommodation
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

satedu Satisfaction with my education
(Percentage very dissatisfied, level 1 and 2 on a scale of 10 levels until very satisfied)
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

jobsat Satisfaction with my present job
(Percentage very dissatisfied, level 1 and 2 on a scale of 10 levels until very satisfied)
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

satliv Satisfaction with my present standard of living
(Percentage very dissatisfied, level 1 and 2 on a scale of 10 levels until very satisfied)
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

sataccom Satisfaction with my accommodation
(Percentage very dissatisfied, level 1 and 2 on a scale of 10 levels until very satisfied)
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

satfam Satisfaction with my family life
(Percentage very dissatisfied, level 1 and 2 on a scale of 10 levels until very satisfied)
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

satheal Satisfaction with my health
(Percentage very dissatisfied, level 1 and 2 on a scale of 10 levels until very satisfied)
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

satsocial Satisfaction with my social life
(Percentage very dissatisfied, level 1 and 2 on a scale of 10 levels until very satisfied)
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

cheerspi I have felt cheerful and in good spirits
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'At no time')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

feltcalm I have felt calm and relaxed
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'At no time')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

feltact I have felt active and vigorous
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'At no time')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

feltfresh I woke up feeling fresh and rested
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'At no time')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

intlif My daily life has been filled with things that interest me
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'At no time')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

appdoc Getting appointment with doctor
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Very difficult')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely

Source: Eurofound, quality of life

costdoc Cost of seeing the doctor
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Very difficult')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

sharehouse Share of housework I do
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Less than my fair share')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

4.2.2 Social embeddedness

gentru General Trust
(Percentage of respondents, 'You can't be too careful' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Most people can be trusted')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey – ESS

pplfair Most people try to take advantage of you, or try to be fair
(Percentage of respondents, 'Most people try to take advantage of me' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Most people try to be fair')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

pplhlp Most of the time people are helpful or mostly looking out for themselves
(Percentage of respondents, 'People mostly look out for themselves' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'People mostly try to be helpful')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey – ESS

leftsoc I feel left out of society
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Strongly agree' and 'Agree')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

jobsit Some people look down on me because of my job situation or income
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Strongly agree' and 'Agree')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

meet How often socially meet with friends, relatives or colleagues
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Never' and 'Less than once a month')

Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

burgl Respondent or household member victim of burglary/assault last 5 years
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey – ESS

helpill Sources of support: If you needed help around the house when ill
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Nobody')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

helpadv Sources of support: If you needed advice about a serious personal or family
matter
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Nobody')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

helpjob Sources of support: If you needed help when looking for a job
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Nobody')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

helpdep Sources of support: If you were feeling a bit depressed and wanting someone
to talk to
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Nobody')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

helpmon Sources of support: If you needed to urgently raise £700 to face an emergency
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Nobody')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

carechild Caring for your children, grandchildren
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Every day')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

careold Caring for elderly or disabled relatives
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Every day')
Period covered: 2007; 2012

Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

4.2.3 Economic well-being

accom Likely or unlikely to leave accommodation within the next six months because can no longer afford it

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Very likely' and 'Quite likely')

Period covered: 2007; 2012

Missing: Switzerland entirely

Source: Eurofound, quality of life

survhouse Household able to make ends meet, based on my monthly income

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'With great difficulty')

Period covered: 2007; 2012

Missing: Switzerland entirely

Source: Eurofound, quality of life

warmhome Keeping my home adequately warm

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'No, cannot afford it')

Period covered: 2007; 2012

Missing: Switzerland entirely

Source: Eurofound, quality of life

payholid Paying for a week's annual holiday away from home (not staying with relatives)

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'No, cannot afford it')

Period covered: 2007; 2012

Missing: Switzerland entirely

Source: Eurofound, quality of life

newfurn Replacing any worn-out furniture

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'No, cannot afford it')

Period covered: 2007; 2012

Missing: Switzerland entirely

Source: Eurofound, quality of life

paymeal A meal with meat, chicken, fish every second day if I wanted it

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'No, cannot afford it')

Period covered: 2007; 2012

Missing: Switzerland entirely

Source: Eurofound, quality of life

paycloth Buying new, rather than second-hand, clothes

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'No, cannot afford it')

Period covered: 2007; 2012

Missing: Switzerland entirely

Source: Eurofound, quality of life

paysoc Having friends or family for a drink or meal at least once a month

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'No, cannot afford it')

Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

payrent During the past 12 months: I was unable to pay a rent or mortgage payments for accommodation
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

paybill During the past 12 months: I was unable to pay utility bills, such as electricity, water, gas
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

4.2.4 Well-being related to work

housework During the last 12 months: I have come home from work too tired to do some of the household jobs which need to be done
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Several times a week')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

famresp During the last 12 months: it has been difficult to fulfil family responsibilities because of the amount of time spend on the job
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Several times a week')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

focuswork During the last 12 months: It has been difficult to concentrate at work because of family responsibilities
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Several times a week')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

joblost Likely or unlikely to lose job in the next 6 months
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Very likely' and 'Quite likely')
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

otherjob Compare your current situation with that of January 2009: I have other paid job compared to my main paid job(s)
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes, regular')

Period covered: 2005; 2010
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, working conditions

worksafe Regarding the health and safety risks related to performance of your job: Level of information
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Not very well informed' and 'Not at all well informed')

Period covered: 2005; 2010
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, working conditions

skilljob Alternatives that best describe my skills in my own work
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'I have the skills to cope with more demanding duties')

Period covered: 2005; 2010
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, working conditions

discrage Over the past 12 months, I have been subjected at: age discrimination
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')

Period covered: 2005; 2010
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, working conditions

discrethn Over the past 12 months, I have been subjected at: discrimination linked to race, ethnic background or colour
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')

Period covered: 2005; 2010
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, working conditions

disernat Over the past 12 months, I have been subjected at: discrimination linked to nationality

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2005; 2010
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, working conditions

disersex Over the past 12 months, I have been subjected at: discrimination on the basis of your sexual orientation

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2005; 2010
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, working conditions

discrel Over the past 12 months, I have been subjected at: discrimination linked to religion

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')
Period covered: 2005; 2010
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, working conditions

discrdis Over the past 12 months, I have been subjected at: discrimination linked to disability

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')

Period covered: 2005; 2010

Missing: Switzerland entirely

Source: Eurofound, working conditions

riskheal My health or safety is at risk because of my work

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Yes')

Period covered: 2005; 2010

Missing: Switzerland entirely

Source: Eurofound, working conditions

futjob I will be able to do the same job I am doing now when I am 60 years old

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'No, I don't think so')

Period covered: 2005; 2010

Missing: Switzerland entirely

Source: Eurofound, working conditions

satjob I am satisfied, not very satisfied or not at all satisfied with working conditions in my main paid job

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Not very satisfied' and 'Not at all satisfied')

Period covered: 2005; 2010

Missing: Switzerland entirely

Source: Eurofound, working conditions

lossjob I might lose my job in the next 6 months

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Strongly agree' and 'Agree')

Period covered: 2005; 2010

Missing: Switzerland entirely

Source: Eurofound, working conditions

payjob I am well paid for the work I do

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Disagree' and 'Strongly disagree')

Period covered: 2005; 2010

Missing: Switzerland entirely

Source: Eurofound, working conditions

jobadv My job offers good prospects for career advancement

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Strongly disagree')

Period covered: 2005; 2010

Missing: Switzerland entirely

Source: Eurofound, working conditions

homeorg I feel 'at home' in this organisation

(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Strongly agree')

Period covered: 2005; 2010

Missing: Switzerland entirely

Source: Eurofound, working conditions

friendjob I have very good friends at work
(Percentage of respondents who answered 'Strongly agree')
Period covered: 2005; 2010
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, working conditions

4.3 Public services

edu State of education in country nowadays
(Percentage of respondents, 'Extremely bad' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Extremely good')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

health State of health services in country nowadays
(Percentage of respondents, 'Extremely bad' 0 to 4 on a scale until 10 'Extremely good')
Period covered: 2006; 2008; 2010
Missing: Greece 2006; Italy entirely
Source: European Social Survey - ESS

qualheal Quality of health services
(Percentage very poor quality 1 and 2 on a scale until 10 very High quality)
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

qualedu Quality of education system
(Percentage very poor quality 1 and 2 on a scale until 10 very High quality)
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

qualtrans Quality of public transport
(Percentage very poor quality 1 and 2 on a scale until 10 very High quality)
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

qualchild Quality of child care services
(Percentage very poor quality 1 and 2 on a scale until 10 very High quality)
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

qualpens Quality of state pension system
(Percentage very poor quality 1 and 2 on a scale until 10 very High quality)
Period covered: 2007; 2012
Missing: Switzerland entirely
Source: Eurofound, quality of life

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