

Annex Eight

V-Dem Indicators

Indicator Two, Module One

a) CSO Consultations

Are major civil society organizations (CSOs) routinely consulted by policymakers on policies relevant to their members? CSO consultation (C) (v2cscnsult) Average Experts Responses

Responses:

0: No. There is a high degree of insulation of the government from CSO input. The government may sometimes enlist or mobilize CSOs after policies are adopted to sell them to the public at large. But it does not often consult with them in formulating policies.

1: To some degree. CSOs are but one set of voices that policymakers sometimes take into account.

2: Yes. Important CSOs are recognized as stakeholders in important policy areas and given voice on such issues. This can be accomplished through formal corporatist arrangements or through less formal arrangements.

Scale: 0 to 0.66 – No; 0.67 to 1.33 – To some degree; 1.34 to 2 – Yes

Indicator Two, Module Two

a) Peoples participation in civil society organizations

Which of these best describes the involvement of people in civil society organizations (CSOs)?

Responses:

0: Most associations are state-sponsored, and although a large number of people may be active in them, their participation is not purely voluntary.

1: Voluntary CSOs exist but few people are active in them.

2: There are many diverse CSOs, but popular involvement is minimal.

3: There are many diverse CSOs and it is considered normal for people to be at least occasionally active in at least one of them.

Scale: Interval, from low to high (0-1). 0 to 0.4 – Low participation; 0.41 to 0.7 – Moderate participation; 0.71 to 1 – High participation

b) Women civil society participation index

Do women have the ability to express themselves and to form and participate in groups? Average Experts' Scores

Clarification: Women's civil society participation is understood to include open discussion of political issues, participation in civil society organizations, and representation in the ranks of journalists.

Scale: Interval, from low to high (0-1). 0 to 0.4 – Low participation; 0.41 to 0.7 – Moderate participation; 0.71 to 1 – High participation

Indicator Two, Module Four

a) Government Control over CSOs

To what extent does the government achieve control over entry and exit by civil society organizations (CSOs) into public life?

Responses:

0: Monopolistic control. The government exercises an explicit monopoly over CSOs. The government actively represses those who attempt to defy its monopoly on political activity.

1: Substantial control. The government licenses all CSOs and uses political criteria to bar organizations that are likely to oppose the government. There are at least some citizen-based organizations that play a limited role in politics independent of the government.

2: Moderate control. Whether the government ban on independent CSOs is partial or full, some prohibited organizations manage to play an active political role.

3: Minimal control. Whether or not the government licenses CSOs, there exist constitutional provisions that allow the government to ban organizations or movements that have a history of anti-democratic action, under strict rule of law and conditions of judicial independence.

4: Unconstrained. Whether or not the government licenses CSOs, the government does not impede their formation and operation unless they are engaged in activities to violently overthrow the government.

Scale: Monopolistic control – 0 to 0.8; Substantial control – 0.81 to 1.6; Moderate control – 1.61 to 2.4; Minimum control – 2.41 to 3.2; Unconstrained – 3.21 to 4.0

b) Repression of CSOs

Does the government attempt to repress civil society organizations (CSOs)?

Responses:

0: Severely. The government violently and actively pursues all real and even some imagined members of CSOs. They seek not only to deter the activity of such groups but to effectively liquidate them.

1: Substantially. In addition to the kinds of harassment outlined in responses 2 and 3 below, the government also arrests, tries, and imprisons leaders of and participants in oppositional CSOs who have acted lawfully. Other sanctions include disruption of public gatherings and violent sanctions of activists (beatings, threats to families, destruction of valuable property).

2: Moderately. In addition to material sanctions outlined in response 3 below, the government also engages in minor legal harassment (detentions, short-term incarceration) to dissuade CSOs from acting or expressing themselves.

3: Weakly. The government uses material sanctions (fines, firings, denial of social services) to deter oppositional CSOs from acting or expressing themselves. They may also use burdensome registration or incorporation procedures to slow the formation of new civil society organizations and sidetrack them from engagement.

4: No. Civil society organizations are free to organize, associate, strike, express themselves, and to criticize the government without fear of government sanctions or harassment.

Scale: Severely – 0 to 0.8; Substantially – 0.81 to 1.6; Moderately – 1.61 to 2.4; Weakly – 2.41 to 3.2; None – 3.21 to 4.0

c) How equal is the protection of rights and freedoms across social groups by the state?

Clarification: Equal protection means that the state grants and protects rights and freedoms evenly across social groups. To achieve equal protection of rights and freedoms, the state itself must not interfere in the ability of groups to participate and it must also take action to ensure that rights and freedoms of one social group are not threatened by the actions of another group or individual.

Scale: Interval, from low to high (0-1). 0 – 0.4 – Low; 4.1 – 7.0 – Moderate; 7.1 – 1 – High

d) Is there freedom from political killings?

Clarification: Political killings are killings by the state or its agents without due process of law for the purpose of eliminating political opponents. These killings are the result of deliberate use of lethal force by the police, security forces, prison officials, or other agents of the state (including paramilitary groups).

Responses:

0: Not respected by public authorities. Political killings are practiced systematically and they are typically incited and approved by top leaders of government.

1: Weakly respected by public authorities. Political killings are practiced frequently and top leaders of government are not actively working to prevent them.

2: Somewhat respected by public authorities. Political killings are practiced occasionally but they are typically not incited and approved by top leaders of government.

3: Mostly respected by public authorities. Political killings are practiced in a few isolated cases but they are not incited or approved by top leaders of government.

4: Fully respected by public authorities. Political killings are non-existent.

Scale: Systematic – 0 to 0.8; Frequent – 0.81 to 1.6; Occasional – 1.61 to 2.4; Few isolated cases – 2.41 to 3.2; Non-existent – 3.21 to 4.0

Indicator Eight: Gender Equality and Women's rights

a) Do women have the ability to make meaningful decisions in key areas of their lives? Average Experts'

Clarification: Women's civil liberties are understood to include freedom of domestic movement, the right to private property, freedom from forced labor, and access to justice.

Scale: Interval, from low to high (0-1).

0 to 0.4 – Low; 0.41 to 0.7 – Moderate; 0.71 to 1 - High

Source(s): v2cldmovew v2clslavef v2clprptyw v2clacjstw

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators for freedom of domestic movement for women (v2cldmovew), freedom from forced labor for women (v2clslavef), property rights for women (v2clprptyw), and access to justice for women (v2clacjstw).

b) Do women enjoy equal, secure, and effective access to justice?

Clarification: This question specifies the extent to which women can bring cases before the courts without risk to their personal safety, trials are fair, and women have effective ability to seek redress if public authorities violate their rights, including the rights to counsel, defense, and appeal.

Responses:

0: Secure and effective access to justice for women is non-existent.

1: Secure and effective access to justice for women is usually not established or widely respected.

2: Secure and effective access to justice for women is inconsistently observed. Minor problems characterize most cases or occur rather unevenly across different parts of the country.

3: Secure and effective access to justice for women is usually observed.

4: Secure and effective access to justice for women is almost always observed.

c) Exclusion from Public Spaces by Gender Index

Index of (political) exclusion by gender, Average Experts' Scoring

Clarification: Exclusion is when individuals are denied access to services or participation in governed spaces (spaces that are part of the public space and they government should regulate, while excluding private spaces and organizations except when exclusion in those private spheres is linked to exclusion in the public sphere) based on their identity or belonging to a particular group.

Scale: Interval, from low to high (0-1) 1 to 0.7 High exclusion; 0.69 to 0.4 – Medium exclusion; 0.39 to 0 – Low exclusion

Source(s): v2pepwrgen v2clgencl v2peapsgen v2peasjgen v2peasbgen

Aggregation: The index is formed by taking the point estimates from a Bayesian factor analysis model of the indicators power distributed bygender (v2pepwrgen), equality in respect for civil liberties by gender (v2clgencl), access to public services by gender (v2peapsgen), access to state jobs by gender (v2peasjgen), and access to state business opportunities by gender (v2peasbgen).