



Comparing Gender and Media Equality Across the Globe (GEM)

CODEBOOK

GEM Time-series and Cross-section Datasets
[Version 1]

Suggested citation: Färdigh, Mathias A., Monika Djerf-Pierre, Maria Edström, with Carolyn M. Byerly, Sarah Macharia, Claudia Padovani, and Karen Ross. 2020. “The GEM Dataset, version 1.” Comparing Gender and Media Equality (GEM) Project, Department of Journalism, Media and Communication (JMG), University of Gothenburg.

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Introduction

The pooled GEM dataset is compiled within the project “Comparing Gender and Media Equality Across the Globe” (the GEM-project), funded by the Swedish Research Council 2015-2020. The aim of the GEM project is to examine the qualities, causes and consequences of gender equality in and through the news media by employing a cross-national, comparative methodology. The GEM project applies a multidimensional approach to the meaning of gender equality in relation to the media, examining equality in news media content, news media organizations and news media access and use.

The three main sources of data on gender and media compiled in the GEM dataset are:

- The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)
[**Contact:** Ligia Nobrega, Ligia.Nobrega@eige.europa.eu]
- Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP)
[**Contact:** Sarah Macharia, SM@waccglobal.org]
- The Global Report on the Status of Women in the News Media (IWMMF)
[**Contact:** Carolyn M. Byerly, cbyerly@earthlink.net]

We have also included a selection of key variables pertaining to the causes and consequences of media gender equality retrieved from a number of sources:

- The Quality of Government Institute (QoG)
<http://qog.pol.gu.se/data>
- Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem)
<https://v-dem.net>
- Human Development Indicators (UNDP)
<http://hdr.undp.org>

In order to examine the qualities, causes and consequences of gender equality in and through the news media, and to facilitate cross-national comparisons, the GEM project has compiled two versions of the dataset: a cross-sectional (CS) dataset with latest available data (with 2015 as the target year) and a time-series (TS) dataset with global coverage spanning the time period 1995-2015.

The datasets are organized in three themes consisting of different types of variables:

- **QUALITIES.** Variables pertaining to what media gender equality is and how it has developed over time and across different countries.
- **CAUSES.** Variables measuring economic, political, social, and cultural factors in society, as well as factors pertaining to differences in media systems, which are posited as explanations to media gender equality.
- **CONSEQUENCES.** Variables concerning the posited consequences and outcomes of media gender equality, such as democracy, media freedom, economic and social development and good government.

The classification of variables into these three categories should be seen as heuristic and a more exact causal ordering of variables must be determined in relation to a specific research question.

The GEM Index

The GEM dataset also includes a GEM-Index, which can be found in the final section of the dataset and the codebook. This index was devised within the project and aims to provide a unitary and robust measure of the gender gap in news content. It is constructed to be easy to use for scholars, journalists, policy makers and civil society. It is available in two versions: one based on six gender sensitive indicators, one based on four indicators.

Country and Time Coverage

The GEM dataset comes in two different versions. The Cross-Sectional Dataset (CS-GEM) covers a total of 155 nations and contains one observation for each variable and country. It thus includes the latest available observation for each country, using 2015 as the target year. If no data from 2015 are available, data for 2014 are included and so on. This means that the CS-GEM contains variables with observations that mostly were collected between 2010 and 2015.

The Time-Series Dataset (TS-GEM) also covers a total of 155 nations. Data from 1995 to 2015 are included and the unit of analysis is country-year (e.g. Sweden1995, Sweden1996 and so on up until Sweden2015). However, it is important to note that not all variables are available for all countries and years. For instance, the Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP) is conducted every fifth year starting in 1995, and only about a quarter of the countries have participated in all GMMP waves. The TS-GEM dataset consists of between 28-433 country-year observations from GMMP (data collected in 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015), 17-63 country-year observations for EIGE (all data from 2012) and 47-60 country-observations for IWMP (all data from 2010). The aim is to update the GEM datasets when new data are available, such as GMMP 2020.

For each variable in the dataset we specify the period covered as well as number of countries and number of country-year observations included in the dataset.

The GEM dataset includes variables from several different sources. To allow for proper identification across studies and to link each variable to its original source, each variable name has been assigned a prefix that contains a reference to the original dataset followed by the original variable name. For instance, the variable “gender of reporters, female” is retrieved from GMMP and therefore it is named `gmmp_gor_f`. The logic behind the variable names in the dataset is the following: `[source]/[subsource]/[varname][specification/unit]`. This means, for example, that a GMMP variable measuring the share of female news subjects or sources is named `gmmp_gons_f` and that a QoG variable measuring the freedom of the press status, originally retrieved from the Freedom House, is named `qog_fh_fotpst`.

Conditions for Using the Dataset

The datasets are free to use for non-commercial purposes, but citations and references to both the GEM dataset AND the original data sources are mandatory. All users are also advised to consult the original studies, codebooks, and the documentations where more extensive descriptions of the original data collection and variables can be found.

How to cite the various data sources and publications:

The GEM-dataset:

Färdigh, Mathias A., Monika Djerf-Pierre, Maria Edström, with Carolyn M. Byerly, Sarah Macharia, Claudia Padovani, and Karen Ross. 2020. "The GEM Dataset, version 1." Comparing Gender and Media Equality (GEM) Project, Department of Journalism, Media and Communication (JMG), University of Gothenburg.

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE):

EIGE Gender Statistics Database <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs>.

Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP):

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doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan17.

Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem):

Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Staffan I. Lindberg, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jan Teorell, David Altman, Michael Bernhard, M. Steven Fish, Adam Glynn, Allen Hicken, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Joshua Krusell, Anna Lührmann, Kyle L. Marquardt, Kelly McMann, Valeriya Mechkova, Moa Olin, Pamela Paxton, Daniel Pemstein, Josefine Pernes, Constanza Sanhueza Petrarca, Johannes von Römer, Laura Saxer, Brigitte Seim, Rachel Sigman, Jeffrey Staton, Natalia Stepanova, and Steven Wilson. 2017. "V-Dem [Country-Year/Country-Date] Dataset v7." Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project.

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United Nations Development Program. (2015). *Human development report 2015*.

United Nations Development Program. (2016). *Human development report 2016*.

Retrieved from <http://hdr.undp.org>.

Country and Case Identifier Codes

ccode **Country Code Numeric**
Numeric country code based on the ISO-3166-1 numeric standard.

Year **Year**
The year of observation.

ccodealp **3-letter Country Code**
3-letter country code based on the ISO-3166-1 alpha3 standard.

ccodealp_year **3-letter Country Code and Year**
3-letter country code and year.

cname **Country Name**
Country name.

cname_year **Country Name and Year**
Country name and year.

QUALITIES Variables

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

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Citation:

EIGE Gender Statistics Database <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs>

Publications:

European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE). (2013). *Review of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in the EU Member States: Women and the media: advancing gender equality in decision-making in media organisations : report*. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union. DOI: 10.2839/73389 Available in EN, DE, FR, LT.

Ross, Karen, & Padovani, Claudia. (2017). *Gender equality and the media: A challenge for Europe* (Routledge studies in European communication research and education 11). New York, NY: Routledge.

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is an autonomous body of the European Union, established to contribute to and strengthen the promotion of gender equality, including gender mainstreaming in all EU policies and the resulting national policies, and the fight against discrimination based on sex, as well as to raise EU citizens' awareness of gender equality. EIGE assists EU institutions and the Member States in the collection, analysis and dissemination of objective, reliable and comparable information and data on equality between women and men. A special area of data collection is the progress of gender equality in the critical areas of concern of the Beijing declaration and Platform for Action, BPfA. The GEM dataset contains of two different types of EIGE data. The data from the follow up of Beijing+20: The Platform for Action (BPfA) data also includes other measures and is continuously updated. The Women in Media in Europe (WIME) focus specifically on women in decision-making in media organisations across 27+1 EU member states were collected in 2012.

The research team comprised principal investigator, Prof. Karen Ross (Newcastle University), and Senior Researcher, Prof. Claudia Padovani (University of Padova), together with Prof. Erzsébet Barát (Szeged University) and Dr. Monia Azzalini (Osservatorio di Pavia).

The EIGE variables measure the share of women at various positions in media organizations in different countries in Europe. The data was collected in 2012.

Women at decision-making levels in public and private media organisations

The first variable for each position measures the share of women in percent (0-100). The second variable indicate the number of positions in absolute terms in each country.

Level 1: the highest decision-making level covering all strategic decisions related to the organisation.

Level 2: the chief senior operational managerial position, that operates at the top decision-making level and has under her/his responsibility budgetary control, overseeing programmes and editorial policy.

Level 3: the senior operational management positions, who operate as decision-makers and have oversight of specific programmes/media content and execution of budgets.

Level 4: the managerial positions that entail responsibility for one of the main operational units of the organisation; for example, television, radio, sport, entertainment, news or significant areas of responsibility, e.g. digital services, finance, HR.

eige_wime_dmpu **Women at decision-making levels in Public Media Organisations (Level 1–Level 4 in total)**

eige_wime_dmpun **Number of Positions**

The variables cover 28 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_dmpr **Women at decision-making levels in Private Media Organisations (Level 1–Level 4 in total)**

eige_wime_dmprn **Number of Positions**

The variables cover 27 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_dm **Women at decision-making levels in Public and Private Media Organisations (Level 1–Level 4 in total)**

eige_wime_dmn **Number of Positions**

The variables cover 28 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_dmpu1 **Women at decision-making levels in Public Media Organisations (Level 1)**

eige_wime_dmpu1n **Number of Positions**

Level 1: the highest decision-making level covering all strategic decisions related to the organisation. The variables cover 28 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_dmpu2 **Women at decision-making levels in Public Media Organisations (Level 2)**

eige_wime_dmpu2n **Number of Positions**

Level 2: the chief senior operational managerial position, that operates at the top decision-making level and has under her/his responsibility budgetary control, overseeing programmes and editorial policy. The variables cover 21 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_dmpu3 **Women at decision-making levels in Public Media Organisations (Level 3)**

eige_wime_dmpu3n **Number of Positions**

Level 3: the senior operational management positions, who operate as decision-makers and have oversight of specific programmes/media content and execution of budgets. The variables cover 27 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_dmpu4 **Women at decision-making levels in Public Media Organisations (Level 4)**

eige_wime_dmpu4n **Number of Positions**

Level 4: the managerial positions that entail responsibility for one of the main operational units of the organisation; for example, television, radio, sport, entertainment, news or significant areas of responsibility, e.g. digital services, finance, HR. The variables cover 24 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_dmpr1 **Women at decision-making levels in Private Media Organisations (Level 1)**

eige_wime_dmpr1n **Number of Positions**

Level 1: the highest decision-making level covering all strategic decisions related to the organisation. The variables cover 27 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_dmpr2 **Women at decision-making levels in Private Media Organisations (Level 2)**

eige_wime_dmpr2n **Number of Positions**

Level 2: the chief senior operational managerial position, that operates at the top decision-making level and has under her/his responsibility budgetary control, overseeing programmes and editorial policy. The variables cover 27 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_dmpr3 **Women at decision-making levels in Private Media Organisations (Level 3)**

eige_wime_dmpr3n **Number of Positions**

Level 3: the senior operational management positions, who operate as decision-makers and have oversight of specific programmes/media content and execution of budgets. The variables cover 27 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_dmpr4 **Women at decision-making levels in Private Media Organisations (Level 4)**

eige_wime_dmpr4n **Number of Positions**

Level 4: the managerial positions that entail responsibility for one of the main operational units of the organisation; for example, television, radio, sport, entertainment, news or

significant areas of responsibility, e.g. digital services, finance, HR. The variables cover 24 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_dm1 **Women at decision-making levels in Public and Private Media Organisations (Level 1)**

eige_wime_dm1n **Number of Positions**

Level 1: the highest decision-making level covering all strategic decisions related to the organisation. The variables cover 28 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_dm2 **Women at decision-making levels in Public and Private Media Organisations (Level 2)**

eige_wime_dm2n **Number of Positions**

Level 2: the chief senior operational managerial position, that operates at the top decision-making level and has under her/his responsibility budgetary control, overseeing programmes and editorial policy. The variables cover 28 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_dm3 **Women at decision-making levels in Public and Private Media Organisations (Level 3)**

eige_wime_dm3n **Number of Positions**

Level 3: the senior operational management positions, who operate as decision-makers and have oversight of specific programmes/media content and execution of budgets. The variables cover 28 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_dm4 **Women at decision-making levels in Public and Private Media Organisations (Level 4)**

eige_wime_dm4n **Number of Positions**

Level 4: the managerial positions that entail responsibility for one of the main operational units of the organisation; for example, television, radio, sport, entertainment, news or significant areas of responsibility, e.g. digital services, finance, HR. The variables cover 26 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

Women as executives and non-executives in public broadcasters

The variables cover publicly owned broadcasting organisations (TV, radio and news agencies) operating at national level:

Executives (in top TWO decision making bodies): All executive members (if any) of the highest-level board and all members of the highest executive committee/board with responsibility for day-to-day management of the organisation. Note: any individual that is a member of both the highest-level board and the highest executive board/committee is counted only once.

Non-executives (in top TWO decision making bodies): All non-executive directors in the two highest decision-making bodies in each organisation. Note: any individual that is a member of both the highest-level board and the highest executive board/committee is counted only once and employee representatives are not counted at all.

eige_wime_execf Share of Female Executives in Public Broadcasters

The variable covers 66 country-year observations in total (32 countries in 2014 and 34 countries in 2015) and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_nonexecf Share of Female Non-Executives in Public Broadcasters

The variable covers 63 country-year observations in total (30 countries in 2014 and 33 countries in 2015) and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_emprf Share of Female Employee Representatives on the Board of Public Broadcasters

The variable covers 17 country-year observations in total (8 countries in 2014 and 9 countries in 2015) and varies between 0 and 100.

The share of women in selected media organisations

eige_wime_mprmf Share of Women in Private Media Organisations

The variable covers 26 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_mpumof Share of Women in Public Media Organisations

The variable covers 28 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

eige_wime_mpropf Share of Women in Public and Private Media Organisations

The variable covers 28 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

Note: Cognisance must be taken of the fact that the sample size was small and therefore the findings are indicative. For DK, LT, LU and NL the mixed organisations (public and private) have been included under public media organisations. Due to the small number of private media organisations surveyed in each country, generalisations should not be made on a country level.

eige_wime_boardf Share of Female Board Members in Public Broadcasters

The variable cover publicly owned broadcasting organisations (TV, radio and news agencies) operating at national level:

Members of the board (TOP decision making body): All members of the highest decision-making body in each organisation (i.e., chairperson, non-executive directors, senior executives and employee representatives, where present).

The variable covers 66 country-year observations in total (32 countries in 2014 and 34 countries in 2015) and varies between 0 and 100.

Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP)

Contact:

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Citation:

Global Media Monitoring Project (GMMP). (1995-2015). Gallagher, Margaret, Macharia, Sarah, Ndangam, Lilian, O'Connor, Dermot, Seydegart, Kasia, Spears, George, Media Watch, Canada, & World Association for Christian Communication.
<http://whomakesthenews.org/gmmp/gmmp-reports>

Publications:

Macharia, Sarah (Ed.) (2015). Who makes the news? Global Media Monitoring Project 2015. Toronto: WACC. Available in EN, ES, FR, AR.

Macharia, Sarah, O'Connor, Dermot & Ndangam, Lilian (Eds.) (2010). Who makes the news? Global Media Monitoring Project 2010. Toronto: WACC. Available in EN, ES, FR, AR.

Gallagher, Margaret (2005). Who makes the news? Global Media Monitoring Project 2005. London: WACC. Available in EN, ES, FR.

Spears, George & Seydegart, Kasia. (2000). Who makes the news? Global Media Monitoring Project 2000. Additional analysis by Margaret Gallagher. London: WACC.

Spears, George & Seydegart, Kasia. (1995). Who makes the news? Global Media Monitoring Project 2000. Toronto: Media Watch/Erin Research.

The GMMP is the largest and longest longitudinal research on the gender in the world's news media. It is also the largest advocacy initiative in the world on changing the representation of women in the media. It is unique in involving participants ranging from grassroots community organizations to university students and researchers to media practitioners, all of whom participate on a voluntary basis. The project is devised as a means to collect empirical evidence of gender in news content and to monitor changes over time through one-day snapshots taken every five years. The media monitoring has been carried out every five years since 1995. The number of countries participating in GMMP in different years: 1995: 71; 2000: 70; 2005: 76; 2010: 109; 2015: 114.

The number of news outlets and news stories sampled by each participating country varies, depending on its population and the number of available news media outlets. The aim is to include a sample of news outlets that is representative of each country's news media sector.

The GMMP variables use a scale that indicates the proportion of men and women that appear in the news – in print, radio, and television news, and in various topics and positions. Since 2015 a sample of digital news (online and Twitter) sources are also included in the study (but not available for all participating countries). The variables range between 0 (no females) and 1 (all females, no males).

Please note that the GMMP reports contain many more indicators than those included in the GEM dataset. These reports can be retrieved from the GMMP (<http://whomakesthenews.org/gmmp/gmmp-reports>).

Also note that all GMMP variables named “news subjects or sources” strive to measure all “people in the news”. This includes any person whom the story is about, even if they are not interviewed or quoted, as well as each person in the story who is interviewed. The variable “Function of news subject – subject (fonss) instead targets the specific role a news subject or source has in the story, and the subject function means that the story is about that person.

Finally, consider that all GMMP variables have a female variable (gmmp_varname_f) and a corresponding variable for males in the dataset (gmmp_varname_m). Also note that the GMMP regional and global averages presented in the GMMP reports are computed out of weighted data with weights determined by country media densities, different for each media type, and the population size (see variables containing the original data weights at the end of this section). Anyone wishing to use GMMP data for one or more countries in a new aggregate would need to calculate new weights that reflect the universe that they are dealing with.

gmmp_gor_f Gender of Reporters

The share of female (and male, gmmp_gor_m) reporters in the news (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 64-114 countries and 433 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gortv_f Gender of Reporters in TV newscasts

The share of female (and male) TV reporters. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 52-114 countries and 383 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gorr_f Gender of Reporters in Radio newscasts

The share of female (and male) radio reporters. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 49-114 countries and 337 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gorn_f Gender of Reporters in newspapers

The share of female (and male) newspaper reporters. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 54-114 countries and 401 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gori_f Gender of Reporters on Internet news website stories

The share of female (and male) reporters on Internet. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 73 country-year observations in total (2015).

gmmp_gort_f Gender of Reporters on tweets appearing on news media Twitter feeds

The share of female (and male) reporters on Twitter. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 46 country-year observations in total (2015).

gmmp_gons_f Gender of News Subjects

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in the news (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 64-114 countries and 436 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gonstv_f Gender of News Subjects in TV

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in the news (television). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 52-114 countries and 403 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gonsr_f Gender of News Subjects in Radio

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in the news (radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 48-114 countries and 393 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gonsn_f Gender of News Subjects in Newspapers

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in the news (newspapers). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 60-114 countries and 425 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gonsi_f Gender of News Subjects on Internet

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in the news (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 79 country-year observations in total (2015).

gmmp_gonst_f Gender of News Subjects on Twitter

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in the news (Twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 50 country-year observations in total (2015).

gmmp_gorpg_f Gender of Reporters in Major Topic Areas - Politics and Government

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about politics and government (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 58-114 countries and 413 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_goreb_f Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Economy and Business

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about economy and business (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 58-114 countries and 408 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gorsh_f **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Science and Health**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about science and health (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 53-114 countries and 381 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gorsl_f **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Social and Legal**

The share of female (and male) reporters in social and legal topics (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 60-114 countries and 401 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gorcvc_f **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Crime and Violence**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about crime and violence (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 55-114 countries and 399 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gorcas_f **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Celebrity, Art, Sport**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about celebrities, art and sport (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 51-114 countries and 355 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gorpgi_f **Gender of Reporters in Major Topic Areas - Politics and Government on Internet**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about politics and government (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 55 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gorebi_f **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Economy and Business on Internet**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about economy and business (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 54 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gorshi_f **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Science and Health on Internet**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about science and health (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 39 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gorsli_f **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Social and Legal on Internet**

The share of female (and male) reporters in social and legal topics (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 60 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gorcvi_f **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Crime and Violence on Internet**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about crime and violence (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 41 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gorcasi_f **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Celebrity, Art, Sport on Internet**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about celebrities, art and sport (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 37 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gorpgt_f **Gender of Reporters in Major Topic Areas - Politics and Government on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about politics and government (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 38 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gorebt_f **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Economy and Business on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about economy and business (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 33 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gorsht_f **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Science and Health on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about science and health (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 28 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gorslt_f **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Social and Legal on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) reporters in social and legal topics (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 38 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gorcvt_f **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Crime and Violence on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about crime and violence (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 35 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gorcast_f **Gender of Reporter in Major Topic Areas - Celebrity, Art, Sport on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) reporters in topics about celebrities, art and sport (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 33 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gorns_ff **Gender of Reporter in Stories with Female News Subjects, Female**

The share of female reporters in stories with female news subjects. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 76-114 countries and 281 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_gorns_fm **Gender of Reporter in Stories with Female News Subjects, Male**

The share of female reporters in stories with male news subjects. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 76-114 countries and 281 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_gorns_mf **Gender of Reporter in Stories with Male News Subjects, Female**

The share of male reporters in stories with female news subjects. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 76-114 countries and 283 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_gorns_mm **Gender of Reporter in Stories with Male News Subjects, Male**

The share of male reporters in stories with male news subjects. The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 76-114 countries and 283 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_gonspg_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Politics and Government**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about politics and government (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 61-114 countries and 424 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gonseb_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Economy and Business**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about economy and business (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 58-114 countries and 419 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gonssh_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Science and Health**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about science and health (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 52-114 countries and 405 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gonssl_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Social and Legal**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in in social and legal topics (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 61-114 countries and 418 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gonscv_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Crime and Violence**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about crime and violence (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 59-114 countries and 415 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gonscas_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Celebrity, Art, Sport**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about celebrities, art and sport (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 53-114 countries and 387 country-year observations (1995-2015).

gmmp_gonspgi_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Politics and Government on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about politics and government (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 71 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gonsebi_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Economy and Business on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about economy and business (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 65 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gonsshi_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Science and Health on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about science and health (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 54 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gonssli_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Social and Legal on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in social and legal topics (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 68 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gonscvi_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Crime and Violence on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about crime and violence (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 60 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gonsci_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Celebrity, Art, Sport on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about celebrities, art and sport (Internet). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 54 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gonspgt_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Politics and Government on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about politics and government (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 47 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gonsebt_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Economy and Business on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about economy and business (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 35 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gonsst_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Science and Health on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about science and health (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 30 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gonsslt_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Social and Legal on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in social and legal topics (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 47 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gonscvt_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas - Crime and Violence on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about crime and violence (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 41 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gonsct_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Topic Areas -
Celebrity, Art, Sport on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in topics about celebrities, art and sport (twitter). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 40 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_gonsp_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational
Groups - Politician**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources in major occupational groups (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 73-114 countries and 290 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_gonsge_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational
Groups - Government Employee**

The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 71-110 countries and 263 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_gonseh_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational
Groups - Education and Health**

The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 70-109 countries and 257 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_gonsns_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational
Groups - Not stated**

The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 67-108 countries and 257 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_gonsbl_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational
Groups - Business and Law**

The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 70-106 countries and 264 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_gonsc_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational
Groups - Celebrity**

The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 61-84 countries and 221 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_gonss_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational
Groups - Sportsperson**

The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 59-78 countries and 208 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_gonsa_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational Groups - Activist and NGO**

The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 71-105 countries and 236 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_gonso_f **Gender of News Subjects or Sources in Major Occupational Groups - Other**

The variables vary between 0 and 1 and covers 63-75 countries and 240 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_fonss_f **Function of News Subjects – Subjects or Sources**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources with different functions or roles in a news story (newspapers, television and radio). The function “subject” is when the story is about that person. The variables vary between 0 and 1 and covers 74-111 countries and 292 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_fonssp_f **Function of News Subject or Sources - Spokesperson**

gmmp_fonse_f **Function of News Subject or Sources - Expert**

gmmp_fonspe_f **Function of News Subject or Sources - Personal experience**

gmmp_fonsew_f **Function of News Subject or Sources - Eye witness**

gmmp_fonspo_f **Function of News Subject or Sources - Popular opinion**

gmmp_fonsu_f **Function of News Subject or Sources - Unclear**

The share of female (and male) news subjects where the function is unclear (newspapers, television and radio). The variable varies between 0 and 1 and covers 106-114 countries and 175 country-year observations (2010-2015).

gmmp_fonssi_f	Function of News Subject or Sources - Subject on Internet
gmmp_fonsspi_f	Function of News Subject or Sources - Spokesperson on Internet
gmmp_fonsei_f	Function of News Subject or Sources - Expert on Internet
gmmp_fonspei_f	Function of News Subject or Sources - Personal experience on Internet
gmmp_fonsewi_f	Function of News Subject or Sources - Eye witness on Internet
gmmp_fonspoi_f	Function of News Subject or Sources - Popular opinion on Internet
gmmp_fonsui_f	Function of News Subject or Sources - Unclear on Internet

The share of female (and male) news subject functions (Internet). The variable cover 29-71 (2015) country-year observations and vary between 0 and 1.

gmmp_fonsv_f	Function of News Subject or Sources - Victim
gmmp_fonsnv_f	Function of News Subject or Sources - Not a Victim

The share of female (and male) news subjects where the function is described as either a victim or not a victim (newspapers, television and radio). The variables vary between 0 and 1 and cover 96-114 countries and 204-222 country-year observations (2010-2015).

gmmp_fonsvi_f	Function of News Subject or Sources - Victim on Internet
gmmp_fonsnvi_f	Function of News Subject or Sources - Not a Victim on Internet

The share of female (and male) news subjects where the function is described as either a victim or not a victim (Internet). The variables vary between 0 and 1 and cover 60-78 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_nsm_f	News Subjects or Sources Mentioned by Family Status
gmmp_nsnm_f	News Subjects or Sources not Mentioned by Family Status

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources mentioned and not mentioned by family status (newspapers, television and radio). The variables vary between 0 and 1 and cover 76-114 countries and 294-296 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_nsq_f	News Subjects or Sources Quoted in Newspapers
gmmp_nsnq_f	News Subjects or Sources not Quoted in Newspapers

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources quoted and not quoted in newspapers (newspapers, television and radio). The variables vary between 0 and 1 and cover 76-114 countries and 290-294 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_nsqi_f **News Subjects or Sources Quoted in News on Internet**

gmmp_nsnqi_f **News Subjects or Sources not Quoted in News on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects quoted and not quoted in news on the Internet. The variables vary between 0 and 1 and cover 70-76 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_nsa_f **News Subjects or Sources Appearing in Newspaper Photographs**

gmmp_nsna_f **News Subjects or Sources not Appearing in Newspaper Photographs**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources appearing in newspapers photographs. The variables vary between 0 and 1 and cover 76-114 countries and 293 country-year observations (2005-2015).

gmmp_nsai_f **News Subjects or Sources Appearing in Images and Video Plug-ins on Internet**

gmmp_nsnai_f **News Subjects or Sources not Appearing in Images and Video Plug-ins on Internet**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources appearing in images and video plug-ins on Internet. The variables vary between 0 and 1 and cover 73-78 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_nsat_f **News Subjects or Sources Appearing in Images and Video Plug-ins on Twitter**

gmmp_nsnat_f **News Subjects or Sources not Appearing in Images and Video Plug-ins on Twitter**

The share of female (and male) news subjects or sources appearing in images and video plug-ins on twitter. The variables vary between 0 and 1 and cover 42-50 country-year observations (2015).

gmmp_tni95 **Total News Items 1995**

gmmp_tni00 **Total News Items 2000**

gmmp_tni05 **Total News Items 2005**

gmmp_tni10 **Total News Items 2010**

gmmp_tni15 **Total News Items 2015**

The variable measures total number of observations (news items in newspapers, television and radio), which is the base for calculating the percentage of gender representation in media for each country. Note: Our recommendation is to exclude countries with less than 30 news items (15 countries in 1995; 11 countries in 2000; 4 countries in 2005; 7 countries in 2010; and 8 countries in 2015). Please see Appendix 1A for more information.

Original weights of the 1995-2015 GMMP data, by medium

gmmp_nweight95 **Data weights, Newspaper 1995**
gmmp_nweight00 **Data weights, Newspaper 2000**
gmmp_nweight05 **Data weights, Newspaper 2005**
gmmp_nweight10 **Data weights, Newspaper 2010**
gmmp_nweight15 **Data weights, Newspaper 2015**

gmmp_rweight95 **Data weights, Radio 1995**
gmmp_rweight00 **Data weights, Radio 2000**
gmmp_rweight05 **Data weights, Radio 2005**
gmmp_rweight10 **Data weights, Radio 2010**
gmmp_rweight15 **Data weights, Radio 2015**

gmmp_tweight95 **Data weights, Television 1995**
gmmp_tweight00 **Data weights, Television 2000**
gmmp_tweight05 **Data weights, Television 2005**
gmmp_tweight10 **Data weights, Television 2010**
gmmp_tweight15 **Data weights, Television 2015**

gmmp_iweight15 **Data weights, Internet 2015**

The Global Report on the Status of Women in the News Media (IWMF)

Contact:

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Citation:

IWMF. (2011). *Global Report on the Status of Women in the News Media*. Washington D.C.: International Women's Media Foundation (IWMF).

Publications:

Byerly, Carolyn M. (2011). *Global Report on the Status of Women in News Media*. Washington, DC.: International Women's Media Foundation.

Byerly, Carolyn M. (Ed.) (2013) *The Palgrave International Handbook of Women and Journalism*. Basingstoke, UK: Palgrave Macmillan.

The International Women’s Media Foundation is a Washington-based organization that is dedicated to strengthening the role of women journalists worldwide. *The Global Report on the Status of Women in the News Media* is their first international study of women in the news media and the data were collected 2009-2010, and published in 2011. In the TS-GEM dataset, the year is set to 2010. The dataset includes detailed information on news operations with respect to men’s and women’s occupational standing, hiring and promotional policies, and other workplace practices. It also provides information about recruitment, training, policies related to advancement, news assignments, and a range of other issues that affect gender status in news organizations.

Note: Because of discrepancies and incomparable data, salary variables and variables on state and commercial news media are excluded.

Occupational Status by Gender

There are ten different occupational levels and four variables for each of them: Total number of men (*n_m), Total number of women (*n_f), Share of men (*s_m), and Share of women (*s_f). The variable covers 59 country-year observations.

Governance:

iwmf_govn_m	Governance: Number of Men
iwmf_govs_m	Governance: Share of Men
iwmf_govn_f	Governance: Number of Women
iwmf_govs_f	Governance: Share of Women

Governance: Members of the governing board who vote on the most important decisions on policy and finances for this specific company. The variable covers 57 country-year observations.

Top-level Management:

iwmf_tlmn_m	Top-Level Management: Number of Men
iwmf_tlms_m	Top-Level Management: Share of Men
iwmf_tlmn_f	Top-Level Management: Number of Women
iwmf_tlms_f	Top-Level Management: Share of Women

Top-Level Management: Report to board of directors. Includes the very top administrators, for example, Publisher, Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Director General (DG) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO). The variable covers 59-60 country-year observations.

Senior Management:

iwmf_smn_m	Senior Management: Number of Men
iwmf_sms_m	Senior Management: Share of Men
iwmf_smn_f	Senior Management: Number of Women
iwmf_sms_f	Senior Management: Share of Women

Senior Management: Report to top-level managers. For example, Director of News, President of News, Editor-in-Chief, Managing Editor, Executive Editor, Director of Human Resources, Director of Administration, Bureau Chiefs, and similar titles. The variable covers 59 country-year observations.

Middle Management:

iwmf_mmn_m	Middle Management: Number of Men
iwmf_mms_m	Middle Management: Share of Men
iwmf_mmn_f	Middle Management: Number of Women
iwmf_mms_f	Middle Management: Share of Women

Middle Management: Report to senior management. For example, Senior Editor, Chief of Correspondents, Design Director, Creative Director, and the more senior staff in Human Resources and Finance. The variable covers 51 country-year observations.

Senior-Level Professional:

iwmf_slpn_m	Senior-Level Professional: Number of Men
iwmf_slps_m	Senior-Level Professional: Share of Men
iwmf_slpn_f	Senior-Level Professional: Number of Women
iwmf_slps_f	Senior-Level Professional: Share of Women

Senior-Level Professional: Professionally qualified. Report to senior-level management, e.g., senior writers, editors, anchors, directors, producers, researchers, reporters, correspondents. The variable covers 59 country-year observations.

Junior-Level Professional:

iwmf_jlpn_m	Junior-Level Professional: Number of Men
iwmf_jlps_m	Junior-Level Professional: Share of Men
iwmf_jlpn_f	Junior-Level Professional: Number of Women
iwmf_jlps_f	Junior-Level Professional: Share of Women

Junior-Level Professional: Professionally qualified. Report to middle-level management, e.g., junior/assistant writers, producers, directors, anchors, reporters, sub-editors, correspondents, production assistants. The variable covers 56 country-year observations.

Production and Design:

iwmf_pdn_m	Production and Design: Number of Men
iwmf_pds_m	Production and Design: Share of Men
iwmf_pdn_f	Production and Design: Number of Women
iwmf_pds_f	Production and Design: Share of Women

Production and Design: In print: graphics designers, photographers, illustrators.

In broadcast: scene designers and construction workers, graphics designers, wardrobe designers, make-up artists, film/video editors. The variable covers 59 country-year observations.

Technical Professional:

iwmf_tpn_m	Technical Professional: Number of Men
iwmf_tps_m	Technical Professional: Share of Men
iwmf_tpn_f	Technical Professional: Number of Women
iwmf_tps_f	Technical Professional: Share of Women

Technical Professional: Those who do specific technical work. For example, camera, sound and lighting technicians. The variable covers 58 country-year observations.

Sales, Finance & Administration:

iwmf_sfan_m	Sales, Finance & Administration: Number of Men
iwmf_sfas_m	Sales, Finance & Administration: Share of Men
iwmf_sfan_f	Sales, Finance & Administration: Number of Women
iwmf_sfas_f	Sales, Finance & Administration: Share of Women

Sales, Finance & Administration: Marketing, sales, public relations, specialists, accountants, human resource staff, clerks, secretaries. The variable covers 55 country-year observations.

Other:

iwmf_on_m	Other: Number of Men
iwmf_os_m	Other: Share of Men
iwmf_on_f	Other: Number of Women
iwmf_os_f	Other: Share of Women

Other: Includes job titles not included elsewhere. The variable covers 57 country-year observations.

Terms of Employment by Gender

There are four variables for each employment term: Total number of men (*n_m), Total number of women (*n_f), Share of men (*s_m), and Share of women (*s_f).

Full-Time Regular:

iwmf_toeftrn_m	Full-Time Regular: Number of Men
iwmf_toeftrs_m	Full-Time Regular: Share of Men
iwmf_toeftrn_f	Full-Time Regular: Number of Women
iwmf_toeftrs_f	Full-Time Regular: Share of Women

Full-time regular: Persons who work full time and are on the regular, continuing payroll of the organization. The variables cover 59 country-year observations.

Part-Time Regular:

iwmf_toeprn_m	Part-Time Regular: Number of Men
iwmf_toeprts_m	Part-Time Regular: Share of Men
iwmf_toeprn_f	Part-Time Regular: Number of Women
iwmf_toeprts_f	Part-Time Regular: Share of Women

Part-time regular: Persons who work less than full time and are on the regular, continuing payroll of the organization. The variables cover 53 country-year observations.

Full-Time Contract:

iwmf_toeftcn_m	Full-Time Contract: Number of Men
iwmf_toeftcs_m	Full-Time Contract: Share of Men
iwmf_toeftcn_f	Full-Time Contract: Number of Women
iwmf_toeftcs_f	Full-Time Contract: Share of Women

Full-time contract: Persons who work full time on a fixed-term contract arrangement. The variables cover 54 country-year observations.

Part-Time Contract:

iwmf_toeptcn_m	Part-Time Contract: Number of Men
iwmf_toeptcs_m	Part-Time Contract: Share of Men
iwmf_toeptcn_f	Part-Time Contract: Number of Women
iwmf_toeptcs_f	Part-Time Contract: Share of Women

Part-time contract: Persons who work part time on a fixed-term contract arrangement. The variables cover 47 country-year observations.

Freelance:

iwmf_toefn_m **Freelance: Number of Men**

iwmf_toefs_m **Freelance: Share of Men**

iwmf_toefn_f **Freelance: Number of Women**

iwmf_toefs_f **Freelance: Share of Women**

Freelance: Persons paid per contribution (such as stories, footage, artwork, etc.) at the present moment. The variables cover 52 country-year observations.

Other Terms of Employment:

iwmf_toeon_m **Other Terms of Employment: Number of Men**

iwmf_toeos_m **Other Terms of Employment: Share of Men**

iwmf_toeon_f **Other Terms of Employment: Number of Women**

iwmf_toeos_f **Other Terms of Employment: Share of Women**

Other terms of employment: Arrangements not covered by the above. The variables cover 47 country-year observations.

iwmf_gendpol **Policy on Gender Equality**

Question: Does your organization have a stated policy with respect to gender equality in employment?

Clarifications: The variable measures the share of news companies with a policy on gender equality. The variable covers 59 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

iwmf_sexpol **Policy on Sexual Harassment**

Question: Does your organization have a sexual harassment policy?

Clarifications: The variable measures the share of news companies with a policy on sexual harassment. The variable covers 59 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

iwmf_matpol **Policy on Maternity Leave**

Question: Does your organization have a maternity leave policy?

Clarifications: The variable measures the share of news companies with a policy on maternity leave. The variable covers 59 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

iwmf_patpol **Policy on Paternity Leave**

Question: Does your organization have a paternity leave policy?

Clarifications: The variable measures the share of news companies with a policy on paternity leave. The variable covers 59 country-year observations and varies between 0 and 100.

CAUSES and CONSEQUENCES Variables

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE)

Contact:

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Citation:

EIGE Gender Statistics Database <https://eige.europa.eu/gender-statistics/dgs>

Publication:

EIGE (2017). *Gender Equality Index 2017: Measuring gender equality in the European Union 2005-2015 – Report*. <https://eige.europa.eu/publications/gender-equality-index-2017-measuring-gender-equality-european-union-2005-2015-report> DOI: 10.2839/251500

The European Institute for Gender Equality (EIGE) is an autonomous body of the European Union, established to contribute to and strengthen the promotion of gender equality, including gender mainstreaming in all EU policies and the resulting national policies, and the fight against discrimination based on sex, as well as to raise EU citizens' awareness of gender equality. EIGE assists EU institutions and the Member States in the collection, analysis and dissemination of objective, reliable and comparable information and data on equality between women and men. A special area of data collection is the progress of gender equality in the critical areas of concern of the Beijing declaration and Platform for Action, BPfA. The BPfA data also includes other measures and is continuously updated. In the GEM dataset the latest year of data collection is 2015.

eige_bpfa_mawc

Mean Age of Women at Childbirth

The variable measures the mean age of women when their children are born. For a given calendar year, the mean age of women at childbearing is calculated using the fertility rates by age as weights (in general, the reproductive period is between 15 and 49 years of age). The variable covers 33-35 countries and 414 country-year observations (2002-2013).

eige_bpfa_wpm **Number of Women per 100 Men**

The variable measures the number of women per one hundred men. The variable covers 36-38 countries and 448 country-year observations (2003-2014).

eige_bpfa_gei **The Gender Equality Index**

The Index measures gender gaps that are adjusted to levels of achievement, ensuring that gender gaps cannot be regarded positively where they point to an adverse situation for both women and men.

The Gender Equality Index consists of six core domains (work, money, knowledge, time, power and health) and two satellite domains (intersecting inequalities and violence). Only the core domains are used in the computation the Gender Equality Index score.

The variable varies between 1 (total inequality) and 100 (full equality) and covers 28 countries and 84 country-year observations (2005-2015).

eige_bpfa_work **Work Domain of the Gender Equality Index**

eige_bpfa_work_pa **Participation in Work**

eige_bpfa_work_se **Segregation and Quality of Work**

The “work” domain consists of three subdomains, "Participation", "Segregation", and "Quality of work". Note that the latter two subdomains have been merged into a single subdomain, "Segregation and quality of work".

The “Work” domain and the three subdomains cover 84 country-year observations in total. The scale ranges between 1 (total inequality) and 100 (full equality).

eige_bpfa_money **Money Domain of the Gender Equality Index**

eige_bpfa_money_fr **Financial Resources**

eige_bpfa_money_es **Economic Situation**

The "Money" domain consists of two subdomains, "Financial resources" and "Economic situation".

The “Money” domain and the two subdomains cover 84 country-year observations in total. The scale ranges between 1 (total inequality) and 100 (full equality).

eige_bpfa_know **Knowledge Domain of the Gender Equality Index**

eige_bpfa_know_ea **Educational Attainment and Segregation**

eige_bpfa_know_ll **Lifelong Learning**

The "Knowledge" domain consists of three subdomains, "Educational attainment", "Segregation", and "Lifelong learning". In the measurement framework, the first two subdomains have been merged into a single subdomain, "Educational attainment and segregation". Note that the first two subdomains have been merged into a single subdomain, "Educational attainment and segregation".

The “Knowledge” domain and the three subdomains cover 84 country-year observations in total. The scale ranges between 1 (total inequality) and 100 (full equality).

eige_bpfa_time **Time Domain of the Gender Equality Index**

eige_bpfa_time_ca **Care Activities**

eige_bpfa_time_sa **Social Activities**

The "Time" domain consists of three subdomains, "Economic activities", "Care activities", and "Social activities". Note that the "Economic activities" subdomain has been omitted from the measurement framework due to overlap with the domain of work.

The “Time” domain and the three subdomains cover 84 country-year observations in total. The scale ranges between 1 (total inequality) and 100 (full equality).

eige_bpfa_power **Power Domain of the Gender Equality Index**

eige_bpfa_power_p **Political Power**

eige_bpfa_power_e **Economic Power**

The "Power" domain consists of three subdomains, "Political", "Social", and "Economic" power. Note that the "Social" subdomain has been omitted from the measurement framework due to lack of suitable data.

The “Power” domain and the three subdomains cover 84 country-year observations in total. The scale ranges between 1 (total inequality) and 100 (full equality).

eige_bpfa_health **Health Domain of the Gender Equality Index**

eige_bpfa_health_s **Health Status**

eige_bpfa_health_a **Access to Health Structures**

The "Health" domain consists of three subdomains, "Status", “Behaviour”, and “Access”. Note that the "Behaviour" subdomain has been omitted from the measurement framework due to lack of suitable data.

The “Health” domain and the three subdomains cover 84 country-year observations in total. The scale ranges between 1 (total inequality) and 100 (full equality).

eige_bpfa_aripowf **At-risk-of-Poverty Rate, female**

eige_bpfa_aripowm **At-risk-of-Poverty Rate, male**

The variable measures the share of women and men with an equivalised disposable income below the risk-of-poverty threshold (60 percent of the national median equivalised disposable income after social transfers). The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 16-33 countries and 238 country-year observations (2007-2014).

eige_bpfa_employf **Employment Rate, female**

eige_bpfa_employm **Employment Rate, male**

The variable measures the the employment rate of women and men aged between 25-64 years old with less than primary, primary and lower secondary education (levels 0-2). The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 33 countries and 264 country-year observations (2007-2014).

eige_bpfa_compuse **Frequency of Computer Use**

The variable measures the share of daily computer use among women aged between 25-64 years old. The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 31-33 countries and 193 country-year observations (2009-2014).

eige_bpfa_intacc **Frequency of Internet Access**

The variable measures the share of internet use once a week (including every day) among women aged between 25-64 years old. The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 35 countries and 210 country-year observations (2009-2014).

eige_bpfa_gpg **Gender Pay Gap in unadjusted form**

The unadjusted Gender Pay Gap represents the difference between average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees and of female paid employees as a percentage of average gross hourly earnings of male paid employees. The population consists of all paid employees in enterprises with 10 employees or more. The GPG indicator is calculated within the framework of the data collected according to the methodology of the Structure of Earnings Survey (EC Regulation: 530/1999).

The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 14-31 countries and 252 country-year observations (2002-2013).

Note: Original data provided by EU Structure and Earnings Survey (SES), Eurostat data (<http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat>).

eige_ec_bpfa_mep **Members of the European Parliament, by sex**

The variable measures the share of female members by country in the European Parliament. The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 27-28 countries and 164 country-year observations (2010-2015).

eige_ec_bpfa_mnp **Members of the National Parliament, by sex**

The variable measures the share of female members by country in the National Parliament. The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 29-34 countries and 355 country-year observations (2005-2015).

eige_ec_bpfa_mdmb **Members of Public Broadcasters decision-making Bodies, by sex**

The variable measures the share of female members in publicly owned broadcasting companies highest decision-making body in each organisation (i.e., chairperson, non-executive directors, senior executives and employee representatives, where present). The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 33-34 countries and 67 country-year observations (2014-2015).

eige_ec_bpfa_pramf **Presidents of Regulatory Authorities for the Media, female**

eige_ec_bpfa_pramm **Presidents of Regulatory Authorities for the Media, male**

The variable measures the number of female and male presidents/chairmen of the highest decision-making body of the independent regulatory authorities overseeing media activities at national level. The variable varies between 0 and 4 and covers 32-33 countries and 65 country-year observations (2014-2015).

eige_ec_bpfa_msc **Members of Supreme Courts, by sex**

The variable measures the share of female members (judges) in the highest judicial body in each country in the domain of civil and penal jurisdiction. The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 20-34 countries and 395 country-year observations (2003-2015).

eige_ec_bpfa_mram **Members of Regulatory Authorities for the Media, by sex**

The variable measures the share of female members of the highest decision-making body of the independent regulatory authorities overseeing media activities at national level. The variable varies between 0 and 100 and covers 32-33 countries and 65 country-year observations (2014-2015).

Note: Original data provided by European Commission, DG Justice (http://ec.europa.eu/justice/gender-equality/gender-decision-making/database/index_en.htm).

The Quality of Government (QoG) Dataset

www.qog.pol.gu.se

Citation: Teorell, Jan, Stefan Dahlberg, Sören Holmberg, Bo Rothstein, Anna Khomenko & Richard Svensson. 2017. The Quality of Government Standard Dataset, version Jan17. University of Gothenburg: The Quality of Government Institute, <http://www.qog.pol.gu.se> doi:10.18157/QoGStdJan17.

The QoG Institute is an independent research institute within the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg. The institute conducts research on the causes, consequences and nature of Good Governance and the Quality of Government (QoG). As part of this, The QoG Institute has compiled a dataset of indicators from a variety of secondary data sources. We have used some of the indicators in the January 2017 version of the QoG Standard Dataset.

qog_fh_fotpst **Freedom of the Press, Status**

The variable ranges between (1) Free; (2) Partly Free; (3) Not Free and covers 144-146 countries and 2968 country-year observations (1995-2014).

Source: Freedom House, 2015. <http://www.freedomhouse.org>

qog_fh_fotpsc **Freedom of the Press, Score**

Freedom of the Press, Score: The press freedom index is computed by adding three component ratings: Laws and regulations, Political pressures and controls and Economic Influences. The scale ranges from 0 (most free) to 100 (least free). The variable covers 144-146 countries and 2968 country-year observations (1995-2014).

Source: Freedom House, 2015. <http://www.freedomhouse.org>

qog_fh_ipolity2 **Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Imputed Polity)**

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2. The imputed version has imputed values for countries where data on Polity is missing by regressing Polity on the average Freedom House measure. Hadenius & Teorell (2005) show that this average index performs better both in terms of validity and reliability than its constituent parts. The variable covers 144-146 countries and 2969 country-year observations (1995-2014).

Source: Freedom House, 2015. <http://www.freedomhouse.org>

qog_fh_polity2 **Level of Democracy (Freedom House/Polity)**

Scale ranges from 0-10 where 0 is least democratic and 10 most democratic. Average of Freedom House (fh_pr and fh_cl) is transformed to a scale 0-10 and Polity (p_polity2) is transformed to a scale 0-10. These variables are averaged into fh_polity2. The variable covers 125-131 countries and 2594 country-year observations (1995-2014).

Source: Freedom House, 2015. <http://www.freedomhouse.org>

qog_icrg_qog **ICRG Indicator of Quality of Government**

The mean value of the ICRG variables "Corruption", "Law and Order" and "Bureaucracy Quality", scaled 0-1. Higher values indicate higher quality of government.

Corruption (originally 6 points)

This is an 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, it introduces an inherent instability into the political process. The most common form of corruption met directly by

business is financial corruption in the form of demands for special payments and bribes connected with import and export licenses, exchange controls, tax assessments, police protection, or loans. Such corruption can make it difficult to conduct business effectively, and in some cases may force the withdrawal or withholding of an investment. Although the measure takes such corruption into account, it is more concerned with actual or potential corruption in the form of excessive patronage, nepotism, job reservations, "favor-for-favors", secret party funding, and suspiciously close ties between politics and business. According to ICRG, these insidious sorts of corruption are potentially of much greater risk to foreign business in that they can lead to popular discontent, unrealistic and inefficient controls on the state economy, and encourage the development of the black market. The greatest risk in such corruption is that at some time it will become so overweening, or some major scandal will be suddenly revealed, so as to provoke a popular backlash, resulting in a fall or overthrow of the government, a major reorganizing or restructuring of the country's political institutions, or, at worst, a breakdown in law and order, rendering the country ungovernable.

Law and order (originally 6 points)

Law and Order are assessed separately, with each sub-component comprising zero to three points. The Law sub-component is an assessment of the strength and impartiality of the legal system, while the Order sub-component is an assessment of popular observance of the law. Thus, a country can enjoy a high rating in terms of its judicial system, but a low rating if it suffers from a very high crime rate or if the law is routinely ignored without effective sanction (for example, widespread illegal strikes).

Bureaucracy Quality (originally 4 points)

The institutional strength and quality of the bureaucracy is another shock absorber that tends to minimize revisions of policy when governments change. Therefore, high points are given to countries where the bureaucracy has the strength and expertise to govern without drastic changes in policy or interruptions in government services. In these low-risk countries, the bureaucracy tends to be somewhat autonomous from political pressure and to have an established mechanism for recruitment and training. Countries that lack the cushioning effect of a strong bureaucracy receive low points because a change in government tends to be traumatic in terms of policy formulation and day-to-day administrative functions.

The variable covers 106-114 countries and 2287 country-year observations (1995-2014).

Source: International Country Risk Guide, The PRS Group, 2015.

<https://www.prsgroup.com/about-us/our-two-methodologies/icrg/>

The component variables can be purchased at <http://www.countrydata.com>

qog_ipu_l_sw **Share of Women (Lower House)**

The variable measures the share of women in the Lower House and covers 127-143 countries and 2671 country-year observations (2000-2015).

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2015. <https://www.ipu.org/our-impact/gender-equality>

qog_ipu_u_sw **Share of Women (Upper House)**

The variable measures the share of women in the Upper House and covers 50-68 countries and 1157 country-year observations (1997-2015).

Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2015. <https://www.ipu.org/our-impact/gender-equality>

qog_ti_cpi **Corruption Perception Index**

The CPI focuses on corruption in the public sector and defines corruption as the abuse of public office for private gain. The surveys used in compiling the CPI tend to ask questions in line with the misuse of public power for private benefit, with a focus, for example, on bribe-taking by public officials in public procurement. The sources do not distinguish between administrative and political corruption. The CPI Score relates to perceptions of the degree of corruption as seen by business people, risk analysts and the general public and ranges between 100 (highly clean) and 0 (highly corrupt). The variable covers 40-138 countries and 2229 country-year observations (2000-2014).

Note: The time-series information in the CPI scores can only be used if interpreted with caution. Year-to-year shifts in a country's score can result not only from a changing perception of a country's performance but also from a changing sample and methodology. That is, with differing respondents and slightly differing methodologies, a change in a country's score may also relate to the fact that different viewpoints have been collected and different questions have been asked. Moreover, each country's CPI score is composed as a 3-year moving average, implying that if changes occur, they only gradually affect a country's score. For a more detailed discussion of comparability over time in the CPI, see Lambsdorff 2005.

Note: In 2012 TI changed to a scale ranging from 0-100 only assigning whole numbers. The QoG Institute have decided to multiply the values for years before 2012 by 10. Note also that there seems to have been some adjustment in the relative grading.

Source: Transparency International, 2015.

<http://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/overview/>

qog_wef_ggi_score **Global Gender Gap Index, Score**

The Global Gender Gap Index examines the gap between men and women in four fundamental categories (subindexes): *economic participation and opportunity, educational attainment, health and survival and political empowerment*. The variable ranges between 1 (equality) and 0 (inequality) and covers 98-123 countries and 1108 country-year observations (2006-2015).

The dataset includes the Global Gender Gap Index, Score 2005-2015. However, the Global Gender Gap Index was first published by the World Economic Forum in 2006. To facilitate comparisons between the GMMP data and the Global Gender Gap Index we match the GGI scores from 2006 with GMMP scores for 2005, i.e. the GGI scores for 2005 are the same as for 2006 in the GEM-TS dataset. Also note that the Gender Gap Index for 2005 and 2006 uses scores from 2007 for the following countries: Azerbaijan (0.678), Cuba (0.717), Suriname (0.679), Vietnam (0.689), Mozambique (0.688). Some countries were included in the GGI after 2015. To be able to include these countries in analyses we have added the following country scores for 2015 by using the scores published in the 2018 report: Congo, Democratic Republic (0.582), Sierra Leone (0.661), Togo (0.618).

Source: World Economic Forum, The Global Gender Gap Index, 2016.
<http://www.weforum.org>

qog_wef_ggi_rank Global Gender Gap Index, Rank

The variable measures the relative country rankings of the global gender gap index (wef_ggi_score) and covers 98-123 countries and 1108 country-year observations (2006-2015).

Source: World Economic Forum, The Global Gender Gap Index, 2016.
<http://www.weforum.org>

Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project

<http://www.v-dem.net>

Citation: Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Staffan I. Lindberg, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jan Teorell, David Altman, Michael Bernhard, M. Steven Fish, Adam Glynn, Allen Hicken, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Joshua Krusell, Anna Lührmann, Kyle L. Marquardt, Kelly McMann, Valeriya Mechkova, Moa Olin, Pamela Paxton, Daniel Pemstein, Josefine Pernes, Constanza Sanhueza Petrarca, Johannes von Römer, Laura Saxer, Brigitte Seim, Rachel Sigman, Jeffrey Staton, Natalia Stepanova, and Steven Wilson. 2017. “V-Dem [Country-Year/Country-Date] Dataset v7.” Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project.

Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. It is a collaboration among more than 50 scholars worldwide which is co-hosted by the Department of Political Science at the University of Gothenburg, Sweden; and the Kellogg Institute at the University of Notre Dame, USA. We have used some of the indicators in the 6.2 version and 7 version of the Country-Year: V-Dem + other dataset.

Source: Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project, Coppedge et al., 2016 and Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project, Coppedge et al., 2017.

vdem_mefemjrn Female Journalists

Question: Please estimate the percentage (%) of journalists in the print and broadcast media who are women.

Clarifications: The variable covers 135-137 countries and 2935 country-year observations (1995-2015).

vdem_mecorrpt Media Corrupt

Question: Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage?

Clarifications: The variable covers 135-137 countries and 2935 country-year observations (1995-2015).

Responses:

(0) The media are so closely directed by the government that any such payments would be either unnecessary to ensure pro-government coverage or ineffective in producing anti-government coverage.

(1) Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters routinely alter news coverage in exchange for payments.

(2) It is common, but not routine, for journalists, publishers, and broadcasters to alter news coverage in exchange for payments.

(3) It is not normal for journalists, publishers, and broadcasters to alter news coverage in exchange for payments, but it happens occasionally, without anyone being punished.

(4) Journalists, publishers, and broadcasters rarely alter news coverage in exchange for payments, and if it becomes known, someone is punished for it.

UNDP – Human Development Indicators

undp_hdi_giirank **Gender Inequality Index, Rank**

undp_hdi_gii **Gender Inequality Index, Score**

The Gender Inequality Index measures gender inequalities in achievements in three dimensions of inequality between women and men: reproductive health (maternal mortality and adolescent birth), empowerment (population with at least secondary education and share of parliamentary seats) and the labour market (labour force participation rates). The variable ranges between 0 (equality) and 1 (inequality) and covers 101-131 countries and 1077 country-year observations (1995-2015).

Note: The Gender Inequality Index ranking is based on earlier observations for Argentina (2014), and Egypt (2012).

Source: UNDP – Human Development Indicators, 2016. <http://hdr.undp.org>

undp_hdi_gdi **Gender Development Index, Score**

The Gender Development Index measures inequality in achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: long and healthy life (life expectancy), knowledge (expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling) and standard of living (GNI per capita, PPP \$). The variable ranges between 0 (no gender development) and 1 (total gender development) and covers 131 country-year observations (2015).

Source: UNDP – Human Development Indicators, 2016. <http://hdr.undp.org>

undp_hdi_seats **Share of Seats (held by women) in Parliament**

Proportions of seats held by women in the national parliament expressed as percentage of total seats. The variable ranges between 0 and 100 and covers 144 country-year observations (2015).

Note: For countries with a bicameral legislative system, the share of seats is calculated based on both houses.

Source: UNDP – Human Development Indicators, 2016. <http://hdr.undp.org>

The Gender Equality in the News Media Index (GEM-I)

The Gender Equality in the News Media Index (GEM-I) is a composite index of the status of women and men in the news devised to provide a unitary measure of the gender gap in news content. The GEM-I is constructed from a selection of gender sensitive indicators derived from the Global Media Monitoring dataset (see above; <http://whomakesthenews.org/gmmp>)

A full description of the construction of the index is available in chapter 2 of the book “Comparing Gender and Media Equality Across the Globe” (Monika Djerf-Pierre & Maria Edström eds., NORDICOM, 2020).

Two different measures are included in the GEM dataset.

GEM_index_6 Gender Equality in the News (score) – six gender sensitive indicators

This is the main GEM-Index based on six gender sensitive indicators from the GMMP dataset and it is applicable to all general news. The GMMP measures the proportion of women and men appearing in the news in various roles and topics. All GMMP variables are measured as fractions and ranges between 0 and 1. When calculating the index scores all variables are rescaled to range between 0 and 100 (percent) instead of fractions (0-1). The index measures the mean difference between women and men for all the six indicators (percent women – percent men). The scale ranges between -100 (all men for all indicators) and +100 (all women for all indicators), and 0 equals full gender parity.

The following indicators are included:

PRESENCE

- Women and men as “people in the news” (all news subjects or sources) (women: *gmmp_gons_f*; men: *gmmp_gons_m*)
- Women and men as reporters (women: *gmmp_gor_f*; men: *gmmp_gor_m*)

TOPICS

- Women and men as news subjects or sources in the topic economy & business (women: *gmmp_gonseb_f*; men: *gmmp_gonseb_m*)
- Women and men as news subjects or sources in the topic politics & government (women: *gmmp_gonspg_f*; men: *gmmp_gonspg_m*)

ROLES

- Women and men in the role of spokespersons (women: *gmmp_fonse_f*; men: *gmmp_fonse_m*)
- Women and men in the role of experts (women: *gmmp_fonssp_f*; men: *gmmp_fonssp_m*)

GEM_index_4

Gender Equality in the News (score) – four gender sensitive indicators

This is an alternative measure that excludes specific news topics and only includes four indicators. This index is applicable to general news as well as current affairs and specialized news (e.g. sports, culture). The scale ranges between -100 (all men for all indicators) and +100 (all women for all indicators), and 0 equals full gender parity.

The following indicators are included:

PRESENCE

- Women and men as “people in the news” (all news subjects or sources) (women: *gmmp_gons_f*; men: *gmmp_gons_m*)
- Women and men as reporters (women: *gmmp_gor_f*; men: *gmmp_gor_m*)

ROLES

- Women and men in the role of spokespersons (women: *gmmp_fonse_f*; men: *gmmp_fonse_m*)
- Women and men in the role of experts (women: *gmmp_fonssp_f*; men: *gmmp_fonssp_m*)

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Appendix 1A Country coverage for each secondary data source

cname	ccode	ccodealp	EIGE	GMMP	IWMF	QoG	V-Dem
Afghanistan	4	AFG		X		X	X
Albania	8	ALB	X			X	X
Angola	24	AGO		X		X	X
Antigua and Barbuda	28	ATG		X		X	
Argentina	32	ARG		X	X	X	X
Australia	36	AUS		X	X	X	X
Austria	40	AUT	X	X		X	X
Azerbaijan	31	AZE		X		X	X
Bahamas	44	BHS		X		X	
Bangladesh	50	BGD		X	X	X	X
Barbados	52	BRB		X		X	X
Belarus	112	BLR		X		X	X
Belgium	56	BEL	X	X		X	X
Belize	84	BLZ		X		X	
Benin	204	BEN		X		X	X
Bhutan	64	BTN		X		X	X
Bolivia	68	BOL		X		X	X
Bosnia and Herzegovina	70	BIH		X		X	X
Botswana	72	BWA		X		X	X
Brazil	76	BRA		X	X	X	X
Bulgaria	100	BGR	X	X	X	X	X
Burkina Faso	854	BFA		X		X	X
Burundi	108	BDI		X		X	X
Cambodia	116	KHM		X		X	X
Cameroon	120	CMR		X	X	X	X
Canada	124	CAN		X	X	X	X
Cape Verde	132	CPV		X		X	X
Chad	148	TCD		X		X	X
Chile	152	CHL		X	X	X	X
China	156	CHN		X	X	X	X
Colombia	170	COL		X		X	X

Comoros	174	COM				X	X
Congo	178	COG		X		X	X
Congo, Democratic Republic	180	COD		X	X	X	X
Costa Rica	188	CRI		X	X	X	X
Croatia	191	HRV	X	X		X	X
Cuba	192	CUB		X		X	X
Cyprus	196	CYP	X	X		X	X
Czech Republic	203	CZE	X	X		X	X
Denmark	208	DNK	X	X	X	X	X
Dominican Republic	214	DMA		X	X	X	X
cname	ccode	ccodealp	EIGE	GMMP	IWMF	QoG	V-Dem
Ecuador	218	ECU		X	X	X	X
Egypt	818	EGY		X	X	X	X
El Salvador	222	SLV		X		X	X
Equatorial Guinea	226	GNQ		X		X	
Estonia	233	EST	X	X	X	X	X
Ethiopia	231	ETH		X	X	X	X
Fiji	242	FJI		X	X	X	X
Finland	246	FIN	X	X	X	X	X
France	250	FRA	X	X	X	X	X
Gabon	266	GAB		X		X	X
Gambia	270	GMB				X	X
Georgia	268	GEO		X		X	X
Germany	276	DEU	X	X	X	X	X
Ghana	288	GHA		X	X	X	X
Greece	300	GRC	X	X		X	X
Grenada	308	GRD		X		X	
Guatemala	320	GTM		X		X	X
Guinea	324	GIN		X		X	X
Guyana	328	GUY		X		X	X
Haiti	332	HTI		X		X	X
Hong Kong	334	HNK		X			X
Hungary	348	HUN	X	X	X	X	X
Iceland	352	ISL		X		X	X
India	356	IND		X	X	X	X
Indonesia	360	IDN		X		X	X
Ireland	372	IRL	X	X		X	X
Israel	376	ISR		X	X	X	X
Italy	380	ITA	X	X		X	X
Jamaica	388	JAM		X	X	X	X
Japan	392	JPN		X	X	X	X
Jordan	400	JOR		X	X	X	X
Kenya	404	KEN		X	X	X	X
Korea, South	410	KOR		X	X	X	X
Kosovo	43	KOS		X			X

Kyrgyzstan	417	KGZ		X		X	X
Latvia	428	LVA	X			X	X
Lebanon	422	LBN		X	X	X	X
Lesotho	426	LSO		X		X	X
Lithuania	440	LTU	X	X	X	X	X
Luxembourg	442	LUX	X	X		X	
Macedonia	807	MKD	X	X		X	X
Madagascar	450	MDG		X	X	X	X
Malawi	454	MWI		X	X	X	X
Malaysia	458	MYS		X		X	X
cname	ccode	ccodealp	EIGE	GMMP	IWMF	QoG	V-Dem
Mali	466	MLI		X		X	X
Malta	470	MLT	X	X		X	
Mauritania	478	MRT		X		X	X
Mauritius	480	MUS		X	X	X	X
Mexico	484	MEX		X	X	X	X
Mongolia	496	MNG		X		X	X
Montenegro	499	MNE	X	X		X	X
Morocco	504	MAR		X	X	X	X
Mozambique	508	MOZ		X	X	X	X
Namibia	516	NAM		X	X	X	X
Nepal	524	NPL		X		X	X
Netherlands	528	NLD	X	X		X	X
New Zealand	554	NZL		X	X	X	X
Nicaragua	558	NIC		X		X	X
Niger	562	NER		X		X	X
Nigeria	566	NGA		X	X	X	X
Norway	578	NOR	X	X	X	X	X
Pakistan	586	PAK		X	X	X	X
Palestine, State of	896	PAL		X			
Papua New Guinea	598	PNG		X		X	X
Paraguay	600	PRY		X		X	X
Peru	604	PER		X	X	X	X
Philippines	608	PHL		X	X	X	X
Poland	616	POL	X	X	X	X	X
Portugal	620	PRT	X	X		X	X
Puerto Rico	895	PUR		X	X		
Romania	642	ROU	X	X	X	X	X
Russia	643	RUS		X	X	X	X
Rwanda	646	RWA		X		X	X
Samoa	882	WSM		X		X	
Senegal	686	SEN		X		X	X
Serbia	688	SRB	X	X		X	X
Serbia and Montenegro	891	SCG		X		X	
Seychelles	690	SYC		X		X	X

Sierra Leone	694	SLE		X		X	X
Singapore	702	SGP		X		X	
Slovakia	703	SVK	X	X		X	X
Slovenia	705	SVN	X	X		X	X
Solomon Islands	90	SLB		X		X	X
South Africa	710	ZAF		X	X	X	X
South Sudan	728	SSD		X		X	X
Spain	724	ESP	X	X	X	X	X
Sri Lanka	144	LKA		X		X	X
St Lucia	662	LCA		X		X	
cname	ccode	ccodealp	EIGE	GMMP	IWMF	QoG	V-Dem
St Vincent and the Grenadines	670	VCT		X		X	
Sudan	736	SDN		X		X	X
Suriname	740	SUR		X		X	X
Swaziland	748	SWZ		X		X	X
Sweden	752	SWE	X	X	X	X	X
Switzerland	756	CHE		X		X	X
Taiwan	158	TWN		X		X	X
Tanzania	834	TZA		X		X	X
Thailand	764	THA		X		X	X
Togo	768	TGO		X		X	X
Tonga	776	TON		X		X	
Trinidad and Tobago	780	TTO		X		X	X
Tunisia	788	TUN		X		X	X
Turkey	792	TUR	X	X		X	X
Uganda	800	UGA		X	X	X	X
Ukraine	804	UKR			X	X	X
United Arab Emirates	784	ARE		X		X	
United Kingdom	826	GBR	X	X	X	X	X
United States	840	USA		X	X	X	X
Uruguay	858	URY		X		X	X
Uzbekistan	860	UZB		X		X	X
Vanuatu	548	VUT		X		X	X
Venezuela	862	VEN		X	X	X	X
Vietnam	704	VNM		X		X	X
Zambia	894	ZMB		X	X	X	X
Zimbabwe	716	ZWE		X	X	X	X

Note: X shows whether there is at least one country-year observation for at least one variable in the secondary data source and should be read together with the documentation for each specific variable in the codebook.

Appendix 1B GMMP data on countries with less than 30 cases (total news items)

Countries with <30 news items	ccode	1995	2000	2005	2010	2015
Antigua and Barbuda	28					25
Austria	40	3				
Barbados	52		2			
Botswana	72	17	11			
Bulgaria	100	6				
Chad	148					10
China	156	19				
Croatia	191	12	18			
Czech Republic	203	5				
Egypt	818				26	
Estonia	233		20			
Ethiopia	231					9
Georgia	268			25		
Haiti	332					5
Indonesia	360			29		
Ireland	372				11	
Lebanon	422		21			
Lesotho	426					28
Lithuania	440	28				
Macedonia	807		12			
Malta	470		3			
Mauritius	480	8				
Mauritania	478					19
Montenegro	499				25	

Namibia	516		16			
Nepal	524	25				
Niger	562					10
Papua New Guinea	598		12			
Philippines	608	29				
Samoa	882	19				
St Lucia	662				10	9
St Vincent and the Grenadines	670				25	
Suriname	740		15	13		
Tanzania	834	19				
Togo	768				13	
Vanuatu	548	12				
Zambia	894	5				
Zimbabwe	716	28	24			