

# MEDEMAP

## Data Input for the Map of EU Political Information Environments

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DELIVERABLE 1.6, V1.1

MeDeMAP - Mapping Media for Future Democracies

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## Executive Summary

The “Map of EU Political Information Environments” (PIE) represents a particularly innovative contribution to scientific research. The PIE concept examines the relationships among the political and regulatory frameworks, media supply, and media use – and has been expanded by situating these three dimensions within **the context of democracy and democratic participation**. The map covers all 27 EU Member States.

Based on the reviewers’ suggestions, the first beta version has been completely revised. It is no longer just a map, but a mapping, in the sense of creating visual representations and diagrams that show the relationships among different dimensions, concepts, indicators, and data to facilitate understanding *and* analysis. 14 international databases were evaluated and analyzed to obtain the data relevant to the description of national PIEs.

However, the “Map of EU Political Information Environments” does not simply provide some figures; it

- includes metadata such as the original definition, collection method, and calculation mode;
- provides data for similarly defined (but perhaps differently labeled) indicators from different sources and for similarly labeled indicators following different approaches, because a more reliable judgement on the plausibility of data can often only be made by comparison;
- presents re-coded data to make them comparable and calculated statistical measures that describe the structure of data and allow for defining threshold values that give an initial orientation of how a country behaves in comparison to other countries;
- includes data for all indicators covering the entire project period, which allows comparisons to be made, at least for a short but politically turbulent time period.

As a result, Deliverable 1.6 presents **a comprehensive and carefully edited collection of relevant indicators for media and democracy**, including 95 indicators, 256 datasets, 1,024 statistical calculations, and 6,912 data points for the period from 2022 to 2024, and thus enabling researchers and media experts to critically use and make the best out of the data.

Most 2025 data will only be available after the end of the project in February 2026. It would therefore be desirable to have financial support available to update the data beyond 2024.

# 1. The Concept

To set out credible pathways to strengthen democracy, its resilience and stability through improving accountability, transparency and effectiveness of media production and expanding active and inclusive citizenship, research on the **multifaceted relationships between media, democracy and democratic participation** must focus on

- the legal and (self-)regulatory framework under which media houses and journalism operate and people use media;
- the structural characteristics of the media system in a democratic society (supply side);
- and the media use patterns, information needs and requirements of the audiences (demand side).

In doing so,

- the entire range of news media,
- and – most of all – the various notions of liberal democracy and the associated forms of participation in European societies

have to be taken into account. The analytical models are described in Deliverables 3.1, 4.2 and 5.2.



Figure 1: Thematic structure of the map (blue = separate sections; gray = focal points within a section)

Based on these premises, MeDeMAP endeavours to communicate research results to all those interested in the relationship between media and democracy, be they politicians, representatives of media authorities and self-regulation bodies, media owners, journalists, NGOs, or citizens, who are most affected by how this relationship is shaped. To this end, an interactive map of the national political information environments<sup>1</sup> in the European Union was

<sup>1</sup> Concerning the concept of “political information environments” see: Van Aelst, P., Strömbäck, J., Aalberg, T., Esser, F., de Vreese, C., Matthes, J., Hopmann, D., Salgado, S., Hubé, N., Stępińska, A., Papathanassopoulos, S., Berganza, B.,

developed to support analysis of how legal and political framework conditions, media supply, and media use are interconnected across EU Member States and what this means for the state of democracy and political participation in these countries. “Mapping”, therefore, is understood as a process of creating a structured visual or digital representation of data to improve understanding and decision-making. This means that, in addition to the geographical representation of data, users of the “Map of EU Political Information Environments”<sup>2</sup> are offered a range of different formats that encourage creative work with the data.

Specifically, these formats are:

Starting point: Indicator selection (all EU-27)	Parallel, alternative indicator and country selection	All data
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Choropleth map</li> <li>• Descriptive graphs                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Histograms</li> <li>• Surface view</li> <li>• 3D view</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3D view</li> <li>• Data Envelopment Analysis (DEA)                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Circular views</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Eigenvalue decomposition</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Total table view</li> <li>• Circular views</li> <li>• Eigenvalue decomposition</li> <li>• Correlation heatmap</li> </ul>

Figure 2: Representation and analysis formats of the map

A detailed description of these formats and how to use them will be available as a revised version of Deliverable 1.4.

The concept for the “Map”, as described in Deliverable 1.3, underwent two significant changes during the course of the project. On the one hand, the purely geographical representation envisaged in the proposal was expanded in many respects to enable users to select the most appropriate approaches to their respective questions by means of different data processing methods. On the other hand, the scope of the database has been significantly expanded both thematically and temporally. The thematic expansion is partly due to the methodological expansion of the underlying mapping approach, which required a uniform data structure, so that qualitative data for the ten countries examined in the project was not included and, wherever possible, quantitative data for all EU member states was included instead. The qualitative component of the database now lies in the critical comparison of data on similar or alternative theoretical constructs and their contexts of origin, to prevent premature reliance on figures, a possible shortcoming of quantitative research. Both significant changes are based on

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Legnante, G., Reinemann, C., Sheafer, T., & Stanyer, J. (2017). Political communication in a high-choice media environment: A challenge for democracy? *Annals of the International Communication Association*, 41(1), 3–27. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/23808985.2017.1288551>

<sup>2</sup>To avoid misunderstandings, the original title “Map of European Political Information Environments” has been changed into “Map of EU Political Information Environments”.

suggestions made by reviewers during the first periodic reporting process, which we have tried to implement as best we could, given the enormous amount of additional work required.

The most relevant changes can be described as follows:

- Expansion of the number of indicators from different sources covering the same topic or similar topics, using similar or different approaches, because a more reliable judgement on the plausibility of data can often only be made by comparison;
- Inclusion of data for all indicators covering the time period from 2022 to 2024,<sup>3</sup> which allows comparisons to be made, at least for a short but politically turbulent time period;
- Inclusion of meta-data such as the original definition, collection method, and calculation mode, and all changes during the project period;
- Re-coding of all data to make them comparable, and calculation of statistical measures that describe the structure of data and allow for defining threshold values that give an initial orientation of how a country behaves in comparison to other countries;

As a result, the fundamentally revised database of the “Map of EU Political Information Environments” now represents **a comprehensive and carefully edited collection of relevant indicators for media and democracy**, enabling researchers and media experts to critically use and make the most of the available data.

The database of the “Map” currently includes:<sup>4</sup>

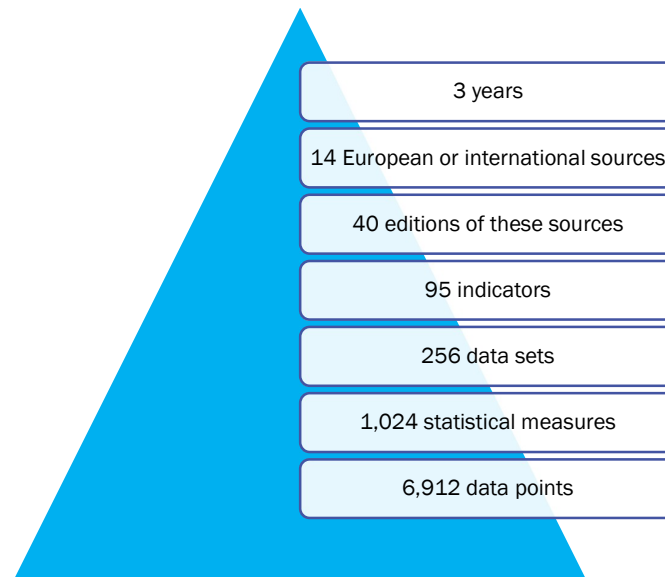


Figure 3: Some information on the database of the map

<sup>3</sup> Since almost all data from sources published in a given year refer to the previous year and the project ends in February 2026, the 2023 to 2025 editions could be included in the analysis; the data contained therein apply to the years 2022 to 2024. In some cases, due to the data available, 2021 (instead of 2022) had to be chosen as the starting year.

<sup>4</sup> The status described here may change slightly before the project ends in February 2026.

## 2. The Database

Initially, the database resulted from research conducted in three MeDeMAP work packages – WP3 (Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework), WP4 (The Supply Side), and WP5 (The Demand Side) – and described in Deliverables 3.1, 4.2 and 5.1. Since then, and based on the revised concept described in Chapter 1, the database has been continuously expanded.<sup>5</sup> A prerequisite for including data in the database was that **all EU Member States were covered**.

**Sources.** The tool is solely based on secondary data from **multilateral governance organisations** such as the European Commission (Directorate-General for Communication, Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology) and other EU institutions and agencies (Eurofound, Eurostat), **international institutions** such as the World Economic Forum, **recognised non-partisan and non-profit organizations governed by principles of democratic governance** such as Freedom House, Reporters Without Borders (RSF) and World Justice Project (WJP), **intergovernmental organizations** (such as the International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) (EU co-funded project “The Global State of Democracy”), **research departments of renowned companies** such as the Bertelsmann Stiftung and the Economist Intelligence Unit, and **university institutes** such as the V-Dem Institute at the Department of Political Science, University of Gothenburg (Varieties of Democracy Project), and the Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom at the European University Institute Florence (EU co-funded project “Media Pluralism Monitor”).<sup>6</sup>

Chapter 3.2 provides a detailed description of the data providers, and information on databases, codebooks, reports, and licenses. If the data has not been published under a Creative Commons license, written permission from the data provider to re-use the data has been obtained.

**Time.** The data currently included in the map covers the entire project period, i.e., from 2022 to 2024. Please note that data for a specific year are usually published in the following year. (In most cases, the title of the relevant publications is misleading, as it mentions the year of publication while the data refers to the previous year.) That means most 2025 data will only be available after the end of the project in February 2026.

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<sup>5</sup> The current version of the database is available as an attached Excel file. Changes are possible due to newly defined indicators and pending permissions for data that has not been published under a Creative Commons license, but also due to ongoing data checks.

<sup>6</sup> For a discussion of secondary data research, see Seethaler, J., & Beaufort, M. (2024). *Dataset for the Map of Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Frameworks for Media in the EU*. MeDeMAP Deliverable 3.1, V2.0. [https://www.medemap.eu/?page\\_id=374](https://www.medemap.eu/?page_id=374)

**Organising principles.** The database is structured by Indicators (for a description of the indicators, see Chapter 3.4). The indicators have both long, meaningful names ('verbose labels'; see Chapter 3.2) and short names that serve as a quick reference (compact labels; see Chapter 3.3). All indicator-based datasets are organised alphabetically by country name and assigned to one – or in a few justified cases to two – of the following sections:

- Democracy & Participation
- Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Human Dignity
- Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Freedom
- Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Pluralism
- Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Equality
- Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Rule of Law
- Supply Side
- Demand Side: Media Use
- Demand Side: Trust in Media

**Critical interpretation.** In order to support both the critical use and interpretation of the data, (1) MeDeMAP endeavours to enable the **comparison of data not only over time, but also, whenever possible, for similarly defined (but perhaps differently labeled) indicators from different sources or for similarly labeled indicators following different approaches.** If data from different sources is available for an indicator and the indicator is defined similarly across the sources, a Roman numeral (I, II, III...) is added to the indicator's name.

(2) Comparing or relating data to each other is also facilitated by transforming **data for all indicators** so that it **lies within a value range of 0 to 100**, thus **pointing in the same direction** ('most' or 'best'), whereby **'best' means that increasing data level might indicate the possibility of an interpretation in a democracy-supporting sense.** For each indicator, it is indicated whether the direction towards 100 could mean 'best' or just 'most'.

Original data	Data used for the map
Interval data: 0 – 100	0 – 100
Interval data: 0 – 1, 0 – 4, 0 – 10, 1 – 10	recoded: 0 – 100
Percentage data: 0% – 100%	recoded: 0 – 100
Percentage risk data: 0% – 100%	reversed: 0 – 100 <i>Example: If the source states a 40% risk for a democratically desirable characteristic, this figure is transformed to 60% in favour of democracy.</i>

(3) Moreover, country **data for each indicator is grouped into three categories representing a (comparatively) high, medium, or low data level.** Where possible, the threshold values are determined based on theoretically substantiated information from the sources. If this information

is not available (as is usually the case), a widely used measure in statistics for describing data series is used, which adds half a standard deviation to the mean value for the threshold value between the upper and middle data range and subtracts half a standard deviation from the mean value for the threshold value between the middle and lower data range. This procedure is not comparable to a theoretically sound definition of thresholds, but it does allow an initial orientation of how a country behaves in comparison to other countries.

Data level	Threshold value	Color (used in the map)
High	<p><i>Above</i> mean <i>plus</i> half a standard deviation (<math>X &gt; \mu + \sigma / 2</math>)</p> <p>If source = Economist Intelligence Unit – Democracy Index: data above 80.00 = “Full democracies: Countries in which not only basic political freedoms and civil liberties are respected, but which also tend to be underpinned by a political culture conducive to the flourishing of democracy. The functioning of government is satisfactory. Media are independent and diverse. There is an effective system of checks and balances. The judiciary is independent and judicial decisions are enforced. There are only limited problems in the functioning of democracies.”</p> <p>If source = Media Pluralism Monitor: data above 66.67</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ green (comparatively ‘best’ or ‘most’)</li> <li>○ in histograms: dark blue</li> </ul>
Medium	<p><i>Between</i> mean <i>plus</i> half a standard deviation <i>and</i> mean <i>minus</i> half a standard deviation (<math>\mu + \sigma/2 &gt; X &gt; \mu - \sigma/2</math>)</p> <p>If source = Economist Intelligence Unit – Democracy Index: data between 60.00 and 80.00 = “Flawed democracies: These countries have free and fair elections and, even if there are problems (such as infringements on media freedom), basic civil liberties are respected. However, there are significant weaknesses in other aspects of democracy, including problems in governance, an underdeveloped political culture and low levels of political participation.”</p> <p>Media Pluralism Monitor: data between 66.67 and 33.33</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ orange (‘somewhere in the middle’)</li> <li>○ in histograms: mid blue</li> </ul>
Low	<p><i>Below</i> mean <i>minus</i> half a standard deviation (<math>X &lt; \mu - \sigma / 2</math>)</p> <p>If source = Economist Intelligence Unit – Democracy Index: data between 40.00 and 60.00 = “Hybrid regimes: Elections have substantial irregularities that often prevent them from being both free and fair. Government pressure on opposition parties and candidates may be common. Serious weaknesses are more prevalent than in flawed democracies—in political culture, functioning of government and political participation. Corruption tends to be wide-spread and the rule of law is weak. Civil society is weak. Typically, there is harassment of and pressure on journalists, and the judiciary is not independent.”</p> <p>If source = Media Pluralism Monitor: data below 33.33</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ red (comparatively ‘worst’ or ‘least’)</li> <li>○ in histograms: light blue</li> </ul>

## 3. Sources, Indicators, and Data

### 3.1 Description of Sources

Database	Data provider (Years of publication)	Years of validity	Homepage	Description – Citation: Data, Codebooks, Reports – License
Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI)	European Commission, Directorate-General for Communications Networks, Content and Technology (2023-2025)	2021, 2023	<a href="https://digital-decade-desi.digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/">https://digital-decade-desi.digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/</a>	<p>The Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) monitors the performance of EU member states in digital connectivity, digital skills, online activity, and digital public services to assess each member state's level of digitalization and identify areas requiring priority investment and action.</p> <p>Data: <a href="https://digital-decade-desi.digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/datasets/desi/charts/desi-indicators?period=desi_2025&amp;indicator=desi_dsk_bab&amp;breakdown=ind_total&amp;unit=pc_ind&amp;country=AT,BE,BG,HR,CY,CZ,DK,EE,EU,FI,FR,DE,EL,HU,IE,IT,LV,LT,LU,MT,NL,PL,PT,RO,SK,SI,ES,SE">https://digital-decade-desi.digital-strategy.ec.europa.eu/datasets/desi/charts/desi-indicators?period=desi_2025&amp;indicator=desi_dsk_bab&amp;breakdown=ind_total&amp;unit=pc_ind&amp;country=AT,BE,BG,HR,CY,CZ,DK,EE,EU,FI,FR,DE,EL,HU,IE,IT,LV,LT,LU,MT,NL,PL,PT,RO,SK,SI,ES,SE</a></p> <p><i>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) licence</i></p>
Economist Democracy Index	Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU) (2023-2025)	2022-2024	<a href="https://www.eiu.com/n/">https://www.eiu.com/n/</a>	<p>The Economist Intelligence Unit's index of democracy combines the ratings for 60 indicators, grouped into five categories: electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture. The ratings are based on expert assessments and public-opinion surveys, mainly the World Values Survey.</p> <p>Economist Intelligence Unit (2022-2024) – processed by Our World in Data. “Democracy index – Economist Intelligence Unit” [dataset]. Economist Intelligence Unit, “Democracy Index 2022: Frontline democracy and the battle for Ukraine”; Economist Intelligence Unit, “Democracy Index 2023: Age of Conflict”; Economist Intelligence Unit, “Democracy Index 2024: What's wrong with representative democracy?”; Gapminder, “Democracy Index v4”; Various sources, “Population” [original data]. Retrieved August 20, 2025, from <a href="https://archive.ourworldindata.org/20250731-180103/grapher/democracy-index-eiu.html">https://archive.ourworldindata.org/20250731-180103/grapher/democracy-index-eiu.html</a> (archived on July 31, 2025).</p> <p><i>Creative Commons BY license</i></p>
Eurobarometer	European Commission, Directorate-General for Communication (2022-2024)	2022-2024	<a href="https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/screen/home">https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/screen/home</a>	<p>Eurobarometer is the polling instrument used by the European Commission, the European Parliament, and other EU institutions and agencies to regularly monitor public opinion in Europe on issues related to the European Union, as well as attitudes on political and social subjects. Ordinarily, Eurobarometer surveys rely on a randomly selected sample of at least 1,000 persons aged 15 years and older per country or territory reported. A sample size of 500 persons is used in countries or territories with a population below 1,000,000 inhabitants. Each survey publication includes technical</p>

			<p>specifications and explanations of the methodology and sample size used in each country or territory surveyed.</p> <p>Standard Eurobarometer 96.3 (January – February 2022)  <a href="https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2553">https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2553</a>; <a href="https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13908">https://doi.org/10.4232/1.13908</a></p> <p>Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (January–February 2023)  <a href="https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2872">https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2872</a>; <a href="https://doi.org/10.4232/1.14081">https://doi.org/10.4232/1.14081</a></p> <p>Standard Eurobarometer 99.1 (May–June 2023)  <a href="https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3052">https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3052</a></p> <p>Standard Eurobarometer 100.2 (October–November 2023)  <a href="https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3053">https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3053</a>; <a href="https://doi.org/10.4232/1.14363">https://doi.org/10.4232/1.14363</a></p> <p>Standard Eurobarometer 102.2 (October–November 2024)  <a href="https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3215">https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3215</a></p> <p>Flash Eurobarometer 2832, Media &amp; News Survey (April-May 2022)  <a href="https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2832">https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2832</a>; <a href="https://doi.org/10.4232/1.14012">https://doi.org/10.4232/1.14012</a></p> <p>Flash Eurobarometer 3153, Media &amp; News Survey (October 2023)  <a href="https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3153">https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/3153</a>; <a href="https://doi.org/10.4232/1.14244">https://doi.org/10.4232/1.14244</a></p> <p>Special Eurobarometer 532: The Digital Decade (March 2023),  <a href="https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2959">https://europa.eu/eurobarometer/surveys/detail/2959</a>; <a href="https://europa.regione.campania.it/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Digital_decade_sp532_annexes.pdf">https://europa.regione.campania.it/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Digital_decade_sp532_annexes.pdf</a></p> <p><i>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence</i></p>
Freedom in the World	Freedom House (2023-2025)	2022-2024	<p><a href="https://freedomhouse.org/">https://freedomhouse.org/</a></p> <p>Freedom in the World is an annual global report on political rights and civil liberties, composed of numerical ratings and descriptive texts for each country and a select group of territories. The report's methodology is derived in large measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948.</p> <p>Data: <a href="https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world">https://freedomhouse.org/report/freedom-world</a></p> <p>Freedom House. <i>Freedom in the World 2023: Methodology Questions</i>.  <a href="https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/FITW_2023%20MethodologyPDF.pdf">https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/FITW_2023%20MethodologyPDF.pdf</a></p>

				<p>Freedom House. <i>Freedom in the World 2024: Methodology Questions</i>.  <a href="https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/2024-02/FIW_2024%20MethodologyPDF.pdf">https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/2024-02/FIW_2024%20MethodologyPDF.pdf</a></p> <p>Freedom House. <i>Freedom in the World 2025: Methodology Questions</i>.  <a href="https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/2025-06/FIW25%20Methodology.pdf">https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/2025-06/FIW25%20Methodology.pdf</a></p> <p><i>Freedom House content can be used for non-commercial purposes, as long as Freedom House is correctly cited as source.</i></p>
Global Gender Gap Report	World Economic Forum (2023-2025)	2022-2024	<a href="https://reports.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2025.pdf">https://reports.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2025.pdf</a>	<p>The World Economic Forum's work on gender parity aims to provide consistent measurement of the global gender gap, identify best practices, enable exchange and dialogue among leaders, support the implementation of the most promising solutions, and mobilize collective action to accelerate gender parity.</p> <p>World Economic Forum. <i>Global Gender Gap Report 2023</i>. Cologny/Geneva.  <a href="https://reports.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2023.pdf">https://reports.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2023.pdf</a></p> <p>World Economic Forum. <i>Global Gender Gap Report 2024</i>. Cologny/Geneva.  <a href="https://reports.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2024.pdf">https://reports.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2024.pdf</a></p> <p>World Economic Forum. <i>Global Gender Gap Report 2025</i>. Cologny/Geneva.  <a href="https://reports.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2025.pdf">https://reports.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2025.pdf</a></p> <p><i>Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-NoDerivatives 4.0 International Public Licence ("CCPL")</i></p>
The Global State of Democracy	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA) (2023-2025)	2022-2024	<a href="https://www.idea.int/gsoD/sod/">https://www.idea.int/gsoD/sod/</a>	<p>The Global State of Democracy Indices (GSoD Indices) measure democratic trends in 174 countries around the world and are based on 165 individual indicators (combined to 17 second-level indices [factors] and 4 top-level indices [categories]) devised by various scholars and organizations using different types of sources: expert surveys, standards-based coding by research groups and analysts, observational data and composite measures. GSoD does not provide a single index of democracy.</p> <p>Version 9 of the GSoD Indices (with data up to 2024): <a href="https://www.idea.int/democracytracker/gsoD-indices">https://www.idea.int/democracytracker/gsoD-indices</a></p> <p>Tufis, Claudiu D., and Alexander Hudson. <i>The global state of democracy indices: Technical procedures guide. Version 7 (2023)</i>. Stockholm: International IDEA.  <a href="https://doi.org/10.31752/idea.2023.39">https://doi.org/10.31752/idea.2023.39</a></p> <p>Tufis, Claudiu D., and Alexander Hudson. <i>The global state of democracy indices: Technical procedures guide. Version 8 (2024)</i>. Stockholm: International IDEA.  <a href="https://doi.org/10.31752/idea.2024.45">https://doi.org/10.31752/idea.2024.45</a></p>

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ICT usage in households and by individuals	Eurostat (2023-2025)	2022-2024	<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/en/</a>	<p>The EU survey on the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in households and by individuals is an annual survey conducted since 2002, aiming at collecting and disseminating harmonised and comparable information on the use of ICT in households and by individuals.</p> <p>Eurostat: EU survey on the use of Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in households and by individuals (online data code: isoc_ci_ac_i). <a href="https://doi.org/10.2908/ISOC_CI_AC_I">https://doi.org/10.2908/ISOC_CI_AC_I</a>; <a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/isoc_i_esms.htm">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/metadata/en/isoc_i_esms.htm</a></p> <p><i>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International licence</i></p>
Living and Working in the EU e-survey	Eurofound (2021)	2021	<a href="https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/en/data-catalogue/living-and-working-eu-e-survey">https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/en/data-catalogue/living-and-working-eu-e-survey</a>	<p>The tripartite EU agency European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions (Eurofound) provides knowledge to assist in the development of better social, employment, and work-related policies.</p>

				<p>The third iteration of the “Living, working and COVID-19” e-survey took place in spring 2021, a full year into the pandemic. It was a critical period as countries were grappling with stringent lockdown restrictions aimed at containing the spread of new virus strains, while vaccination programmes were being rolled out. The survey ran from 12 February to 31 March 2021 across all 27 EU Member States and used non-probability sampling. Survey participants were recruited primarily through social media advertisements, with snowball sampling used to supplement recruitment. This method produces a non-representative sample. However, the composition of the sample was adjusted based on several known characteristics of the actual population.</p> <p>Eurofound. <i>Living, working and COVID-19 – 3<sup>rd</sup> round (February–March 2021)</i>. <a href="https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/en/data-catalogue/living-and-working-eu-e-survey">https://www.eurofound.europa.eu/en/data-catalogue/living-and-working-eu-e-survey</a></p> <p><i>The reuse of any information of the Eurofound website is authorised for commercial and non-commercial purposes, under the following conditions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>The re-user is obliged to acknowledge the source of the document.</i></li> <li>• <i>The original meaning or the message of the documents should not be distorted.</i></li> <li>• <i>Eurofound cannot be held liable for any consequence stemming from the reuse.</i></li> </ul>
Media Pluralism Monitor	Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom (2023-2025)	2022-2024	<a href="https://cmpf.eu.eu/media-pluralism-monitor/">https://cmpf.eu.eu/media-pluralism-monitor/</a>	<p>The Media Pluralism Monitor (MPM) is a tool developed by the Centre for Media Pluralism and Media Freedom and co-funded by the European Union to assess the potential weaknesses in national media systems that may hinder media pluralism. Based on 20 indicators, summarizing 200 variables, it covers four areas: Fundamental Protection, Market Plurality, Political Independence, and Social Inclusiveness. After two pilot projects in 2014 and 2015, the tool was implemented in 2016, 2017, and since 2020 every year. Experts in all EU Member States and candidate countries are responsible for the national assessments, which undergo external review.</p> <p>Bleyer-Simon, Konrad, Elda Brogi, Roberta Carlini, Danielle Da Costa Leite Borges, Iva Nenadić, Marie Palmer, Pier Luigi Parcu, Matteo Trevisan, Sofia Verza, Mária Žuffová (2023). <i>Monitoring media pluralism in the digital era: Application of the Media Pluralism Monitor In the European Union, Albania, Montenegro, the Republic of North Macedonia, Serbia and Turkey in the year 2022</i>. Florence: European University Institute. <a href="https://hdl.handle.net/1814/75753">https://hdl.handle.net/1814/75753</a> Data sets: <a href="https://cmpf.eu.eu/media-pluralism-monitor-2023/">https://cmpf.eu.eu/media-pluralism-monitor-2023/</a></p> <p>Bleyer-Simon, Konrad, Danielle Da Costa Leite Borges, Elda Brogi, Roberta Carlini, Jan Kermer, Iva Nenadic, Marie Palmer, Pier Luigi Parcu, Urbano Reviglio, Matteo Trevisan, Sofia Verza and Maria Žuffová (2024). <i>Monitoring media pluralism in the digital era: Application of the media pluralism monitor in the European member states and in candidate countries in 2023</i>. Florence: European University Institute. <a href="https://hdl.handle.net/1814/77028">https://hdl.handle.net/1814/77028</a> Data sets: <a href="https://cmpf.eu.eu/media-pluralism-monitor-2024/">https://cmpf.eu.eu/media-pluralism-monitor-2024/</a></p> <p>Blagojev, Tijana, Konrad Bleyer-Simon, Elda Brogi, Roberta Carlini, Danielle Da Costa Leite Borges, Jan Kermer, Iva Nenadić, Marie Palmer, Pier Luigi Parcu, Urbano Reviglio, Matteo Trevisan and Sofia</p>

				<p>Verza (2025). <i>Monitoring media pluralism in the European Union</i>. Florence: European University Institute (EUI). <a href="https://hdl.handle.net/1814/92916">https://hdl.handle.net/1814/92916</a>  Data sets: <a href="https://cmpf.eui.eu/mpm-interactive-results/">https://cmpf.eui.eu/mpm-interactive-results/</a></p> <p><i>Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International license</i></p>
Rule of Law Index	World Justice Project (WJP) (2022-2024)	2022-2024	<a href="https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index">https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index</a>	<p>The Rule of Law Index offers original, independent data organized into eight factors that encompass the concept of the rule of law: Constraints on Government Powers, Absence of Corruption, Open Government, Fundamental Rights, Order and Security, Regulatory Enforcement, Civil Justice, and Criminal Justice. In each country, two original data sources are collected by the World Justice Project: a general population poll and a series of qualified respondents' questionnaires. The Index's nine factors and 47 sub-factors are checked against more than 70 third-party sources, including quantitative data and qualitative assessments drawn from local and international organizations.</p> <p>Data set: <a href="https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/">https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/</a></p> <p>World Justice Project (2023). <i>WJP Rule of Law Index 2023</i>. Washington, D.C.: World of Justice Project. <a href="https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/downloads/WJPIndex2023.pdf">https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/downloads/WJPIndex2023.pdf</a></p> <p>World Justice Project (2024). <i>WJP Rule of Law Index 2024</i>. Washington, D.C.: World of Justice Project. <a href="https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/downloads/WJPIndex2024.pdf">https://worldjusticeproject.org/rule-of-law-index/downloads/WJPIndex2024.pdf</a></p> <p><i>No special copyright permission is needed to cite the WJP Rule of Law Index (E-Mail 19/08/2025, WProject@worldjusticeproject.org)</i></p>
Sustainable Governance Indicator	Bertelsmann Stiftung (2022)	2022	<a href="https://www.sgi-network.org/2024/About">https://www.sgi-network.org/2024/About</a>	<p>The Sustainable Governance Indicators (SGI), produced by Bertelsmann Stiftung, evaluates the sustainability of policymaking and the quality of democratic governance in the areas of economic, social and environmental policy. The SGI focuses on three key dimensions: Democratic Government, Governing with Foresight, and Sustainable Policymaking. The Democratic Government dimension analyzes the extent to which state power is limited. The Governing with Foresight dimension explores the extent to which internal government instruments, processes and structures enable anticipatory governance. The Sustainable Policymaking dimension examines the extent to which selected areas of economic, social and environmental policy meet the challenges of sustainability.</p> <p>Schiller, Christoph, and Thorsten Hellmann. <i>SGI Codebook 2022: Sustainable Governance Indicators</i>. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann Stiftung. <a href="https://www.sgi-network.org/docs/2022/basics/SGI2022_Codebook.pdf">https://www.sgi-network.org/docs/2022/basics/SGI2022_Codebook.pdf</a></p> <p>[Sustainable Governance Indicators 2024 do not cover all EU countries:  Schiller, Christoph, and Thorsten Hellmann. <i>SGI Codebook 2024: Sustainable Governance Indicators</i>. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann Stiftung. <a href="https://www.sgi-network.org/docs/2024/basics/SGI2024_Codebook.pdf">https://www.sgi-network.org/docs/2024/basics/SGI2024_Codebook.pdf</a>]</p>

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Varities of Democracies (V-Dem)	University of Gothenburg (2023-2025)	2022-2024	<a href="https://www.v-dem.net/">https://www.v-dem.net/</a>	<p>V-Dem provides a multidimensional dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy when distinguishing between five principles of democracy: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian. The dataset is based on a complex process of local expert surveys.</p> <p>Data sets V13 (2022) – V15 (2024): <a href="https://doi.org/10.23696/mcwt-fr58">https://doi.org/10.23696/mcwt-fr58</a>; <a href="https://www.v-dem.net/data/the-v-dem-dataset/">https://www.v-dem.net/data/the-v-dem-dataset/</a></p> <p>Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, David Altman, Fabio Angiolillo, Michael Bernhard, Agnes Cornell, M. Steven Fish, Linnea Fox, Lisa Gastaldi, Haakon Gjerløw, Adam Glynn, Ana Good God, Sandra Grahn, Allen Hicken, Katrin Kinzelbach, Joshua Krusell, Kyle L. Marquardt, Kelly McMann, Valeriya Mechkova, Juraj Medzihorsky, Natalia Natsika, Anja Neundorf, Pamela Paxton, Daniel Pemstein, Johannes von Römer, Brigitte Seim, Rachel Sigman, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jeffrey Staton, Aksel Sundström, Marcus Tannenber, Eitan Tzelgov, Yi-ting Wang, Felix Wiebrecht, Tore Wig, Steven Wilson and Daniel Ziblatt (2025). <i>V-Dem Dataset v15. Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project</i>. University of Gothenburg: V-Dem Institute. <a href="https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds25">https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds25</a></p> <p>Pemstein, Daniel, Kyle L. Marquardt, Eitan Tzelgov, Yi-ting Wang, Juraj Medzihorsky, Joshua Krusell, Farhad Miri, and Johannes von Römer (2025). <i>The V-Dem Measurement Model: Latent Variable Analysis for Cross-National and Cross-Temporal Expert-Coded Data</i>. V-Dem Working Paper No. 21. 10th edition. University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy Institute. University of Gothenburg: V-Dem Institute. <a href="https://www.v-dem.net/media/publications/Working_Paper_21.pdf">https://www.v-dem.net/media/publications/Working_Paper_21.pdf</a></p> <p>Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, David Altman, Michael Bernhard, Agnes Cornell, M. Steven Fish, Lisa Gastaldi, Haakon Gjerløw, Adam Glynn, Sandra Grahn, Allen Hicken, Katrin Kinzelbach, Kyle L. Marquardt, Kelly McMann, Valeriya Mechkova, Anja Neundorf, Pamela Paxton, Daniel Pemstein, Oskar Rydén, Johannes von Römer, Brigitte Seim, Rachel Sigman, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jeffrey Staton, Aksel Sundström, Eitan Tzelgov, Luca Uberti, Yi-ting Wang, Tore Wig, and Daniel Ziblatt (2023). <i>V-Dem Codebook v13. Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project</i>. University of Gothenburg: V-Dem Institute.</p> <p>Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, David Altman, Fabio Angiolillo, Michael Bernhard, Cecilia Borella, Agnes Cornell, M. Steven Fish, Linnea Fox, Lisa Gastaldi, Haakon Gjerløw, Adam Glynn, Ana Good God, Sandra Grahn, Allen Hicken,</p>

			<p>Katrin Kinzelbach, Kyle L. Marquardt, Kelly McMann, Valeriya Mechkova, Anja Neundorf, Pamela Paxton, Daniel Pemstein, Oskar Rydén, Johannes von Römer, Brigitte Seim, Rachel Sigman, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jeffrey Staton, Aksel Sundström, Eitan Tzelgov, Luca Uberti, Yi-ting Wang, Tore Wig, and Daniel Ziblatt (2024). <i>V-Dem Codebook v14. Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project</i>. University of Gothenburg: V-Dem Institute.</p> <p>Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, David Altman, Fabio Angiolillo, Michael Bernhard, Agnes Cornell, M. Steven Fish, Linnea Fox, Lisa Gastaldi, Haakon Gjerløw, Adam Glynn, Ana Good God, Sandra Grahn, Allen Hicken, Katrin Kinzelbach, Kyle L. Marquardt, Kelly McMann, Valeriya Mechkova, Anja Neundorf, Pamela Paxton, Daniel Pemstein, Johannes von Römer, Brigitte Seim, Rachel Sigman, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jeffrey Staton, Aksel Sundström, Marcus Tannenberg, Eitan Tzelgov, Yi-ting Wang, Felix Wiebrecht, Tore Wig, and Daniel Ziblatt (2025). <i>V-Dem Codebook v15. Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project</i>. University of Gothenburg: V-Dem Institute. <a href="https://www.v-dem.net/documents/55/codebook.pdf">https://www.v-dem.net/documents/55/codebook.pdf</a></p> <p>Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, Kyle L. Marquardt, Juraj Medzihorsky, Daniel Pemstein, Lisa Gastaldi, Sandra Grahn, Josefine Pernes, Oskar Rydén, Johannes von Römer, Eitan Tzelgov, Yi-ting Wang, and Steven Wilson (2023). <i>V-Dem Methodology v13. Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project</i>. University of Gothenburg: V-Dem Institute.</p> <p>Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, Kyle L. Marquardt, Juraj Medzihorsky, Daniel Pemstein, Linnea Fox, Lisa Gastaldi, Josefine Pernes, Oskar Rydén, Johannes von Römer, Eitan Tzelgov, Yi-ting Wang, and Steven Wilson (2024). <i>V-Dem Methodology v14. Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project</i>. University of Gothenburg: V-Dem Institute.</p> <p>Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, Kyle L. Marquardt, Juraj Medzihorsky, Daniel Pemstein, Linnea Fox, Lisa Gastaldi, Eitan Tzelgov, Yi-ting Wang, and Steven Wilson (2025). <i>V-Dem Methodology v15. Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project</i>. University of Gothenburg: V-Dem Institute. <a href="https://www.v-dem.net/documents/56/methodology.pdf">https://www.v-dem.net/documents/56/methodology.pdf</a></p> <p>Papada, Evie, David Altman, Fabio Angiolillo, Lisa Gastaldi, Tamara Köhler, Martin Lundstedt, Natalia Natsika, Marina Nord, Yuko Sato, Felix Wiebrecht, and Staffan I. Lindberg (2023). <i>Defiance in the Face of Autocratization: Democracy Report 2023</i>. University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy Institute (V-Dem Institute). <a href="https://www.v-dem.net/documents/29/V-dem_democracyreport2023_lowres.pdf">https://www.v-dem.net/documents/29/V-dem_democracyreport2023_lowres.pdf</a></p> <p>Nord, Marina, Martin Lundstedt, David Altman, Fabio Angiolillo, Cecilia Borella, Tiago Fernandes, Lisa Gastaldi, Ana Good God, Natalia Natsika, and Staffan I. Lindberg (2024). <i>Democracy Report 2024: Democracy Winning and Losing at the Ballot</i>. University of Gothenburg: V-Dem Institute. <a href="https://www.v-dem.net/documents/43/v-dem_dr2024_lowres.pdf">https://www.v-dem.net/documents/43/v-dem_dr2024_lowres.pdf</a></p>
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Voter Turnout	World Population Review (2025)	Most recent parliamentary election	<a href="https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/voter-turnout-by-country">https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/voter-turnout-by-country</a>	Data: World Population Review (2025). <i>Voter Turnout by Country</i> (Parliamentary Election Voter Turnout). <a href="https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/voter-turnout-by-country">https://worldpopulationreview.com/country-rankings/voter-turnout-by-country</a>  Methodology: World Population Review (2025). World Population Review Methodology. <a href="https://worldpopulationreview.com/methodology">https://worldpopulationreview.com/methodology</a>  <i>This service is protected as a collective work or compilation under U.S. copyright and other laws and treaties. We provide it for your personal, non-commercial use only.</i>
World Press Freedom Index	Reporters Without Borders (RSF) (2023-2025)	2022-2024	<a href="https://rsf.org/en/index">https://rsf.org/en/index</a>	The World Press Freedom Index aims to compare the level of freedom enjoyed by journalists and media in 180 countries and territories, defined “as the ability of journalists as individuals and collectives to select, produce, and disseminate news in the public interest independent of political, economic, legal, and social interference and in the absence of threats to their physical and mental safety”. Accordingly, the index comprises five contextual indicators: political context, legal framework, economic context, sociocultural context and safety). The score is calculated on a basis of (1) a qualitative analysis of the situation in each country or territory based on the responses of press freedom specialists (including journalists, researchers, academics and human rights defenders), and (2) a quantitative tally of abuses against media and journalists in connection with their work. The World Press Freedom Index is published every year on World Press Freedom Day (3 May).  Data: Reporters Without Borders (RSF): World Press Freedom Index 2023-2025. <a href="https://rsf.org/en/index?year=2023">https://rsf.org/en/index?year=2023</a> ; <a href="https://rsf.org/en/index?year=2024">https://rsf.org/en/index?year=2024</a> ; <a href="https://rsf.org/en/index?year=2025">https://rsf.org/en/index?year=2025</a>  Methodology from 2022 onwards: <a href="https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2025?year=2025&amp;data_type=general">https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2025?year=2025&amp;data_type=general</a>  <i>Reporters sans frontières agreed that the data can be used for the map of European political information environments (E-Mail 25/08/2025, secretariat@rsf.org)</i>

All online data and documents retrieved August 20, 2025.

### 3.2 List of Indicators (verbose labels)

Democracy & Participation	Law & Regulation - Human Dignity	Law & Regulation - Freedom	Law & Regulation - Pluralism	Law & Regulation - Equality
Quality of Democracy (Index)	Fundamental rights (index)	Freedom status	Market plurality: Legacy media (%)	Equal treatment and absence of discrimination (index)
EIU's Democracy Index	Protection of journalists from harassment	Freedom of expression I (index)	Market plurality: Digital media (%)	Social group equality (index)
EIU's Democracy Index: Electoral process and pluralism (index)	Defamation protection	Freedom of expression II (index)	Pluralism of views: legacy media (index)	Gender equality (index)
EIU's Democracy Index: Functioning of government (index)	Safety of journalists (index)	Freedom of expression III (index)	Pluralism of views: online media	Gender Gap Index
EIU's Democracy Index: Political participation (index)	Content moderation	Right to information (index)	Independence of editorial content from economic influence I (%)	Non-discrimination in and transparency of allocating state subsidies and state advertising (%)
EIU's Democracy Index: Political culture (index)		Media freedom I: World Press Freedom Index	Journalism: Economic independence II (index)	(Fair) Representation of minorities in the media (%)
EIU's Democracy Index: Civil liberties (index)		Media freedom II (index)	Political independence of the media (%)	Gender equality in the media: (Fair) Representation of women in the media (%)
Electoral Democracy Index		Access to information: Right to information II (%)	Independence of public service media (%)	Citizens' participatory competence (Index)
Liberal democracy Index		Independence of the media from state interference		(Promotion of) Media literacy (%)
Participatory democracy Index		Absence of censorship		At least basic digital skills (%)
Deliberative democracy Index		Protection of journalistic privileges: Legal context (index)		
Egalitarian democracy Index		Protection of journalistic privileges: Political context (index)		
Voter turnout: Parliamentary election (%)		Informational function		
Civil society (index)		Transparency of media ownership (%)		
Civic participation (index)		Protection of editorial autonomy (%)		
Online political participation (%)		Privacy protection (index)		
Online political participation: internet use in the last 3 months (%)		Privacy protection online (state)		
Online political discussion (%)		Protection against disinformation and hate speech (%)		
Online political discussion: internet use in the last 3 months (%)		Integrity of election coverage (%)		
		Information integrity (%)		

<b>Law &amp; Regulation - Rule of Law</b>	<b>Supply Side</b>	<b>Demand Side - Media Use</b>	<b>Demand Side - Trust in Media</b>
Rule of Law Index	Market plurality: Legacy media (%)	Share of people watching TV on a TV set (%)	Trust in news media during COVID-19
Right to information (index)	Market plurality: Digital media (%)	Share of people watching TV via the Internet (%)	Trust in the information provided by the media (%)
Independence of the media authority and transparency of its decisions (%)	Media market viability (%)	Share of people watching TV (on a TV set + via the Internet)	Trust in television (%)
	Local/regional and community media (%)	Share of people listening to the radio (%)	Trust in radio (%)
	Non-discrimination in and transparency of allocating state subsidies and state advertising: State regulation of resources and support to the media sector (%)	Share of people reading the written press (%)	Trust in the written press (%)
	Transparency of media ownership (%)	Share of people reading news on the Internet (%)	Trust in the Internet (%)
	Independence of public service media (%)	Share of people using online social networks (%)	Trust in online social networks (%)
	(Fair) Representation of minorities in the media (%)	People following influencers (%)	Trust in public TV and radio stations (incl. their online presence) - max. 3 answers (%)
	(Fair) Representation of women in the media (%)	Preferred content from influencers: Commentary on current events (e.g. on society, politics, etc.)	Trust in private TV and radio stations (incl. their online presence) - max. 3 answers (%)
		Importance of digital technologies in personal life by 2030 (%)	Trust in the written press (incl. their online presence) - max. 3 answers (%)
		High confidence in identifying disinformation (%)	Trust in other online news platforms incl. blogs, podcasts - max. 3 answers (%)
		Some confidence in identifying disinformation (%)	Trust in YouTube or other video platforms - max. 3 answers (%)
		Online information (%)	Trust in people followed on social media or messaging platforms - max. 3 answers (%)
		Online information: internet use in the last 3 months (%)	Trust in influencers on social media channels - max. 3 answers (%)
		Online political participation (%)	
		Online political participation: internet use in the last 3 months (%)	
		Online political discussion (%)	
		Online political discussion: internet use in the last 3 months (%)	

### 3.3 List of Indicators per year (compact labels) (2021)/2022 = red | 2023 = blue | 2024 = green

Democracy & Participation		Law & Regulation - Human Dignity
2022_DEM_QUALITY	2022_DELIBERATIVE_DEM	2022_FUNDAMENT_RIGHTS
<i>Not available</i>	2023_DELIBERATIVE_DEM	2023_FUNDAMENT_RIGHTS
<i>Not available</i>	2024_DELIBERATIVE_DEM	2024_FUNDAMENT_RIGHTS
2022_EIU_DEM_INDEX	2022_EGALITARIAN_DEM	2022_HARASSMENT_PROTECT
2023_EIU_DEM_INDEX	2023_EGALITARIAN_DEM	2023_HARASSMENT_PROTECT
2024_EIU_DEM_INDEX	2024_EGALITARIAN_DEM	2024_HARASSMENT_PROTECT
2022_EIU_ELECTORAL_PROCESS	2022-2024	2022_DEFAMATION_PROTECT
2023_EIU_ELECTORAL_PROCESS	VOTER_TURNOUT <i>last parliamentary election</i>	2023_DEFAMATION_PROTECT
2024_EIU_ELECTORAL_PROCESS		2024_DEFAMATION_PROTECT
2022_EIU_GOVERNMENT_FUNCTION	2022_CIVIL_SOCIETY	2022_SAFETY_JOURNALISTS
2023_EIU_GOVERNMENT_FUNCTION	2023_CIVIL_SOCIETY	2023_SAFETY_JOURNALISTS
2024_EIU_GOVERNMENT_FUNCTION	2024_CIVIL_SOCIETY	2024_SAFETY_JOURNALISTS
2022_EIU_POL_PARTICIPATION	2022_CIVIC_PARTICIPATION	2022_CONTENT_REGULATION
2023_EIU_POL_PARTICIPATION	2023_CIVIC_PARTICIPATION	2023_CONTENT_REGULATION
2024_EIU_POL_PARTICIPATION	2024_CIVIC_PARTICIPATION	2024_CONTENT_REGULATION
2022_EIU_POL_CULTURE	2022_ONLINE_PARTICIPATION	
2023_EIU_POL_CULTURE	2023_ONLINE_PARTICIPATION	
2024_EIU_POL_CULTURE	2024_ONLINE_PARTICIPATION	
2022_EIU_CIVIL_LIBERTIES	2022_ONLINE_PARTICIPATION_3MONTHS	
2023_EIU_CIVIL_LIBERTIES	2023_ONLINE_PARTICIPATION_3MONTHS	
2024_EIU_CIVIL_LIBERTIES	2024_ONLINE_PARTICIPATION_3MONTHS	
2022_ELECTORAL_DEM	2022_ONLINE_DISCUSSION	
2023_ELECTORAL_DEM	2023_ONLINE_DISCUSSION	
2024_ELECTORAL_DEM	2024_ONLINE_DISCUSSION	
2022_LIBERAL_DEM	2022_ONLINE_DISCUSSION_3MONTHS	
2023_LIBERAL_DEM	2023_ONLINE_DISCUSSION_3MONTHS	
2024_LIBERAL_DEM	2024_ONLINE_DISCUSSION_3MONTHS	
2022_PARTICIPATORY_DEM		
2023_PARTICIPATORY_DEM		
2024_PARTICIPATORY_DEM		

Law & Regulation - Freedom		Law & Regulation - Pluralism
2022_FREEDOM_STATUS	2022_JOURNALISM_LEGAL_PROTECT	2022_MARKET_PLURALITY_LEGACY
2023_FREEDOM_STATUS	2023_JOURNALISM_LEGAL_PROTECT	2023_MARKET_PLURALITY_LEGACY
2024_FREEDOM_STATUS	2024_JOURNALISM_LEGAL_PROTECT	2024_MARKET_PLURALITY_LEGACY
2022_FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_I	2022_JOURNALISM_POL_PROTECT	2022_MARKET_PLURALITY_DIGITAL
2023_FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_I	2023_JOURNALISM_POL_PROTECT	2023_MARKET_PLURALITY_DIGITAL
2024_FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_I	2024_JOURNALISM_POL_PROTECT	2024_MARKET_PLURALITY_DIGITAL
2022_FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_II	2022_INFO_FUNCTION	2022_PLURALISM_VIEWS_LEGACY
2023_FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_II	<i>Not available</i>	2023_PLURALISM_VIEWS_LEGACY
2024_FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_II	<i>Not available</i>	2024_PLURALISM_VIEWS_LEGACY
2022_FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_III	2022_TRANSPARENCY_OWNERS	2022_PLURALISM_VIEWS_ONLINE
2023_FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_III	2023_TRANSPARENCY_OWNERS	2023_PLURALISM_VIEWS_ONLINE
2024_FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_III	2024_TRANSPARENCY_OWNERS	2024_PLURALISM_VIEWS_ONLINE
2022_RIGHT_INFORMATION	2022_EDITORIAL_AUTONOMY	2022_INDEPENDENCE_ECO_I
2023_RIGHT_INFORMATION	2023_EDITORIAL_AUTONOMY	2023_INDEPENDENCE_ECO_I
2024_RIGHT_INFORMATION	2024_EDITORIAL_AUTONOMY	2024_INDEPENDENCE_ECO_I
2022_MEDIA_FREEDOM_I	2022_PRIVACY_PROTECT	2022_INDEPENDENCE_ECO_II
2023_MEDIA_FREEDOM_I	2023_PRIVACY_PROTECT	2023_INDEPENDENCE_ECO_II
2024_MEDIA_FREEDOM_I	2024_PRIVACY_PROTECT	2024_INDEPENDENCE_ECO_II
2022_MEDIA_FREEDOM_II	2022_PRIVACY_DIGITAL	2022_INDEPENDENCE_POL
2023_MEDIA_FREEDOM_II	2023_PRIVACY_DIGITAL	2023_INDEPENDENCE_POL
2024_MEDIA_FREEDOM_II	2024_PRIVACY_DIGITAL	2024_INDEPENDENCE_POL
2022_ACCESS_INFORMATION	2022_DISINFO_HATE_PROTECT	2022_PSB_INDEPENDENCE
2023_ACCESS_INFORMATION	2023_DISINFO_HATE_PROTECT	2023_PSB_INDEPENDENCE
2024_ACCESS_INFORMATION	<i>Not available</i>	2024_PSB_INDEPENDENCE
2022_INDEPENDENCE_FROM_STATE	2022_INTEGRITY_ELECTION_INFO	
<i>Not available</i>	2023_INTEGRITY_ELECTION_INFO	
<i>Not available</i>	2024_INTEGRITY_ELECTION_INFO	
2022_ABSENCE_CENSORSHIP	<i>Not available</i>	
2023_ABSENCE_CENSORSHIP	<i>Not available</i>	
2024_ABSENCE_CENSORSHIP	2024_INTEGRITY_INFORMATION	

Law & Regulation - Equality	Law & Regulation - Rule of Law	Supply Side
2022_NON_DISCRIMINATION	2022_RULE_OF_LAW	2022_MARKET_PLURALITY_LEGACY
2023_NON_DISCRIMINATION	2023_RULE_OF_LAW	2023_MARKET_PLURALITY_LEGACY
2024_NON_DISCRIMINATION	2024_RULE_OF_LAW	2024_MARKET_PLURALITY_LEGACY
2022_SOCIAL_EQUALITY	2022_RIGHT_INFORMATION	2022_MARKET_PLURALITY_DIGITAL
2023_SOCIAL_EQUALITY	2023_RIGHT_INFORMATION	2023_MARKET_PLURALITY_DIGITAL
2024_SOCIAL_EQUALITY	2024_RIGHT_INFORMATION	2024_MARKET_PLURALITY_DIGITAL
2022_GENDER_EQUALITY	2022_INDEP_TRANSP_MEDIA_AUTHORITY	2022_MEDIA_VIABILITY
2023_GENDER_EQUALITY	2023_INDEP_TRANSP_MEDIA_AUTHORITY	2023_MEDIA_VIABILITY
2024_GENDER_EQUALITY	2024_INDEP_TRANSP_MEDIA_AUTHORITY	2024_MEDIA_VIABILITY
2022_GENDER_GAP		2022_LOCAL_MEDIA
2023_GENDER_GAP		2023_LOCAL_MEDIA
2024_GENDER_GAP		2024_LOCAL_MEDIA
2022_TRANSPARENT_SUBSIDIES		2022_TRANSPARENT_SUBSIDIES
2023_TRANSPARENT_SUBSIDIES		2023_TRANSPARENT_SUBSIDIES
2024_TRANSPARENT_SUBSIDIES		2024_TRANSPARENT_SUBSIDIES
2022_REPRESENTATION_MINORITIES		2022_TRANSPARENCY_OWNERSHIP
2023_REPRESENTATION_MINORITIES		2023_TRANSPARENCY_OWNERSHIP
2024_REPRESENTATION_MINORITIES		2024_TRANSPARENCY_OWNERSHIP
2022_REPRESENTATION_WOMEN		2022_PSB_INDEPENDENCE
2023_REPRESENTATION_WOMEN		2023_PSB_INDEPENDENCE
2024_REPRESENTATION_WOMEN		2024_PSB_INDEPENDENCE
2022_PARTICIPATORY_COMPETENCE		2022_REPRESENTATION_MINORITIES
Not available		2023_REPRESENTATION_MINORITIES
Not available		2024_REPRESENTATION_MINORITIES
2022_MEDIA_LITERACY		2022_REPRESENTATION_WOMEN
2023_MEDIA_LITERACY		2023_REPRESENTATION_WOMEN
2024_MEDIA_LITERACY		2024_REPRESENTATION_WOMEN
2021_DIGITAL_SKILLS		
2023_DIGITAL_SKILLS		
Not available		

Demand Side - Media Use		Demand Side - Trust in Media	
2022_WATCHING_TV_SET	<i>Not available</i>	2021_TRUST_MEDIA_COVID	2022_TRUST_NEWS_PLATFORMS_MAX3
2023A_WATCHING_TV_SET 2023B_WATCHING_TV_SET	2023_DIGITAL_TECHNOLOGIES_II	<i>Not applicable</i>	2023_TRUST_NEWS_PLATFORMS_MAX3
2024_WATCHING_TV_SET	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Not applicable</i>	<i>Not available</i>
2022_WATCHING_TV_ONLINE	2022_IDENTIFYING_DISINFO_HIGH	2022_TRUST_INFORMATION	2022_TRUST_VIDEO_PLATFORMS_MAX3
2023A_WATCHING_TV_ONLINE 2023B_WATCHING_TV_ONLINE	<i>Not available</i>	2023A_TRUST_INFORMATION 2023B_TRUST_INFORMATION	2023_TRUST_VIDEO_PLATFORMS_MAX3
2024_WATCHING_TV_ONLINE	<i>Not available</i>	2024_TRUST_INFORMATION	<i>Not available</i>
2022_WATCHING_TV_TOTAL	2022_IDENTIFYING_DISINFO_SOME	2022_TRUST_TV	2022_TRUST_FOLLOWED_PEOPLE_MAX3
2023A_WATCHING_TV_TOTAL 2023B_WATCHING_TV_TOTAL	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Not available</i>	2023_TRUST_FOLLOWED_PEOPLE_MAX3
2024_WATCHING_TV_TOTAL	<i>Not available</i>	2024_TRUST_TV	<i>Not available</i>
2022_LISTENING_RADIO	2022_ONLINE_NEWS	2022_TRUST_RADIO	2022_TRUST_INFLUENCERS_MAX3
2023A_LISTENING_RADIO 2023B_LISTENING_RADIO	2023_ONLINE_NEWS	<i>Not available</i>	2023_TRUST_INFLUENCERS_MAX3
2024_LISTENING_RADIO	2024_ONLINE_NEWS	2024_TRUST_RADIO	<i>Not available</i>
2022_READING_PRESS	2022_ONLINE_NEWS_3MONTHS	2022_TRUST_PRESS	
2023A_READING_PRESS 2023B_READING_PRESS	2023_ONLINE_NEWS_3MONTHS	<i>Not available</i>	
2024_READING_PRESS	2024_ONLINE_NEWS_3MONTHS	2024_TRUST_PRESS	
2022_READING_NEWS_ONLINE	2022_ONLINE_PARTICIPATION	2022_TRUST_INTERNET	
2023A_READING_NEWS_ONLINE 2023B_READING_NEWS_ONLINE	2023_ONLINE_PARTICIPATION	<i>Not available</i>	
2024_READING_NEWS_ONLINE	2024_ONLINE_PARTICIPATION	2024_TRUST_INTERNET	
2022_USING_SOCIAL_MEDIA	2022_ONLINE_PARTICIPATION_3MONTHS	2022_TRUST_SOCIAL_MEDIA	
2023A_USING_SOCIAL_MEDIA 2023B_USING_SOCIAL_MEDIA	2023_ONLINE_PARTICIPATION_3MONTHS	<i>Not available</i>	
2024_USING_SOCIAL_MEDIA	2024_ONLINE_PARTICIPATION_3MONTHS	2024_TRUST_SOCIAL_MEDIA	
<i>Not available</i>	2022_ONLINE_DISCUSSION	2022_TRUST_PSM_MAX3	
2023_FOLLOWING_INFLUENCERS	2023_ONLINE_DISCUSSION	2023_TRUST_PSM_MAX3	
<i>Not available</i>	2024_ONLINE_DISCUSSION	<i>Not available</i>	
<i>Not available</i>	2022_ONLINE_DISCUSSION_3MONTHS	2022_TRUST_PRIVATE_BROADCAST_MAX3	
2023_CONTENT_INFLUENCERS	2023_ONLINE_DISCUSSION_3MONTHS	2023_TRUST_PRIVATE_BROADCAST_MAX3	
<i>Not available</i>	2024_ONLINE_DISCUSSION_3MONTHS	<i>Not available</i>	
<i>Not available</i>		2022_TRUST_PRESS_MAX3	
2023_DIGITAL_TECHNOLOGIES_I		2023_TRUST_PRESS_MAX3	
<i>Not available</i>		<i>Not available</i>	

### 3.4 Description of Indicators and Data

#### Democracy & Participation

Indicator–Short	Indicator–Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
DEM_QUALITY	Quality of Democracy (Index)	2022	EU-27	BertelsmannStiftung: Sustainable Governance Indicators, [2023]	Quality of Democracy	1 – 10 (best); recoded	70.39	14.83	77.81	62.98
	<p>"Quality of democracy" is measured against a definitional norm that considers issues relating to participation rights, electoral competition, access to information and the rule of law. Given that all OECD and EU member states constitute democracies, the questions posed here focus on the quality rather than the presence of democracy. The ratings are based on expert assessments. (Schiller % Hellmann, SGI Codebook 2022: Sustainable Governance Indicators, 10–11)</p>									
EIU_DEM_INDEX	EIU's Democracy Index	2022	EU-27	Economist Intelligence Unit, 2023 – 2025	Economist Democracy Index (Overall Score)	0 – 10 (best); recoded	79.54	9.61	80 (EIU)	60 (EIU)
		2023					79.06	8.95	80 (EIU)	60 (EIU)
		2024					79.29	9.25	80 (EIU)	60 (EIU)
	<p>The Economist Intelligence Unit's Index of Democracy combines the ratings for 60 indicators, grouped into five categories: electoral process and pluralism; civil liberties; the functioning of government; political participation; and political culture, The ratings are based on expert assessments and public-opinion surveys, mainly the World Values Survey, (EIU Democracy Index 2022, pp. 66–67) Based on the average score the measured EU countries end up in one of the following two categories: "full democracies" (with a score of 8+ to 10 [recoded to 80+ to 100]) and "flawed democracies" (6+ to 8 [recoded to 60+ to 80]). The other two categories – "hybrid regimes" (4+ to 6) and "authoritarian regimes" (0 to 4) – do not apply to EU countries.</p>									
EIU_ELECTORAL_PROCESS	EIU's Democracy Index: Electoral process and pluralism (index)	2022	EU-27	Economist Intelligence Unit, 2023 – 2025	Economist Democracy Index: Electoral Process and Pluralism	0 – 10 (best); recoded	95.20	3.59	97.00	93.41
		2023					95.36	3.33	97.02	93.69
		2024					95.79	4.56	98.07	93.51
	<p>"Electoral process and pluralism" is one of the five categories of the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, which combines the ratings of 12 indicators based on expert assessments. The indicators relate to free, fair, universal and secure elections; equal opportunities to form political parties and civic organisations; free of state interference and surveillance; broadly equal campaigning opportunities; transparent financing of political parties; the right to stand for election; and constitutional mechanisms for the orderly transfer of power. (EIU Democracy Index 2023, 69–70)</p>									
EIU_GOVERNMENT_FUNCTION	EIU's Democracy Index: Functioning of government (index)	2022	EU-27	Economist Intelligence Unit, 2023 – 2025	Economist Democracy Index: Functioning of Government	0 – 10 (best); recoded	73.54	12.50	79.79	67.30
		2023					73.68	12.21	79.79	67.57
		2024					73.80	13.06	80.33	67.27
	<p>"Functioning of government" is one of the five categories of the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, which combines the ratings of 14 indicators based on expert assessments and the World Values Survey. The indicators relate to the status of the legislature as the supreme political body; the effectiveness of the system of checks and balances; undue influence of the military, powerful interest groups and foreign powers on the government; transparency and accountability of the government; the capacity of the civil service; the degree of corruption, people's confidence in government and political parties; and citizens' perceptions of the extent to which they have free choice and control over their lives. (EIU Democracy Index 2022, 70–71)</p>									

## Democracy & Participation *(continued)*

Indicator–Short	Indicator–Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
EIU_POL_PARTICIPATION	EIU's Democracy Index: Political participation (index)	2022	EU-27	Economist Intelligence Unit, 2023 – 2025	Economist Democracy Index: Political Participation	0 – 10 (best); recoded	68.93	11.65	74.75	63.11
		2023					69.14	11.35	74.81	63.46
		2024					69.76	11.14	75.32	64.19
	<p>“Political participation” is one of the five categories of the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, which combines the ratings of 9 indicators based on expert assessments and the World Values Survey. The indicators relate to voter turnout, minority rights, representation of women in parliament, party and NGO membership; citizens' engagement with and interest in politics; and authorities' efforts to promote political participation. (EIU Democracy Index 2022, 72–74)</p>									
EIU_POL_CULTURE	EIU's Democracy Index: Political culture (index)	2022	EU-27	Economist Intelligence Unit, 2023 – 2025	Economist Democracy Index: Political Culture	0 – 10 (best); recoded	71.32	15.90	79.27	63.37
		2023					71.44	16.22	79.56	63.33
		2024					72.02	16.47	80.26	63.78
	<p>“Political culture” is one of the five categories of the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, which combines the ratings of 8 indicators based on expert assessments and the World Values Survey. The indicators relate to social cohesion; perception of democracy, public order and the economic system; perception of autocratic forms of government (like strong leadership bypassing parliament and elections, military rule and technocratic government) and the separation of church and state. (EIU Democracy Index 2022, 74–75)</p>									
EIU_CIVIL_LIBERTIES	EIU's Democracy Index: Civil liberties (index)	2022	EU-27	Economist Intelligence Unit, 2023 – 2025	Economist Democracy Index: Civil Liberties	0 – 10 (best); recoded	85.30	8.53	89.57	81.03
		2023					85.50	8.48	89.75	81.26
		2024					85.08	8.71	89.43	80.72
	<p>“Civil liberties” is one of the five categories of the Economist Intelligence Unit's Democracy Index, which combines the ratings of 17 indicators based on expert assessments and the World Values Survey. The indicators relate to free and pluralistic media; diversity of opinion; unrestricted Internet access; freedom of expression, protest, religion and forming associations; opportunities to petition the government; equal treatment of all citizens under the law; an independent judiciary, protection of human rights and civil liberties; absence of discrimination; and protection of private property and private business. (EIU Democracy Index 2022, 76–78)</p>									
ELECTORAL_DEM	Electoral Democracy Index	2022	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracies (V-Dem), v13 (2023) – v15 (2025)	Electoral Democracy Index (v2x_polyarchy)	0 – 1 (best); recoded	80.60	10.57	85.89	75.32
		2023					80.30	10.81	85.71	74.89
		2024					79.49	10.32	84.65	74.33
	<p>V-Dem provides a dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy by distinguishing among five principles: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian. The dataset is based on a complex process of local expert surveys.</p> <p>Electoral democracy: “The electoral principle of democracy seeks to embody the core value of making rulers responsive to citizens, achieved through electoral competition for the electorate’s approval under circumstances when suffrage is extensive; political and civil society organizations can operate freely; elections are clean and not marred by fraud or systematic irregularities; and elections affect the composition of the chief executive of the country. In between elections, there is freedom of expression and an independent media capable of presenting alternative views on matters of political relevance. In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, electoral democracy is understood as an essential element of any other conception of representative democracy — liberal, participatory, deliberative, egalitarian, or some other.” (V-Dem Codebook, v13, 44)</p>									

## Democracy & Participation (continued)

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
LIBERAL_DEM	Liberal democracy Index	2022	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracies (V-Dem), v13 (2023) – v15 (2025)	Liberal Democracy Index (v2x_libdem)	0 – 1 (best); recoded	72.15	13.14	78.72	65.58
		2023					71.70	13.55	78.47	64.92
		2024					70.38	13.51	77.13	63.62
	<p>V-Dem provides a dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy by distinguishing among five principles: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian. The dataset is based on a complex process of local expert surveys.</p> <p>“The liberal principle of democracy emphasizes the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. The liberal model takes a ‘negative’ view of political power insofar as it judges the quality of democracy by the limits placed on government. This is achieved by constitutionally protected civil liberties, strong rule of law, an independent judiciary, and effective checks and balances that, together, limit the exercise of executive power. To make this a measure of liberal democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.” (V-Dem Codebook, v13, 45)</p>									
PARTICIPATORY_DEM	Participatory democracy Index	2022	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracies (V-Dem), v13 (2023) – v15 (2025)	Participatory Democracy Index (v2x_partipdem)	0 – 1 (best); recoded	56.60	8.80	61.00	52.20
		2023					56.47	8.90	60.92	52.02
		2024					55.50	8.36	59.68	51.32
	<p>V-Dem provides a dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy by distinguishing among five principles: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian. The dataset is based on a complex process of local expert surveys.</p> <p>“The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. It is motivated by uneasiness about a bedrock practice of electoral democracy: delegating authority to representatives. Thus, direct rule by citizens is preferred, wherever practicable. This model of democracy thus takes suffrage for granted, emphasizing engagement in civil society organizations, direct democracy, and subnational elected bodies. To make it a measure of participatory democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.” (V-Dem Codebook, v13, 45)</p>									
DELIBERATIVE_DEM	Deliberative democracy Index	2022	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracies (V-Dem), v13 (2023) – v15 (2025)	Deliberative Democracy Index (v2x_delibdem)	0 – 1 (best); recoded	68.46	15.96	76.44	60.47
		2023					68.00	16.13	76.07	59.94
		2024					66.47	16.71	74.83	58.12
	<p>V-Dem provides a dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy by distinguishing among five principles: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian. The dataset is based on a complex process of local expert surveys.</p> <p>“The deliberative principle of democracy focuses on the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions—as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels—from preference formation to final decision—among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. To make it a measure of not only the deliberative principle but also of democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.” (V-Dem Codebook, v13, 48)</p>									

## Democracy & Participation (continued)

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
EGALITARIAN_DEM	Egalitarian democracy Index	2022	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracies (V-Dem), v13 (2023) – v15 (2025)	Egalitarian Democracy Index (v2x_egaldem)	0 – 1 (best); recoded	70.14	12.40	76.34	63.93
		2023					69.60	12.62	75.91	63.29
		2024					68.57	12.82	74.98	62.16
	<p>V-Dem provides a dataset that reflects the complexity of the concept of democracy by distinguishing among five principles: electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian. The dataset is based on a complex process of local expert surveys.</p> <p>“The egalitarian principle of democracy holds that material and immaterial inequalities inhibit the exercise of formal rights and liberties, and diminish the ability of citizens from all social groups to participate. Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1 rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups; and 2 resources are distributed equally across all social groups; 3 groups and individuals enjoy equal access to power. To make it a measure of egalitarian democracy, the index also takes the level of electoral democracy into account.” (V-Dem Codebook, v13, 49)</p>									
VOTER_TURNOUT	Voter turnout: Parliamentary election (%)	2021-2024	EU-27	World Population Review, 2025	Voter Turnout: Most recent parliamentary election	0% – 100% (best)	67.03	14.16	74.11	59.95
	<p>Voter turnout is the percentage of registered voters who voted. Because every country is also home to residents who are of legal voting age but have not registered, if turnout were instead computed using the total number of voting-age adults, percentages would trend slightly lower.</p> <p>The term “parliamentary” applies to any election in which members are elected to a legislative body, regardless of whether that body is called a parliament. Countries which operate without a president may have only parliamentary elections.</p>									
CIVIL_SOCIETY	Civil society (index)	2022	EU-27	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA): The Global State of Democracy, v7 (2023) – v9 (2025)	Civil Society Index (civil_soc_est)	0 – 1 (best); recoded	68.28	11.46	74.01	62.55
		2023					0.73	0.11	0.78	0.67
		2024					72.30	11.18	77.89	66.71
	<p>The measurement of “Civil society” relies on six indicators. Three of these are V-Dem indicators based on expert surveys that consider the extent to which the legal and political context supports civil society organizations and activities. To these IDEA added the strength of interest groups and social capital from Bertelsmann Stiftung’s Transformation Index, and the infrastructurally-focused e-Participation Index from the UN. (Tufis &amp; Hudson, 2023, 186)</p>									
CIVIC_PARTICIPATION	Civic participation (index)	2022	EU-27	World Justice Project (WJP), 2022 – 2024	3.3 Civic participation	0 – 1 (best); recoded	72.32	11.34	77.99	66.65
		2023					72.32	11.02	77.83	66.81
		2024					71.41	10.66	76.74	66.08
	<p>As one of the indicators of the Rule of Law Index, “Civic participation” measures the effectiveness of civic participation mechanisms, including the protection of the freedoms of opinion and expression, assembly and association, and the right to petition the government. It also measures whether people can voice concerns to various government officers and whether government officials provide sufficient information and notice about decisions affecting the community. (WJP Rule of Law Index 2023, 17)</p>									

## Democracy & Participation *(continued)*

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
ONLINE_PARTICIPATION	Online political participation (%)	2022	EU-27	Eurostat: ICT usage in households and by individuals (dataset: Individuals – internet activities)	Internet use: taking part in online consultations or voting to define civic or political issues	0% – 100% (best)	9.80	4.10	11.85	7.75
		2023					9.82	5.44	12.54	7.10
		2024					10.77	3.26	12.40	9.14
	Percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74 taking part in online consultations or voting to define civic or political issues (e.g., urban planning, signing a petition)									
ONLINE_PARTICIPATION_3MONTHS	Online political participation: internet use in the last 3 months (%)	2022	EU-27	Eurostat: ICT usage in households and by individuals (dataset: Individuals – internet activities)	Internet use in the last 3 months: taking part in online consultations or voting to define civic or political issues	0% – 100% (best)	10.79	4.28	12.93	8.65
		2023					10.64	5.74	13.51	7.77
		2024					11.57	3.34	13.24	9.90
	Percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74, who used the Internet in the last 3 months to take part in online consultations or voting to define civic or political issues (e.g., urban planning, signing a petition)									
ONLINE_DISCUSSION	Online political discussion (%)	2022	EU-27	Eurostat: ICT usage in households and by individuals (dataset: Individuals – internet activities)	Internet use: expressing opinions on civic or political issues on websites or in social media	0% – 100% (best)	15.54	4.82	17.95	13.13
		2023					15.51	5.02	18.02	13.00
		2024					17.41	6.42	20.62	14.20
	Percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74 expressing opinions on civic or political issues on websites or in social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube)									
ONLINE_DISCUSSION_3MONTHS	Online political discussion: internet use in the last 3 months (%)	2022	EU-27	Eurostat: ICT usage in households and by individuals (dataset: Individuals – internet activities)	Internet use in the last 3 months: expressing opinions on civic or political issues on websites or in social media	0% – 100% (best)	17.30	5.56	20.08	14.52
		2023					16.99	5.55	19.77	14.22
		2024					18.80	7.02	22.31	15.29
	Percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74, who used the Internet in the last 3 months to express opinions on civic or political issues on websites or in social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube)									

## Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Human Dignity

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
FUNDAMENT_RIGHTS	Fundamental rights (index)	2022	EU-27	World Justice Project (WJP), 2022 – 2024	Factor 4: Fundamental Rights	0 – 1 (best); recoded	76.30	9.18	80.89	71.70
		2023					76.46	9.24	81.07	71.84
		2024					76.23	9.30	80.88	71.58
	<p>“Fundamental rights” is one of the eight factors of the Rule of Law Index. It comprises the right to life and security of the person, equal treatment, due process of the law, and rights of the accused, guarantees of the freedom of expression, religion, assembly and association, freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy and fundamental labour rights (WJP Rule of Law Index 2023, 15).</p>									
HARASSMENT_PROTECT	Protection of journalists from harassment	2022	EU-27	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA): The Global State of Democracy, v7 (2023) – v9 (2025)	Harassment of journalists (v_22_13)	0 – 4 (best, ordinal, converted to interval (0 – 1) by the IDEA measurement model; recoded	69.83	12.88	76.27	63.39
		2023					69.38	10.72	74.74	64.02
		2024					69.01	11.82	74.92	63.10
	<p>Question (expert survey): Are individual journalists harassed; that is, threatened with libel, arrested, imprisoned, beaten or killed, by governmental or powerful non-governmental actors while engaged in legitimate journalistic activities?</p> <p>0: Journalists do not dare to engage in journalistic activities that would offend powerful actors because harassment or worse would be certain to occur.</p> <p>1: Some journalists occasionally offend powerful actors but they are almost always harassed or worse and eventually forced to stop.</p> <p>2: Some journalists who offend powerful actors are forced to stop but others manage to continue practicing journalism freely for long periods of time.</p> <p>3: It is rare for any journalist to be harassed for offending powerful actors and if this were to happen, those responsible for the harassment would be identified and punished.</p> <p>4: Journalists are never harassed by governmental or powerful non-governmental actors while engaged in legitimate journalistic activities. (Tufis &amp; Hudson, 2023, p. 87)</p>									
DEFAMATION_PROTECT	Defamation protection	2022	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracies (V-Dem), v13 (2023) – v15 (2025)	Defamation protection (v2smlawpr_osp)	0 – 4 (best), ordinal, converted to interval by the V-Dem measurement model; recoded	80.38	12.87	86.81	73.94
		2023					80.50	10.68	85.84	75.16
		2024					81.87	9.72	86.73	77.01
	<p>Question (expert survey): Does the legal framework provide protection against defamatory online content, or hate speech?</p> <p>0: No. The law provides no protection against Internet defamation and hate speech.</p> <p>1: Not really. The law provides a weak protection and to very limited range of circumstances.</p> <p>2: Somewhat. The law provides some protection against Internet defamation and hate speech but in limited circumstances, or only to particular groups of people.</p> <p>3: Mostly. The law provides protection against Internet defamation and hate speech under many circumstances, and to most groups of people.</p> <p>4: Yes. The law provides comprehensive protection against Internet defamation and hate speech. (Coppedge et al., 2023, 328)</p>									

## Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Human Dignity (continued)

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
SAFETY_JOURNALISTS	Safety of journalists (index)	2022	EU-27	Reporters Without Borders (RSF), 2023 – 2025	World Press Freedom Index – Safety	0 – 100 (best)	85.88	6.96	89.36	82.40
		2023					90.34	2.92	91.80	88.88
		2024					90.88	3.25	47.06	89.25
	<p>"Safety of journalists" is one of the five contextual indicators that comprise the World Press Freedom Index. For this purpose, press freedom is defined “as the ability to identify, gather and disseminate news and information in accordance with journalistic methods and ethics, without unnecessary risk of bodily harm [...], psychological or emotional distress [...] and professional harm” (<a href="https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2024?year=2024&amp;data_type=general">https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2024?year=2024&amp;data_type=general</a>). The 12 questions used for this indicator make up two thirds of the safety score; the so-called “abuse score” accounts for the remaining third. It is calculated from RSF’s tally of abuses against media and against journalists in connection with their work (RSF’s press freedom barometer).</p>									
CONTENT_REGULATION	Content moderation	2022	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem), v13 (2023) – v15 (2025)	Internet legal regulation content (v2smregcon_osp)	0 – 4 (best), ordinal, converted to interval by the V-Dem measurement model; recoded	95.00	3.31	96.66	93.35
		2023					96.01	3.07	97.54	94.48
		2024					95.66	4.33	97.82	93.49
	<p>Question (expert survey): What type of content is covered in the legal framework to regulate Internet?</p> <p>0: The state can remove any content at will.</p> <p>1: The state can remove most content, and the law protects speech in only specific, and politically uncontroversial contexts.</p> <p>2: The legal framework is ambiguous. The state can remove some politically sensitive content, while other is protected by law.</p> <p>3: The law protects most political speech, but the state can remove especially politically controversial content.</p> <p>4: The law protects political speech, and the state can only remove content if it violates well-established legal criteria. (Coppedge et al., 2023, 326)</p>									

## Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Freedom

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
FREEDOM_STATUS	Freedom status	2022	EU-27	Freedom House: Freedom in the World, 2023 – 2025	Freedom in the World Status	0 – 100 (best)	90.481	6.891	93.927	87.036
		2023					90.296	7.705	94.149	86.444
		2024					90.333	7.726	94.196	86.470
	<p>The methodology of Freedom in the World is derived in large measure from the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948. Freedom in the World operates from the assumption that freedom for all people is best achieved in liberal democratic societies. While both laws and actual practices are factored into scoring decisions, greater emphasis is placed on implementation. Freedom in the World is produced each year by a team of in-house and external analysts and expert advisers from the academic, think tanks, and human rights communities.</p> <p>A country or territory is awarded 0 to 4 points for each of 10 political rights indicators and 15 civil liberties indicators, which take the form of questions; a score of 0 represents the smallest degree of freedom and 4 the greatest degree of freedom. The political rights questions are grouped into three subcategories: Electoral Process (3 questions), Political Pluralism and Participation (4), and Functioning of Government (3). The civil liberties questions are grouped into four subcategories: Freedom of Expression and Belief (4 questions), Associational and Organizational Rights (3), Rule of Law (4), and Personal Autonomy and Individual Rights (4). The political rights section also contains an additional discretionary question addressing forced demographic change. For the discretionary question, a score of 1 to 4 may be subtracted, as applicable (the worse the situation, the more points may be subtracted).</p>									
FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_I	Freedom of expression I (index)	2022	EU-27	World Justice Project (WJP), 2022 – 2024	4.4 Freedom of opinion and expression is effectively guaranteed	0 – 1 (best); recoded	73.59	10.50	78.84	68.35
		2023					73.61	10.44	78.83	68.39
		2024					71.78	10.66	77.12	66.45
<p>As one of the “Fundamental rights” sub-factors of the Rule of Law Index, “Freedom of opinion and expression” measures whether an independent media, civil society organizations, political parties, and individuals are free to report and comment on government policies without fear of retaliation. (WJP Rule of Law Index, 2023, 17)</p>										
FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_II	Freedom of expression II (index)	2022	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem), v13 (2023) – v15 (2025)	Freedom of Expression Index (v2x_freexp)	0 – 1 (best); recoded	89.48	10.01	94.48	84.47
		2023					88.98	9.90	93.93	84.03
		2024					88.61	8.99	93.10	84.12
<p>The Freedom of Expression Index comprises the indicators for print/broadcast censorship effort, harassment of journalists, media self-censorship, freedom of discussion for men/women and freedom of academic and cultural expression. (Coppedge et al., 2023, 412)</p>										
FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_III	Freedom of expression III (index)	2022	EU-27	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA): The Global State of Democracy, v7 (2023) – v9 (2025)	Freedom of Expression Index (free_express_est)	0 – 1 (best); recoded	75.93	8.94	80.40	71.45
		2023					74.87	10.27	80.01	69.73
		2024					74.82	9.05	79.35	70.30
<p>The Freedom of Expression Index comprises indicators based on expert surveys from V-Dem (freedom of discussion for men/women and freedom of academic and cultural expression; see FREEDOM_EXPRESSION_II), the Civil Liberty Dataset (freedom of opinion and expression), the Human Rights Data Project (freedom of speech and press), the Freedom in the World Report (freedom of expression and belief), and Freedom on the Net (obstacles to access, limits on content, violations of user rights) (Tufis &amp; Hudson, 2023, 61).</p>										

## Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Freedom (continued)

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
RIGHT_INFORMATION	Right to information (index)	2022	EU-27	World Justice Project (WJP), 2022 – 2024	3.2 Right to information	0 – 1 (best); recoded	64.69	11.70	70.54	58.83
		2023					64.60	11.83	70.51	58.68
		2024					65.58	11.27	71.21	59.95
	As one of the sub-factors of the Rule of Law Index, “right to information” measures whether requests for information held by a government agency are granted, whether these requests are granted within a reasonable time period, whether the information provided is pertinent and complete, and whether requests for information are granted at a reasonable cost and without having to pay a bribe. It also measures whether people are aware of their right to information, and whether relevant records are accessible to the public upon request. (WJP Rule of Law Index, 2023, 17)									
MEDIA_FREEDOM_I	Media freedom I: World Press Freedom Index	2022	EU-27	Reporters Without Borders (RSF), 2023 – 2025	World Press Freedom Index	0 – 100 (best)	77.10	9.89	82.05	72.16
		2023					76.58	9.55	81.36	71.81
		2024					76.26	10.37	81.45	71.08
	The World Press Freedom Index comprises five contextual indicators: political context, legal framework, economic context, sociocultural context and safety. The score is calculated on a basis of (1) a qualitative analysis of the situation in each country or territory based on the responses of press freedom specialists, and (2) a quantitative tally of abuses against media and journalists in connection with their work. ( <a href="https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2024?year=2024&amp;data_type=general">https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2024?year=2024&amp;data_type=general</a> )									
MEDIA_FREEDOM_II	Media freedom II (index)	2022	EU-27	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA): The Global State of Democracy, v7 (2023) – v9 (2025)	Freedom of the Press Index (free_press_est)	0 – 1 (best); recoded	72.60	12.89	79.05	66.15
		2023					72.83	12.55	79.11	66.55
		2024					72.01	12.35	78.18	65.83
	The index combines several indicators based on expert surveys from V-Dem (which measure the extent to which the news media are diverse, honest, critical of the government, and free from governmental or self-imposed censorship) with two broader measures of media freedom from the Global Media Freedom Dataset, and freedom and independence of the media from the Freedom in the World Report (Tufis & Hudson, 2023, 62).									
ACCESS_INFORMATION	Right to information II (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to the protection of right to information	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	61.33	19.54	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					62.22	17.66	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					65.95	19.99	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
	This indicator “focuses on the right to access to information by journalists and citizens more at large, the lawfulness of the limitations thereto, as well as the existence and effectiveness of appeal mechanisms, in cases where information is unduly withheld. The indicator is based on the principle that all public-sector information belongs to the public, with limited and qualified exceptions that must be justified by the authorities. The indicator is also composed by a sub-indicator on whistleblowers’ protection, which aims to understand whether, in each country assessed, legislation on the topic exists; whether the state systematically raises awareness in relation to the protection available to whistleblowers and implements that legislation in practice, and whether the country is free from the arbitrary sanctioning of whistleblowers.” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2024, 35)									

## Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Freedom *(continued)*

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
INDEPENDENCE_FROM_STATE	Independence of the media from state interference	2022	EU-27	BertelsmannStiftung: Sustainable Governance Indicators, [2023]	Media freedom [Independence from government]	1 – 10 (best), recoded	6.13	2.15	7.39	4.88
	This indicator refers to the extent to which the media are subject to the influence of the government and government-affiliated actors, with a focus on both media regulation and government intervention.: "The rules and practice of supervision should guarantee sufficient independence for publicly owned media. Privately owned media should be subject to licensing and regulatory regimes that ensure independence from government." (Schiller % Hellmann, SGI Codebook 2022: Sustainable Governance Indicators, 42)									
ABSENCE_CENSORSHIP	Absence of censorship	2022	EU-27	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA): The Global State of Democracy, v7 (2023) – v9 (2025)	Print/broadcast censorship effort (v_22_12)	0 – 4 (best, ordinal, converted to interval (0 – 1) by the IDEA measurement model; recoded	76.89	15.43	84.61	69.18
		2023					75.24	14.64	82.56	67.93
		2024					74.72	15.78	82.61	66.83
	Question (expert survey): Does the government directly or indirectly attempt to censor the print or broadcast media? 0: Attempts to censor are direct and routine. 1: Attempts to censor are indirect but nonetheless routine. 2: Attempts to censor are direct but limited to especially sensitive issues. 3: Attempts to censor are indirect and limited to especially sensitive issues. 4: The government rarely attempts to censor major media in any way and when such exceptional attempts are discovered, the responsible officials are usually punished. (Tufis & Hudson, 2023, 86)									
JOURNALISM_LEGAL_PROTECT	Protection of journalistic privileges: Legal context (index)	2022	EU-27	Reporters Without Borders (RSF), 2023 – 2025	World Press Freedom Index – Legal context	0 – 100 (best)	78.80	8.06	82.83	74.77
		2023					78.10	7.52	81.86	74.34
		2024					79.24	8.28	83.39	75.10
	"Legal context" is one of the five contextual indicators that comprise the World Press Freedom Index. 25 questions aim to evaluate (1) "the degree to which journalists and media are free to work without censorship or judicial sanctions, or excessive restrictions on their freedom of expression"; (2) "the ability to access information without discrimination between journalists, and the ability to protect sources"; (3) "the presence or absence of impunity for those responsible for acts of violence against journalists". ( <a href="https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2024?year=2024&amp;data_type=general">https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2024?year=2024&amp;data_type=general</a> )									

## Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Freedom *(continued)*

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
JOURNALISM_POL_PROTECT	Protection of journalistic privileges: Political context (index)	2022	EU-27	Reporters Without Borders (RSF), 2023 – 2025	World Press Freedom Index – Political context	0 – 100 (best)	74.82	15.18	82.41	67.23
		2023					72.70	16.38	80.89	64.51
		2024					71.80	17.22	80.41	63.19
JOURNALISM_POL_PROTECT	<p>“Political context” is one of the five contextual indicators that comprise the World Press Freedom Index. 33 questions aim to evaluate (1) “the degree of support and respect for media autonomy vis-à-vis political pressure from the state or from other political actors”; (2) “the level of acceptance of a variety of journalistic approaches satisfying professional standards, including politically aligned approaches and independent approaches”; (3) “the degree of support for the media in their role of holding politicians and government to account in the public interest”. (<a href="https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2024?year=2024&amp;data_type=general">https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2024?year=2024&amp;data_type=general</a>)</p>									
INFO_FUNCTION	Informational function	2022	EU-27	BertelsmannStiftung: Sustainable Governance Indicators, [2023]	Media reporting	1 – 10 (best)	5.64	1.77	6.52	4.75
	<p>This indicator "seeks to assess the extent to which the media provide timely and contextualized information, analysis, as well as background information that enables the broader public to assess critically the rationale and impact of public policies." It refers to a country's 10 most important mass media brands (print, tv, online, radio), and focuses on decisions taken by the government (and not political issues/debates or the political process in general). (Schiller % Hellmann, SGI Codebook 2022: Sustainable Governance Indicators, 73)</p>									
TRANSPARENCY_OWNERS	Transparency of media ownership (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to transparency of media ownership	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	49.19	19.78	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					50.22	20.90	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					48.04	22.10	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
TRANSPARENCY_OWNERS	<p>"This indicator is composed of seven legal variables and five socio-political variables. The legal variables aim to assess the existence and the effectiveness of media-specific laws requiring the disclosure of ownership details, including financial information, on the news media sector. The socio-political variables ask if, in the absence of media-specific rules, the transparency of media ownership information is guaranteed in practice (for example, by the application of commercial law, anti-money laundering law, or by practice) (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 60)</p>									

## Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Freedom *(continued)*

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
EDITORIAL_AUTONOMY	Protection of editorial autonomy (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to editorial autonomy	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	45.44	26.42	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					42.74	26.34	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					51.37	27.98	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
	<p>This indicator assesses “the existence and effectiveness of regulatory and self-regulatory measures that guarantee freedom from political interference in editorial decisions and content. In order to exercise their social role as the watchdogs of society, and as providers of information that serves the public interest and debate, journalists have to be able to act independently of undue influence. In this regard, effective self-regulation, in the form of codes of conduct, codes of ethics or editorial statutes, is of particular importance, as are the rules that guarantee the fairness of the appointment of, and the dismissal procedures for, editors-in-chief.” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 99)</p> <p>MPM 2025 (year of validity: 2024) explicitly defines two variants of self-regulation: (1) 'External safeguards' such as "cross-sectorial codes of conduct stipulating editorial independence from political interference in the news media" and "media or press councils, overseeing selfregulation"; (2) 'Internal safeguards' focusing "on media service providers' internal codes of ethics and/or codes of conduct and bodies stipulating independence from political interference, and their effectiveness in practice". (Blagojev et al., 2025, A-24)</p>									
PRIVACY_PROTECT	Privacy protection (index)	2022	EU-27	World Justice Project (WJP), 2022 – 2024	4.6 Freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy is effectively guaranteed	0 – 1 (best); recoded	77.58	14.44	84.80	70.35
		2023					77.42	14.62	84.73	70.11
		2024					77.42	15.37	85.11	69.74
<p>As one of the sub-factors of the Rule of Law Index, "freedom from arbitrary interference with privacy" measures whether the police or other government officials conduct physical searches without warrants, or intercept electronic communications of private individuals without judicial authorization. (WJP Rule of Law Index, 2023, 17)</p>										
PRIVACY_DIGITAL	Privacy protection online (state)	2022	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem), v13 (2023) – v15 (2025)	Privacy protection by law content (v2smprivcon_osp)	0 – 4 (best), ordinal, converted to interval by the V-Dem measurement model; recoded	91.21	7.82	95.12	87.30
		2023					91.55	7.78	95.44	87.67
		2024					91.64	8.03	95.66	87.63
	<p>Question (expert survey): What does the legal framework to protect Internet users' privacy and their data stipulate?</p> <p>0: The legal framework explicitly allows the government to access any type of personal data on the Internet.</p> <p>1: The legal framework explicitly allows the government to access most types of personal data on the Internet.</p> <p>2: The legal framework explicitly allows the government to access many types of personal data on the Internet.</p> <p>3: The legal framework explicitly allows the government to access only a few types of personal information on the Internet.</p> <p>4: The legal framework explicitly allows the government to access personal information on the Internet only in extraordinary circumstances. (Coppedge et al., 2023, 325)</p>									

## Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Freedom *(continued)*

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
DISINFO_HATE_PROTECT	Protection against disinformation and hate speech (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2024	Risk to the protection against disinformation and hate speech	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	48.04	20.13	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					46.85	20.56	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
<p>"This indicator is composed of two sub-indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Protection against disinformation. This sub-indicator assesses whether there is a comprehensive strategy to counter disinformation, including a variety of stakeholders: public institutions, fact-checkers and researchers. It also assesses whether such a strategy has been efficient in reducing the prevalence of disinformation, while not presenting a risk to the freedom of expression. The definition of disinformation that is used here is based on the Report of the Independent High-Level Group on Fake News and Online Disinformation (2018).</li> <li>- Protection against hate speech. This sub-indicator assesses the efforts made to combat and prevent the spread of hate speech online. The definition of hate speech used here is based on the Code of Conduct on Countering Illegal Hate Speech 2016, and on the EU Directive 2018/1808 (Audiovisual Media Services) Art. 28b on video sharing platforms." (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 142)</li> </ul>										
INTEGRITY_ELECTION_INFO	Integrity of election coverage (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to Audio-visual media, online platforms and elections; 2024: Integrity of political information during elections	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	68.41	17.44	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					67.96	16.71	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					70.59	15.76	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
<p>"The indicator on Audiovisual media, online platforms and elections assesses the availability and implementation of a regulatory and self-regulatory framework for the fair representation of different political actors and viewpoints on both public service media (PSM) and private channels, especially during electoral campaigns. The indicator also examines the regulation of political advertising in audiovisual media, as well as the availability and adequacy of regulation and self-regulation, so as to ensure the transparency of political advertising online and on online platforms." (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 102)</p> <p>In MPM 2025 (year of validity: 2024), three new variables have been added related to the ban on the provision of advertising services to third country sponsors three months before an election or referendum, the fair and transparent distribution of state advertising to online platforms, and the task of the National Regulatory Authority to monitor, and report annually on the allocation of state advertising expenditure to media service providers and providers of online platforms (Blagojev et al., 2025, A-26)</p>										
INTEGRITY_INFORMATION	Information integrity (%)	2024	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2025	Risk to protection of information integrity	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	58.89	20.05	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
<p>"The Protection of information integrity indicator assesses the respect of freedom of expression online by platforms, the respect of freedom of expression online by public authorities and the protection against disinformation and Foreign Information Manipulation and Interference (FIMI)." (Blagojev et al., 2025, 18)</p>										

## Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Pluralism

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
MARKET_PLURALITY_LEGACY	Market plurality: Legacy media (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to plurality of media providers	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	14.07	10.33	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					18.26	11.49	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					14.26	7.92	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
	<p>"This indicator aims to assess the threats to media pluralism that arise from the concentration of media ownership. [...] Risks to market plurality can arise both from the concentration of ownership in a single news media sector, and/or from the concentration of ownership across different sectors. Horizontal and cross media concentration are therefore both assessed in this indicator, which contains 16 variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seven legal variables to assess whether a country has media-specific rules to prevent a high concentration of ownership in each media sector (horizontal concentration) and across the different media sectors (cross-media concentration); whether these rules are effective; and whether their compliance is overseen by an independent authority;</li> <li>- Nine economic variables to assess the situation on the ground, and to measure the concentration with the Top4 index for revenue shares and the audience/readership in each media sector, and the market share of the Top4 media owners across the different sectors." (Bleyer-Simon, 2023, 63-64)</li> </ul> <p>The term "media owners" refers to companies or individuals that provide original content professionally; the scope of the indicator includes mainly legacy media (audiovisual, radio, newspapers), including their non-linear services and their digital outlets.</p> <p>In MPM 2025 (year of validity: 2024), a new variable has been added, asking whether the national law establishes "substantive and procedural rules, based on transparent, objective, proportionate and nondiscriminatory criteria, to assess the impact of media market concentrations on media pluralism and editorial independence". (Blagojev et al., 2025, A-20)</p>									
MARKET_PLURALITY_DIGITAL	Market plurality: Digital media (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to plurality in digital markets	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	19.26	9.02	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					19.37	9.24	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					15.67	8.45	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
	<p>"This indicator tries to assess the risks for media pluralism that derive from market concentration that emerges in a broad notion of the media market, in which all the actors in the media ecosystem are included. In the online environment, the scope of the indicators of market pluralism needs to be enlarged to include the digital intermediaries, who increasingly also impact on the media market, selecting the access to news, and attracting market resources. Even if the digital intermediaries (social media, search engines, algorithmic aggregators) do not produce, or only produce to a very limited extent, news and original content, they operate in the same market as the news media providers, thus competing for the consumers' attention and the advertising." (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 69)</p> <p>In MPM 2025 (year of validity: 2024), two new variables have been added: "Are there in your country pro-competition initiatives aimed at balancing market power between publishers and online platforms?" And: "Are there financial agreements in your country, between Generative AI providers and media providers, to remunerate the right holders for the use of copyrightprotected content?" (Blagojev et al., 2025, A-21)</p>									
PLURALISM_VIEWS_LEGACY	Pluralism of views: Legacy media (index)	2022	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem), v13 (2023) – v15 (2025)	Alternative Sources of Information index (v2xme_atinf)	0 – 1 (best); recoded	85.02	13.13	91.58	78.46
		2023					84.89	13.64	91.71	78.07
		2024					84.00	13.85	90.93	77.08
<p>Questions (expert survey): To what extent is the media (a) un-biased in their coverage or lack of coverage of the opposition, (b) allowed to be critical of the regime, and (c) representative of a wide array of political perspectives? (Coppedge et al., 2023, 315)</p>										

## Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Pluralism *(continued)*

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
PLURALISM_VIEWS_ONLINE	Pluralism of views: Online media	2022	EU-27	University of Gothenburg: Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem), v13 (2023) – v15 (2025)	Online media perspectives (C) (v2smonper_osp)	0 – 4 (best), ordinal, converted to interval by the V-Dem measurement model; recoded	85.74	7.67	89.58	81.91
		2023					84.56	9.03	89.08	80.05
		2024					84.09	9.54	88.86	79.33
	<p>Question (expert survey): Do the major domestic online media outlets represent a wide range of political perspectives?</p> <p>0: The major domestic online media outlets represent only the government's perspective.</p> <p>1: The major domestic online media outlets represent only the perspectives of the government and a government approved, semi-official opposition party.</p> <p>2: The major domestic online media outlets represent a variety of political perspectives but they systematically ignore at least one political perspective that is important in this society.</p> <p>3: All perspectives that are important in this society are represented in at least one of the major domestic online media outlets.</p> <p>4: All perspectives that are important in this society are represented in many major domestic online media outlets.</p> <p>(Coppedge et al., 2023, 329)</p>									
INDEPENDENCE_ECO_I	Independence of editorial content from economic influence I (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to editorial independence from commercial and owners influence	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	38.41	26.29	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					34.59	19.64	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					36.59	20.42	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
	<p>"This indicator seeks to assess the risks to media pluralism that arise from the qualitative dimension of ownership concentration, that is, commercial/ownership influence over editorial content. [...] In particular, the indicator includes variables that assess the mechanisms granting social protection to journalists in cases where ownership and/or the editorial line change, rules and/or self-regulation provisions on the appointment and dismissal of the editors-in-chief, laws prohibiting advertorials, regulations stipulating the obligation of journalists and/or media outlets to not be influenced by commercial interests, [...] and the existence of self-regulatory measures to guarantee a separation between the editorial sphere and the commercial one" to minimize risks that are related to the economic conflict of interests (Bleyer-Simon, 2023, 84)</p>									
INDEPENDENCE_ECO_II	Journalism: Economic independence II (index)	2022	EU-27	Reporters Without Borders (RSF), 2023 – 2025	World Press Freedom Index – Economic context	0 – 100 (best)	64.74	15.76	72.62	56.86
		2023					63.85	14.09	70.90	56.80
		2024					62.45	14.36	69.63	55.26
	<p>"Economic context" is one of the five contextual indicators that comprise the World Press Freedom Index. 25 questions aim to evaluate (1) "economic constraints linked to governmental policies (including the difficulty of creating a news media outlet, favouritism in the allocation of state subsidies, and corruption)"; (2) "economic constraints linked to non-state actors (advertisers and commercial partners)"; (3) "economic constraints linked to media owners seeking to promote or defend their business interests". (<a href="https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2024?year=2024&amp;data_type=general">https://rsf.org/en/methodology-used-compiling-world-press-freedom-index-2024?year=2024&amp;data_type=general</a>)</p>									

## Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Pluralism *(continued)*

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
INDEPENDENCE_POL	Political independence of the media (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to political independence of the media	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	49.56	26.56	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					56.22	19.54	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					75.44	20.66	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
	<p>"This indicator assesses the availability and effective implementation of regulatory safeguards against conflicts of interest and control (both direct and indirect) over different types of media by politicians, taking into consideration the diversity of European media systems and the cultural differences among the countries examined. The indicator consists of three sub-indicators: the first relates to the general rules on conflict of interests; the second aims to capture political control over audiovisual media, radio, newspapers, and digital native media; and the third evaluates Political control over news agencies. Here, control is understood as being broader than ownership, as it includes both direct ownership and any form of indirect control. [MPM 2025 (year of validity: 2024) defines control "as excessive ownership control (i.e. more than 10% of the shares of a given media company) by political actors in general, and the control enabling a dominant influence to be exercised in the ordinary shareholders' meeting" (Blagojev et al., 2025, A-23).] Indirect control implies that parties, partisan groups, or politicians are not directly involved in the ownership structure, but that they exercise power through intermediaries (e.g., family members or friendly business people). Conflict of interest is defined as being an incompatibility between holding government office and owning media. The MPM, therefore, takes into consideration the existence, and effectiveness, of those rules that prohibit media proprietors from holding government office, as well as the situation in practice." (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 94)</p>									
PSB_INDEPENDENCE	Independence of public service media (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to independence of public service media	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	50.74	33.10	6.67 (CMPF)	.33 (CMPF)
		2023					49.96	32.77	6.67 (CMPF)	.33 (CMPF)
		2024					58.59	26.94	6.67 (CMPF)	.33 (CMPF)
	<p>"The Independence of the public service media (PSM) indicator is designed to measure the risks which stem from appointment procedures for top management positions in the public service media, and the risks arising from the PSM funding mechanisms and procedures." (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 114) A special focus is given on the "editorial autonomy and independence of the PSM by examining whether editors and editors-in-chief are appointed and dismissed based on professional and objective standards, or whether there are cases of political interference". (ibid., 185)</p>									

## Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Equality

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
NON_DISCRIMINATION	Equal treatment and absence of discrimination (index)	2022	EU-27	World Justice Project (WJP), 2022 – 2024	4.1 Equal treatment and absence of discrimination	0 – 1 (best); recoded	69.21	9.69	74.06	64.37
		2023					69.47	9.86	74.41	64.54
		2024					69.62	9.80	74.52	64.72
<p>As one of the sub-factors of the Rule of Law Index, "equal treatment and absence of discrimination" measures whether individuals are free from discrimination—based on socio-economic status, gender, ethnicity, religion, national origin, sexual orientation, or gender identity—with respect to public services, employment, court proceedings, and the justice system. (WJP Rule of Law Index, 2023, 17)</p>										
SOCIAL_EQUALITY	Social group equality (index)	2022	EU-27	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA): The Global State of Democracy, v – v9	Social group equality (soc_grp_equal_est)	0 – 1 (best); recoded	74.22	10.35	79.39	69.04
		2023					72.32	10.13	77.38	67.26
		2024					72.18	10.24	77.30	67.06
<p>Five V-Dem expert-coded indicators ask about social class and identity group inequalities regarding civil liberties and the distribution of political power. Four V-Dem indices provide measures of socio-economic, political, social, and urban-rural exclusion. They are supplemented by indicators of equality treatment and political equality from Bertelsmann Stiftung’s Transformation Index and Freedom in the World. (Tufis &amp; Hudson, 2023, 66)</p>										
GENDER_EQUALITY	Gender equality (index)	2022	EU-27	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (IDEA): The Global State of Democracy, v7 (2023) – v9 (2025)	Gender equality (gender_equal_est)	0 – 1 (best); recoded	79.08	9.33	83.75	74.42
		2023					79.85	9.04	84.37	75.33
		2024					81.86	8.62	86.17	77.56
<p>The Gender Equality index is measured through two expert-coded indicators from V-Dem on power distribution by gender and female participation in civil society organizations, and two observational indicators, on the ratio of female to male mean years of schooling (Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation) and the proportion of lower chamber legislators who are female (V-Dem). To this, an index of exclusion by gender (V-Dem) as well as measures of women’s empowerment (World Economic Forum: Global Gender Gap Report), and women’s political and economic rights (both from The CIRIGHTS Human Rights Data Project) are added. (Tufis &amp; Hudson, 2023, 67)</p>										
GENDER_GAP	Gender Gap Index	2022	EU-27	World Economic Forum: Global Gender Gap Report, 2023 – 2025	Global Gender Gap Index	0 – 1 (best); recoded	75.32	4.83	77.73	72.90
		2023					75.73	4.55	78.00	73.46
		2024					75.48	4.66	77.81	73.15
<p>The Global Gender Gap Index examines the gap between men and women across four fundamental categories (subindexes): Economic Participation and Opportunity, Educational Attainment, Health and Survival, and Political Empowerment. These four sub-indices are composed of 14 indicators, with data provided by the International Labor Organization (ILO), UNESCO, the World Bank, the World Health Organization (WHO), the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and the World Economic Forum. (World Economic Forum, Global Gender Report – Insight Report, June 2023, 62-74)</p>										

## Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Equality (continued)

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
TRANSPARENT_SUBSIDIES	Non-discrimination in and transparency of allocating state subsidies and state advertising: State regulation of resources and support to the media sector (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to state regulation of resources and support to the media sector	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	65.81	17.26	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					66.70	18.23	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					49.93	22.44	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
<p>"This indicator assesses the legal and practical situation in relation to the distribution of state-managed resources for the media", asking whether "fair and transparent rules on the distribution of state resources and support are in place", and whether they are "effectively implemented" because the "lack of clear and transparent rules may be conducive to favouritism and political dependency. The lack of available data on allocation, in practice, is also seen as being a potential risk, since the lack of transparency may conceal the practice of channelling funds to specific media outlets in a biased manner." (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 107) This indicator refers to the distribution of all state-managed resources for the media, such as frequency allocation, distribution of direct and indirect subsidies, as well as state advertising.</p>										
REPRESENTATION_MINORITIES	(Fair) Representation of minorities in the media (%)	2022	EU27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to representation of minorities in the media	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	48.59	20.05	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					43.81	21.88	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					44.37	21.21	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
<p>This indicator                      - "focuses on the representation of minorities (whether legally recognised or not) on the public service media and on private TV and radio", taking "into account both the existing legal safeguards and the representation of minorities, in practice",                      - and "assesses media accessibility for people with disabilities", taking "into account the existing regulatory framework to guarantee media accessibility as well as the existence of support services for people with hearing and visual impairments in practice". (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 122)                      in MPM 2024 (year of validity: 2024), the notion of 'non-legally recognised minority' has been replaced by the notion of 'marginalised community' (Blagojev et al., 2025, A-28).</p>										
REPRESENTATION_WOMEN	Gender equality in the media: (Fair) representation of women in the media (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to gender equality in the media (2022; 2023), Risk to equality in the media (2024)	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	38.04	17.90	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					36.41	19.14	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					39.96	20.39	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
<p>"The indicator Gender equality in the media evaluates the existence, the comprehensiveness and the implementation of gender equality policies within the public service media. It also assesses gender parity in media production and, more specifically, in management level positions, as well as the representation of women in political and news content." (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 132)                      In MPM 2025 (year of validity: 2024), a new variable has been added assessing gender equality among editors-in-chief in local media (in addition to gender equality among editors-in-chief in leading news media ) (Blagojev et al., 2025, A-29).</p>										

## Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Equality (continued)

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
PARTICIPATORY_COMPETENCE	Citizens' participatory competence (Index)	2022	EU-27	BertelsmannStiftung: Sustainable Governance Indicators, [2023]	Citizens' participatory competence	1 – 10 (best)	58.84	15.66	66.67	51.01
	This index comprises two indicators: political knowledge and open government. The former "assesses the extent to which citizens have information and knowledge enabling them to critically assess government policymaking adequately", and the latter "assesses whether or to what extent (diversity and detail of information, timeliness of publication, availability of retrospective time periods, relevance compared to demand) the government publishes data that allows citizens to hold the government accountable and how user-friendly (e.g., data formats and easy access, provision of documentation or user guides to avoid unnecessary question loops) this data is". (Schiller % Hellmann, SGI Codebook 2022: Sustainable Governance Indicators, 69)									
MEDIA_LITERACY	(Promotion of) Media literacy (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to media literacy	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	48.52	24.21	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					55.22	23.77	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					51.15	23.12	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
	<p>"The MPM indicator covers two major dimensions of media literacy: environmental factors and individual competencies, which follow the logic of the categorisation used by EAVI [European Association for Viewers Interests]. EAVI defines environmental factors as being a set of contextual factors that have an impact upon the broad span of media literacy, including informational availability, media policy, education and the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders in the media community. Individual competencies are defined as an individual's capacity to exercise certain skills (including, inter alia, cognitive processing, analysis, communication). These competencies draw on a broad range of capabilities, and embrace increasing levels of awareness, the capacity for critical thought, and the ability to produce and communicate a message." (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 137)</p> <p>In MPM 2025 (year of validity: 2024), three new variables have been added regarding resources allocated to media literacy programmes and to actions of VSPs and AVMS in terms of media literacy (Blagojev et al., 2025, A29-30).</p>									
DIGITAL_SKILLS	At least basic digital skills (%)	2021	EU-27	Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI), 2023, 2025	Individuals who have basic or above basic overall digital skills	0% – 100% (best)	56.30	12.11	62.35	50.24
		2023					57.63	12.65	63.95	51.30
<p>The Digital Skills Indicator 2.0 (DSI) is a composite indicator which is based on selected activities related to internet or software use that individuals aged 16-74 perform in five specific areas: Information and data literacy, Communication and collaboration, Digital content creation, Safety, and Problem solving. It is assumed that individuals having performed certain activities have the corresponding skills. Therefore, the indicators can be considered as proxy of individuals digital skills. The indicator is based on the EU survey on the use of ICT in households and by individuals.</p> <p>(<a href="https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ISOC_SK_DSKL_I21/default/table?lang=en">https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ISOC_SK_DSKL_I21/default/table?lang=en</a>)</p>										

## Legal and (Self-)Regulatory Framework: Rule of Law

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
RULE_OF_LAW	Rule of Law Index	2022	EU-27	World Justice Project (WJP), 2022 – 2024	Rule of Law Index: Overall score	0 – 1 (best); recoded	72.73	10.06	77.76	67.70
		2023					72.70	10.05	77.73	67.68
		2024					72.63	10.11	77.68	67.57
	<p>The Rule of Law Index offers original data organized into eight factors and 44 sub-factors that encompass the concept of the rule of law: Constraints on Government Powers, Absence of Corruption, Open Government, Fundamental Rights, Order and Security, Regulatory Enforcement, Civil Justice, and Criminal Justice. In each country, the World Justice Project collects two original data sources and combines them: an annual survey of legal practitioners and academics, and a general population survey conducted every few years. The data is subject to a series of tests to identify possible biases and errors. For example, the Index team cross-checks all sub-factors against more than 70 third-party sources, including quantitative data and qualitative assessments drawn from local and international organizations. (WJP Rule of Law Index 2023, p. 184–187)</p>									
RIGHT_INFORMATION	Right to information (index)	2022	EU-27	World Justice Project (WJP), 2022 – 2024	3.2 Right to information	0 – 1 (best); recoded	64.69	11.70	70.54	58.83
		2023					64.60	11.83	70.51	58.68
		2024					65.58	11.27	71.21	59.95
	<p>As one of the sub-factors of the Rule of Law Index, “right to information” measures whether requests for information held by a government agency are granted, whether these requests are granted within a reasonable time period, whether the information provided is pertinent and complete, and whether requests for information are granted at a reasonable cost and without having to pay a bribe. It also measures whether people are aware of their right to information, and whether relevant records are accessible to the public upon request. (WJP Rule of Law Index, 2023, 17)</p>									
INDEP_TRANSP_MEDIA_AUTHORITY	Independence of the media authority and transparency of its decisions (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to independence and effectiveness of the media authority (2023; 2024), Risk to independence and effectiveness of the national regulatory authorities (2025)	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	77.74	20.58	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					77.37	22.76	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					75.44	20.66	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
	<p>“The indicator on the independence and effectiveness of the media authority looks into whether the appointment procedures guarantee the authority’s independence and whether it is, in practice, independent; whether the allocation of budgetary resources protects the authorities from coercive budgetary pressures and allows them to perform their functions freely; the types of powers and appeal mechanisms which are in place with regard to the authorities’ decisions; and the transparency and accountability of their actions.” (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, p. 44)</p>									

## Supply Side

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
MARKET_PLURALITY_LEGACY	Market plurality: Legacy media (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to plurality of media providers	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	14.07	10.33	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					18.26	11.49	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					14.26	7.92	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
	<p>"This indicator aims to assess the threats to media pluralism that arise from the concentration of media ownership. [...] Risks to market plurality can arise both from the concentration of ownership in a single news media sector, and/or from the concentration of ownership across different sectors. Horizontal and cross media concentration are therefore both assessed in this indicator, which contains 16 variables:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seven legal variables to assess whether a country has media-specific rules to prevent a high concentration of ownership in each media sector (horizontal concentration) and across the different media sectors (cross-media concentration); whether these rules are effective; and whether their compliance is overseen by an independent authority;</li> <li>- Nine economic variables to assess the situation on the ground, and to measure the concentration with the Top4 index for revenue shares and the audience/readership in each media sector, and the market share of the Top4 media owners across the different sectors." (Bleyer-Simon, 2023, 63-64)</li> </ul> <p>The term "media owners" refers to companies or individuals that provide original content professionally; the scope of the indicator includes mainly legacy media (audiovisual, radio, newspapers), including their non-linear services and their digital outlets.</p> <p>In MPM 2025 (year of validity: 2024), a new variable has been added, asking whether the national law establishes "substantive and procedural rules, based on transparent, objective, proportionate and nondiscriminatory criteria, to assess the impact of media market concentrations on media pluralism and editorial independence" (Blagojev et al., 2025, A-20).</p>									
MARKET_PLURALITY_DIGITAL	Market plurality: Digital media (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to plurality in digital markets	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	19.26	9.02	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					19.37	9.24	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					15.67	8.45	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
	<p>"This indicator tries to assess the risks for media pluralism that derive from market concentration that emerges in a broad notion of the media market, in which all the actors in the media ecosystem are included<sup>40</sup>. In the online environment, the scope of the indicators of market pluralism needs to be enlarged to include the digital intermediaries, who increasingly also impact on the media market, selecting the access to news, and attracting market resources. Even if the digital intermediaries (social media, search engines, algorithmic aggregators) do not produce, or only produce to a very limited extent, news and original content, they operate in the same market as the news media providers, thus competing for the consumers' attention and the advertising." (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 69)</p> <p>In MPM 2025 (year of validity: 2024), two new variables have been added: "Are there in your country pro-competition initiatives aimed at balancing market power between publishers and online platforms?" And: "Are there financial agreements in your country, between Generative AI providers and media providers, to remunerate the right holders for the use of copyrightprotected content?" ( Blagojev et al., 2025, A-21)</p>									
MEDIA_VIABILITY	Media market viability (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to media viability	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	41.26	18.98	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					60.52	16.14	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					47.37	16.26	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
	<p>"This indicator aims to assess the economic sustainability of news media production as a condition for media pluralism and diversity.<sup>45</sup> The indicator measures the risks that are related to the lack of sufficient economic resources to finance the media, assessing the market revenue trends, the economic conditions of journalists (employment and salaries), and the eventual role of public support. News media revenues are examined separately for each sector (audiovisual, radio, newspaper, local media, digital native). In all cases, the market revenue trends are evaluated in relation to the overall economic trends." (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 75)</p>									

## Supply Side (continued)

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
LOCAL_MEDIA	Local/regional and community media (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to local/regional and community media	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	58.81	22.97	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					55.26	22.92	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					53.30	21.29	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
	<p>"This indicator assesses whether local and regional communities are guaranteed access to the media, both in terms of legal safeguards and policy or financial support. It also covers community media, both from the point of view of the legal and practical guarantees of access to infrastructures and independence, and in terms of policy measures." "In the MPM, community media are defined as being those media that are non-profit and accountable to the community they seek to serve. They are open to the participation of the members of the community for the creation of content. As such, they are a distinct group within the media sector, alongside commercial and public media. Community media are addressed to specific target groups, and social benefit is their primary concern." (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, p. 127–128)</p>									
TRANSPARENT_SUBSIDIES	Non-discrimination in and transparency of allocating state subsidies and state advertising (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to state regulation of resources and support to the media sector	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	65.81	17.26	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					66.70	18.23	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					49.93	22.44	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
	<p>"This indicator assesses the legal and practical situation in relation to the distribution of state-managed resources for the media", asking whether "fair and transparent rules on the distribution of state resources and support are in place", and whether they are "effectively implemented" because the "lack of clear and transparent rules may be conducive to favouritism and political dependency. The lack of available data on allocation, in practice, is also seen as being a potential risk, since the lack of transparency may conceal the practice of channelling funds to specific media outlets in a biased manner." (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 107) This indicator refers to the distribution of all state-managed resources for the media, such as frequency allocation, distribution of direct and indirect subsidies, as well as state advertising.</p>									
TRANSPARENCY_OWNERSHIP	Transparency of media ownership (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to transparency of media ownership	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	48.81	19.99	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					50.22	20.90	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					48.04	22.10	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
	<p>"This indicator is composed of seven legal variables and five socio-political variables. The legal variables aim to assess the existence and the effectiveness of media-specific laws requiring the disclosure of ownership details, including financial information, on the news media sector. The socio-political variables ask if, in the absence of media-specific rules, the transparency of media ownership information is guaranteed in practice (for example, by the application of commercial law, anti-money laundering law, or by practice) (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 60)</p>									
PSB_INDEPENDENCE	Independence of public service media (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to independence of public service media	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	50.74	33.10	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					49.96	32.77	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					58.59	26.94	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
	<p>"The Independence of the public service media (PSM) indicator is designed to measure the risks which stem from appointment procedures for top management positions in the public service media, and the risks arising from the PSM funding mechanisms and procedures." (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 114) A special focus is given on the "editorial autonomy and independence of the PSM by examining whether editors and editors-in-chief are appointed and dismissed based on professional and objective standards, or whether there are cases of political interference". (ibid., 185)</p>									

## Supply Side (continued)

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
REPRESENTATION_MINORITIES	(Fair) Representation of minorities in the media (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to (fair) representation of minorities in the media	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	48.59	20.05	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					43.81	21.88	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					44.37	21.21	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
<p>This indicator</p> <p>- "focuses on the representation of minorities (whether legally recognised or not) on the public service media and on private TV and radio", taking "into account both the existing legal safeguards and the representation of minorities, in practice",</p> <p>- and "assesses media accessibility for people with disabilities", taking "into account the existing regulatory framework to guarantee media accessibility as well as the existence of support services for people with hearing and visual impairments in practice". (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 122)</p> <p>in MPM 2024 (year of validity: 2024), the notion of 'non-legally recognised minority' has been replaced by the notion of 'marginalised community' (Blagojev et al., 2025, A-28).</p>										
REPRESENTATION_WOMEN	(Fair) Representation of women in the media (%)	2022	EU-27	CMPF: Media Pluralism Monitor, 2023 – 2025	Risk to gender equality in the media	0% (best) – 100%; reversed	38.04	17.90	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2023					36.41	19.14	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
		2024					39.96	20.39	66.67 (CMPF)	33.33 (CMPF)
<p>"The indicator Gender equality in the media evaluates the existence, the comprehensiveness and the implementation of gender equality policies within the public service media. It also assesses gender parity in media production and, more specifically, in management level positions, as well as the representation of women in political and news content." (Bleyer-Simon et al., 2023, 132)</p> <p>In MPM 2025 (year of validity: 2024), a new variable has been added assessing gender equality among editors-in-chief in local media (in addition to gender equality among editors-in-chief in leading news media ) (Blagojev et al., 2025, A-29).</p>										

## Demand Side: Media Use

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
WATCHING_TV_SET	Share of people watching TV on a TV set (%)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96.3 (Jan – Feb 2022);	Extent of watching television on a TV set – everyday or almost everyday	0% – 100% (most)	73.52	9.89	78.47	68.57
		2023A		Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (Jan – Feb 2023);			72.27	10.12	77.33	67.21
		2023B		Standard Eurobarometer 100.2 (Oct – Nov 2023);			69.96	11.25	75.59	64.34
		2024		Standard Eurobarometer 102.2 (Oct – Nov 2024)			67.89	9.83	72.80	62.97
<p>Q: Could you tell to what extent you watch television on a TV set?</p> <p>A: Everyday/Almost everyday; Two or three times a week; About once a week; Two or three times a month; Less often; Never; Don't know.</p> <p>Here's the percentage of respondents who watch television on a TV set everyday or almost everyday.</p>										
WATCHING_TV_ONLINE	Share of people watching TV via the Internet (%)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96.3 (Jan – Feb 2022);	Extent of watching television via the Internet – everyday or almost everyday	0% – 100% (most)	18.81	8.21	22.92	14.71
		2023A		Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (Jan – Feb 2023);			22.59	9.96	27.57	17.61
		2023B		Standard Eurobarometer 100.2 (Oct – Nov 2023);			22.22	8.49	26.47	17.98
		2024		Standard Eurobarometer 102.2 (Oct – Nov 2024)			23.85	8.93	28.31	19.39
<p>Q: Could you tell to what extent you watch television via the Internet?</p> <p>A: Everyday/Almost everyday; Two or three times a week; About once a week; Two or three times a month; Less often; Never; Don't know.</p> <p>Here's the percentage of respondents who watch television via the Internet everyday or almost everyday.</p>										
WATCHING_TV_TOTAL	Share of people watching TV (on a TV set + via the Internet)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96.3 (Jan – Feb 2022);	Extent of watching television on a TV set and/or via the Internet – everyday or almost everyday	0% – 100% (most)	78.67	8.41	82.87	74.46
		2023A		Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (Jan – Feb 2023);			72.19	10.06	77.21	67.16
		2023B		Standard Eurobarometer 100.2 (Oct – Nov 2023);			76.37	8.50	80.62	72.12
		2024		Standard Eurobarometer 102.2 (Oct – Nov 2024)			74.52	7.90	78.47	70.57
<p>WATCHING_TV_SET and WATCHING_TV_ONLINE combined: Percentage of respondents who watch television on a TV set and/or via the Internet everyday or almost everyday.</p>										

## Demand Side: Media Use (continued)

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
LISTENING_RADIO	Share of people listening to the radio (%)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96.3 (Jan – Feb 2022);	Extent of listening to the radio – everyday or almost everyday	0% – 100% (most)	44.89	11.03	50.40	39.38
		2023A		Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (Jan – Feb 2023);			43.45	10.47	48.69	38.22
		2023B		Standard Eurobarometer 100.2 (Oct – Nov 2023);			42.52	10.45	47.74	37.29
		2024		Standard Eurobarometer 102.2 (Oct – Nov 2024)			41.85	10.16	46.93	36.77
<p>Q: Could you tell to what extent you listen to the radio?</p> <p>A: Everyday/Almost everyday; Two or three times a week; About once a week; Two or three times a month; Less often; Never; Don't know.</p> <p>Here's the percentage of respondents who listen to the radio everyday or almost everyday.</p>										
READING_PRESS	Share of people reading the written press (%)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96.3 (Jan – Feb 2022);	Extent of reading the written press – everyday or almost everyday	0% – 100% (most)	20.48	13.55	27.26	13.71
		2023A		Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (Jan – Feb 2023);			20.08	12.90	26.53	13.63
		2023B		Standard Eurobarometer 100.2 (Oct – Nov 2023);			18.63	13.14	25.20	12.06
		2024		Standard Eurobarometer 102.2 (Oct – Nov 2024)			18.26	13.90	25.21	11.31
<p>Q: Could you tell to what extent you read the written press?</p> <p>A: Everyday/Almost everyday; Two or three times a week; About once a week; Two or three times a month; Less often; Never; Don't know.</p> <p>Here's the percentage of respondents who read the written press everyday or almost everyday.</p>										
READING_NEWS_ONLINE	Share of people reading news on the Internet (%)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96.3 (Jan – Feb 2022);	Extent of reading news on the Internet – everyday or almost everyday	0% – 100% (most)	49.56	14.61	56.86	42.25
		2023A		Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (Jan – Feb 2023);			49.89	12.32	56.05	43.73
		2023B		Standard Eurobarometer 100.2 (Oct – Nov 2023);			48.37	13.73	55.23	41.51
		2024		Standard Eurobarometer 102.2 (Oct – Nov 2024)			48.89	12.56	55.17	42.61
<p>Q: Could you tell to what extent you read news on the Internet?</p> <p>A: Everyday/Almost everyday; Two or three times a week; About once a week; Two or three times a month; Less often; Never; Don't know.</p> <p>Here's the percentage of respondents who read news on the Internet everyday or almost everyday.</p>										

## Demand Side: Media Use (continued)

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
USING_SOCIAL_MEDIA	Share of people using online social networks (%)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96.3 (Jan – Feb 2022);	Extent of using online social networks – everyday or almost everyday	0% – 100% (most)	51.81	8.92	56.27	47.36
		2023A		Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (Jan – Feb 2023);			54.82	8.68	59.16	50.48
		2023B		Standard Eurobarometer 100.2 (Oct – Nov 2023);			55.07	9.25	59.70	50.45
		2024		Standard Eurobarometer 102.2 (Oct – Nov 2024)			56.44	8.95	60.92	51.97
<p>Q: Could you tell to what extent you use online social networks?  A: Everyday/Almost everyday; Two or three times a week; About once a week; Two or three times a month; Less often; Never; Don't know.  Here's the percentage of respondents who use online social networks everyday or almost everyday.</p>										
FOLLOWING_INFLUENCERS	People following influencers (%)	2023	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 3153, Media & News Survey (October 2023)	Following any influencers or content creators on social media channels	0% – 100% (most)	40.11	5.22	42.72	37.50
		<p>Q: Do you follow any influencers or content creators on social media channels (e.g., YouTube, Instagram, or TikTok, etc.)?  A: Yes; No; I do not use social media channels; Don't know.  Here's the percentage of respondents who said "yes".</p>								
CONTENT_INFLUENCERS	Preferred content from influencers: Commentary on current events (%)	2023	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 2832, Media & News Survey 2022 (April – May 2022)	Preferred content from influencers or content creators: Commentary on current events	0% – 100% (most)	38.00	7.84	41.92	34.08
		<p>Q: What type of content from influencers or content creators do you prefer?  A [multiple answers possible]: Commentary on current events (e.g., on society, politics, etc.), Yes; No.  Here's the percentage of respondents who said "yes".</p>								
DIGITAL_TECHNOLOGIES_I	Importance of digital technologies in personal life by 2030 (%)	2023	EU-27	Special Eurobarometer 532: The Digital Decade (March 2023)	Importance of digital technologies in personal life by 2030 – Very important	0% – 100% (most)	43.52	14.32	50.63	36.40
		<p>Q: Overall, how important do you think digital technologies will be in your life by 2030?  A: Very important; Fairly important; Not very important; Not at all important; Don't know. Here's the percentage of respondents who think that digital technologies will be very important in their life by 2030.</p>								

## Demand Side: Media Use (continued)

Indicator–Short	Indicator–Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
DIGITAL_TECHNOLOGIES_II	Importance of digital technologies in interacting with and/or creating online material by 2030 (%)	2023	EU-27	Special Eurobarometer 532: The Digital Decade (March 2023)	Importance of digital technologies in interacting with and/or creating online material by 2030 – Very important	0% – 100% (most)	35.30	8.16	39.37	31.22
<p>Q: And more specifically, how important do you think digital technologies will be in the following areas of your daily life by 2030? Accessing, interacting with and/or creating online material/content.</p> <p>A: Very important; Fairly important; Not very important; Not at all important; Don't know.</p> <p>Here's the percentage of respondents who think that digital technologies will be very important in their life for accessing, interacting with and/or creating online material/content by 2030.</p>										
IIDENTIFYING_DISINFO_HIGH	High confidence in identifying disinformation (%)	2022	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 2832, Media & News Survey 2022 (April – May 2022)	Confidence in recognising disinformation – Very confident	0% – 100% (best)	13.01	4.19	15.11	10.92
<p>Q: Do you feel confident that you can recognise disinformation when you encounter it?</p> <p>A: Very confident; Somewhat confident; Not very confident; Not at all confident; Don't know.</p> <p>Here's the percentage of respondents who are very confident.</p>										
DENTIFYING_DISINFO_SOME	Some confidence in identifying disinformation (%)	2022	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 2832, Media & News Survey 2022 (April – May 2022)	Confidence in recognising disinformation – Somewhat confident	0% – 100% (best)	51.47	5.12	54.03	48.01
<p>Q: Do you feel confident that you can recognise disinformation when you encounter it?</p> <p>A: Very confident; Somewhat confident; Not very confident; Not at all confident; Don't know.</p> <p>Here's the percentage of respondents who are somewhat confident.</p>										
ONLINE_NEWS	Online information (%)	2022	EU-27	Eurostat: ICT usage in households and by individuals (dataset: Individuals – internet activities)	Internet use: reading online news sites/ news-papers/news magazines	0% – 100% (best)	70.12	11.79	76.01	64.22
		2023					71.23	10.32	76.39	66.06
		2024					70.96	11.06	76.49	65.42
Percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74 reading online news sites/newspapers/news magazines										

## Demand Side: Media Use (continued)

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
ONLINE_NEWS_3MONTHS	Online information: internet use in the last 3 months (%)	2022	EU-27	Eurostat: ICT usage in households and by individuals (dataset: Individuals – internet activities)	Internet use in the last 3 months: reading online news sites/newspapers/news magazines	0% – 100% (best)	77.56	11.68	83.40	71.72
		2023					77.80	10.43	83.01	72.58
		2024					76.33	10.81	81.74	70.93
	Percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74, who used the Internet in the last 3 months to read online news sites/newspapers/news magazines									
ONLINE_PARTICIPATION	Online political participation (%)	2022	EU-27	Eurostat: ICT usage in households and by individuals (dataset: Individuals – internet activities)	Internet use: taking part in online consultations or voting to define civic or political issues	0% – 100% (best)	9.80	4.10	11.85	7.75
		2023					9.82	5.44	12.54	7.10
		2024					10.77	3.26	12.40	9.14
	Percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74 taking part in online consultations or voting to define civic or political issues (e.g., urban planning, signing a petition)									
ONLINE_PARTICIPATION_3MONTHS	Online political participation: internet use in the last 3 months (%)	2022	EU-27	Eurostat: ICT usage in households and by individuals (dataset: Individuals – internet activities)	Internet use in the last 3 months: taking part in online consultations or voting to define civic or political issues	0% – 100% (best)	10.79	4.28	12.93	8.65
		2023					10.64	5.74	13.51	7.77
		2024					11.57	3.34	13.24	9.90
	Percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74, who used the Internet in the last 3 months to take part in online consultations or voting to define civic or political issues (e.g., urban planning, signing a petition)									
ONLINE_DISCUSSION	Online political discussion (%)	2022	EU-27	Eurostat: ICT usage in households and by individuals (dataset: Individuals – internet activities)	Internet use: expressing opinions on civic or political issues on websites or in social media	0% – 100% (best)	15.54	4.82	17.95	13.13
		2023					15.51	5.02	18.02	13.00
		2024					17.41	6.42	20.62	14.20
	Percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74 expressing opinions on civic or political issues on websites or in social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube)									
ONLINE_DISCUSSION_3MONTHS	Online political discussion: internet use in the last 3 months (%)	2022	EU-27	Eurostat: ICT usage in households and by individuals (dataset: Individuals – internet activities)	Internet use in the last 3 months: expressing opinions on civic or political issues on websites or in social	0% – 100% (best)	17.30	5.56	20.08	14.52
		2023					16.99	5.55	19.77	14.22
		2024					18.80	7.02	22.31	15.29
	Percentage of all individuals aged 16 to 74, who used the Internet in the last 3 months to express opinions on civic or political issues on websites or in social media (e.g., Facebook, Twitter, Instagram, YouTube)									

## Demand Side: Trust in Media

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
TRUST_MEDIA_COVID	Trust in news media during COVID-19	2021	EU-27	Eurofound	Trust in news media	1 – 10 (best); recoded	42.52	8.14	46.59	38.45
	<p>Q: Please tell me how much you personally trust each of the following institutions? The news media.</p> <p>A: Scale from 1 to 10, where 1 = do not trust at all, and 10 = trust completely</p>									
TRUST_INFORMATION	Trust in the information provided by the media (%)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96.3 (Jan – Feb 2022);	Media provide trustworthy information: Yes, definitely + Yes, to some extent	0% – 100% (most)	61.22	15.02	68.73	53.71
		2023A		Standard Eurobarometer 98.2 (Jan – Feb 2023);			61.15	14.79	68.54	53.75
		2023B		Standard Eurobarometer 100.2 (Oct – Nov 2023);			61.44	14.61	68.75	54.14
		2024		Standard Eurobarometer 102.2 (Oct – Nov 2024)			70.11	12.96	76.59	63.63
	<p>Q: For each of the following statements, please tell to what extent it corresponds or not to the situation of the (NATIONALITY) media.</p> <p>A: (NATIONALITY) media provide trustworthy information.</p> <p>A: Yes, definitely; Yes, to some extent; No, not really; No, not at all; Don't know.</p> <p>Here's the percentage of respondents who said "Yes, definitely" or "Yes, to some extent" (= Total "Yes").</p>									
TRUST_TV	Trust in television (%)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96.3 (Jan – Feb 2022);	Tend to trust television	0% – 100% (most)	52.85	13.55	59.63	46.08
		2024		Standard Eurobarometer 102.2 (Oct – Nov 2024)			62.78	13.71	69.63	55.92
	<p>Q/A: How much trust do you have in certain media? For each of the following media, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Television.</p> <p>Here's the percentage of respondents who tend to trust.</p>									
TRUST_RADIO	Trust in radio (%)	2022	EU--27	Standard Eurobarometer 96.3 (Jan – Feb 2022);	Tend to trust the radio	0% – 100% (most)	58.41	12.89	64.85	51.96
		2024		Standard Eurobarometer 102.2 (Oct – Nov 2024)			68.04	11.07	73.57	62.50
	<p>Q/A: How much trust do you have in certain media? For each of the following media, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Radio.</p> <p>Here's the percentage of respondents who tend to trust.</p>									
TRUST_PRESS	Trust in the written press (%)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96.3 (Jan – Feb 2022);	Tend to trust the written press	0% – 100% (most)	49.48	13.15	56.05	42.91
		2024		Standard Eurobarometer 102.2 (Oct – Nov 2024)			58.59	12.70	64.94	52.24
	<p>Q/A: How much trust do you have in certain media? For each of the following media, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The written press.</p> <p>Here's the percentage of respondents who tend to trust.</p>									

## Demand Side: Trust in Media (continued)

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
TRUST_INTERNET	Trust in the Internet (%)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96.3 (Jan – Feb 2022);	Tend to trust the Internet	0% – 100% (most)	37.44	9.26	42.08	32.81
		2024		Standard Eurobarometer 102.2 (Oct – Nov 2024)			43.70	9.37	48.39	39.02
<p>Q/A: How much trust do you have in certain media? For each of the following media, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? The Internet. Here's the percentage of respondents who tend to trust.</p>										
TRUST_SOCIAL_MEDIA	Trust in online social networks (%)	2022	EU-27	Standard Eurobarometer 96.3 (Jan – Feb 2022);	Tend to trust online social networks	0% – 100% (most)	21.85	9.66	26.68	17.02
		2024		Standard Eurobarometer 102.2 (Oct – Nov 2024)			31.04	11.26	36.67	25.40
<p>Q/A: How much trust do you have in certain media? For each of the following media, do you tend to trust it or tend not to trust it? Online social networks. Here's the percentage of respondents who tend to trust.</p>										
TRUST_PSM_MAX3	Trust in public TV and radio stations (incl. their online presence) – max. 3 answers (%)	2022	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 2832: Media & News Survey 2022 (April – May 2022); Flash Eurobarometer 3153: Media & News Survey 2023 (Oct 2023)	Trust public TV and Radio stations (incl. their online presence) the most (max. 3 answers)	0% – 100% (most)	50.74	13.08	57.28	44.20
		2023		49.93			10.64	55.25	44.60	
<p>Q: Which news sources do you trust the most? A (max. 3 answers): Public TV and radio stations incl. their online presence Here's the percentage of respondents who trust most.</p>										
TRUST_PRIVATE_BROADCAST_MAX3	Trust in private TV and radio stations (incl. their online presence) – max. 3 answers (%)	2022	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 2832: Media & News Survey 2022 (April – May 2022); Flash Eurobarometer 3153: Media & News Survey 2023 (Oct 2023)	Trust private TV and Radio stations (incl. their online presence) the most (max. 3 answers)	0% – 100% (most)	24.00	9.54	28.77	19.23
		2023		27.06			8.77	31.45	22.68	
<p>Q: Which news sources do you trust the most? A (max. 3 answers): Private TV and radio stations incl. their online presence Here's the percentage of respondents who trust most.</p>										

## Demand Side: Trust in Media (continued)

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
TRUST_PRESS_MAX3	Trust in the written press (incl. their online presence) – max. 3 answers (%)	2022	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 2832: Media & News Survey 2022 (April – May 2022); Flash Eurobarometer 3153: Media & News Survey 2023 (Oct 2023)	Trust the written press the most (max. 3 answers)	0% – 100% (most)	37.63	13.57	44.41	30.85
		2023					36.99	12.38	43.18	30.79
<p>Q: Which news sources do you trust the most?  A: (max. 3 answers) – The written press (such as newspapers or magazines), incl. their online presence  Here's the percentage of respondents who trust most.</p>										
TRUST_NEWS_PLATFORMS_MAX3	Trust in other online news platforms incl. blogs, podcasts – max. 3 answers (%)	2022	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 2832: Media & News Survey 2022 (April – May 2022); Flash Eurobarometer 3153: Media & News Survey 2023 (Oct 2023)	Trust other online news platforms (incl. blogs, podcasts) the most (max. 3 answers)	0% – 100% (most)	13.04	6.58	16.33	9.75
		2023					14.62	6.10	17.67	11.57
<p>Q: Which news sources do you trust the most?  A: (max. 3 answers) – Other online news platforms incl. blogs, podcasts  Here's the percentage of respondents who trust most.</p>										
TRUST_VIDEO_PLATFORMS_MAX3	Trust in YouTube or other video platforms – max. 3 answers (%)	2022	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 2832: Media & News Survey 2022 (April – May 2022); Flash Eurobarometer 3153: Media & News Survey 2023 (Oct 2023)	Trust YouTube or other video platforms the most (max. 3 answers)	0% – 100% (most)	10.33	4.83	12.75	7.92
		2023					14.91	5.65	17.73	12.08
<p>Q: Which news sources do you trust the most?  A: (max. 3 answers) – YouTube or other video platforms  Here's the percentage of respondents who trust most.</p>										

## Demand Side: Trust in Media *(continued)*

Indicator-Short	Indicator-Long	Year of validity	Countries	Source	Original name of the variable	Original range of values	Mean	Standard deviation	High/medium threshold	Medium/low threshold
TRUST_FOLLOWED_PEOPLE_MAX3	Trust in people followed on social media or messaging platforms – max. 3 answers (%)	2022	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 2832: Media & News Survey 2022 (April – May 2022); Flash	Trust people, groups or friends I follow on social media or messaging platforms the most (max. 3 answers)	0 – 100 (most)	15.81	6.01	18.82	12.81
		2023		Eurobarometer 3153: Media & News Survey 2023 (Oct 2023)			17.99	5.39	20.68	15.29
<p>Q: Which news sources do you trust the most?  A: (max. 3 answers) – People, groups or friends I follow on social media or messaging platforms  Here's the percentage of respondents who trust most.</p>										
TRUST_INFLUENCERS_MAX3	Trust in influencers on social media channels – max. 3 answers (%)	2022	EU-27	Flash Eurobarometer 2832: Media & News Survey 2022 (April – May 2022); Flash	Trust influencers on social media channels the most (max. 3 answers)	0% – 100% (most)	5.22	2.08	6.26	4.18
		2023		Eurobarometer 3153: Media & News Survey 2023 (Oct 2023)			8.94	3.05	10.47	7.42
<p>Q: Which news sources do you trust the most?  A: (max. 3 answers) – Influencers on social media channels (e.g., YouTube, Instagram, TikTok etc.)  Here's the percentage of respondents who trust most.</p>										