



COUNTRY BRIEF SWEDEN

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Country Brief

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THE VARIETIES OF DEMOCRACY INSTITUTE



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About V-Dem

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

Key Features of V-Dem:

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

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

Methodology:

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

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

Introduction

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

Sweden has a peaceful modern history with the last war which was fought directly taking place in 1814. In 1905 the union with neighboring Norway was peacefully dissolved. Sweden managed to stay independent and neutral during both World War I and II, although the country became involved in humanitarian assistance in terms of receiving refugees from parts of German-occupied Europe.

Sweden is a monarchy and a parliamentary democracy with direct elections held since 1902. It is acknowledged to be one of the most gender equal countries in the world, with women receiving the legal right to vote in 1919. The country was ruled by the Social Democrats from 1932 to 1976 and during the 1950s and 1960s the party invested great effort in developing the Swedish welfare state, known by many as the Swedish or the Nordic model.

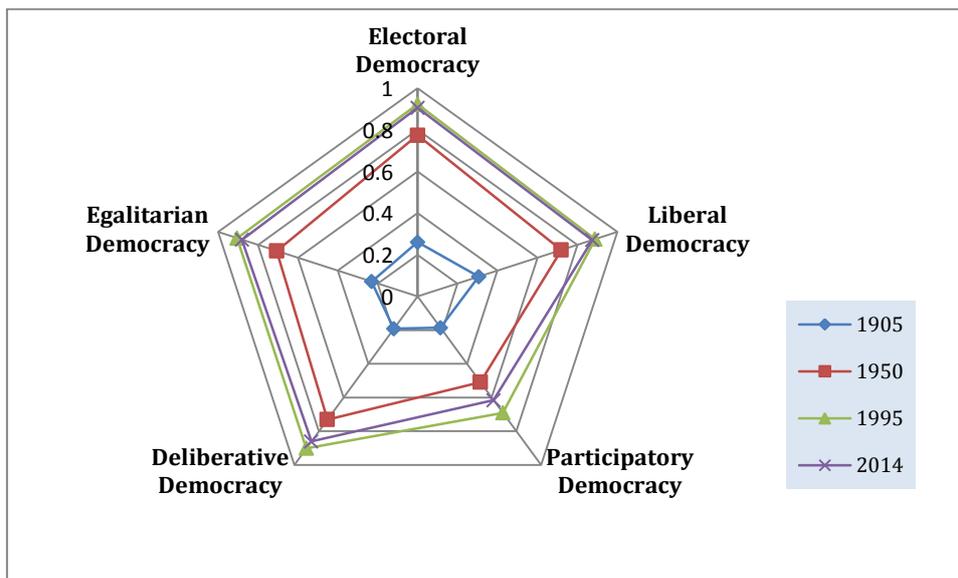
Principles of Democracy

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

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

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

Figure 1. Principles of Democracy Indices

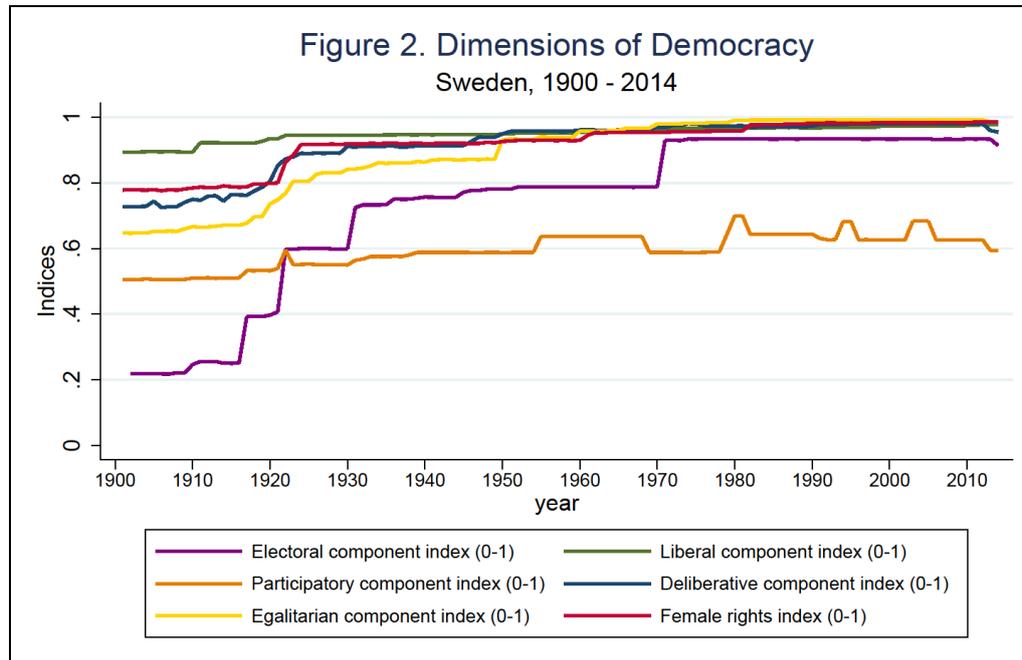


The largest democratic change in Sweden can be noted between 1905 and 1950. In 1905, the country achieves scores of only around .2 on the *electoral*, *participatory*, *deliberative* and *egalitarian democracy* indices, although the level of the *liberal democracy* is slightly higher. The low scores on the indices suggests that there was a lot of room for improvement in terms of making rulers responsive to the citizens through electoral competition, the political and civil society organizations being able to operate freely, an extensive freedom of expression. The participatory principle being far from achieved means that active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral is restricted. The data also suggests that deliberative processes, in which public reasoning focused on the common good motivates political decisions are not a natural part of the political life at that point in time. In addition, power is not evenly distributed across social groups and the protection of individual and minority rights against the tyranny of the state is limited. In 1950, a level of .7 or more is reached on all varieties, except for the *participatory democracy*.

During the second half of the century up to 2014, the various principles of democracy continue to improve. As of 2014, Sweden reaches near top scores on all democracy indices, except for the *participatory*, in which the country scores near .7 on the index ranging from 0 to 1.

In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, the electoral component is fundamental and understood as an essential element of the other conceptions of representative democracy – *liberal*, *participatory*, *deliberative*, and *egalitarian*; without it, we cannot call a regime “democratic” in any sense. At the same time, we recognize that countries can have “democratic qualities” in areas outside of the electoral aspect, without being democracies. Hence, the aggregation formula for *all* high-level principles of democracy discussed above includes the measure of electoral democracy, but the other components are also explored separately further in the country brief.

In **Figure 2** below, we drill down into the above indices and graph the components that go into the five higher level principle indices of democracy: the electoral, liberal, egalitarian, participatory and deliberative components, accompanied by the female rights index³



Even in the beginning of the 20th century, all components except two have crossed the middle of the scale. The score of the *liberal component* around .9 suggests that strong protection of individual and minority rights against the state and the majority has been in place for over a hundred years. There is, according to the *deliberative component*, respectful and inclusive public dialogue at all levels—from preference formation to final decision—among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion. As measured by the *egalitarian component*, all social groups in Sweden have, since the 1920s approximately equal participation, representation, agenda-setting power, protection under the law, and influence over policymaking and policy implementation.

The development in terms of the *electoral democracy component* is slower, marked in particular by the 1917 and the 1921 elections when first male, and then female, universal suffrage were first implemented. The country reaches a score of .8 only in the 1950s and takes a final big step forward with the 1974 revised constitution. Since then, responsiveness and accountability between leaders and citizens through the mechanism of competitive elections is achieved to a high extent.

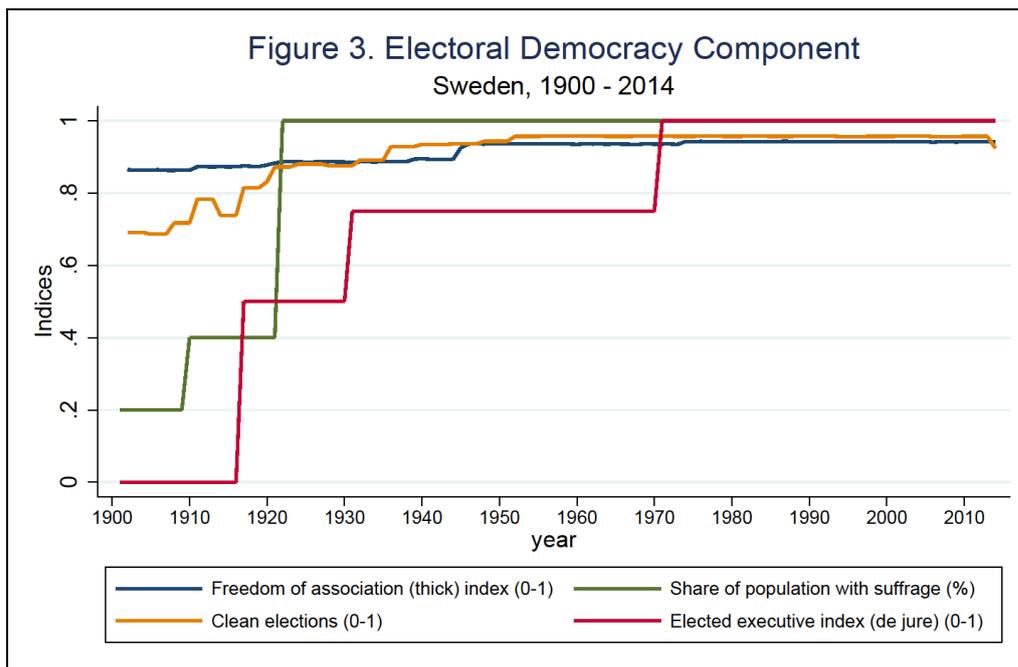
The democracy component with the lowest performance is the *participatory component*. It is only slightly higher at present than it was in 1900, as reflected by the score of .6 as of 2014.

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

In order to track down more specific aspects within these various democratic developments, in the following section, we further explore each of the six components of democracy by graphing the indicators and indices constituting them.

The Electoral Component

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



The first direct election during the period was held in 1902, and according to the *clean elections* index, the Swedish elections have historically been clean, with scores of around .9 or above since the 1920s. This indicated an electoral tradition of absence of challenges such as registration fraud, systematic irregularities, government intimidation of the opposition, vote buying, and election violence.

The variable *share of population with suffrage* measures the share of adult citizens with the legal right to vote in national elections and as evidenced, the indicator reflects the first election with universal suffrage which was held in 1921.

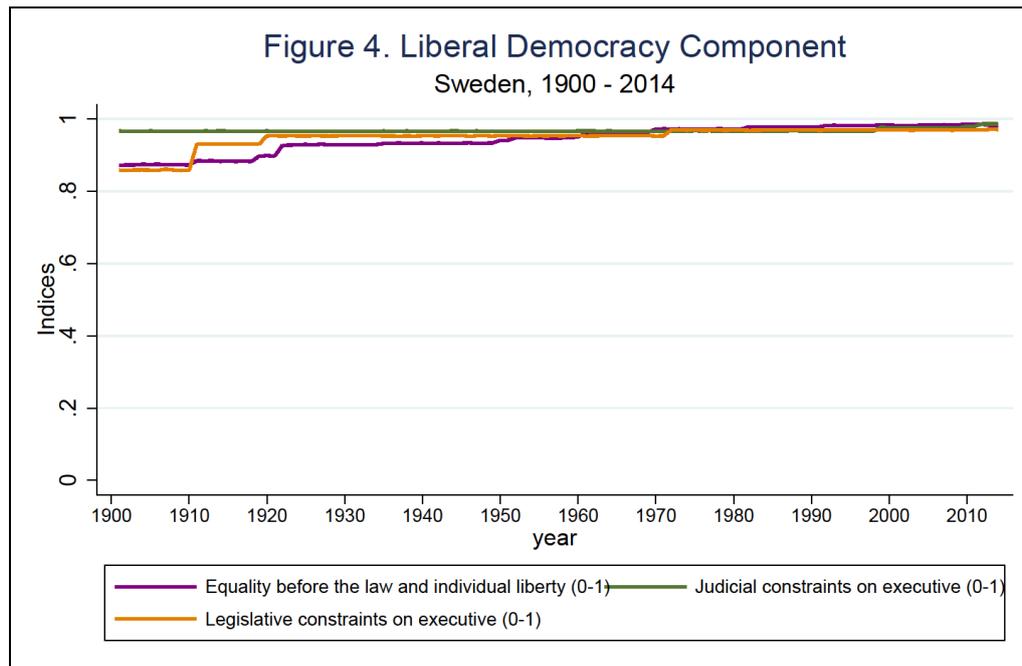
Freedom of association is widespread throughout the century, and the index suggests that parties, including opposition parties, have been allowed to form and participate in elections relatively free of constraints since the beginning of the 20th century. Civil society organizations have also been able to form and operate freely during this period.

The *elected executive index* reflects that executive power was not appointed through direct or indirect popular elections in the beginning of the century, and that the monarchy retained some executive powers until the 1974 constitutional reform.

The Liberal Component

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

Liberal democracy was one of the highest scoring indices in **Figure 2** with very small changes over time. When graphing the three components going into the component index, as in **Figure 4**, it becomes clear that the trend is rather similar for all aspects.



The high levels of *equality before the law and individual liberty* demonstrate that, to a very large extent, laws are transparent and rigorously enforced and that public administration is impartial. In addition, Swedish citizens enjoy access to justice, secure property rights, freedom from forced labor, freedom of movement, physical integrity rights and freedom of religion.

The second indicator, *legislative constraints on the executive*, measures the extent to which the legislature and government agencies are capable of questioning, investigating, and exercising oversight over the executive. The data reveal that this occurs to a very great extent in the case of Sweden.

The extent to which the executive respects the constitution and complies with court rulings, as well as the extent to which the judiciary is able to act in an independent fashion, shows Sweden again achieving a top score, as reflected in the *judicial constraints on the executive index*.

The Participatory Component

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

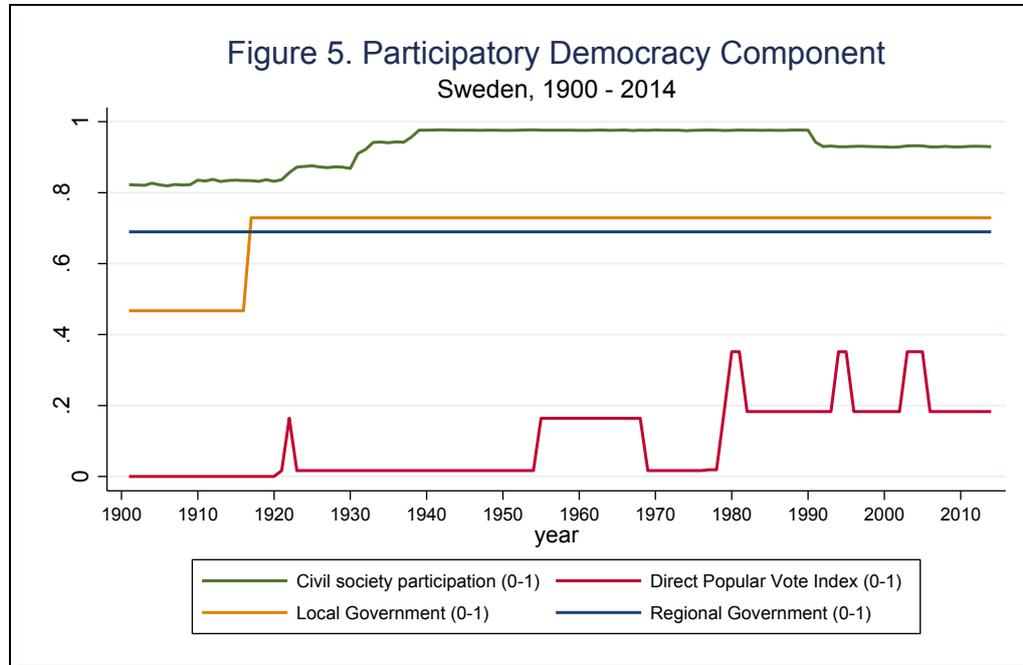


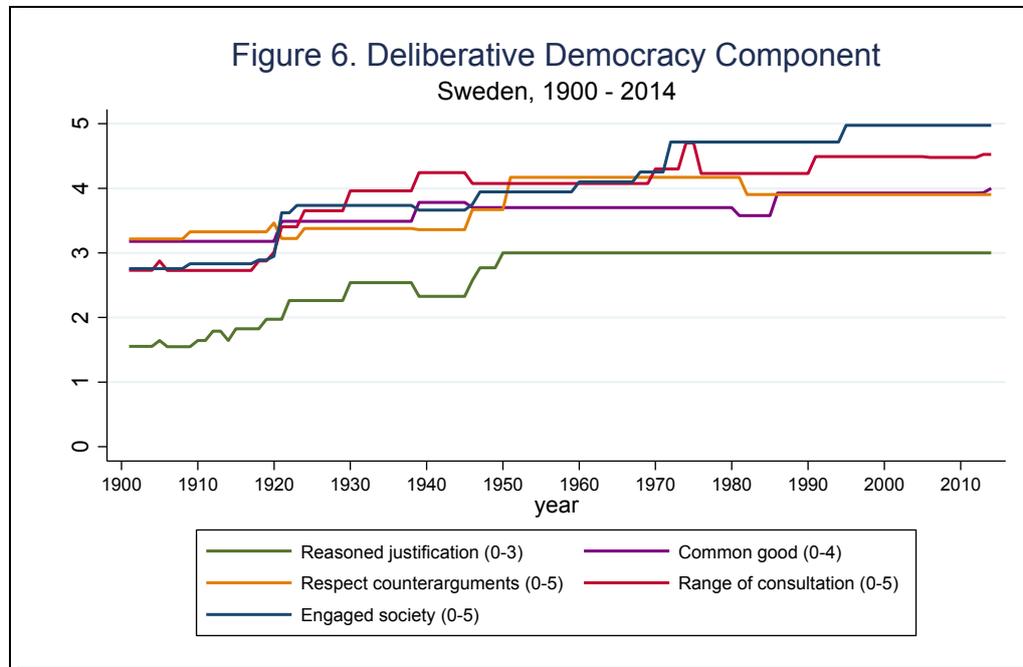
Figure 5 displays the indices that go into the *participatory democracy component*. The scores of the different indicators vary from the very bottom of the scale to the very top, indicating that in Sweden, some aspects of participatory democracy are very developed, while others are much less so.

The *civil society participation* indicator reflects a historically robust Swedish civil society with extensive involvement of citizens in civil society organizations, including freedom of participation for women. In addition, civil society organizations are routinely consulted by policymakers.

The country's low score in terms of the *direct popular vote*, on the other hand, suggests a limited degree of institutionalized processes by which the Swedish citizens could express their choices or opinions on specific issues. Hence, the institutionalization of direct popular vote in the form of referendums, initiatives, and plebiscites is very limited. The particularly low scores for this component seem to be the main explanation as to the poor performance of participatory democracy when compared to the other dimensions. Sweden's slightly above medium scores of *local and regional governments* indicate that it is a country where the ideal of directly elected local and regional governments operating autonomously from unelected actors at local and regional levels is not fully achieved.

The Deliberative Component

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



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

The indicators constituting the deliberative component, shown in **Figure 6**, reflect a somewhat overall coherent development, although at different levels and with variation over time. The indicator *reasoned justification* (green line), ranging from 0 to 3, measures the extent to which political elites give public and reasoned justifications for their positions when important policy changes are being considered. The top score indicates that sophisticated reasoning has taken place since the 1950s, meaning that elites tend to offer more than one or more complex, nuanced and complete justifications for their position on a particular issue.

An engaged society plays a central role in a deliberative democracy. Sweden has experienced a top score in the indicator *engaged society* (blue line) since the late 1990s, suggesting that a large number of non-elite groups, as well as ordinary people, tend to discuss major policies among themselves, in the media, in associations or neighborhoods, or in the streets. Hence, grass-roots deliberation is common and unconstrained.

The variable *respect counterarguments* (orange line) is based on the question of to what extent political elites acknowledge and respect counterarguments when important policy changes are being considered. Sweden ends up around 3.5, implying that elites in general tend to acknowledge counterarguments without making explicit negative or positive statements about them.

The indicator for justification of positions by political leaders in terms of the *common good* (purple line) reflects that Sweden scores at the top with justifications that are for the most part almost always based on explicit statements of the common good for society, understood either as the greatest good for the greatest number, or as helping the least advantaged in a society.

Finally, the *range of consultation* (red line) indicator measures the range of consultation at elite levels when important policy changes are being considered. The score of about 4.5 indicates that consultation includes the elite plus a select range of society, labor, or/and business representatives.

The Egalitarian Component

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

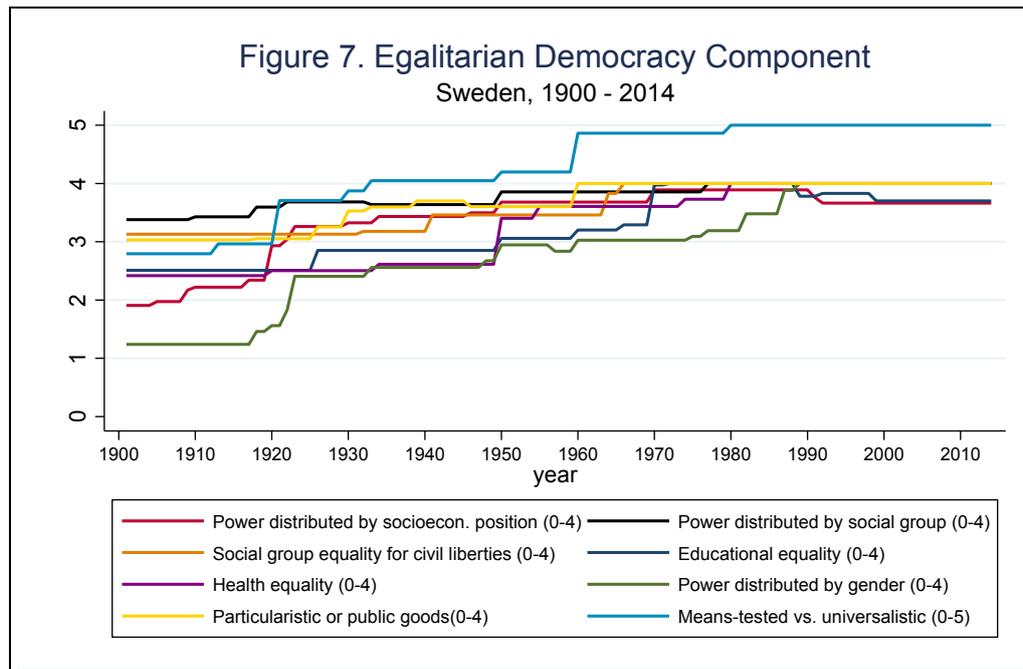


Figure 7 shows that most indicators included in the egalitarian component have followed a similar path from the beginning of the 20th century, with more substantial increases around 1920, 1950 and between 1960 and 1970.

The largest change has taken place in terms of *power distributed by gender* (green line) and in terms of the indicator *means-tested vs universalistic* (light blue line). According to the former, men had a near-monopoly on political power until the 1920s, but after a gradual increase in female rights, men and women have had roughly equal political power since the 90s. A sharp increase can be noted around 1920, related to women gaining full suffrage.

The *means-tested vs universalistic* indicator reflects that until the 1920s welfare state policies in general were evenly divided between means-tested targeting poor, needy, or otherwise underprivileged constituents (e.g. cash-transfer programs) and universalistic, potentially benefiting everyone (e.g. education, national health care schemes, and retirement programs). After gradual changes nearly all welfare state policies have become universal since 1960. In the V-Dem conceptual scheme, welfare programs that benefit everyone and do not stigmatize certain unprivileged groups, such as poor people, are more democratic from an egalitarian perspective than means-tested programs which only target these particular groups.

The country's score on the indicator *power distributed by socioeconomic position* (red line) has also improved over time. Before, wealthy people at the beginning of the 20th century had a very strong hold on political power and people of average or lower income had only some degree of influence, and only on issues that mattered less for wealthy people. Today the power gap has

decreased significantly between wealthy and poor people, despite only a slight decrease beginning in the 1990s.

Particularistic or public goods (yellow line) measures the amount of social and infrastructural spending in the national budget which is allocated to public/common goods. This indicator along with *social group equality for civil liberties* (orange line), *power distributed by social group* (black line), *health equality and educational equality* (purple and blue line) are all gathered around the level of 3 in the beginning of the 20th century and after a gradual improvement over time, they all either reach or nearly reach the top of the scale, which is a 4 in these cases.

Female Rights

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

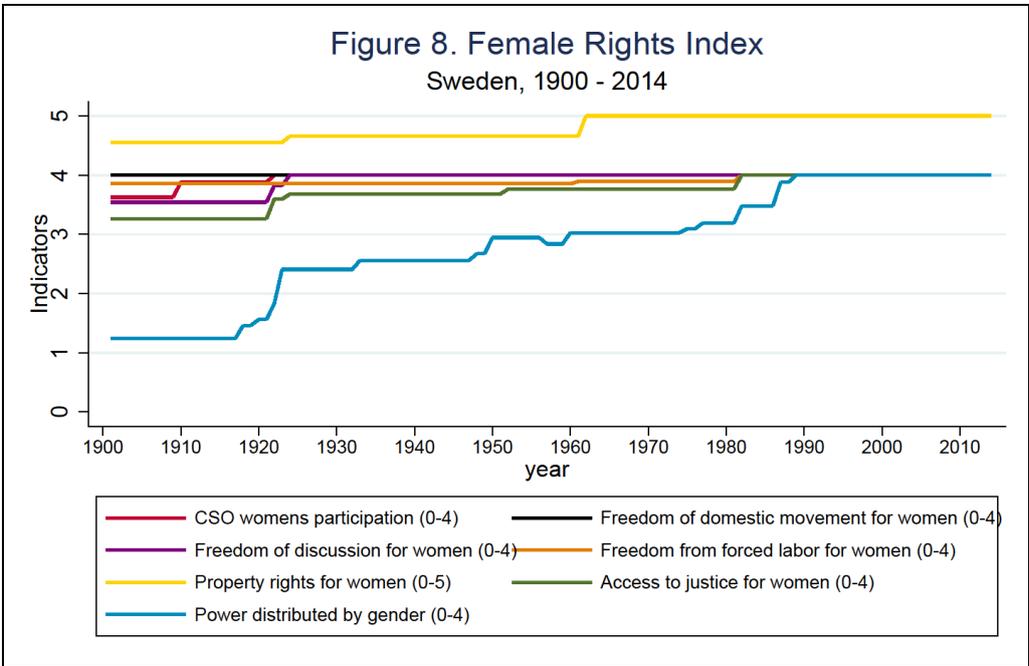


Figure 8 depicts developments for the indicators constituting the index. Sweden has a long tradition of protecting women’s rights with many indicators reaching close to top scores since the 1920s. These results suggest that for over a hundred years most women have generally enjoyed full property rights (yellow line), freedom of movement and freedom of speech (black and purple line); that female servitude or other kinds of forced labor (orange line) have been virtually non-existent; and that women have almost never been prevented from participating in civil society organizations (CSOs) (red line).

Even so, the indicator *power distributed by gender* (light blue line) reflects the relatively slow developments in terms of the political dimension of equality. It took decades for women to come close to having as much political power as men, indicated by top scores first appearing in the 1990s.

Concluding Remarks

This data brief depicts the democratic development of Sweden from 1900 to 2014, based on key V-Dem indices and indicators. Even at the beginning of the 20th century, on all but two V-Dem principles of democracy, Sweden's score cross the middle of the scale and most are clustered around the level of .8. The development of electoral democracy is slower as the country reaches a score of .8 in the 1940s, after an incremental gradual improvement over the first half of the century in terms of suffrage expansion and more democratic composition of the executive. The component in which Sweden shows the weakest performance is within the participatory aspect of democracy. This remains on approximately the same levels in 2014 as it was in 1900.

Many of the indices and indicators register high scores throughout the 20th century all the way up to 2014. Thus, the country receives a score of .8 or above in all liberal indicators for the whole period. Similarly, Swedish civil society has been constantly rated as robust by the multiple V-Dem coders.

However, other aspects of participatory democracy are less developed. The historically low score of the direct popular vote index reveals that this form of participation has been utilized to a limited extent, although an increase since the 1980s is evident. The indices on local and regional governments have not yet reached top levels, suggesting that the ability for these sub-national governments to act independently from unelected officials at the local and regional levels needs to be expanded if this aspect of participatory democracy is to be improved.

In terms of the characteristics of deliberative and egalitarian democracy, Sweden receives the highest scores on the V-Dem measures constituting these indices in the 1940s and the 1980s, respectively. The exception is power distributed by gender where the advancement has been historically slower. All other female rights captured in this V-Dem composite measure were largely protected after the 1920s.

Appendix. Structure of Aggregation – Indices and Indicators

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

	Election voter registry	v2elrgstry
	Election vote buying	v2elvotbuy
	Election other voting irregularities	v2elirreg
	Election government intimidation	v2elintim
	Election other electoral violence	v2elpeace
	Election free and fair	v2elfrfair
Elected executive index (de jure)		v2x_accex
	Lower chamber elected	v2lgello
	Upper chamber elected	v2lgelecup
	Legislature dominant chamber	v2lgdomchm
	HOS selection by legislature in practice	v2exaphos
	HOS appointment in practice	v2expathhs
	HOG selection by legislature in practice	v2exaphogp
	HOG appointment in practice	v2expathhg
	HOS appoints cabinet in practice	v2exdfcbhs
	HOG appoints cabinet in practice	v2exdjcbhg
	HOS dismisses ministers in practice	v2exdfdmhs
	HOG dismisses ministers in practice	v2exdfdshg
	HOS appoints cabinet in practice	v2exdfcbhs
Liberal democracy index		v2x_libdem
Electoral democracy index		v2x_polyarchy
Liberal component index		v2x_liberal
	Equality before the law and individual liberty index	v2xcl_rol
	Rigorous and impartial public administration	v2clrspct
	Transparent laws with predictable enforcement	v2cltrnslw
	Access to justice for men	v2clacjstm
	Access to justice for women	v2clacjstw
	Property rights for men	v2clprptym
	Property rights for women	v2clprptyw
	Freedom from torture	v2cltort
	Freedom from political killings	v2clkill
	Freedom from forced labor for men	v2clslavem

	Freedom from forced labor for women	v2clslavef
	Freedom of religion	v2clrelig
	Freedom of foreign movement	v2clfmov
	Freedom of domestic movement for men	v2cldmovm
	Freedom of domestic movement for women	v2cldmovw
Judicial constraints on the executive index		v2x_jucon
	Executive respects constitution	v2exrescon
	Compliance with judiciary	v2jucomp
	Compliance with high court	v2juhccomp
	High court independence	v2juhcind
	Lower court independence	v2juncind
Legislative constraints on the executive index		v2xlg_legcon
	Legislature questions officials in practice	v2lgqstexp
	Executive oversight	v2lgotovst
	Legislature investigates in practice	v2lginvstp
	Legislature opposition parties	v2lgoppart
Deliberative democracy index		v2x_delibdem
Electoral democracy index		v2x_polyarchy
Deliberative component index		v2xdl_delib
	Reasoned justification	v2dlreason
	Common good	v2dlcommon
	Respect counterarguments	v2dlcountr
	Range of consultation	v2dlconslt
	Engaged society	v2dlengage
Egalitarian democracy Index		v2x_egaldem
Electoral democracy index		v2x_polyarchy
Egalitarian component index		v2x_egal
Equal protection index		v2xeg_eqprotec
	Access to justice for men	v2clacjstm
	Access to justice for women	v2clacjstw
	Social class equality in respect for civil liberties	v2clacjust
	Social group equality in respect for civil liberties	v2clsocgrp

	Weaker civil liberties population	v2clslnlpc
Equal distribution of resources index		v2xeg_eqdr
	Power distributed by socioeconomic position	v2pepwrses
	Power distributed by social group	v2pepwrsoc
	Educational equality	v2peedueq
	Health equality	v2pehealth
	Power distributed by gender	v2pepwrgen
	Encompassingness	v2dlencmps
	Means-tested vs. universalistic	v2dlunivl
Participatory democracy index		v2x_partipdem
Electoral democracy index		v2x_polyarchy
Participatory component index		v2x_partip
Civil society participation index		v2x_cspart
	Candidate selection--National/local	v2pscnslnl
	CSO consultation	v2cscnsult
	CSO participatory environment	v2csprtcpt
	CSO womens participation	v2csgender
Direct popular vote index		v2xdd_dd
	Initiatives permitted	v2ddlegci
	Initiatives signatures %	v2ddsigcip
	Initiatives signature-gathering time limit	v2ddgrtlci
	Initiatives signature-gathering period	v2ddgrgpci
	Initiatives level	v2ddlevci
	Initiatives participation threshold	v2ddbndci
	Initiatives approval threshold	v2ddthreci
	Initiatives administrative threshold	v2dddistsci
	Initiatives super majority	v2ddspmjci
	Occurrence of citizen-initiative this year	v2ddciniyr
Local government index		v2xel_locelec
	Local government elected	v2ellocelc
	Local offices relative power	v2ellocpwr
	Local government exists	v2ellocgov
Regional government index		v2xel_regelec

	Regional government elected	v2elsrgel
	Regional offices relative power	v2elrgpwr
	Regional government exists	v2elreggov
Core civil society index		v2xcs_ccsi
	CSO entry and exit	v2cseeorgs
	CSO repression	v2csreprss
	CSO participatory environment	v2csprtcpt
Party institutionalization index		v2xps_party
	Party organizations	v2psorgs
	Party branches	v2psprbrch
	Party linkages	v2psprlnks
	Distinct party platforms	v2psplats
	Legislative party cohesion	v2pscohesv
Women political empowerment index		v2x_gender
	Women civil liberties index	v2x_gencl
	Freedom of domestic movement for women	v2cldmovew
	Freedom from forced labor for women	v2clslavef
	Property rights for women	v2clprptyw
	Access to justice for women	v2clacjstw
	Women civil society participation index	v2x_gencs
	Freedom of discussion for women	v2cldiscw
	CSO womens participation	v2csgender
	Percent (%) female journalists	v2mefemjrn
	Women political participation index	v2x_genpp
	Power distributed by gender	v2pepwrgen
	Lower chamber female legislators	v2lgfemleg
Electoral regime index		v2x_elecreg
	Legislative or constituent assembly election	v2xel_elecparl
	v2eltype	v2eltype_0
	v2eltype	v2eltype_1
	v2eltype	v2eltype_4
	v2eltype	v2eltype_5
	Legislature closed down or aborted	v2xlg_leginter
	Legislature bicameral	v2lgbicam
	Presidential	v2xel_elecpres

election		
	v2eltype	v2eltype_6
	v2eltype	v2eltype_7
Chief executive no longer elected		v2x_hosinter
	HOS = HOG?	v2exhoshog
	HOG appointment in practice	v2expathhg
	HOS appointment in practice	v2expathhs
Corruption index		v2x_corr
	Legislature corrupt activities	v2lgcrrpt
	Judicial corruption decision	v2jucorrdc
Public sector corruption index		v2x_pubcorr
	Public sector corrupt exchanges	v2excrptps
	Public sector theft	v2exthftps
Executive corruption index		v2x_execorr
	Executive bribery and corrupt exchanges	v2exbribe
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