

DATA APPENDIX

1. DEPENDENT VARIABLES

Civil liberties. A broad index created by Freedom House, a non-profit nongovernmental organization, based on subcomponents that parallel many of the basic requirements of the ICCPR (note 3 above). The measure considers freedom of the media to express ideas (Art. 19); free religious expression (Arts. 18(1), 27); freedom of assembly (Art. 21); independent judiciary (Art. 14(1)); equal protection of the laws (Art. 14(3); see also Art. 26); protection from unjustified imprisonment and torture (Art. 14(3); see also Art. 26); freedom of movement (Art. 12); and equal rights in marriage (Art. 23). Freedom House uses a broader set of rights in addition to those considerations with specific parallels in the treaty. For example, they consider trade unions and collective bargaining, freedom from war and insurgencies, freedom from extreme government indifference and corruption, and freedom from indoctrination by the state, none of which are explicitly addressed in the ICCPR. Nonetheless, there is a high degree of overlap. *Source:* Freedom House, Methodology, <http://www.freedomhouse.org/template.cfm?page=35&year=2005> (last visited Jan. 8, 2009).

ICCPR OPI ratification. Whether (1) or not (0) a government had ratified the first optional protocol to the ICCPR, acknowledging the authority of the Human Rights Committee to render views on complaints of individuals regarding treaty violation. *Source:* OHCHR, <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/ratification/5.htm>.

2. EXPLANATORY VARIABLES

ICCPR OPI ratification. See Dependent Variables above.

Civil liberties in region (t-1). The density of ICCPR OPI ratifications within the region. Density is measured as the proportion of ratifying countries in each region. The proportion excludes the country itself and is always lagged one period. Classification of countries by region (East and Southern Africa, West Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, Central Asia, Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Middle East, North Africa, Americas) is based on World Bank categories. *Source:* OHCHR, <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/ratification/5.htm>.

Democratic improvement (t-1). First difference in the polity scale from one year to the next. The polity scale is a 20 point scale (-10 highly autocratic; 10 highly democratic) meant to capture the extent of democratic institutions in each state. The sub-indicators of this scale are: regulation of executive recruitment (extent to which there are institutionalised procedures regarding the transfer of executive power); the competitiveness

of executive recruitment (extent to which executives are chosen through competitive elections); openness of executive recruitment (extent of opportunities for non-elites to attain executive office); executive constraints (operational or de facto independence of the chief executive); regulation of participation (development of institutional structures for political expression); and competitiveness of participation (extent to which non-elites are able to access institutional structures for political expression). *Source*: The Polity IV Project. <http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity06.htm>

Civil war. Whether (1) or not (0) a country experienced a civil war in a particular year. *Source*: [http://www.correlatesofwar.org/COW2%20Data/WarData/IntraState/IntraState%20War%20Format%20\(V%203-0\).htm](http://www.correlatesofwar.org/COW2%20Data/WarData/IntraState/IntraState%20War%20Format%20(V%203-0).htm). This source was updated with information based on the list of recent civil wars collected by Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_recent_wars.

Fractionalisation. Sum of the “fractionalisation indexes” for religious, ethnic, and linguistic groups for each country, logged. The fractionalisation index represents the probability that two randomly selected individuals from a population belonged to the same (linguistic, ethnic, or religious) group (one minus the Herfindahl index.). These are calculated separately, summed and logged. *Source*: Alesina, Alberto, Arnaud Devleeschauwer, William Easterly, Sergio Kurlat, and Romain Wacziarg: “Fractionalization” (2003) 8(2) *Journal of Economic Growth*, 155.

Criminal trials. Whether (1) or not (0) a country has had one or more domestic human rights trials involving individual criminal responsibility of government agents of any rank, from police to head of state for human rights violations in a specific year. Information was coded from the U.S. Department of State Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for all countries from 1979 to 2004. *Source*: Hunjoon Kim and Kathryn Sikkink: “Do Human Rights Trials Make a Difference?” *Presented at the 2007 Annual Meeting of the American Political Science Association*. Chicago, 2007. Available at <https://www.law.uchicago.edu/files/intlaw-sikkink.pdf>.

Domestic truth commission. Whether (1) or not (0) a country has had a truth commission look into human rights abuses in a particular year. *Sources*: Daan Bronkhorst: *Truth and Reconciliation: Obstacles and Opportunities for Human Rights* (Amsterdam: Amnesty International Dutch Section, 1995); Priscilla B Hayner: “Fifteen Truth Commissions—1974 to 1994: A Comparative Study” 16(4) *Human Rights Quarterly* (1994) 597; Priscilla B. Hayner: *Unspeakable Truths: Confronting State Terror and Atrocity* (New York: Routledge 2001); United States Institute of Peace, <http://www.usip.org/library/truth.html#tc> (accessed 13 January 2009).

Human Rights Commission member. Whether (1) or not (0) a country is a member

of the Human Rights Commission in a particular year. *Source:* Commission on Human Rights; <http://www.unhchr.ch/html/menu2/2/chrmem.htm>.

Economic growth rate. Yearly rate of growth in total gross domestic product. *Source:* World Bank, World Development Indicators, <http://devdata.worldbank.org/dataonline/>.

Trade share in GDP. A measure of trade openness. Total trade (imports plus exports) as a share of GDP. *Source:* World Bank, World Development Indicators, <http://devdata.worldbank.org/dataonline/>.

Overseas development assistance/GDP (logged), t-1. Official development assistance and official aid, in constant U.S. dollars as a share of GDP. Logged and lagged one period. *Source:* World Bank, World Development Indicators. <http://devdata.worldbank.org/dataonline/>.

Regional ratifications. The density of ratifications within the region for each of the optional protocols or declarations modeled. This variable measure the proportion of countries in Western Europe that have ratified the Optional Protocol to the ICCPR when the Optional Protocol is the dependent variable. The proportion excludes the country itself and is always lagged one period. Classification of countries by region (East and Southern Africa, West Africa, East Asia and the Pacific, Central Asia, Eastern Europe, Western Europe, Middle East, North Africa, Americas) is based on World Bank categories.

Democratic since World War I. All countries scoring 8 or above on the polity scale every year since 1917. See “Democracy.”

Democratic since World War II. All countries scoring 8 or above on the polity scale every year since 1945 or their post-1945 independence. See “Democracy.”

Newly transitioned democracy. The interaction of countries that have scored both above and below 7 on the polity scale but are currently above 7, having transitioned, but currently highly democratic. See “Democracy.”

British Legal Heritage. Whether (1) or not (0) a country’s legal system is based primarily on the common law model. Data were collected from two sources: Global Development Network Growth Database, William Easterly and Hairong Yu, World Bank, http://econ.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/EXTDEC/EXTRESEARCH/0,,contentMDK:20701055~pagePK:64214825~piPK:64214943~theSitePK:469382,0_0.html, and David M, Waguespack and Johanna K Birnir: “Foreignness and the Diffusion of Ideas” 22(1-2) *Journal of Engineering and Technology Management* (2005).31.

Left government. From the World Bank's original coding of the chief executive's party as left, right, center or no information, this variable was recoded to distinguish a "left party" (1) from all other categories (0). *Source:* World Bank Database of Political Institutions. For a detailed description of how left is defined, see http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTRES/Resources/4692321107449512766/dpi2006_vote_share_variable_definitions.pdf.

GDP logged (size). Log of country GDP measured in constant 2000 U.S.dollars. *Source:* World Bank, World Development Indicators. <http://devdata.worldbank.org/dataonline/>.

GDP/capita (wealth). In constant 2000 U.S. dollars, logged. *Source:* World Bank, World Development Indicators. <http://devdata.worldbank.org/dataonline/>.