# Appendix for "Systemic Dynamics of Policy Change: Overcoming some Blind Spots of Punctuated Equilibrium Theory"

# **Supplemental Online material**

#### Abstract

Technical documentation of the article "Systemic Dynamics of Policy Change: Overcoming some Blind Spots of Punctuated Equilibrium Theory" submitted to *Policy Studies Journal*.

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# 1 Basic coding procedure and main concepts

At the most basic level, the coders will have to identify single events of policy change in the collected legal documents and, for each single event, assess the direction of change, i.e., whether the single event of policy change represents policy expansion or dismantling.

To come into consideration, a policy change has to meet the following requirements in form and content. Formally, a relevant policy change is any measure or provision in the collected legislation (and where necessary respective administrative circulars specifying these rules) that

- was published during the observation period, which starts on January 1, 1975, and ends on December 31, 2013 (environmental and social policy)
- was published during the observation period, which starts on January 1, 1960, and ends on December 31, 2010 (morality policy).
- was adopted at the national level

The second point clearly measures by sub-national jurisdictions such as regional or local bodies, even if the latter are state-like entities with far-reaching competencies as in federal states.

As regards the content, policy change refers to any measure or provision in any legal document of the collected legislation that

- pertains to any of the policy targets included in the closed social policy target lists, which were defined for each of the three specific policy subfields in social policy (*see Tablee 1*)
- and that involves at least one of the following four consequences:
  - (1) **introduction** or (2) **abolishment** of an existing policy target from the list;
  - (3) introduction or (4) abolishment of an existing policy instrument;

# 2 Coding Categories

The method used to assess and code policy change, is intended to be universally applicable, i.e. over a wide range of countries, irrespective of differing legal and administrative traditions. Thus, the coding rules comprise two invariant general categories. These are policy targets and policy instruments.

By means of these two categories, we seek to measure developments over time in a nuanced manner. Moreover, in order to assess whether a change represents dismantling or expansion, we are interested in policy change relative to the previous state. Thus, as will be explained in more detail in this section, relative changes to the previous targets and instruments need to be coded.

We are interested in the introduction and abolishment of (new) policy target (guiding question: *what is addressed?*), and of policy instruments (*how is something addressed*).

Recalling the observation period (January 1, 1980 to December 31, 2010), this focus on change has one important implication: Although the relevant information for deciding whether a legal act falls into the observation period is the date of publication, it might be the case that coders need to consult legislation originating from some year before 1980 in order to reconstruct the occurrence and the direction of change. For instance, if a law adopted in 2008 changes a law enacted in 1986, the latter legislation has to be considered in order to make a statement about the direction and nature of change taking place through the 2008 legislation.

### 2.1 Coding Category 1: Policy Targets

The first and most general coding category is policy targets. For analytical reasons, we use a very narrow conception of policy targets. By policy targets, we mean a very specific activity within a subarea of a policy field guided by the question: who or what is addressed? More specifically, a policy target is subject to state activities in order to achieve a political objective within a specific area. The tables below contain the policy targets we are exclusively interested in. Thus, when screening the legislative acts, please identify the introduction and/or abolishment of any policy targets from these lists and indicate these events of policy change as either expansion or dismantling.

One single target has to be coded only once per legislative act - it must not be coded multiple times. Any instruments concerning this specific target will be attributed to the one single target. If a policy target from the list is introduced for the first time, in other words subject to governmental action for the first time, this particular event must be coded as policy expansion. If, by contrast, a policy target from the list is abolished, in other words is not subject to governmental action anymore, this particular event must be coded as policy dismantling. Please note that the dismantling of a target also entails the dismantling of all attached instruments which must be coded separately. The same is true when a target is addressed for the first time.

In the field of **social policy**, we are interested in the following three policy subfields: unemployment, old-age pensions, and child benefits. Based on this distinction, we have defined different social policy targets. The following list contains the social policy targets, which we are exclusively interested in. In this context, it is crucial to underline that social policy targets often consist of different "layers" that must individually be recognized for the different countries. To account for this complexity of social protection issues, we included terms such as "basic", "additional", or "special", which clearly must be interpreted in the corresponding national backgrounds. Please keep in mind that all old-age policy targets should only be used to code public pensions. Fully private pensions are not of interest for the database. Widow benefits must neither be coded as pensions. We are not interested in widow benefits at all.

Please note that if it is not specified to which target group (singles/married couples/unmarried couples) an old-age pension policy applies, the targets for singles' pensions shall be used. If all target groups are mentioned, please code all targets. Regarding targets that require the specification of marital status, it is necessary to use the definition of the specific legislation in order to clarify if couples have to be married or if they count as couples if they are not married as well. If there should be no definition available within the legislation, the use of legal commentaries to get this information is indispensable.

#### **Unemployment Policy**

- 1. Basic unemployment benefit for singles
- 2. Basic unemployment benefit bonus for spouse
- 3. Basic unemployment benefit bonus for children
- 4. Secondary unemployment benefit for singles (including tax-based benefits)
- 5. Secondary unemployment benefit bonus for spouse
- 6. Secondary unemployment benefit bonus for children
- 7. Special unemployment benefit: bad weather compensation, seasonal compensation
- 8. Special unemployment benefit: emergency aid
- 9. Special unemployment benefit: holiday payment
- 10. Special unemployment benefit: partial compensation, wagecomplementing policy
- 11. Monetary or non-monetary support of vocational education and training
- 12. Subsidized employment
- 13. Reimbursement of expenses related to active job search
- 14. Retention period (in case of quitting by the employee), i.e. a period of quarantine without benefits
- 15. Retention period (dismissal by the employer), i.e. a period of quarantine without benefits

#### Pension Policy

- 16. Basic People's Pension (standard-employee pension) for singles ("first layer pension" basic minimum income for old-aged people, typically a pension of the same amount for all, regardless of contributions)
- 17. Basic People's Pension (standard-employee pension) for married couples
- 18. Basic People's Pension (standard-employee pension) for unmarried couples
- 19. Additional People's Pension for singles ("second layer pension" pensions originating from another source than the basic people's pension, typically dependant on contributions/income)
- 20. Additional People's Pension for married couples
- 21. Additional People's Pension for unmarried couples
- 22. Special Pensions for singles (e.g. pensions paid to old-aged people who retire earlier than the majority of the working population)
- 23. Special Pensions for married couples

#### 24. Special Pensions for unmarried couples

Child Police
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- 25. Basic Child Allowance
- 26. Special child allowance, e.g. youth benefit or indirect child benefits like means-tested family assistance
- 27. Payment for giving birth

In the field of **environmental policy**, we are interested in the following three subfields: clean air policy, water protection policy, and nature conservation. Based on this distinction, we defined different environmental policy targets, which largely refer to the most common pollutants and regulatory activities in these areas. We believe that an efficient way of coding environmental policy targets is to look at the pollutants first, then to look at the specific context in which these pollutants are mentioned, and finally to evaluate the direction of policy change. The following list contains the environmental policy targets, which we are exclusively interested in. All substances we are interested in are specified exactly with the possible technical terms that could be used in regulations, so other terms must not be considered. Furthermore, it contains the numerical codes that the coders are asked to insert into the data collection matrix. Air quality standards, emission limits and limits for the content of substances in liquids can be easily distinguished by the measurement unit used in the regulation. E.g., an air quality standard cannot be measured in per cent by weight, but will rather be measured in mg/m<sub>3</sub> or  $\mu$ g/m<sub>3</sub>.

#### Air Quality

- 1. Air quality standards for nitrogen oxides (NOx) (nitric oxide (NO), nitrogen dioxide (NO2), nitrous oxide (N2O), dinitrogen trioxide (N2O3), dinitrogen tetroxide (N2O4) and dinitrogen pentoxide (N2O5))  $\rightarrow$  greenhouse gas
- 2. Air quality standards for sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)
- 3. Air quality standards for carbon monoxide (CO)
- 4. Air quality standards for particulate matter (aerosols, particle pollution, fine particles (PM2.5) and inhalable coarse particles (PM10))
- 5. Air quality standards for ozone (O<sub>3</sub>)
- 6. Air quality standards for lead
- 7. Nitrogen oxides (NOx, cp. target no. 1) emissions from large combustion plants using coal of the smallest size as defined by the legal act. Those are generally but not exclusively combustion plants with a thermal output of about 50 MW

- 8. Nitrogen oxides (NOx, cp. target no. 1) emissions from passenger vehicles using unleaded gasoline
- 9. Nitrogen oxides (NOx, cp. target no. 1) emissions from heavy vehicles destined for the transportation of goods using diesel
- 10. Nitrogen oxides (NOx, cp. target no. 1) emissions from heavy vehicles destined for the transportation of goods using diesel
- 11. Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from passenger vehicles using unleaded gasoline
- 12. Sulphur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from heavy vehicles destined for the transportation of goods using diesel
- 13. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from large combustion plants of the smallest size using coal as defined by the legal act. Those are generally but not exclusively combustion plants with a thermal output of about 50 MW  $\rightarrow$  greenhouse gas
- 14. Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from passenger vehicles using unleaded gasoline  $\rightarrow$  greenhouse gas
- 15. Carbon mono oxide (CO) emissions from large combustion plants of the smallest size using coal as defined by the legal act. Those are generally but not exclusively combustion plants with a thermal output of about 50 MW
- 16. Carbon mono oxide (CO) emissions from passenger vehicles using unleaded gasoline
- 17. Particulate matter (cp. target no. 4) emissions from large combustion plants of the smallest size using coal as defined by the legal act. Those are generally but not exclusively combustion plants with a thermal output of about 50 MW
- 18. Arsenic emissions from stationary sources
- 19. Maximum permissible limit for the lead content of petrol (gasoline, benzine, fuel)
- 20. Maximum permissible limit for the sulphur content of diesel

#### Water Protection

- 21. Lead in continental surfaces water (i.e. waters that flow or which are stored on the surface, and include natural water channels like rivers, surface runoff, streams, lakes and others)
- 22. Copper in continental surfaces water
- 23. Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>-) in continental surfaces water
- 24. Phosphates in continental surfaces water
- 25. Zinc in continental surfaces water
- 26. Oils in continental surfaces water
- 27. Pesticides (fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, exempt DDT)5 in continental surfaces water

- 28. DDT (Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane) in continental surfaces water
- 29. Phenols (as total C) in continental surfaces water
- 30. BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) of continental surfaces water
- 31. Lead from industrial discharges into continental surfaces water
- 32. Copper from industrial discharges into continental surfaces water
- Nitrate (NO<sub>3</sub>-) from industrial discharges into continental surfaces water
- 34. Phosphates from industrial discharges into continental surface water
- 35. Chloride (Cl-) from industrial discharges into continental surfaces water
- 36. Sulphates from industrial discharges into continental surfaces water
- 37. Iron from industrial discharges into continental surfaces water
- 38. Zinc from industrial discharges into continental surfaces water
- Oils and greases from industrial discharges into continental surfaces water
- 40. Pesticides (cp. target no. 27) and herbicides from industrial discharges into continental surfaces water
- 41. Phenols (as total C) from industrial discharges into continental surfaces water
- 42. Coliform bacteria from industrial discharges into continental surfaces water
- 43. BOD (Biochemical Oxygen Demand) from industrial discharges into continental surfaces water
- 44. COD (Chemical Oxygen Demand) from industrial discharges into continental surfaces water

#### Nature Conservation

- 45. Natives forests
- 46. The introduction / extension / reduction of nature protection areas/nature reserve
- 47. The introduction / extension / reduction of import and export of regulations for endangered plants
- The introduction / extension / reduction of import and export of regulations for endangered species

In the field of **morality policy**, we are interested in the following four subfields: abortion, euthanasia, prostitution and pornography. Based on this distinction, we defined different morality policy targets. We believe that an efficient way of coding morality policy targets is to look at whether the *supply or the demand of a certain activity* is addressed. Changes in the restrictiveness of morality policies may affect both the demand and the supply of certain activities. This enables a distinction, for instance, between women seeking an abortion and the physicians providing the service, or between a client demanding sex for sale and sex workers. Such a distinction reduces the risk of overlooking important changes (consider, for instance, the case of Sweden, where prostitution was re-criminalized for men buying sex but not women offering it).

### Abortion

- 1. Abortion (demand)
- 2. Abortion (supply)

#### Euthanasia

- 1. Active Euthanasia (demand)
- 2. Active Euthanasia (supply)
- 3. Passive Euthanasia (demand)
- 4. Passive Euthanasia (supply)
- 5. Assisted suicide (demand)
- 6. Assisted suicide (supply)

### Prostitution

- 1. Prostitution (demand)
- 2. Prostitution (supply)

# Pornography

- 1. Pornography (demand)
- 2. Pornography (supply)

#### 2.2 Coding Category 2: Policy instruments

We define a policy instrument as a tool or means adopted to achieve the underlying political objective of the selected policy target. A policy instrument thus describes the type of governmental action adopted for a given policy target. A policy instrument is intended to have a regulating and/or guiding effect on people's actions.

The tables below contain all potential policy instruments for each of the three policy fields. For each policy target, if regulated, there is at least one policy instrument defined as a tool to achieve the regulatory objective. Yet, any policy target may be regulated by means of various policy instruments. For each regulated policy target, the coders are asked to identify all instruments in place. Thus, when screening the legislative acts, please identify the presence and/or abolishment of any policy targets from these lists and indicate these events of policy change as either expansion or dismantling.

If a policy instrument from the list is used for the first time to address a given policy target, this particular event must be coded as policy expansion. If, by contrast, a policy instrument from the list is abolished, in other words is no longer used to address a given policy target, this particular event must be coded as policy dismantling. Please note that the dismantling of a policy instrument does only affect the existence of a policy target when it is the first or the last policy instrument used to address a policy target.

Instrument	Description			
1 Universal benefit / allowance	Payment by the state (no means testing)			
2. Means-tested benefit	Means-tested benefit (typically eligibility criteria do not include the pay- ment of contributions to an insurance scheme but a needs calculation)			
3. Contribution / fee	Contribution to a state agency, a public insurance scheme, etc.			
4. Tax exemption / subsidy	A reduction of tax payments in order to provide income tax savings			
5. Bonus / grant	One-off grant (no means testing)			
6. Retention period	Non-payment of a certain allowance			
7. Other	Any instrument that cannot be assigned to the other categories			
Instrument	Description			
Instrument 1. Obligatory standard	Description A legally enforceable numerical standard, typically involving a measure- ment units			
Instrument 1. Obligatory standard 2. Prohibition/ ban	Description A legally enforceable numerical standard, typically involving a measure- ment units Total or partial prohibition/ ban on certain emissions, activities, prod- ucts etc.			
Instrument 1. Obligatory standard 2. Prohibition/ ban 3. Technological prescription	Description A legally enforceable numerical standard, typically involving a measure- ment units Total or partial prohibition/ ban on certain emissions, activities, prod- ucts etc. A measure prescribing the use of a specific technique or technology			
Instrument         1. Obligatory standard         2. Prohibition/ ban         3. Technological prescription         4. Tax/ levy	Description A legally enforceable numerical standard, typically involving a measurement units Total or partial prohibition/ ban on certain emissions, activities, products etc. A measure prescribing the use of a specific technique or technology A tax or levy for a certain polluting product or activity			

6. Liability scheme	A measure that allocates the costs of environmental damage to those who have caused the damage
7. Planning instrument	A measure defining areas or times deserving particular protection
8. Public investment	Specific public investment
9. Data collection / monitoring pro-	Specific programme for collecting data
grammes	
10. Information based-instrument	Exchange of information between the state and polluters or between pol-
	luters among themselves
11. Permits	Any instrument that cannot be assigned to the other categories
12. Voluntary instruments	Voluntary agreements or commitments between the state and private ac-
	tors or by private actors alone
13. Other	Any instrument that cannot be assigned to the given categories

Description

Instrument	Description			
Abortion (demand)				
1. Prohibition/ban	Is there a rule prohibiting abortions in general?			
2. Consent of third person	If abortions are legal, is the consent of a third person necessary? (differ- entiation: for adult women/for minor women)			
3. Counselling requirement	If abortions are legal, are there any counselling requirements?			
4. Approval of medical committee	If abortions are legal, do they require the approval of a medical commit-			
(1)	tee? (differentiation by indications: in general, life threat, health threat,			
	eugenic indication, criminal indication, social indication, medical-			
	social indication, choice))			
5. Approval of medical committee	If abortions are legal, do they require the approval of a medical commit-			
(2)	tee? (temporal differentiation: first, second, third trimester)			
6. Valid indications	If abortions are legal, under which conditions are they allowed? (dif-			
	ferentiation: none, life threat, health threat, eugenic/fetal abnormality,			
- Conditions for late chantions	Under which can ditions are late torm abortions local? (differentiation)			
/. Conditions for fate abortions	life threat health threat auguric indication animinal indication again			
	in direction and indication, edge in direction, criminal indication, social			
	Indication, medical-social indication, choice)			
8. Payment by health care system	If abortions are legal, are they covered by the national health care system?			
	(differentiation: for adult women/for minor women)			
9. Payment connected to indication	If abortions are legal, is the health insurance coverage connected to the			
	indication under which the abortion was carried out? (differentiation:			
	for adult women/for minor women)			

Abortion (supply) 1. Counselling prescriptions

Are there any content-related and/or procedural prescriptions for counselling?

<ol> <li>Mandatory check</li> <li>Qualification requirements</li> </ol>	Is the necessity to check abortion requirements explicitly regulated? Are qualification requirements regulated? (differentiation: for individ-		
<b>.</b>	ual physicians/for hospitals)		
4. Licensing requirements	Are licensing requirements regulated? (differentiation: for individual physicians/for hospitals)		
5. Option to refuse	Is there an option to refuse carrying out the abortion? (differentiation: for individual physicians/for hospitals)		
6. Duty to document	Is there a duty to document each case?		
7. Duty to declare	Is there a duty to declare each case?		
8. Quantitative restrictions	Are there any restrictions on the number of abortions that may be carried out in a certain period of time? (differentiation: public supply/private supply)		
9. Advertising restrictions	Are there any restrictions on advertising abortion services?		
10. Prohibition	Is there a total prohibition of active euthanasia?		

Active Euthanasia	(ac-
tive/demand)	
1. Minors	Are there special regulations for minors?
2. Personal qualifications	Are there personal qualifications specified (e.g. sanity)?
3. State of health	Are there requirements concerning the patient's state of health (e.g. ter- minal illness)?
4. Consent	Is the patient's consent explicitly necessary (e.g. in written form)?
5. Time lag	Is there a time lag specified between the request for active euthanasia and the final decision?
6. Advice	Is a duty to seek advice explicitly specified?
7. Third person	Are third persons in general allowed to make the decision on behalf of the patient?
8. Payment	Are the costs covered by the patient?
9. Sanctions	Are there any sanctions specified for individual demand?
Active Euthanasia (supply)	
1. Restrictions on physicians	Are there any restrictions on the physicians who are allowed to carry out active euthanasia (e.g. specialization)?
2. Special requirements	Are there any other special requirements?
3. Option to refuse	Are doctors allowed to refuse a request for active euthanasia?
4. Duty to advice	Is there a duty to seek advice?
5. Second opinion	Is there a duty to seek a second opinion?
6. Last option	Do all other options have to be exhausted?
7. Documentation	Are documentation duties specified?
8. Advertising	Is advertising restricted?

Passive Euthanasia (demand)

	Is there a total prohibition of passive euthanasia?				
2. Minors	Are there special regulations for minors?				
3. Personal qualifications	Are there personal qualifications specified (e.g. sanity)?				
4. State of health	Are there requirements concerning the patient's state of health (e.g. ter- minal illness)?				
5. Consent	Is the patient's consent explicitly necessary (e.g. in written form)?				
6. Time lag	Is there a time lag specified between the request for passive euthanasia and the final decision?				
7. Advice	Is a duty to seek advice explicitly specified?				
8. Third person	Are third persons in general allowed to make the decision on behalf of the patient?				
_					
9. Payment	Are the costs covered by the patient?				
9. Payment 10. Sanctions	Are the costs covered by the patient? Are there any sanctions specified for individual demand?				
<ul> <li>9. Payment</li> <li>10. Sanctions</li> <li>Passive Euthanasia (supply)</li> <li>1. Restrictions on physicians</li> </ul>	Are the costs covered by the patient? Are there any sanctions specified for individual demand? Are there any restrictions on the physicians who are allowed to carry out				
<ul> <li>9. Payment</li> <li>10. Sanctions</li> <li>Passive Euthanasia (supply)</li> <li>1. Restrictions on physicians</li> <li>2. Special requirements</li> </ul>	Are there any restrictions on the physicians who are allowed to carry out passive euthanasia (e.g. specialization)?				
<ul> <li>9. Payment</li> <li>10. Sanctions</li> <li>Passive Euthanasia (supply)</li> <li>1. Restrictions on physicians</li> <li>2. Special requirements</li> <li>3. Option to refuse</li> </ul>	Are there any sanctions specified for individual demand? Are there any restrictions on the physicians who are allowed to carry out passive euthanasia (e.g. specialization)? Are there any other special requirements? Are doctors allowed to refuse a request for passive euthanasia?				
<ul> <li>9. Payment</li> <li>10. Sanctions</li> <li>Passive Euthanasia (supply)</li> <li>1. Restrictions on physicians</li> <li>2. Special requirements</li> <li>3. Option to refuse</li> <li>4. Duty to advice</li> </ul>	Are the costs covered by the patient? Are there any sanctions specified for individual demand? Are there any restrictions on the physicians who are allowed to carry out passive euthanasia (e.g. specialization)? Are there any other special requirements? Are doctors allowed to refuse a request for passive euthanasia? Is there a duty to seek advice?				
<ul> <li>9. Payment</li> <li>10. Sanctions</li> <li>Passive Euthanasia (supply)</li> <li>1. Restrictions on physicians</li> <li>2. Special requirements</li> <li>3. Option to refuse</li> <li>4. Duty to advice</li> <li>5. Second opinion</li> </ul>	Are there any sanctions specified for individual demand? Are there any restrictions on the physicians who are allowed to carry out passive euthanasia (e.g. specialization)? Are there any other special requirements? Are doctors allowed to refuse a request for passive euthanasia? Is there a duty to seek advice? Is there a duty to seek a second opinion?				
<ul> <li>9. Payment</li> <li>10. Sanctions</li> <li>Passive Euthanasia (supply)</li> <li>1. Restrictions on physicians</li> <li>2. Special requirements</li> <li>3. Option to refuse</li> <li>4. Duty to advice</li> <li>5. Second opinion</li> <li>6. Last option</li> </ul>	Are the costs covered by the patient? Are there any sanctions specified for individual demand? Are there any restrictions on the physicians who are allowed to carry out passive euthanasia (e.g. specialization)? Are there any other special requirements? Are doctors allowed to refuse a request for passive euthanasia? Is there a duty to seek advice? Is there a duty to seek a second opinion? Do all other options have to be exhausted?				
<ul> <li>9. Payment</li> <li>10. Sanctions</li> <li>Passive Euthanasia (supply)</li> <li>1. Restrictions on physicians</li> <li>2. Special requirements</li> <li>3. Option to refuse</li> <li>4. Duty to advice</li> <li>5. Second opinion</li> <li>6. Last option</li> <li>7. Documentation</li> </ul>	Are the costs covered by the patient? Are there any sanctions specified for individual demand? Are there any restrictions on the physicians who are allowed to carry out passive euthanasia (e.g. specialization)? Are there any other special requirements? Are doctors allowed to refuse a request for passive euthanasia? Is there a duty to seek advice? Is there a duty to seek a second opinion? Do all other options have to be exhausted? Are documentation duties specified?				

1. Prohibition Is there a total prohibition of assisted suicide?	Is there a total prohibition of assisted suicide?			
2. Minors Are there special regulations for minors?	Are there special regulations for minors?			
3. Personal qualifications Are there personal qualifications specified (e.g. sanity)?				
4. State of healthAre there requirements concerning the patient's state of health (e.g minal illness)?	ter-			
5. Consent Is the patient's consent explicitly necessary (e.g. in written form)?				
6. Time lag Is there a time lag specified between the request for assisted suicide the final decision?	and			
7. Advice Is a duty to seek advice explicitly specified?				
8. Third person Are third persons in general allowed to make the decision on beh the patient?	lf of			
9. Payment Are the costs covered by the patient?				
10. SanctionsAre there any sanctions specified for individual demand?				

Assisted suicide (supply)

2. Special requirements       Are there any other special requirements?         3. Option to refuse       Are doctors allowed to refuse a request for assisted suicide?         4. Duty to advice       Is there a duty to seek advice?         5. Second opinion       Is there a duty to seek a second opinion?         6. Last option       Do all other options have to be exhausted?         7. Documentation       Are documentation duties specified?         8. Advertising       Is advertising restricted? <b>Prostitution (demand)</b> 1. Prohibition       Is the demand for prostitution explicitly illegal?         2. Age client       Is demand illegal if the client is under age? (differentiation: age of majority/age of consent)         3. Age prostitute       Is demand illegal depending on the location? (differentiation: in brothels/on the street) <b>Prostitution (supply)</b> 1. Prohibition       Is the supply of prostitution explicitly illegal?         3. Age prostitute       Is supply illegal if the prostitute is under age? (differentiation: age of majority/age of consent)         4. Location       Is the supply of prostitution explicitly illegal?         3. Age prostitute       Is supply illegal if the prostitute is under age? (differentiation: age of majority/age of consent)         4. Location       Is supply illegal depending on the location? (differentiation: in brothels/on the street/in private flat	1. Restrictions on physicians	Are there any restrictions on the physicians who are allowed to carry out assisted suicide (e.g. specialization)?				
3. Option to refuse       Are doctors allowed to refuse a request for assisted suicide?         4. Duty to advice       Is there a duty to seek advice?         5. Second opinion       Is there a duty to seek a second opinion?         6. Last option       Do all other options have to be exhausted?         7. Documentation       Are documentation duties specified?         8. Advertising       Is advertising restricted?         Prostitution (demand)         1. Prohibition       Is the demand for prostitution explicitly illegal?         2. Age client       Is demand illegal if the client is under age? (differentiation: age of majority/age of consent)         3. Age prostitute       Is demand illegal algepending on the location? (differentiation: in brothels/on the street)         Prostitution (supply)         1. Prohibition       Is the supply of prostitution explicitly illegal?         2. Age prostitute       Is supply illegal if the prostitute is under age? (differentiation: in brothels/on the street)         Prostitution (supply)         1. Prohibition       Is the supply of prostitution explicitly illegal?         3. Age prostitute       Is supply illegal depending on the location? (differentiation: age of majority/age of consent)         4. Location       Is supply illegal if the prostitute is under age? (differentiation: single prostitute/brothel)         5. Income tax       Is	2. Special requirements	Are there any other special requirements?				
4. Duty to advice       Is there a duty to seek advice?         5. Second opinion       Is there a duty to seek a second opinion?         6. Last option       Do all other options have to be exhausted?         7. Documentation       Are documentation duties specified?         8. Advertising       Is advertising restricted?         Prostitution (demand)         1. Prohibition       Is the demand for prostitution explicitly illegal?         2. Age client       Is demand illegal if the client is under age? (differentiation: age of majority/age of consent)         3. Age prostitute       Is demand illegal if the prostitute is under age? (differentiation: age of majority/age of consent)         4. Location       Is demand illegal age prostitution explicitly illegal?         2. Brothels prohibition       Is the supply of prostitution explicitly illegal?         3. Age prostitute       Is supply illegal if the prostitute is under age? (differentiation: age of majority/age of consent)         4. Location       Is the supply of prostitution explicitly illegal?         3. Age prostitute       Is supply illegal if the prostitute is under age? (differentiation: age of majority/age of consent)         4. Location       Is supply illegal to income taxation? (differentiation: in brothels/on the street/in private flats)         5. Income tax       Is supply liable to value added taxation? (differentiation: single prostitute/brothel)         6.	3. Option to refuse	Are doctors allowed to refuse a request for assisted suicide?				
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**Pornography (demand)** 1. Prohibition

Is pornography prohibited?

2. Possession	Is the possession of pornography illegal? (differentiation: adult pornog- raphy, violent pornography, bestiality, child pornography, simulated child pornography)		
Pornography (supply)			
1. Sale	Is selling pornography illegal? (differentiation: adult pornography, violent pornography, bestiality, child pornography, simulated child pornography)		
2. Distribution channels	Is the distribution of pornography illegal? (differentiation: via inter- net, via TV/radio, via satellite/digital/pay-TV, via print, via video/video shops/cinemas)		
3. Zoning	Are there locational restrictions on the selling of pornography?		
4. Advertising	Is advertising pornography restricted or banned?		
5. Hours of operation	Is the legality of pornography tied to hours of operation?		
6. Control	Are there any control measures in place?		
7. Trade	Is the trade of pornographic material illegal?		
8. Licensing Do suppliers need special licenses?			

# 3 Description of the outcome

Table 7 presents the summary of the outcome variable by sector.

Sector	Mean	Median	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis	L.Kurtosis
Environmental	0.54	0.17	0.96	3.50	22.27	0.27
Morality	0.33	0.00	1.55	5.16	39.37	0.71
Social	0.25	0.00	0.70	3.41	22.03	0.41

Table 7: Summary of the distribution of the outcome variable, by sector.

# 4 Probability distributions

A data generating mechanism based in the normal distribution ( $\mathcal{N}$ ) is defined by its centrality and dispersion and hence governed by a mean parameter ( $\mu$ ) and a standard deviation parameter ( $\sigma$ ). Following these parameters, one could simulate a dataset following the centrality and variation defined in its generation. We could also calculate back the mean and the standard deviation and check whether the process has generated data with our required specifications.

There is, however, a difference between the "mean" calculated as a result of adding up a set of values and dividing by their number, and a "mean" estimated, which is the product of applying a statistical model (not basic arithmetics) using a certain probability distribution (the normal distribution by default). Those are not the same means. One is a calculation that can be applied to any set of data, and the other needs to be embedded in a statistical model that relies in a probability distribution.

The L-Kurtosis is a product of a calculation, like in the estimated "mean". But there is not any probability distribution that contains an "L-Kurtosis parameter" that can be tuned to generate data with a certain degree of peakedness. Moreover, the normal distribution does not contain such a peakedness parameter. In order to perform an estimation of the peakedness, a logical choice is the *t*-distribution ( $\mathcal{T}$ ), which is a generalization of the normal (a *t*-distribution with infinite degrees of freedom has virtually the same functional form than the normal). To sum up, we need a probability distribution that allows us to considerate the peakedness of a group of values, and the *t*-distribution, with its degrees of freedom parameter (typically known as  $\nu$ ), allows such possibility.

		Calculation	Estimation ( $\mathcal{N}$ )	Estimation ( $\mathcal{T}$ )	
Black	Centrality	0	-0.003(±0.037)	0.008 (±0.034)	
	Dispersion	1	$1.14 (\pm 0.02)$	0.94 (±0.03)	1
	Peakedness	0.15 L-kurt	-	6.1 df (±1.01)	
Red	Centrality	0	-0.005 (±0.017)	-0.01 (±0.02)	
	Dispersion	0.5	0.54 (±0.012)	0.47 (±0.017)	
	Peakedness	0.15 L-kurt	-	7.04 df (±1.4)	
Black	Centrality	0	-0.01 (±0.04)	-0.01 (±0.03)	
	Dispersion	1	$1.11 (\pm 0.02)$	0.95 (±0.03)	
	Peakedness	0.15 L-Kurt	-	7.97 df (±1.43)	<u> </u>
Red	Centrality	0	$0.02~(\pm 0.012)$	-0.001 ( $\pm$ 0.05)	
	Dispersion	1	3.85 (±0.09)	$1.03 (\pm 0.05)$	
	Peakedness	o.4 L-Kurt	-	1.28 df (±0.08)	

Table 8: Descriptive statistics and parameter estimates for several distributions showing a) simulated data with different variances but equal degrees of freedom (in the top rows), b) simulated data with equal variances but different degrees of freedom (in the bottom rows). For the estimation columns the point estimates are the medians of the posterior distribution, and the paretheses contain the posterior standard deviations.

# 5 Robustness

This section includes the results of the two alternative model specifications for robustness purposes, that vary in one specific feature compared to the main model shown in the article.

- **No lag** The original model includes a one year lag to account for the effect of economic crisis on policy changes. In contrast, this model specification does not include a lagged crisis variable, and therefore the effects of crisis are modelled as happening in the same year that the crisis takes place.
- **Crisis effect extended** This model specification includes the effect of crisis with a lag, but the crisis is defined as the year in which it happens plus the following year. Therefore, it allows to capture whether the effects of crisis can be noticed in two consecutive years.

# 5.1 Model with the effect of crisis not lagged

Figure 1 shows the  $\lambda$  variables that affect the variance / standard deviation of the time series. This Figure is analogous to Figure 6 in the article.



#### Time series standard deviations. ( $\lambda$ )

Figure 1:  $\lambda$  parameters corresponding to the effects on the variance / standard deviation of the time series for the model where crisis is specified with no lag.



This Figure is analogous to Figure 7 in the article.

Figure 2 shows the  $\kappa$  variables that affect the degrees of freedom of the time series.

Figure 2:  $\kappa$  parameters corresponding to the effects on the degrees of freedom of the time series for the model where crisis is specified with no lag.

# 5.2 Model with the effect of crisis extended

Figure 3 shows the  $\lambda$  variables that affect the variance / standard deviation of the time series. This Figure is analogous to Figure 6 in the article.



Time series standard deviations. ( $\lambda$ )

Figure 3:  $\lambda$  parameters corresponding to the effects on the variance / standard deviation of the time series for the model where the crisis effect is extended one more year.



Figure 4 shows the  $\kappa$  variables that affect the degrees of freedom of the time series. This Figure is analogous to Figure 7 in the article.

Figure 4:  $\kappa$  parameters corresponding to the effects on the degrees of freedom of the time series for the model where the crisis is effect is extended one more year.

# 5.3 Model comparison

Figures Figure 5 and Figure 6 present the comparison of the reference model against the three other model specifications. They are analogous to Figures 6 and 7 in the article, respectively.



Figure 5:  $\lambda$  parameters corresponding to the effects on the variance / standard deviation of the time series.



Time series degrees of freedom ( $\kappa$ )

Figure 6:  $\kappa$  parameters corresponding to the effects on the degrees of freedom of the time series.

# 6 Alternative model specifications

This section includes the results of two model specifications that depart from the main model shown in the article. They are shown here for comparative purposes.

# 6.1 Variances varying through time

This model specification allows the intercept of the  $\lambda$  parameters to vary through periods of 5 years, therefore allowing the variation of policy changes to be different through time.



Figure 7:  $\lambda$  parameters corresponding to the effects on the variance / standard deviation of the time series for the model where the this is allowed to vary over time.

# 6.2 Interaction with surplus regimes for the social sector

This model specification includes, for the social sector, an interaction between economic crisis and surplus regimes.



Figure 8:  $\lambda$  parameters corresponding to the effects on the variance / standard deviation of the model where an interaction between surplus regimes and crisis is included in the social sector.



Time series degrees of freedom (K)

Figure 9:  $\kappa$  parameters corresponding to the effects on the degrees of freedom of the model where an interaction between surplus regimes and crisis is included.

# 7 Code

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The JAGS code for the model is the following.

```
model {
  for (p in 1:nP) {
    for (c in 1:nC) {
      for (y in 2:nY) {
        Y[y,c,p] \sim dt(mu[y,c,p], tau[y,c,p], nu[y,c,p])
         mu[y,c,p] <-</pre>
            alpha[p] * phi[c]
           + rho[p] * (Y[y-1,c,p] - mu[y-1,c,p])
           + delta[p] * X.portfolios[y-1,c,p]
           + theta[p] * X.crisis[y-1,c]
           + beta[1,p] * C[y,c,1] # constraints
           + beta[2,p] * C[y,c,2] # debt
+ beta[3,p] * C[y,c,3] # eu
           + beta[5,p] * C[y,c,5] # gdp pc
           + gamma[1,p] * C.party[y,c,2] # Environmental : Green
           + gamma[2,p] * C.party[y,c,1]
                                             # Morality : Conservative
           + gamma[3,p] * C.party[y,c,3]
                                            # Social : Left
         tau[y,c,p] <- 1 / sigma.sq[y,c,p]</pre>
         sigma.sq[y,c,p] <- exp(</pre>
                                  lambda[1,p]
                                + lambda[2,p] * X.crisis[y,c]
                               + lambda[3,p] * X.portfolios[y-1,c,p]
                                + lambda[4,p] * C.variance[y,c,1] # polcon
                               + lambda[5,p] * C.variance[y,c,2] # debt
                               + lambda[6,p] * C.variance[y,c,3] # gdp pc
         sigma[y,c,p] <- sqrt(sigma.sq[y,c,p])</pre>
         nu[y,c,p] ~ dnorm(exp(nu.pre[y,c,p]), tau.nu[p])T(1,)
         nu.pre[y,c,p] <- kappa[1,p]</pre>
                         + kappa[2,p] * X.crisis[y,c]
                         + kappa[3,p] * X.portfolios[y-1,c,p]
+ kappa[4,p] * C.variance[y,c,1] # polcon
                         + kappa[5,p] * C.variance[y,c,2] # debt
                         + kappa[6,p] * C.variance[y,c,3] # gdp pc
         resid[y,c,p] <- Y[y,c,p] - mu[y,c,p]</pre>
       3
      mu[1,c,p] ~ dnorm(Y.mean.d[p], Y.sd.d[p]^-2)
      resid[1,c,p] <- 2</pre>
    }
    resid.mean[p] <- mean(resid[2:nY,1:nC,p])</pre>
    resid.sd[p] <- sd(resid[2:nY,1:nC,p])</pre>
    rho[p] \sim dnorm(0, 0.5^{-2})T(-1, 1)
    delta[p] ~ dnorm(0, 2^{-2})
    theta[p] ~ dnorm(0, 2^{-2})
  }
  for (p in 1:nP) {
    for (l in 2:6) {
      lambda[l,p] ~ dnorm(0, 0.5^-2)
    lambda[1,p] ~ dnorm(0, 0.1^-2)T(-3,3)
  }
  for (p in 1:nP) {
    for (l in 2:6) {
      kappa[l,p] ~ dnorm(0, 2.0^-2)
    tau.nu[p] ~ dgamma(1.0, 1.0)
    sigma.nu[p] <- 1/sqrt(tau.nu[p])</pre>
```

```
70
           3
          kappa[1,1] ~ dnorm(1.5, 0.2^-2)T(0,) # df for an estimated log(4.7) df overall env kappa[1,2] ~ dnorm(1.0, 0.2^-2)T(0,) # df for an estimated log(2.9) df overall moral kappa[1,3] ~ dnorm(2.4, 0.2^-2)T(0,) # df for an estimated log(2.9) df overall soc
71
72
73
74
75
           for (p in 1:nP) {
76
             for (cv in 1:6) {
77
              beta[cv,p] ~ dnorm(0, 2^-2)
            }
78
          }
79
80
81
           for (p in 1:nP) {
82
            alpha[p] ~ dnorm(0, 2^-2)
          }
83
84
           for (c in 1:nC) {
85
86
            phi[c] <- exp(phi.normal[c])</pre>
87
            phi.normal[c] ~ dnorm(0, 0.25^-2) # exp(0.5) = 1.64, so up to 60% highest
88
          }
89
          gamma[1,1] ~ dnorm(0, 2^-2)
                                               # Morality : Conservative
90
          gamma[1,2] <- 0
91
          gamma[1,3] <- 0
92
93
94
          gamma[2,1] <- 0
95
          gamma[2,2] ~ dnorm(0, 2^-2)
          gamma[2,3] <- 0
96
97
          gamma[3,1] <- 0
98
          gamma[3,2] <- 0
99
100
          gamma[3,3] ~ dnorm(0, 2^-2)
101
102
           for (p in 1:nP) {
103
            for (c in 1:nC) {
104
               Y[1,c,p] <- 0
105
            }
106
107
          }
108
           for (p in 1:nP) {
109
             for (c in 1:nC) {
110
               for (y in 2:nY) {
111
                 X.portfolios[y,c,p] ~ dnorm(X.portfolios[y-1,c,p], 10^-2)
112
113
               }
114
            }
          }
115
116
          gdp.growth[1,12] ~ dnorm(0.05, 0.05^-2) # Switzerland
117
118
        }
119
```

# 8 Convergence tests

This section includes Bayesian convergence tests for all parameters in the model.




































































**Running Mean** 
























value













































# Potential Scale Reduction Factors

Parameter



Parameter

#### Number of effective independent draws



z

## **Geweke Diagnostics**

Parameter







#### gamma



# lambda



## lambda\_time







