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Data Description

The European Parenting Leave Policies (EPLP) dataset: Leave duration entitlements for 21 countries from 1970 to 2024

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Abstract

BACKGROUND
Parenting leave policies shape how caregiving and paid work can be reconciled around the time of childbirth. They have important implications for fertility, employment, and gender equality. Still, there are limited quantitative cross-country data capturing long-term policy changes that impact how long parents can temporarily be away from work to care for their children, and how leave can be shared between them.

OBJECTIVE
The European Parenting Leave Policies (EPLP) Dataset provides harmonised regulations on maternity, co-parent, paid parental, and job-protected leave across 21 European countries from 1970 to 2024. It focuses on policies that shape how long birth mothers and their co-parents can take leave.

METHODS
Statutory leave entitlements were compiled from national legal sources, official government publications, and secondary literature. We followed a consistent set of data collection rules to enable comparison across countries and over time. Because the dataset focuses on time away from the job, it considers only rights for employed parents. It includes 33 variables and also documents country-specific reform timelines.

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CONTRIBUTION
The EPLP Dataset fills a gap in existing data sources by providing quantitative data across 55 years on policies that shape how long parents stay at home around birth and how leave is shared between them. In addition to leave duration and benefits, it covers recent policy instruments such as incentives for parents to share leave, and timing and flexibility of leave use. The dataset enables cross-national comparisons and the analysis of changes over time, and can be used to study the effects of policy reforms.

1. Introduction

Parenting leave[27] regulations are a central pillar of European family policy. They shape how caregiving and paid work are combined around the birth of a child, and how parents share these responsibilities (Gauthier and Gietel-Basten 2025; Nandi, Vincent, and Atabay 2018; Thévenon 2011; Thévenon and Luci 2012; Thévenon and Solaz 2013). Prior to the 1970s, leave entitlements were mostly limited to maternity leave, introduced primarily to protect the health of birth mothers and their newborns. Over the following decades, countries expanded their leave systems by introducing parental leave that enabled parents – mostly mothers – to interrupt paid work to care for their children (Gauthier 2011b, 2011a; Moss, Koslowski, and Duvander 2019).

A large body of literature in demography and related fields has examined how these regulations affect fertility (for example, Andersson, Hoem, and Duvander 2006; Bergsvik, Fauske, and Hart 2021; Cygan-Rehm 2016; Duvander, Lappegard, and Johansson 2020; Frejka and Zakharov 2013; Gauthier 2007; Hoem, Prskawetz, and Neyer 2001; Jónsson 2018; Kalwij 2010; Luci-Greulich and Thévenon 2013; Oláh and Bernhardt 2008; Rønsen 2004; Thomas et al. 2022), employment (Del Rey, Kyriacou, and Silva 2021; Kunze 2022; Lalive and Zweimüller 2009; Mari and Cutuli 2021; Olivetti and Petrongolo 2017; Ruhm 1998; Spiess and Wrohlich 2008), child development (Dustmann and Schönberg 2012; Houmark et al. 2024; Huebener, Kuehnle, and Spiess 2019), and maternal health (Avendano et al. 2015; Bütikofer, Riise, and Skira 2021; Chuard 2023; Heshmati, Honkaniemi, and Juárez 2023; Renner, Shaikh, and Spitzer 2025), including comparative work that documents the institutional diversity of leave regulations and their implications for family outcomes and social inequalities.

More recently, parenting leave reforms have shifted focus away from extending duration and benefits, and toward promoting gender equality through the introduction of

[27] Parenting leave is used here as an umbrella term that includes maternity, co-parent (paternity), and parental leave, following Dobrotić et al. (2022), to accommodate the diversity of terminology and legal frameworks across countries.

individual entitlements for fathers or co-parents and incentives for parents to share leave more equally (Moss, Koslowski, and Duvander 2019) – which have also been driven by initiatives at the European Union level (European Parliament and Council 2019). Such reforms have raised new questions about how policy design affects childbearing decisions (Hart, Andersen, and Drange 2022; Duvander et al. 2019; Farré and González 2019; Puur et al. 2023; Guetto, Alderotti, and Vignoli 2025), gender norms (Fontenay and González 2024), the division of unpaid work between couples (Pailhé, Solaz, and Tô 2024; Tamm 2019), and union dissolution (Lappegård et al. 2020). A growing number of studies now address these issues, often using detailed administrative data to evaluate the effects of specific reforms (Kreyenfeld 2021; Neyer and Andersson 2008). However, much of this work is based on single-country settings with limited temporal scope and particular institutional or normative contexts, making it difficult to place findings in a broader comparative or historical perspective.

Comparative research on parenting leave has benefitted from several important data initiatives that document policy variation across countries and over time. These resources differ in their scope, level of harmonisation, and historical coverage. The OECD Family Database (2025) provides time series on maternity, paternity, and parental leave across OECD countries from 1970 onwards. However, it does not include all the information relevant for assessing how policies shape the length of time parents may spend away from paid work, and how leave can be divided between them – such as incentives for sharing, flexibility in timing, or the possibility to work part-time during leave. It also does not distinguish between flat-rate and earnings-related payment schemes, nor does it include monthly benefit caps. The Comparative Family Policy Database by Gauthier (2011b) also does not include these dimensions and only runs until 2010, thus not covering the most recent reforms aimed at promoting more equal leave uptake. By contrast, the PROSPERED datasets do cover many of these aspects, but only from 1995 onwards and without information on job protection (Nandi, Atabay, and Vincent 2019b, 2019a; Nandi, Vincent, and Atabay 2018). The Parental Leave Benefit (PLB) dataset complements these sources by providing model-family indicators of paid maternity, paternity, and parental-leave generosity (e.g., durations, gross/net benefit amounts, and replacement rates) for 36 countries, focusing on monetary generosity rather than detailed statutory design, with data collected every five years (1950–2020) rather than annually (Nelson et al. 2020). Finally, the International Network on Leave Policies and Research (Dobrotić et al. 2025) and the MISSOC database (MISSOC 2025) provide detailed qualitative information on parenting leave regulations, but these are not standardised for quantitative analysis.

Most existing datasets do not cover the policy dimensions needed to assess how leave can be shared between parents, and those that include them do not offer long-run or quantitative data. The European Parenting Leave Policies (EPLP) Dataset fills this gap by offering a harmonised, quantitative time series of statutory leave entitlements for

mothers and co-parents across 21 European countries[28] from 1970 to 2024 on a yearly basis. It captures regulations covering paid parental leave, maternity leave, co-parent leave, and job-protected leave that shape how long parents can temporarily take off work around childbirth and how this time can be divided between them. The dataset includes 33 variables covering different aspects of leave duration, benefit type and generosity, flexibility in use, and incentives for sharing. By spanning more than five decades, it enables analyses of both the long-term expansion of leave systems, and the more recent shift toward gender-equal entitlements. It is suited to a wide range of descriptive and causal analyses, especially those that rely on cross-national comparison and policy variation over time.

Data collection was coordinated at the Vienna Institute of Demography at the Austrian Academy of Sciences and the Department of Demography at the University of Vienna. The initial compilation of legal entitlements and benefit rules began in summer 2024 and was followed by a country-by-country validation process in early 2025. A network of 24 national experts reviewed the materials and provided detailed feedback, clarifications, and additional sources. All entries in the dataset are based on legal texts and official government publications, supplemented by secondary sources where needed, particularly in earlier years of the time series.

2. Scope and harmonisation rules

2.1 Data collection guidelines

The design and scope of parenting leave policies differ significantly across countries and over time, making clear data selection guidelines indispensable.[29] To maintain consistency, comparability, and a clear scope, the data collection for the EPLP Dataset follows the key principles outlined below. As this dataset is intended for quantitative analysis, simplifications were necessary to ensure coherence and usability across diverse policy landscapes.

Leave duration: The main emphasis of the dataset is on policies that impact how long parents temporarily stop working around the birth of their child. As such, only policies that affect individual leave duration are included in the dataset – most importantly, information on the duration of statutory maternity leave, co-parent leave,

[28] Austria, Belgium, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom.

[29] Parts of the following sections are reproduced verbatim or with minor adaptations from the publicly available dataset documentation. This is to ensure consistency between this data description and the dataset documentation.

job-protected leave, and paid parental leave. In addition to leave duration, the dataset records selected characteristics that affect the timing and use of leave.

For paid parental leave, the dataset also includes monthly benefit amounts. Benefits are not recorded for maternity and co-parent leave because coverage is high in most countries, offering little cross-national variation, and because parental leave typically accounts for the largest share of total leave duration. More generally, benefits that are not directly linked to individual choice about leave-taking – such as child allowances that are paid irrespective of whether parents are on leave – are also excluded.

Employed parents: The dataset focuses exclusively on employed parents, as (1) its emphasis is on the length of leave and thus the time parents are absent from paid work, and (2) employment status is a key factor in determining parenting leave eligibility in many countries. This means that policies directed at self-employed parents, unemployed parents, or parents in education are not considered.

Employment-based eligibility for leave is typically defined in legislation through prior labour market attachment, such as being employed within a specified reference period before birth, or through social insurance requirements such as having paid contributions for a minimum duration. In some countries, eligibility criteria also differ across benefit schemes. The EPLP Dataset does not systematically encode these employment-based eligibility conditions. Instead, it records statutory leave schemes that are available to employed parents, irrespective of how employment is operationalised in the legislation. Eligibility conditions can be found in relevant legal sources, which are listed in the workbook (Section 3.1).

Individual perspective: Information is provided at the individual rather than the family level, meaning the dataset distinguishes between the leave available for one parent rather than the leave available for one child. This enables analysing how leave duration can be shared between mothers and their co-parents. Users who would like to take a family-level perspective can derive it by aggregating the relevant variables.

Country-level information: The dataset only includes country-level legislation to ensure comparability across countries. Regional variation within countries, as well as sector-specific differences, are not considered.

Widely applicable policies: To ensure comparability across countries, the dataset focuses on legislation that affects the majority of parents. Special provisions for specific circumstances – such as caesarean sections, multiple births, premature births, child disability, adoptions, or foster children – are not considered. As a result, most regulations in the dataset do not apply to male same-sex couples. Users interested in cases outside the baseline scope can consult the reference sources in the workbook (Section 3.1).

First birth only: In some countries, parenting leave policies differ by birth order. For comparability reasons, the EPLP Dataset focuses on policies applicable to the first birth only.

Legislative enactment and retrospective considerations: Since laws may be enacted or amended at any point during the calendar year, this can result in multiple policies being in effect within the same year. To address this, the dataset uses the policy in force on 31st December of the year in question as the reference point for that year. It thereby follows established comparative leave policy datasets that apply cut-off dates (Dobrotić et al. 2025; OECD 2026). Exact dates can be found in the reference sources listed in the workbook (Section 3.1). Retrospective application is excluded: Even if a law affects prior cases or births, it is only considered from the year of its formal enactment onwards.

Statutory independent rights only: The dataset includes only leave durations that parents can take independently as a legal entitlement. Consequently, leave provisions that depend on the other parent to waive or renounce their right, or the other parent being unable to take their leave, are excluded.

Policy provisions, not actual take-up: The dataset captures statutory leave rights as defined in legislation, irrespective of how these rights are used in practice. Differences between formal entitlements and actual leave-taking behaviour are not reflected. This approach ensures comparability across countries and over time, even if it does not fully capture how policies are enforced, or the complexity of how policies play out on the ground.

Currencies and benefit adjustments: Benefit amounts for paid parental leave are reported in the original currency of each country and year. No adjustments for inflation or purchasing power parity are made. The dataset does not distinguish between taxable and non-taxable benefits.

2.2 Definitions: Maternity leave, co-parent leave, paid parental leave, and job-protected leave

Following the criteria described above, the EPLP Dataset includes information on maternity leave, co-parent leave, paid parental leave, and job-protected leave. Definitions are, if available and applicable, based on those provided by the International Network on Leave Policies and Research (2025).

Maternity leave refers to leave granted in connection with childbirth, typically available exclusively to mothers who give birth. “It is usually understood to be a health and welfare measure, intended to protect the health of the mother and newborn child, and to be taken just before, during and immediately after childbirth” (International Network on Leave Policies and Research 2025). The EPLP Dataset differentiates between mandatory and voluntary maternity leave and distinguishes maternity leave available before and after birth, irrespective of whether the mother receives benefits during maternity leave.

Co-parent leave is often effectively paternity leave, because historically most legislation has granted this right to fathers only. It is "usually to be taken soon after the birth of a child and intended to enable the father to spend time with his partner, new child and older children" (International Network on Leave Policies and Research 2025). More recently, countries have introduced leave that is available to the birth mother's co-parent regardless of gender. In the EPLP Dataset this leave is coded uniformly, without distinguishing between leave granted exclusively to fathers and later extensions of entitlements to same-sex co-parents.

Paid parental leave can be available to birth mothers and their co-parents, usually after maternity or co-parent leave, and is accompanied by financial benefits, which are recorded in the EPLP Dataset. Some countries provide several different paid parental leave schemes in a given year. The dataset thus considers three different dimensions of parental leave duration for each country and year, if applicable, namely (1) the maximum paid parental leave duration that one parent can take, (2) the parental leave duration paid at the highest monthly flat rate available to one parent, and (3) the parental leave duration paid at the highest replacement rate available to one parent.

Job-protected leave is defined as the maximum duration, starting from birth, during which individuals are legally guaranteed the right to return to their job, or an equivalent position, after their leave, irrespective of whether benefits are received. During this period, employees are protected against dismissal. In some countries, the duration of job protection differs from the duration of paid leave.

3. Using the dataset and supporting materials

The EPLP Dataset is distributed as an Excel workbook and is accompanied by a separate documentation file. Both can be accessed via Zenodo at doi:10.5281/zenodo.16564540. Access is unrestricted and free of charge. The dataset is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) license. Citation requirements are described in the data availability statement and the documentation file.

3.1 The workbook: Variables, user notes, and reference sources

The workbook contains the full panel data, structured with one row per country-year. An overview of the variables included in the dataset is provided in Table 1. Benefit amounts

for paid parental leave are reported in the original currency of each country and year. No adjustments for inflation or purchasing power parity (PPP) are made.[30]

Table 1: Overview of variables included in the European Parenting Leave Policies dataset

Leave type / category	Variable	Type	Unit
Maternity leave	Mandatory maternity leave duration before birth	Continuous	Weeks
	Mandatory maternity leave duration after birth	Continuous	Weeks
	Voluntary maternity leave duration before birth (maximum duration)	Continuous	Weeks
	Voluntary maternity leave duration after birth (maximum duration)	Continuous	Weeks
Co-parent leave	Co-parent leave duration (maximum duration)	Continuous	Weeks
Job-protected leave after birth	Job-protected leave duration available to birth mothers (maximum duration)	Continuous	Weeks
	Job-protected leave duration available to co-parents (maximum duration)	Continuous	Weeks
	Job-protected leave is longer if taken part-time	Binary	
	Possibility to take (parts of) the job-protected leave at a later point in time	Binary	
Paid parental leave (maximum duration) – Dimension 1	Paid parental leave duration (maximum duration)	Continuous	Weeks
	Flat rate (amount of benefits per month, with maximum duration)	Continuous	Country currency
	Replacement rate (percentage of income, with maximum duration)	Continuous	Percent
	Monthly cap (with maximum duration)	Continuous	Country currency
	Mothers only, co-parents only, or both	Categorical	
	Additional time for second co-parent if first parent takes the maximum leave duration	Continuous	Weeks
	Possibility to work / earn money during parts of the leave	Binary	
	Possibility to take (parts of) the leave at a later point in time	Binary	
Paid parental leave (highest monthly flat rate) – Dimension 2	Paid parental leave duration (with highest flat rate)	Continuous	Weeks
	Highest flat rate (amount of benefits per month)	Continuous	Country currency
	Mothers only, co-parents only, or both	Categorical	
	Additional time for second parent if first parent takes the maximum leave duration	Continuous	Weeks
	Possibility to work / earn money during parts of the leave	Binary	
	Possibility to take (parts of) the leave at a later point in time	Binary	
Paid parental leave (highest replacement rate) – Dimension 3	Paid parental leave duration (with highest replacement rate)	Continuous	Weeks
	Highest replacement rate (percentage of income)	Continuous	Percent
	Monthly cap (with highest replacement rate)	Continuous	Country currency
	Mothers only, co-parents only, or both	Categorical	
	Additional time for second parent if first parent takes the maximum leave duration	Continuous	Weeks
	Possibility to work / earn money during parts of the leave	Binary	
	Possibility to take (parts of) the leave at a later point in time	Binary	
Additional variables	Incentives for parents to share parental leave	Categorical	
	User note	Binary	
	Country currency	Categorical	

[30] Users who wish to construct comparable benefit measures across countries or over time need to apply their own price or currency adjustments. A commonly used source for consumer price indices and PPP conversion factors is the World Development Indicators DataBank (World Bank Group 2026). For historical exchange rates, a widely used source is the Penn World Table (Feenstra, Inklaar, and Timmer 2015), which provides long-run series based on U.S. dollar exchange rates that can be converted into euros using fixed conversion rates from Eurostat (2025). For some countries and periods, particularly in Central and Eastern Europe prior to the early 1990s, data on exchange rates, PPPs, and consumer price indices are not consistently available. Depending on their aims, users may therefore need to restrict analyses to later periods or to subsets of countries, or make additional modelling assumptions.

Missing values are consistently coded as –99. Overall, missing values account for 1.6% of all country-year observations and never exceed 3.2% in any given year (Figure A-1). Across variables and years, no more than four country-values are missing for any single variable (Figure A-2).

The workbook also lists all sources used to compile the dataset. This enables users to quickly locate more detailed information on specific reforms, such as the exact date of policy changes, eligibility criteria linked to employment, whether regulations apply to LGBTQ+ families, and special provisions for specific circumstances like caesarean sections, multiple births, and adoptions. It also provides country- and year-specific notes to clarify selected values or coding decisions. These notes offer additional context that may not be fully captured by the variables alone.

3.2 The documentation: Codebook and country-specific reforms

The documentation serves as a guide to understanding and working with the EPLP Dataset by explaining data collection guidelines, definitions, and assumptions underpinning the dataset. It also provides the dataset's codebook, which explains the variable naming conventions and lists each of the 33 variables, including category descriptions, assumptions, variable type, variable unit, and labels.

It also includes an overview of the key policies in each of the 21 countries included in the dataset. These timelines summarise national-level reforms that affected statutory leave duration between 1970 and 2024.

4. Analytical potential and limitations

Parenting leave policies are central to shaping how caregiving and paid work can be reconciled around the birth of a child. The EPLP Dataset allows researchers to compare such policies across 21 European countries and over more than five decades. It is specifically designed to capture how long mothers and co-parents can be absent from paid work under statutory entitlements. Its structure enables the analysis of cross-national differences and policy trends over time, including changes in the length, flexibility, and financial generosity of leave entitlements. It is particularly well suited to studying how leave can be allocated between parents. It can also be used to generate country- and cohort-specific policy indicators that provide contextual information in comparative studies based on individual-level data from cross-national surveys.

In addition to comparative and descriptive analyses, the annual data can support research designs that aim to identify the effects of policy reforms on individual outcomes.

The dataset can be used in quasi-experimental designs – such as difference-in-differences or instrumental variable approaches – to study the effects of specific policies on fertility outcomes, leave uptake, or gender relations. It can also serve as an input into microsimulation models or forecasting tools.

The increasing diversity and complexity of parenting leave regulations across countries and over time required clear data collection guidelines to ensure consistency and comparability in a dataset. These choices give rise to several limitations, which are outlined below.

A first set of limitations relates to the scope of the dataset, which is limited to 21 European countries and does not allow for global comparison. Analyses that require price or currency adjustments may further need to be restricted to subsets of countries or to later periods for which deflators, PPPs, and exchange rates are available.

Given its focus on absence from paid work, it does not cover allowances that are paid irrespective of whether parents are on leave, nor does it cover entitlements directed exclusively at unemployed, self-employed, inactive, or student parents. It also does not systematically encode employment-based eligibility criteria such as minimum employment duration or contribution histories. These criteria vary substantially across countries and over time and may differ even within the same country-year across leave schemes. As a result, the dataset captures statutory entitlements conditional on coverage by the relevant scheme rather than effective access to leave among specific population groups. Researchers interested in modelling eligibility or coverage in greater detail can consult the reference sources listed in the workbook or complement the EPLP Dataset with microsimulation approaches, such as the Open Family Policy Program (Bartova 2022), which shows variation in entitlements across Europe from 2010 to 2020.

A second set of limitations relates to the level of detail provided in the EPLP Dataset. In particular, the dataset does not support analyses explicitly focused on diverse family forms, including LGBTQ+ families. Entitlements for co-parents may refer exclusively to fathers in earlier periods and, in more recent years, also to same-sex co-parents in some countries; these distinctions are not systematically encoded in the data. Researchers interested in analysing the inclusiveness of family policy designs may therefore consult the reference sources listed in the workbook or complement the EPLP Dataset with sources such as the Parental Leave for a Wide Range of Families dataset, which documents the extent to which leave policies reach unmarried parents, single parents, adoptive parents, and same-sex parents across a broad set of countries (Raub and Heymann 2025).

The dataset is limited to baseline statutory entitlements applicable to the majority of births. For this reason, it omits regulations that vary at the sub-national level, differ by birth order, or apply only under specific conditions, including caesarean sections or multiple births. This limits the dataset's ability to capture variation in leave entitlements

for these cases. While caesarean sections account for a substantial share of births in some countries, related extensions primarily affect maternity leave after birth, which in 2024 represented only 14.1% of total job-protected leave after birth across the countries in the dataset. Multiple births remain a relatively rare event, with a multiple birth rate of 12.8 per 1,000 deliveries based on data from 17 European countries in 2019 (French Institute for Demographic Studies – INED 2019). Reference sources are documented in the workbook, allowing users to identify such provisions where needed.

The use of an annual 31st December reference date implies that within-year policy changes are not separately identified. Users interested in the exact timing of reforms may consult the reference sources or make assumptions about the date of births, noting that many survey datasets record only the year of birth.

In some cases, national entitlements were categorised differently to allow for cross-country comparison and may not fully align with domestic legal terminology – this is particularly the case for Nordic countries. Also, the dataset reflects statutory entitlements as defined in legislation rather than how they are used in practice. In summary, this approach enables harmonisation across countries and time, but comes at the cost of excluding certain populations, legal nuances, and policy dimensions. Finally, this data description refers to the first public version of the dataset, which by its very nature may be subject to future revisions to address missing information or correct inadvertent errors, despite considerable efforts to ensure accuracy and consistency.

5. Conclusions

The EPLP Dataset provides harmonised, long-term data on parenting leave policies across 21 European countries, capturing both the historical expansion of leave systems and recent reforms promoting more equal sharing. It enables analyses of policy variation across time and space in demography and related fields, and its effects on outcomes such as fertility, employment, and gender relations.

6. Acknowledgements

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7. Disclosure about the AI use

We used ChatGPT-5.1 for language editing and stylistic refinement. Prompts involved requests to improve flow, clarity, conciseness, and suggest synonyms. The tool was not used for the generation of substantive content. No AI-generated content was included without manual review by the authors. All interpretations and conclusions are those of the authors.

8. Data availability statement

The European Parenting Leave Policies (EPLP) Dataset and accompanying documentation are publicly available on Zenodo. Access is unrestricted and free of charge. The dataset is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International (CC BY 4.0) license. Users are kindly requested to cite the dataset together with this Data Description when using the EPLP Dataset. How to cite the dataset: Spitzer, S., Lemoine, A., Song, Z., Reiter, C., Greulich, A., Herlitz, A., Bártová, A., Brini, E., Dančíková, Z., Galdauskaitė, D., González, L., Hatzivarnava-Kazassi, E., Honkaniemi, H., Juárez, SP, Kaldager Hart, R., Kristiansen, I. L., Kurowska, A., Pall, K., Pertold-Gebicka, B., Rakar, T., Räsänen, T., Rentzou, K., Romero Balsas, P., Schmidt, E., Thil, L., Tuda, D., Vargha, L., Vignoli, D., Wagner, S., and Wrohlich, K. (2025). The European Parenting Leave Policies (EPLP) Dataset. Zenodo. doi:10.5281/zenodo.16564540

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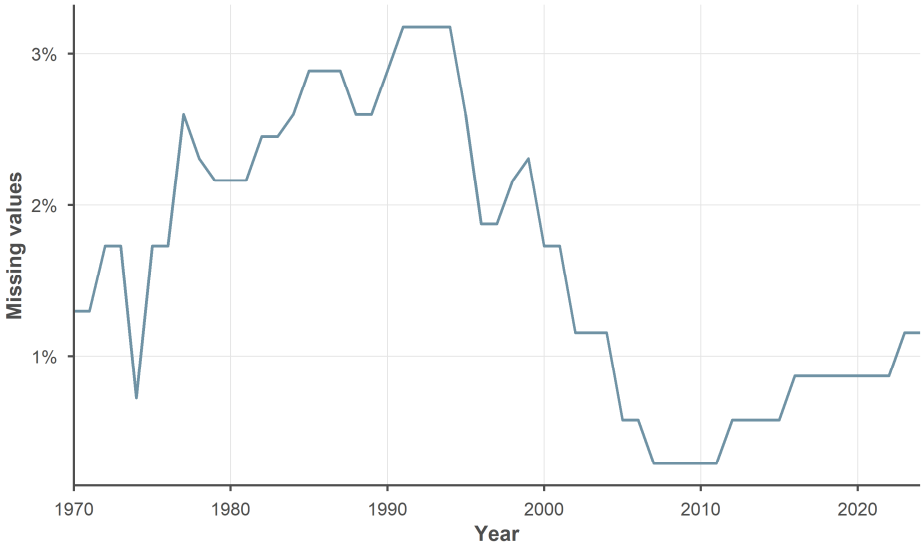
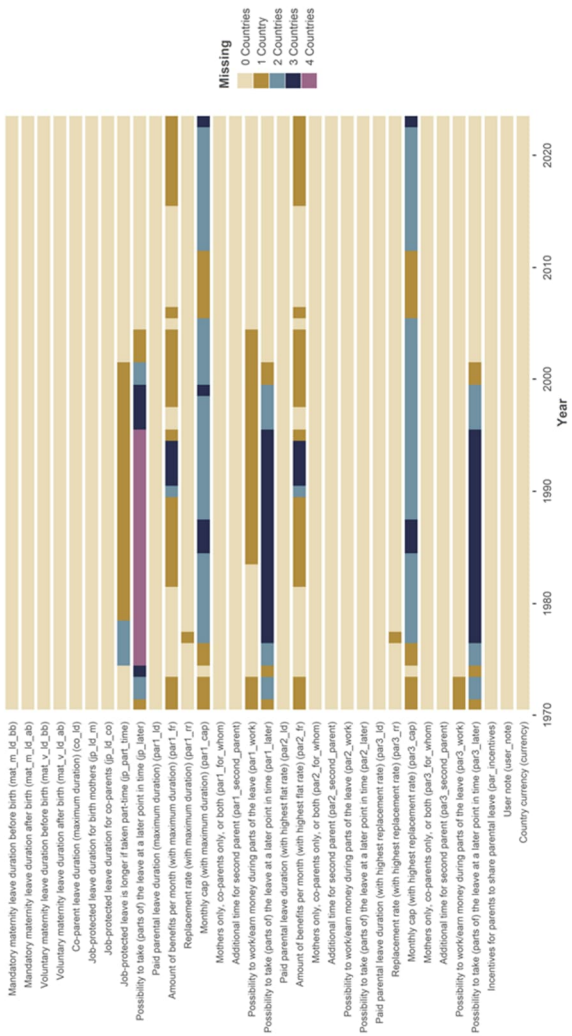
Appendix

Figure A-1: Share of missing values in the European Parenting Leave Policies dataset by year, 1970–2024



Note: The figure shows the proportion of missing country-year observations across all variables included in the dataset. Overall, missing values account for 1.6% of all observations.

Figure A-2: Number of countries with missing values in the European Parenting Leave Policies dataset by variable and year, 1970–2024



Note: The figure reports, for each variable and year, the number of countries with missing information.