



Professor Staffan I. Lindberg

Principal Investigator, Director,
V-Dem Institute

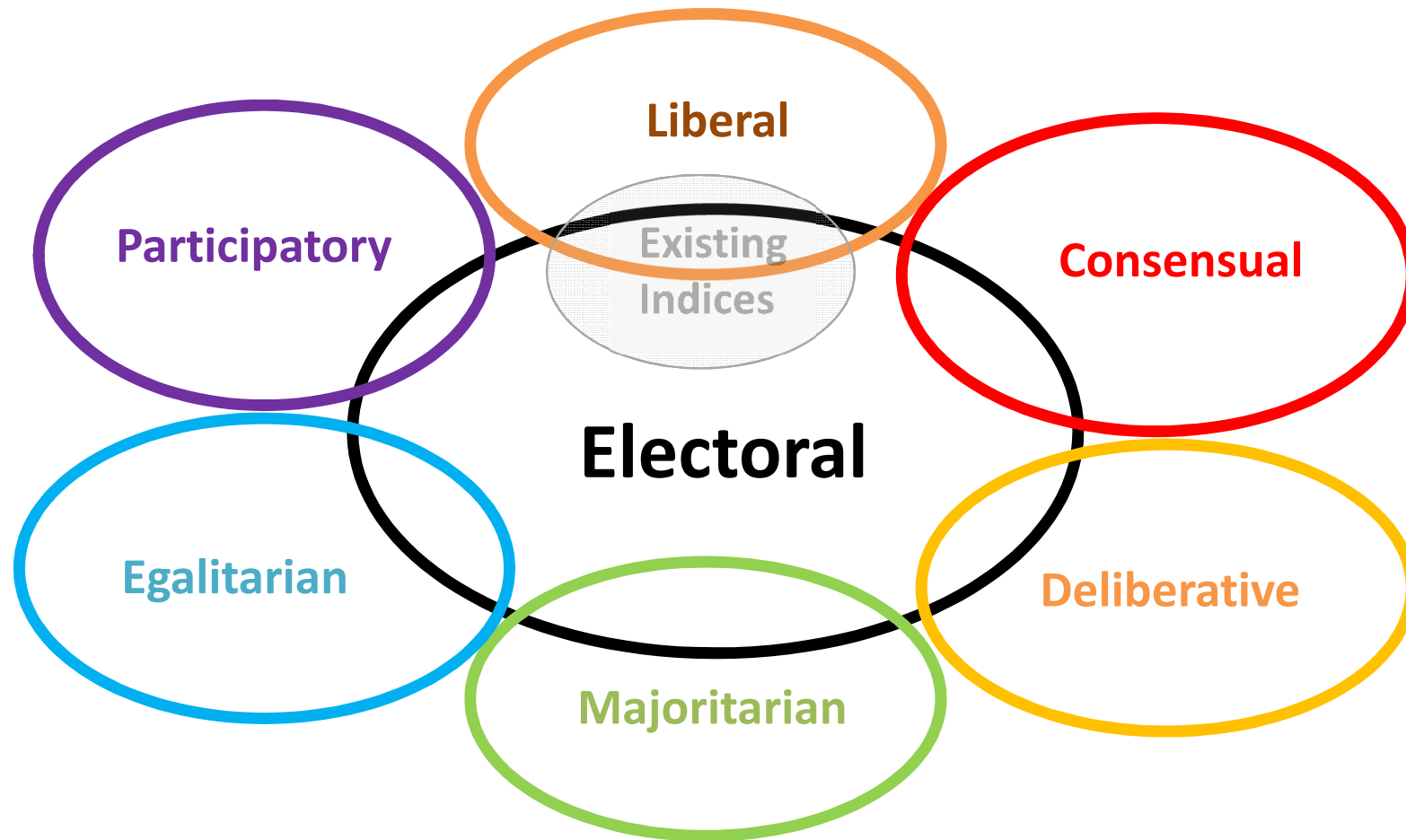
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&

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European Research Council Consolidator
Young Academy of Sweden, Member



Electoral “Core” & 6 Democratic “Properties”



Varying Democratic Core Values

Measures

Varieties = Electoral, Liberal, Participatory, Deliberative,
& Egalitarian Democracy



Components = 45 e.g.

- Women's Political Rights Index
- Rule of Law Index
- Horizontal Accountability Index
- Public Sector Corruption Index



Indicators ≈ 350 e.g.

Judicial accountability, Vote buying, Journalist harassment, CSO control, Executive corrupt, Legislative oversight, Women's freedom of speech, Party barriers, etc.

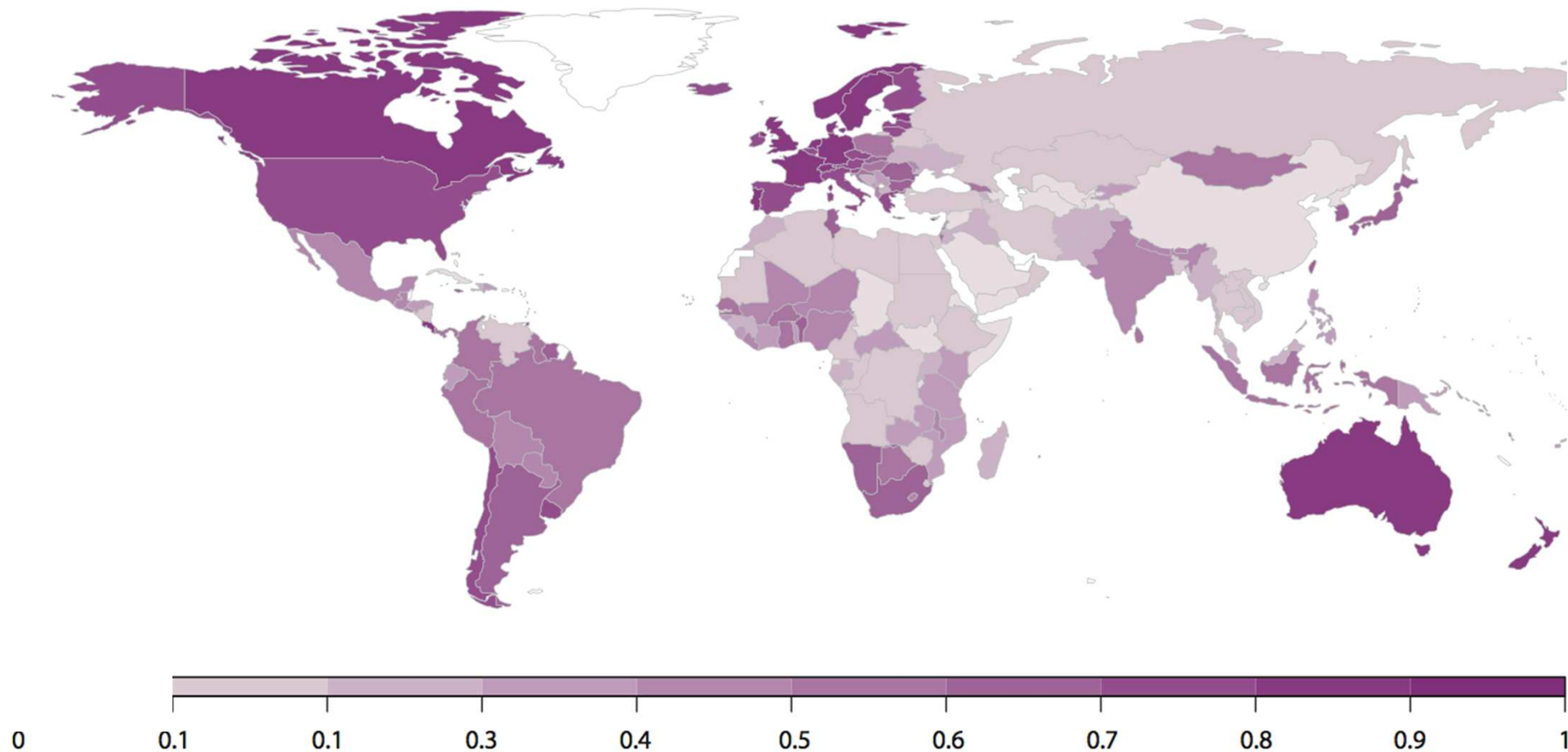


3,200+ coders from 180 countries

63% of raw data – local experts



Varieties of Democracy 2017



177 Countries

350 indicators

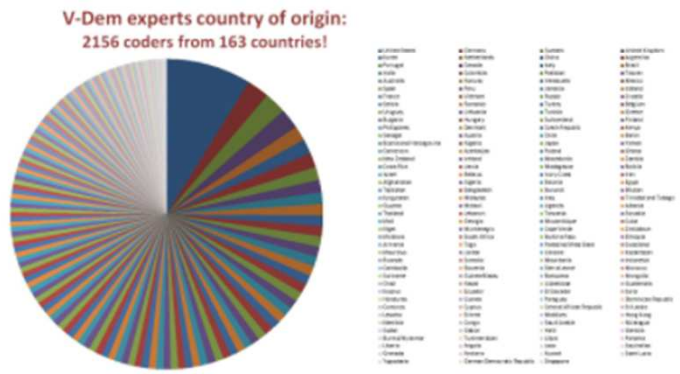
18 mn Data

**American Political Science Association's
Lijphart/Przeworski/Verba Best Data Set Award 2016**



V-Dem: Global Standards, Local Knowledge

Varieties of Democracy aims to produce better Indicators of Democracy. We are a team of fifteen social scientists on three continents. We work with more than 2,500 country experts and a truly global International Advisory Board.



Total:

- 130,000+ unique users

Since Jan 4th 2016:

- 25,000+ Dataset Downloads
- 45,000+ users on-line tools
- 208 countries/terr's



News

- Jan. 4, 2016 Data is released
- Dec. 17, 2015 International Anti-Corruption Day
- Dec. 9, 2015 World Release of the V-Dem Dataset
- Dec. 9, 2015 Annual V-Dem Policy Dialogue Conference 2016
- Dec. 4, 2015 Egalitarian Democracy in India



Online Analysis

- Variable Graph
- Country Graph
- Motion Chart



World Data Release

Dataset download

Quantitative Analysis / Statistics for Development



Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Measuring Goal 16

*Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide **access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels***



V-Dem and SDG monitoring process

1. 60 V-Dem indicators and indices in UNDP Virtual Network Sourcebook

2. SDG16 Data Initiative:

- Power Distributed by Social Group
- Health Equality
- Education Equality



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



THE INDICATORS WE WANT

GOAL 16 – THE INDICATORS WE WANT:

Virtual Network Sourcebook on Measuring
Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions



Target 16.3

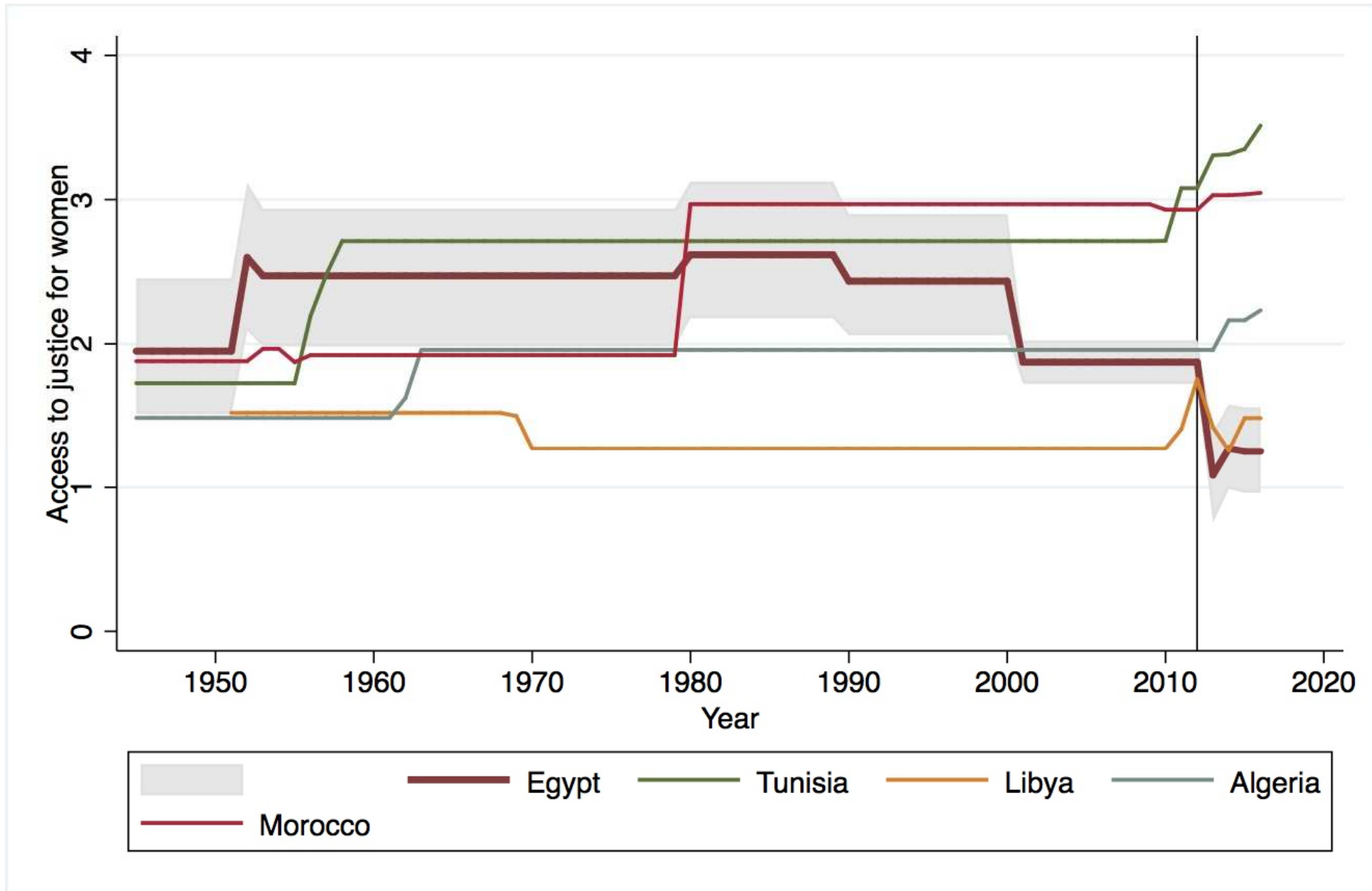
Promote the rule of law [...] and ensure equal access to justice for all



16.3 Rule of Law – Examples V-Dem Stats

	Indicator name	Question text	V2 tag
Composite indicator	Rule of law index	Measures the level of rule of law, as the principle that law should govern a nation rather than arbitrary decisions by government officials, and access to justice for all	v2sdg_rol
Index	Extent of judicial constraints on the executive	To what extent does the executive respect the constitution and comply with court rulings, and to what extent is the judiciary able to act in an independent fashion?	v2x_jucon
Indicator	Level of transparent enforcement of laws	Are the laws of the land clear, well-publicized, coherent (consistent with each other), relatively stable from year to year, and enforced in a predictable manner?	v2cltrnslw
Indicator	Level of respect for access to justice	Do citizens enjoy secure and effective access to justice?	v2xcl_acjst
Indicator	Frequency of removal of judges due to misconduct	When judges are found responsible for serious misconduct, how often are they removed from their posts or otherwise disciplined?	v2juacct
Indicator	Frequency of government compliance with high court	How often do the government complies with important decisions of the high court with which it disagrees?	v2juhccomp

16.3 Rule of Law – Women's Access to Justice



Target 16.5

*Substantially reduce corruption
and bribery in all their forms*



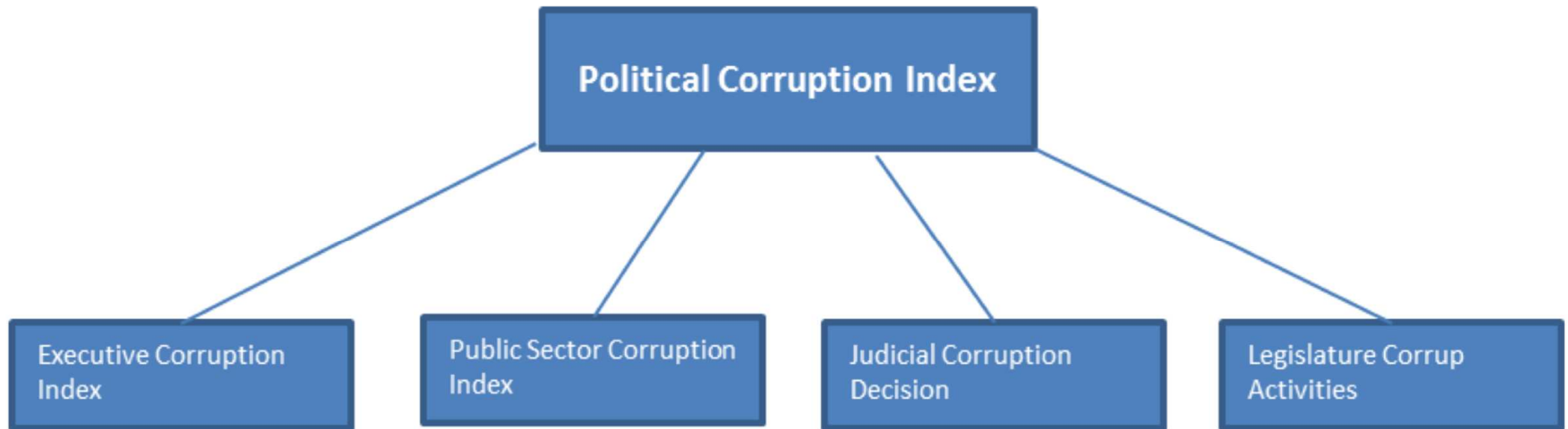
Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms

16.5.1 Proportion of persons who had at least one contact with a public official and who paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials, during the previous 12 months;

Indicator 16.5.2 Proportion of businesses that had at least one contact with a public official and that paid a bribe to a public official, or were asked for a bribe by those public officials during the previous 12 months.

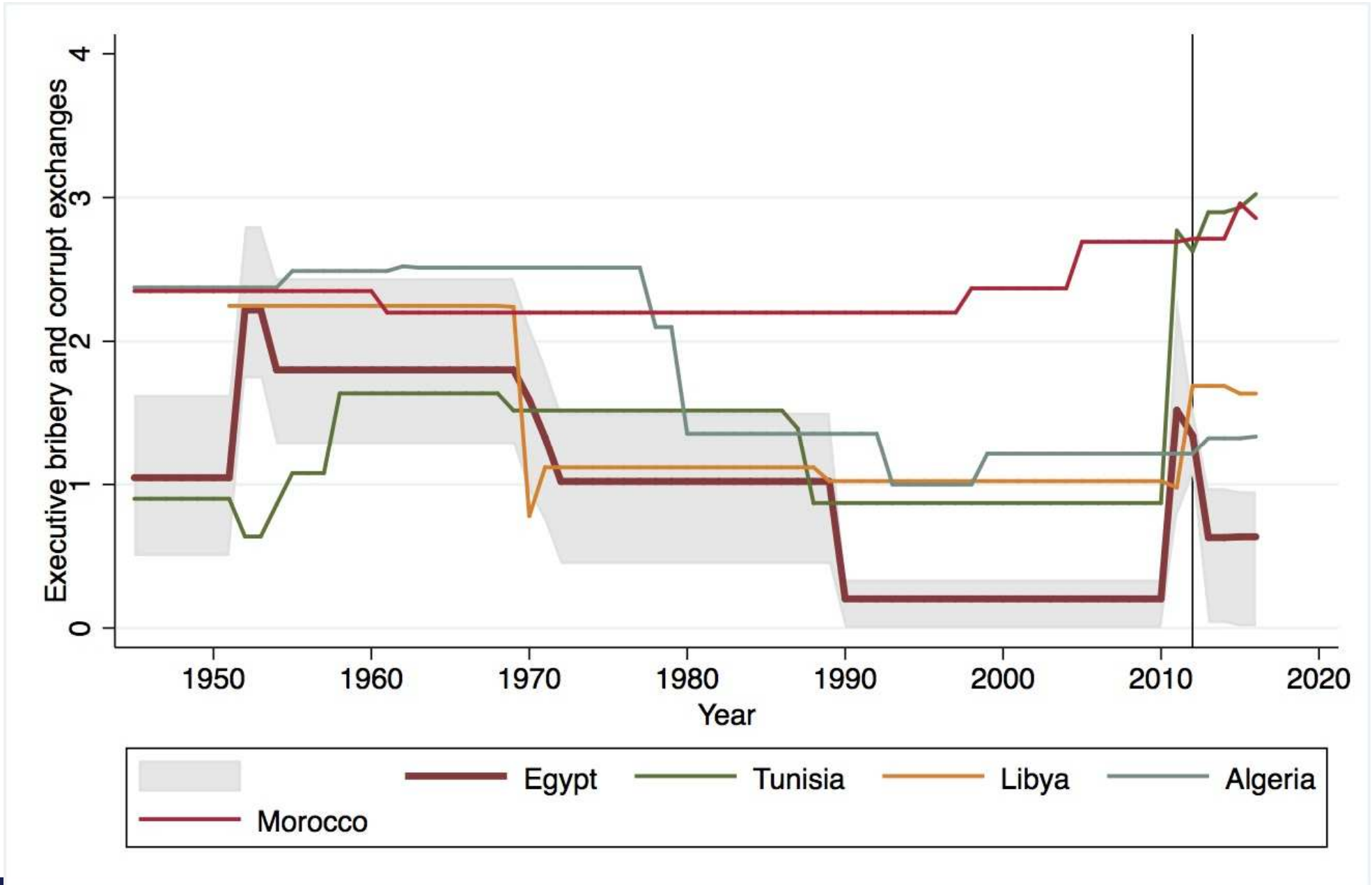


Target 16.5 Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms



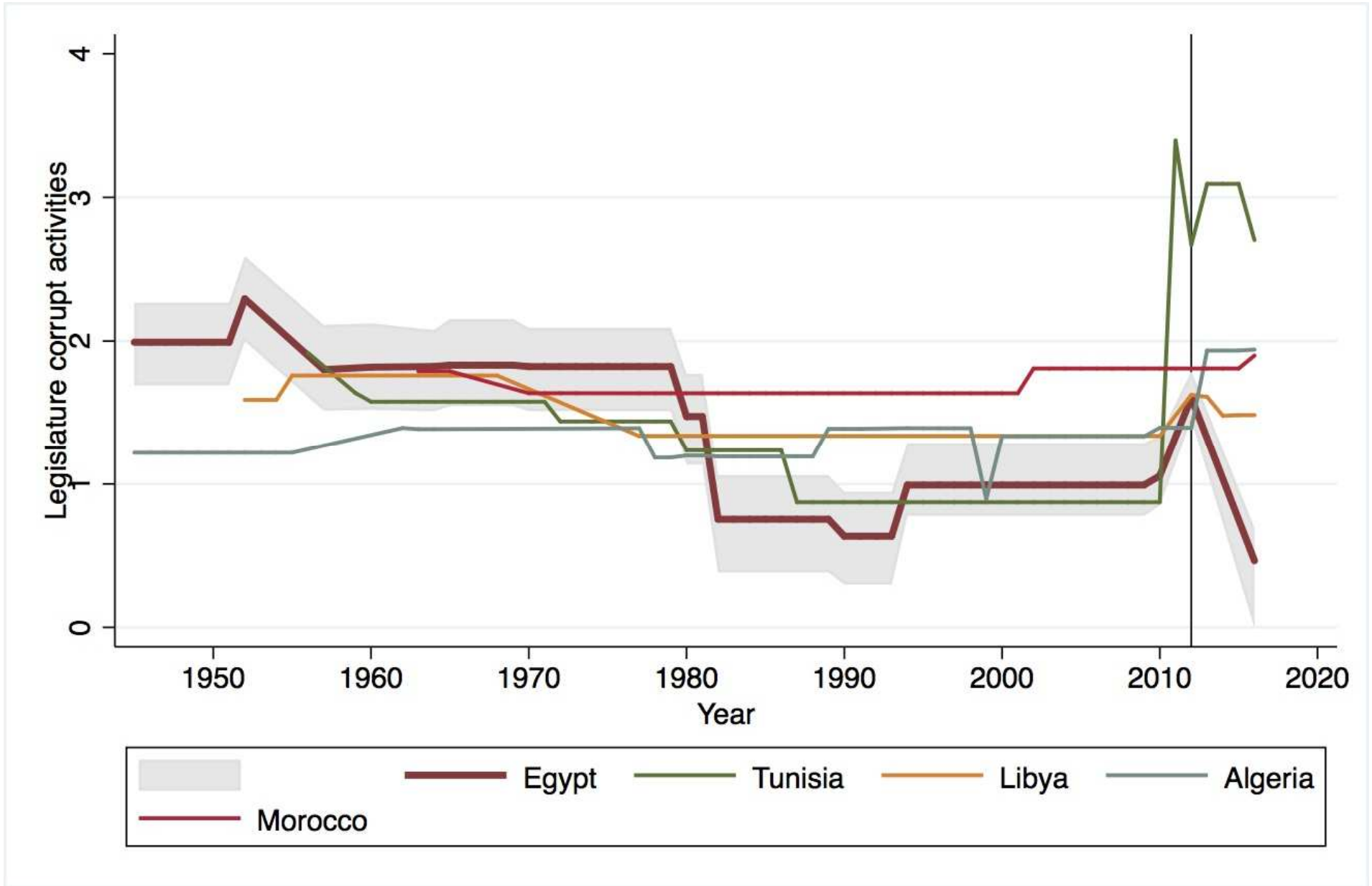
16.5 Corruption

- Executive Bribes

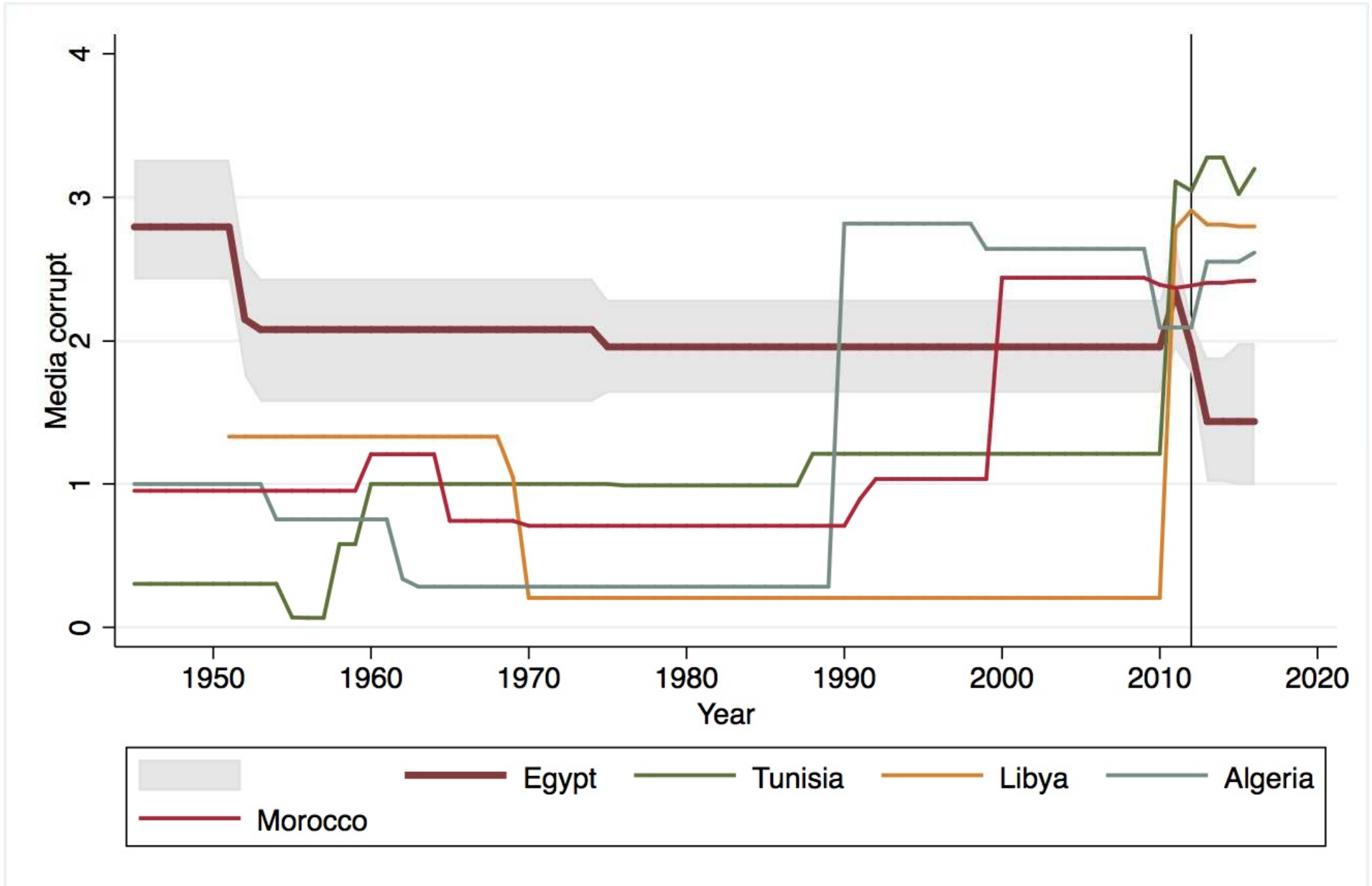


16.5 Corruption

- Legislature Corrupt



16.5 Corruption - Media Corrupt



Target 16.7

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels



Target 16.7 Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

16.7.1 Proportions of positions (by sex, age, persons with disabilities and population groups) in public institutions compared to national distributions.

16.7.2 Proportion of population who believe decision-making is inclusive and responsive, by sex, age, disability and population group.



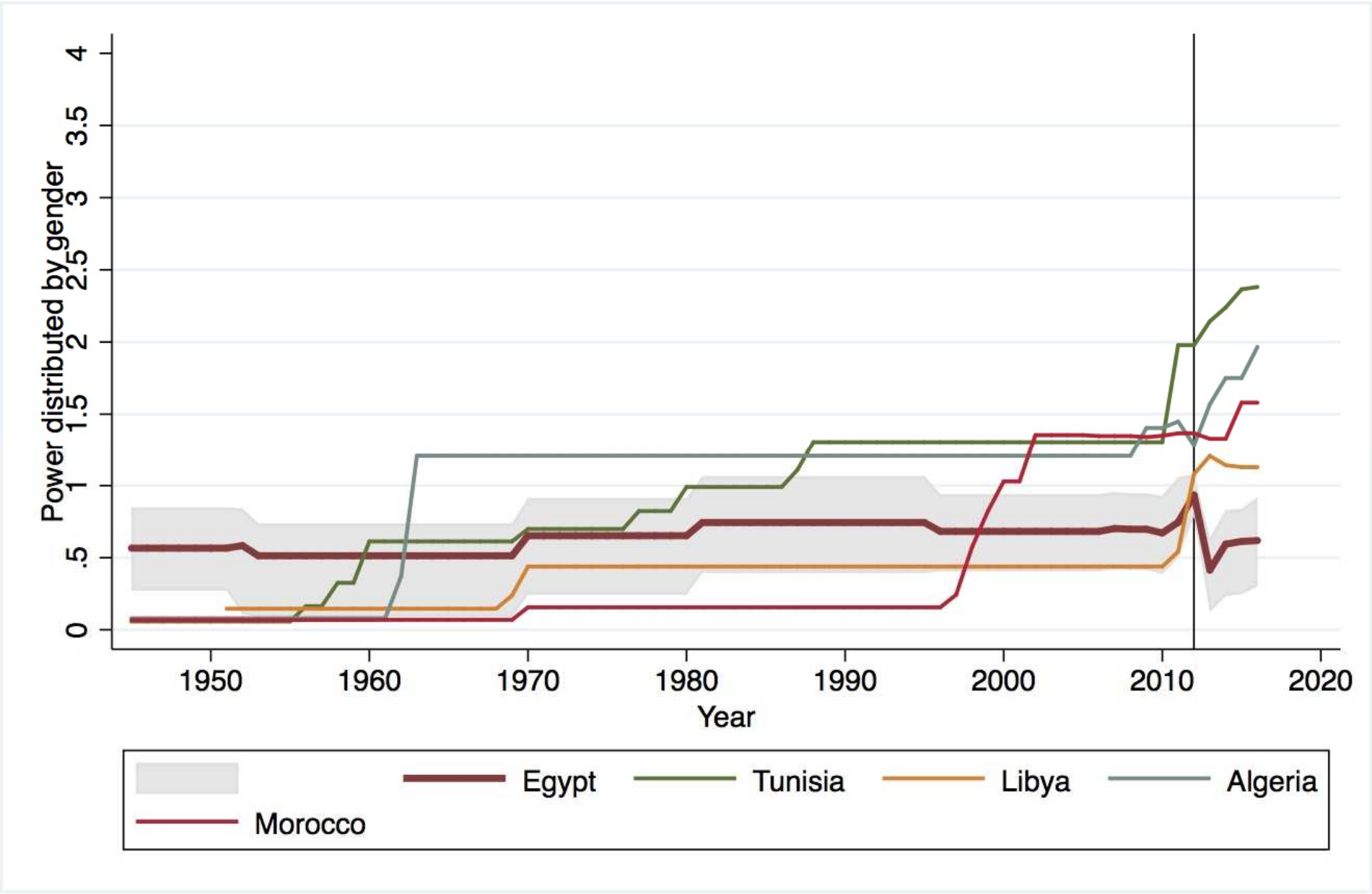
Target 16.7

– Examples

	Indicator name	Question text	V2 tag
Composite indicator	Representation and Participation	Measures the levels of responsiveness, inclusion, participation and representation the decision-making through public deliberation, citizen participation, direct popular vote and representation by specific social groups	v2sdg_reppart
Composite indicator	Extent of civil society participation	Civil society participation index: Are major CSOs routinely consulted by policymaker; how large is the involvement of people in CSOs; are women prevented from participating; and is legislative candidate nomination within party organization highly decentralized or made through party primaries?	v2x_cspart
Composite indicator	Participatory Component Index	Participatory component index: Are citizens highly engaged in civil society organizations, are there potent mechanisms of direct democracy, and is the local and/or regional government popularly elected?	v2x_partip
Indicator	Occurrence of multiparty elections	Are elections multiparty?	v2elmulpar
A indicator	Share of female legislators in the lower chamber	What percentage (%) of the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature is female?	v2lgefemleg
Indicator	Degree of political power distributed by gender	Is political power distributed according to gender?	v2pepwrgen
Indicator	Frequency of civil society organization consultation	Are major civil society organizations (CSOs) routinely consulted by policymakers on policies relevant to their members?	v2cscnsult
Indicator	Women's participation in civil society organizations	Are women prevented from participating in civil society organizations (CSOs)?	v2csgender

Target 16.7

– Power Distributed by Gender



Target 16.10

Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms,[...]

16.10.1 Number of verified cases of killing, kidnapping, enforced disappearance, arbitrary detention and torture of journalists, associated media personnel, trade unionists and human rights advocates in the previous 12 months.

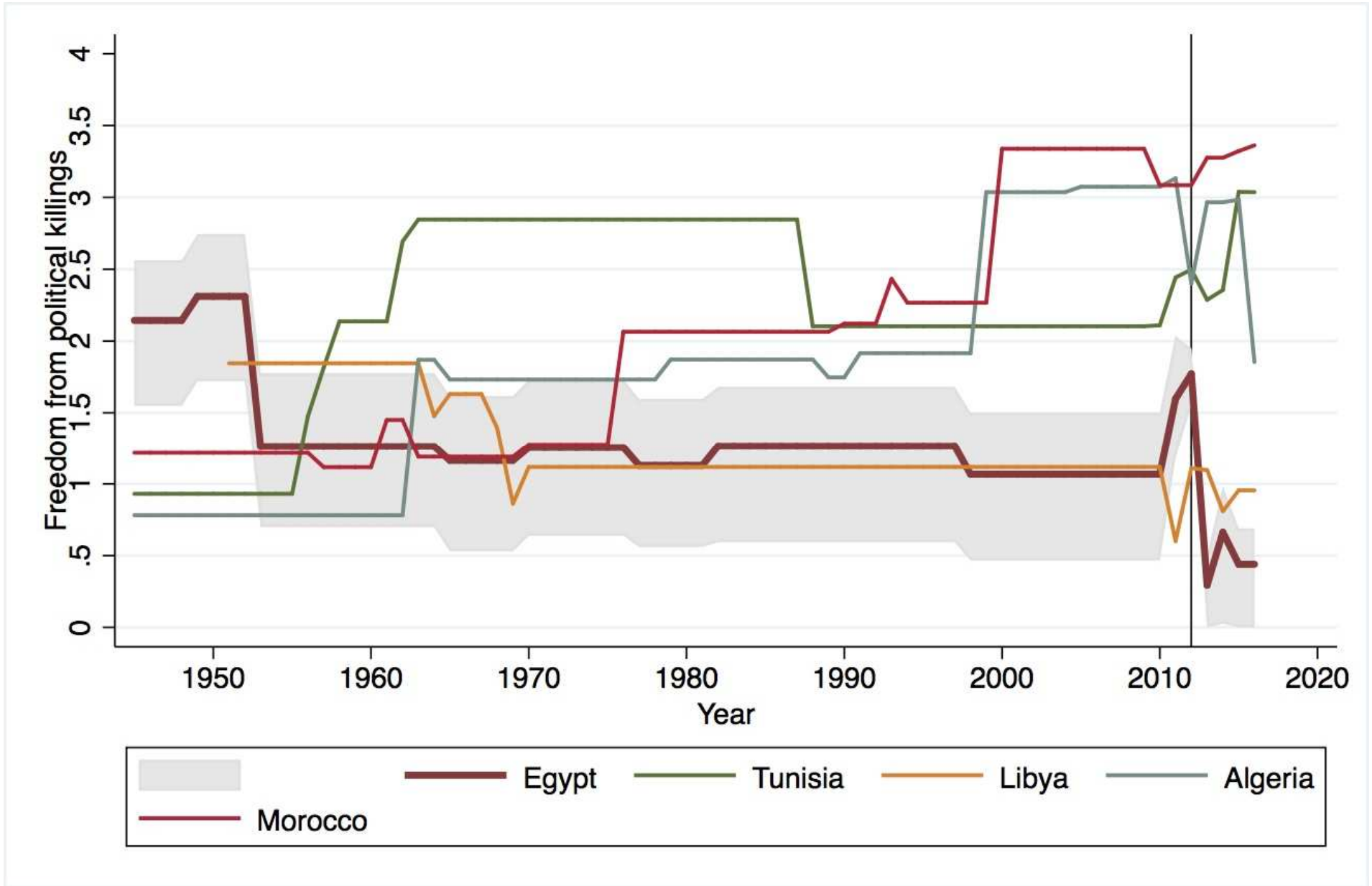
16.10.2 Number of countries that adopt and implement constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.



Rights – Examples

	Indicator name	Question text	V2 tag
Composite indicator	Fundamental Freedoms Index	Measures the extent to which public access to information and different perspectives is ensured, and fundamental freedoms are protected	v2sdg_free
Composite indicator	Level of respect for freedom of expression	Freedom of expression: To what extent does the government attempt to censor the print or broadcast media, Internet, harass journalists, and to what extent is there freedom of discussion, academic and cultural expression and media self-censorship?	v2x_freexp
Composite indicator	Level of respect for freedom of association	Freedom of association (thick): Are any parties banned; are elections multiparty, and to what extent are barriers to forming a party restrictive, opposition parties independent, does the government achieve control over CSOs and repress CSOs?	v2x_frassoc_th
Indicator	Level of respect for freedom of discussion	Are men and women able to openly discuss political issues in private homes and in public spaces?	v2xcl_discm
Indicator	Level of respect for freedom of religion	Is there freedom of religion?	v2clrelig
Indicator	Level of respect for freedom from torture	Is there freedom from torture?	v2cltort
Indicator	Level of freedom from political killings	Is there freedom from political killings?	v2clkill
Indicator	Level of respect for access to justice	Do men and women enjoy secure and effective access to justice?	v2xcl_acjstm

Rights – Freedom from Political Killings



OK we measure it – So what?



Does Democracy or Good Governance Enhance Health? New Empirical Evidence 1900-2012

Yi-ting Wang, Valeriya Mechkova and Frida Andersson
University of Gothenburg, Varieties of Democracy Institute:
Working Paper No. 11. September 2015

The Puzzle

Democratic governance

→ better population health?

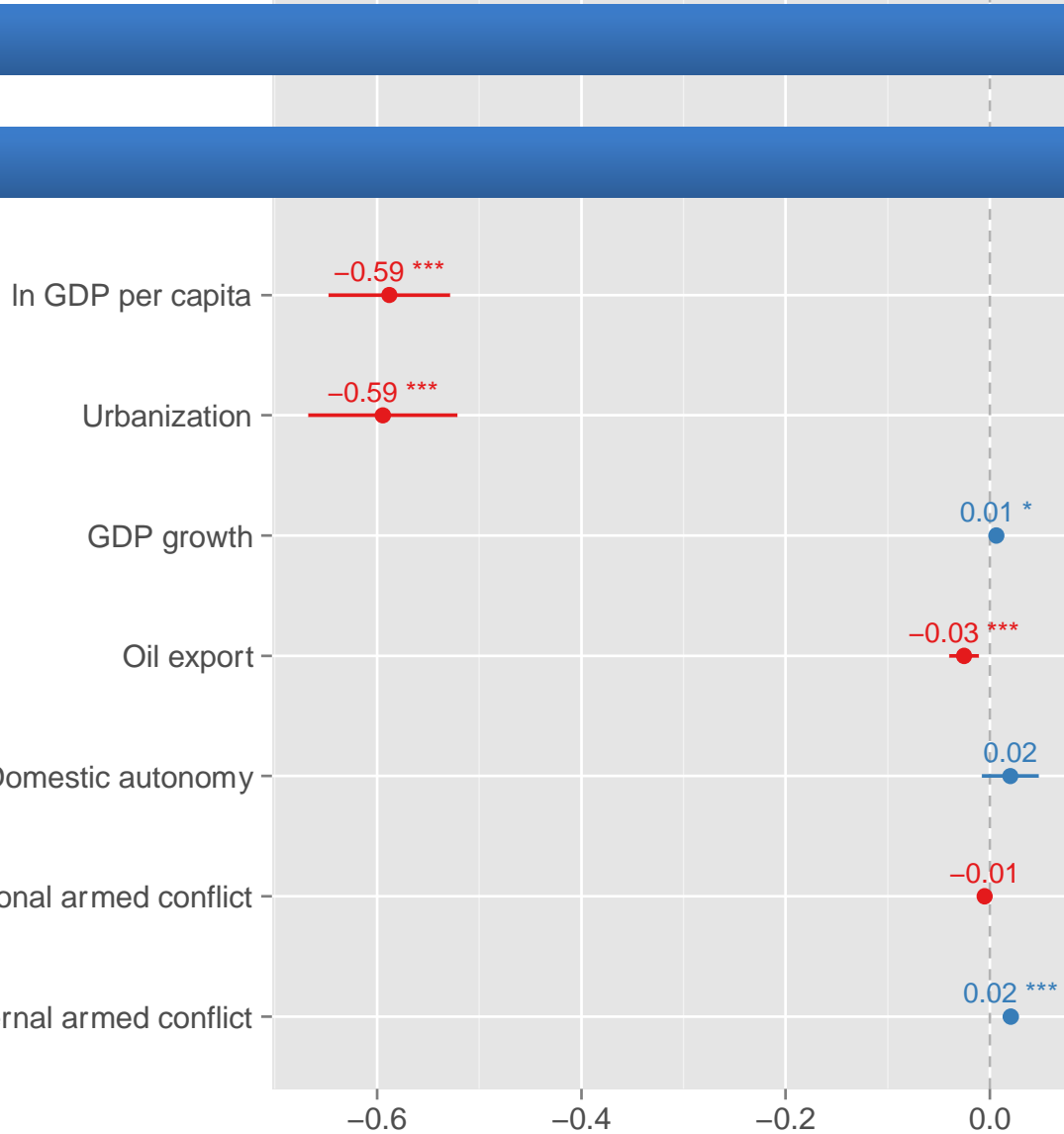
– Which features of democracy?



Democracy or good governance?

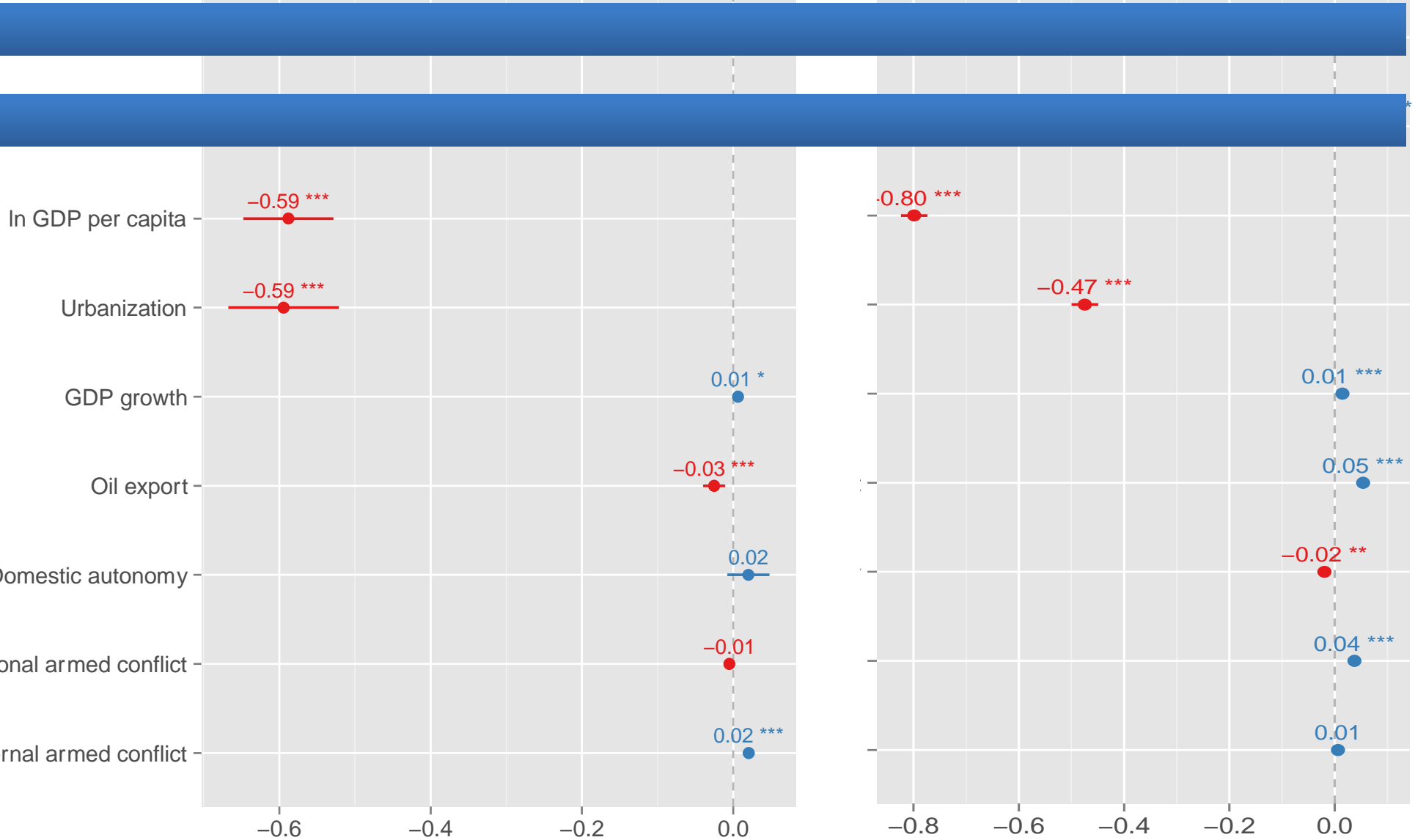
1996-2012

Standardized fixed effects

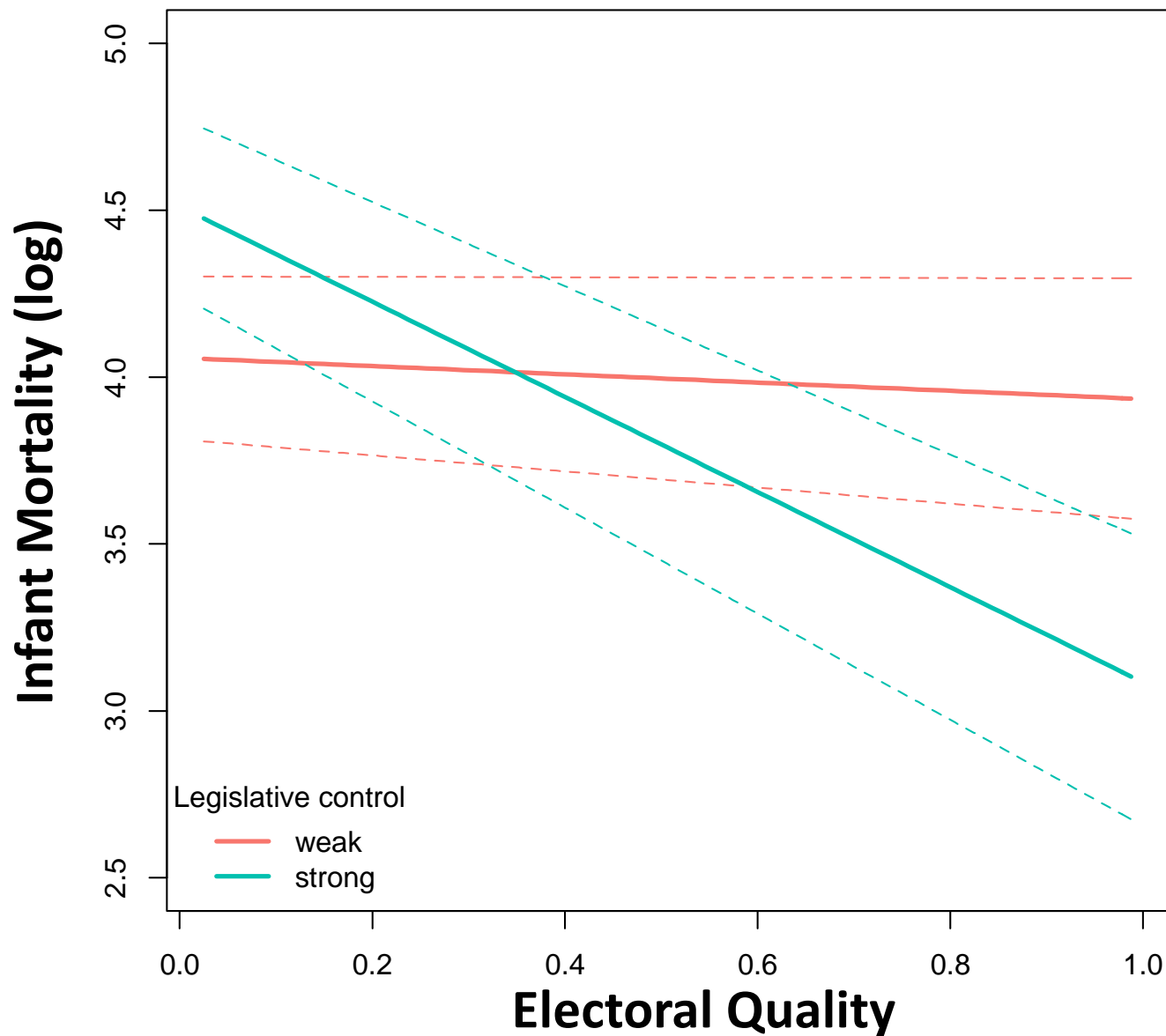


1900-2012

Standardized fixed effects



Results: YES, Vertical and Horizontal Accountability



Conclusion

- **Democratic elections has consistent and significant positive effect on population health**
 - *When legislatures are strong*



Thanks You



Target 16.6

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels

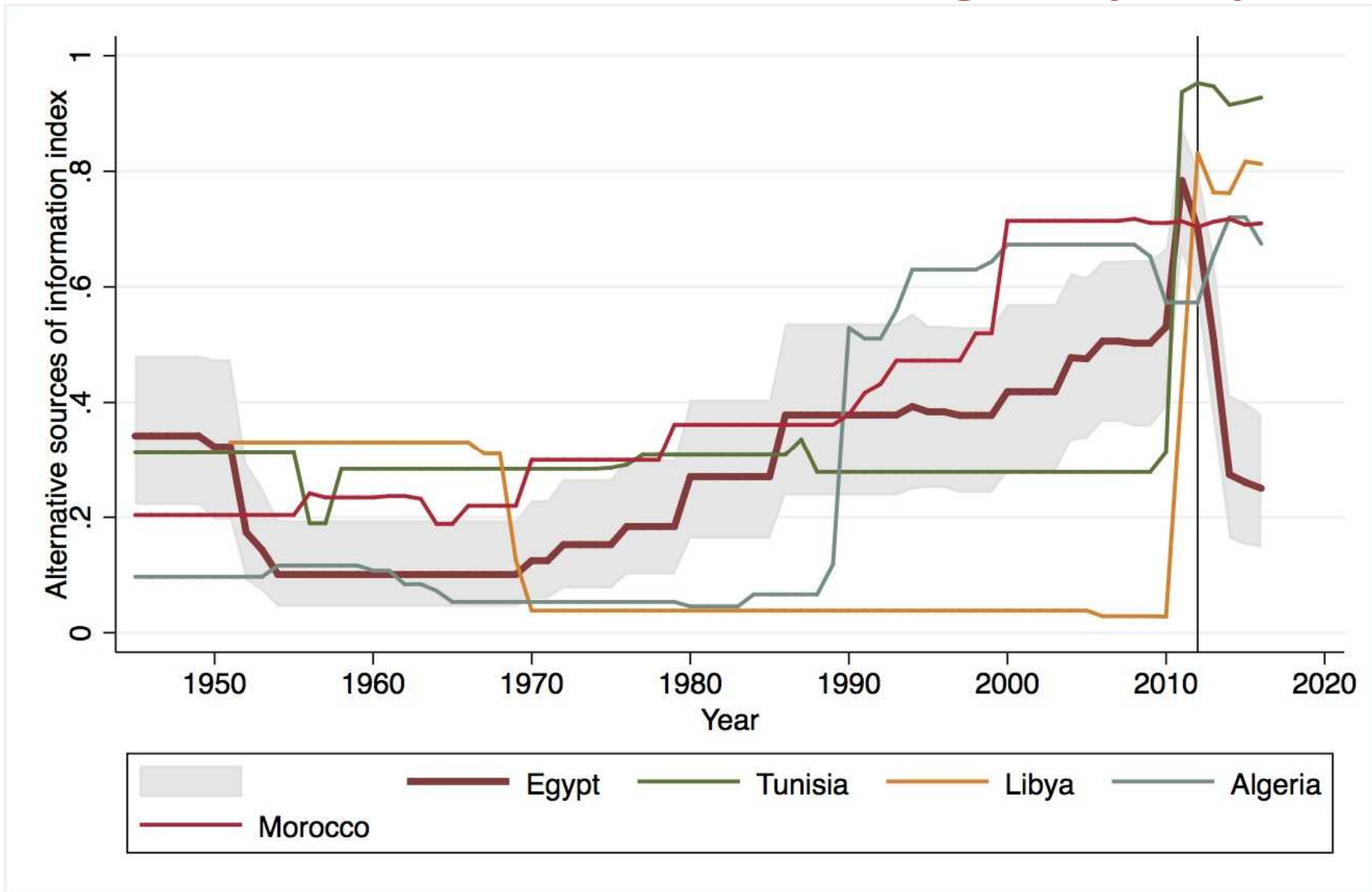


16.6 Transparent institutions – Examples

	Indicator name	Question text	V2 tag
Composite indicator	Accountable and Transparent Institutions Index	Measuring accountability and transparency across various institutions through the mechanism of competitive elections, civil society participation, monitoring of the executive, the judiciary and the legislature	v2sdg_acctrans
Composite indicator	Level of respect for freedom of association	Freedom of association (thick): Are any parties banned; are elections multiparty, and to what extent are barriers to forming a party restrictive, opposition parties independent, does the government achieve control over CSOs and repress CSOs?	v2x_frassoc_thick
Composite indicator	Clean elections	Clean elections: In this election to what extent does the EMB have autonomy and capacity to apply election laws, is there accurate voter registry, were there intentional irregularities, vote-buying, violence conducted by the government, its agents and non-governmental actors, and were the elections free and fair?	v2xel_frefair
Composite indicator	Alternative source information	Alternative source information: To what extent is there media bias against opposition parties and candidates, does the media routinely criticize the government and present a wide range of political perspectives?	v2xme_altinf
Indicator	Ability for opposition parties to exercise oversight of ruling party	Are opposition parties (those not in the ruling party or coalition) able to exercise oversight and investigatory functions against the wishes of the governing party or coalition?	v2lgoppart
Indicator	Level of media bias	Is there media bias against opposition parties or candidates?	v2mebias
Indicator	Level of autonomy of opposition parties	Are opposition parties independent and autonomous of the ruling regime?	v2psoppaut
Indicator	Extent of government control over CSOs	To what extent does the government achieve control over entry and exit by civil society organizations (CSOs) into public life?	v2cseeorgs

16.6 Transparent institutions

– Media free, critical, range of perspectives



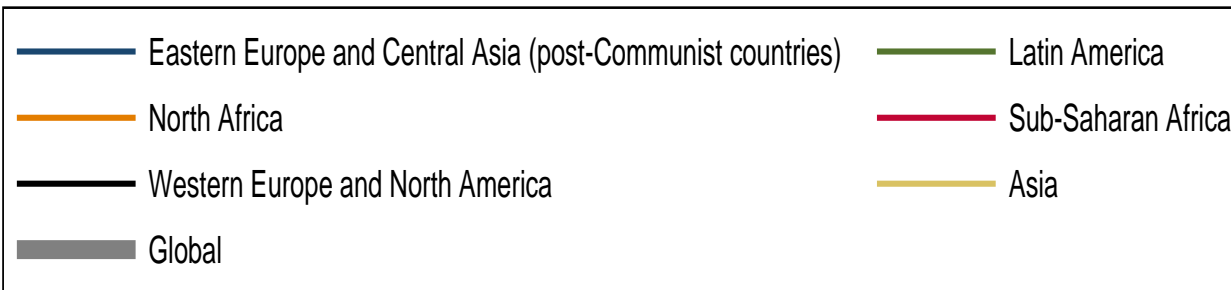
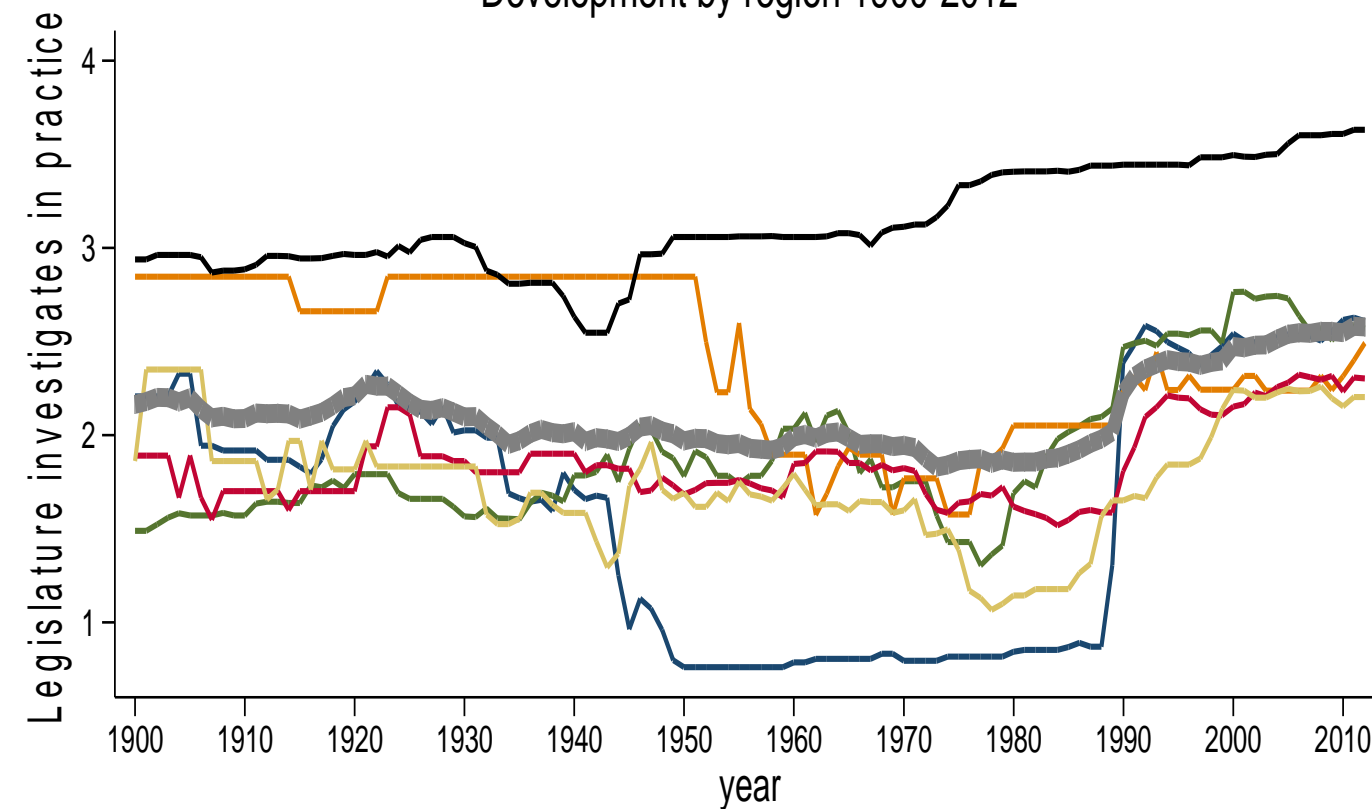


Example:
Importance of Legislatures



Legislature investigates in practice

Development by region 1900-2012



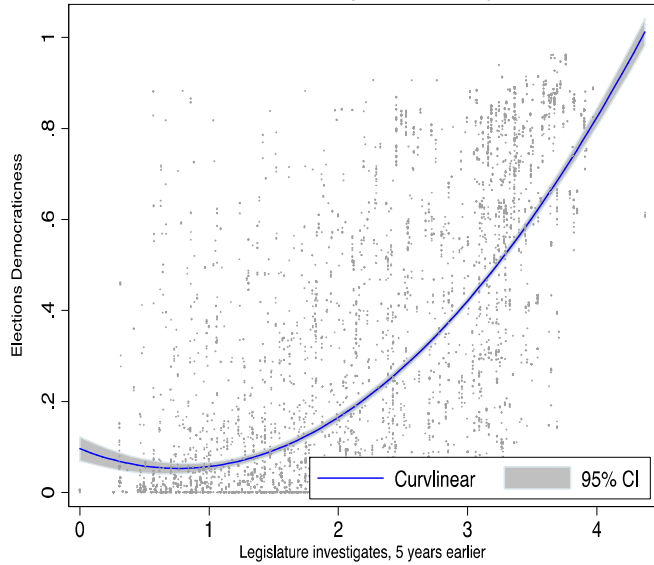
- **Exception: Western Europe & North America**
- **Post-Communist Countries: lowest scores -> sharp increase 1990**
- **Rest: Upward trend after 1960s and 70s, but still – rare to hold executive to account**

Yes

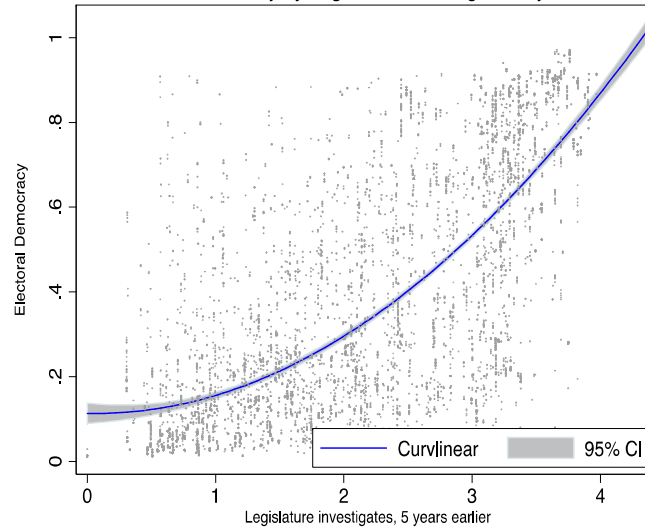
**Legislature strong enough
to hold the executive accountable
matter**

The effect of *Legislature Investigates the Executive* on Varieties of Democracy

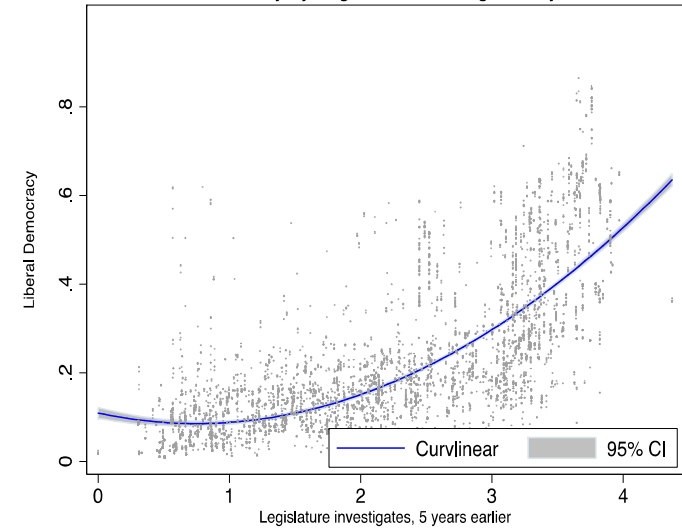
Elections Democraticness by Legislature Investigates 5 years ealier



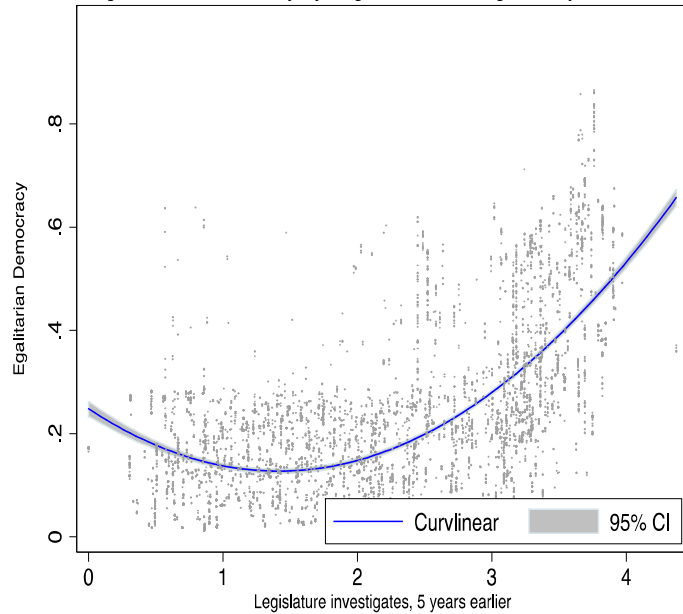
Electoral Democracy by Legislature Investigates 5 years ealier



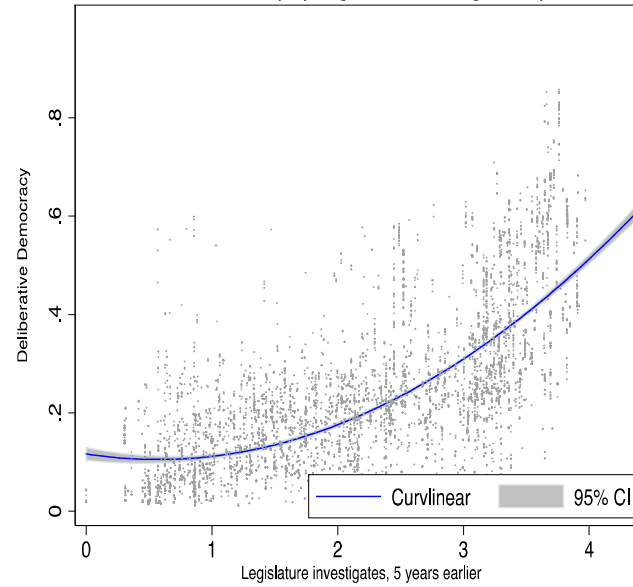
Liberal Democracy by Legislature Investigates 5 years ealier



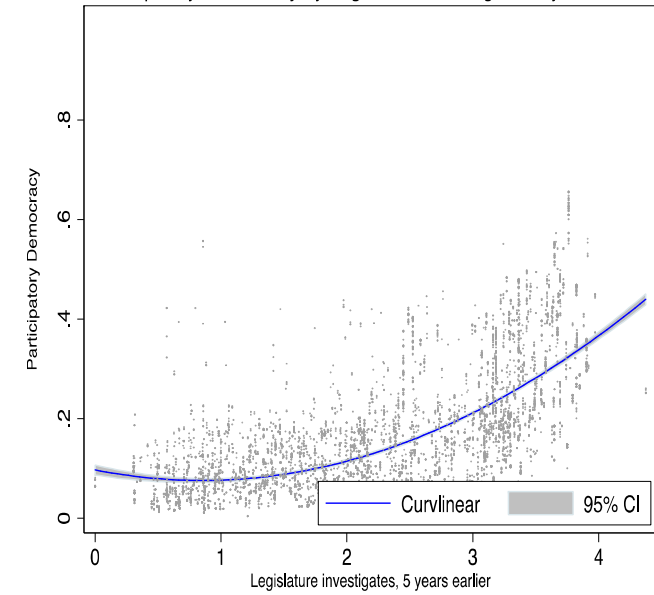
Egalitarian Democracy by Legislature Investigates 5 years ealier



Deliberative Democracy by Legislature Investigates 5 years ealier



Participatory Democracy by Legislature Investigates 5 years ealier





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&

Wallenberg Academy Fellow
European Research Council Consolidator
Young Academy of Sweden, Member
Board Member, UGOT



This session: 30-45 minutes:

1. The V-Dem Approach:
-The Largest Database on Democracy
2. Misleading for 60 Years?
-What We Think We Knew About World
3. Annual Report 2017 - findings
4. New Research Findings





1. The V-Dem Approach



What Is the Problem?

1.

Democracy Caused by and/or Affects (e.g.):

- Economic Development
- Interstate War/Peace
- Civil War
- Human Health
- Quality of Life
- Ethnic Identities/Nationalism
- Class Conflict
- Group/Gender (In)Equality
- Arab spring, color revolutions...

2.

D&G/HR Support

- Contradictory findings
- Annual *at least* **\$13 billions** (2010)
(D&G: OECD + the UN)

3.

No Consensus....

- Definition
- How To Measure

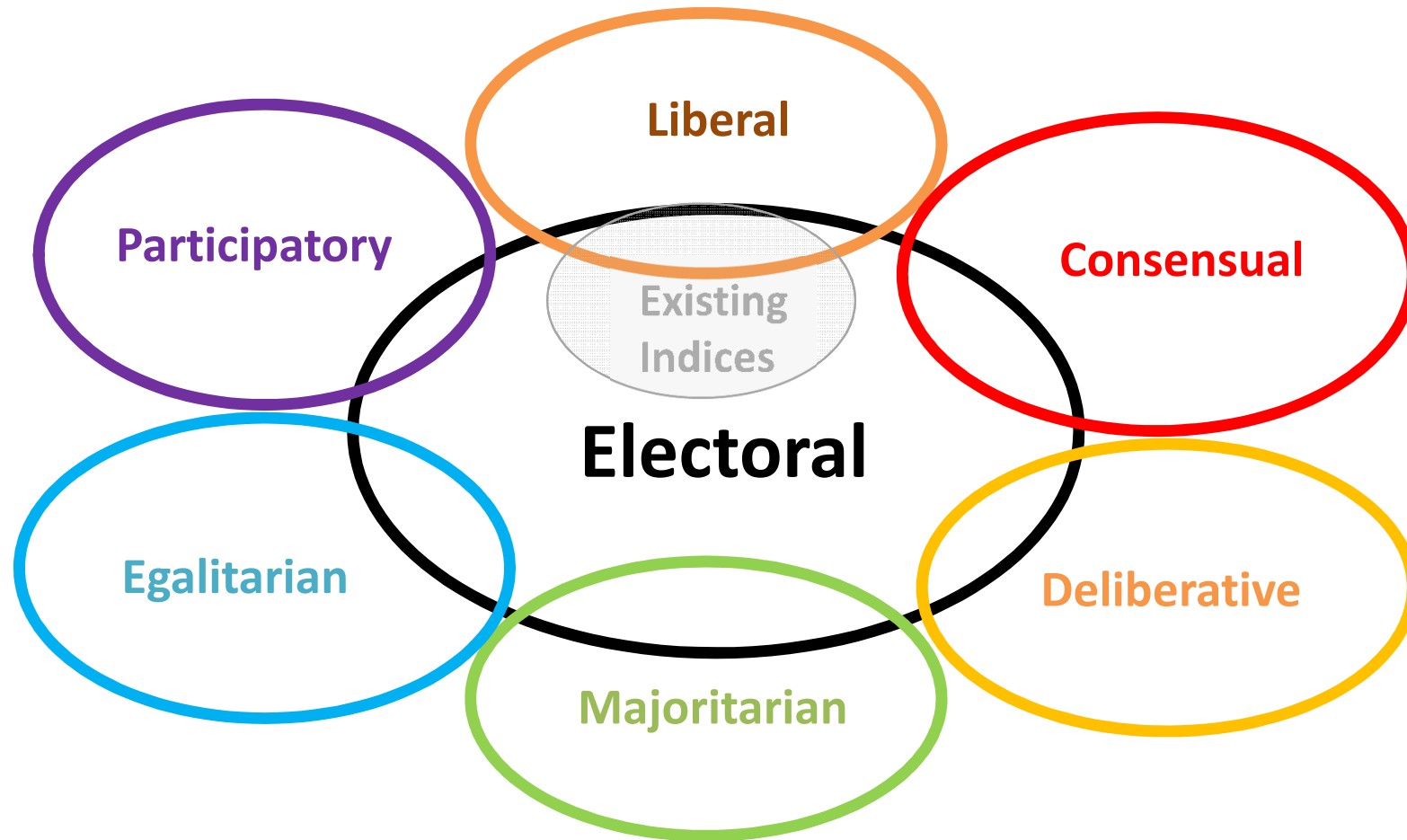
Prominent Indices

- ***Przeworski et al. 1996/ Cheibub et al. 2009 / Boix et al:***
 - Dichotomy Democracy/Dictatorship [0, 1] 1946-2015
- ***Freedom House ≈ 10,500 data:***
 - Political Rights [1, 7] 1974-2016
 - Civil Liberties [1, 7] 1974-2016
- ***Polity IV ≈ 200,000 data:***
 - Autocracy-Democracy scale [-10, 10] 1815-2015
- ***Przeworski et al. ≈ 40,000 data:***
 - Dichotomy Democracy/Dictatorship [0, 1] 1815-2012
- ***Economist Intelligence Unit:***
 - Index w attitudes and imputation [0, 10] 2006-2015
- ***Bertelsmann Transformation:***
 - Index [0, 10] 2003-2015

Existing Measures - Problems

- **Definition:** agreement only on “rule by the people”
- **Accuracy:** narrow, one-dimensional
- **Coverage:** often too limited
- **Sources:** problematic
- **Coding:** questions broad, unknown biases
- **Aggregation:** methods unclear & unjustified
- **Inter-coder reliability tests:** rare
- **Legitimacy:** US-bias (at least perceived)

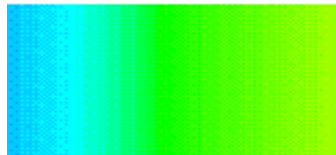
Electoral “Core” & 6 Democratic “Properties”



Varying Democratic Core Values

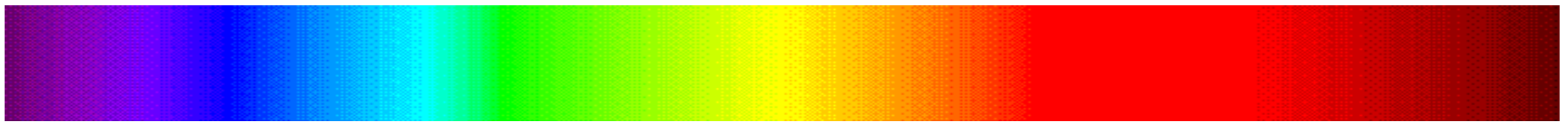
A Full Spectrum of Indicators

Existing indices that cover most countries
and many years
measure only some of the attributes of democracy.



A Full Spectrum of Indicators

V-Dem covers virtually all conceptions of democracy.



Measures

Varieties = Electoral, Liberal, Participatory, Deliberative,
& Egalitarian Democracy



Components = 45 e.g.

- Women's Political Rights Index
- Rule of Law Index
- Horizontal Accountability Index
- Public Sector Corruption Index



Indicators ≈ 350 e.g.

Judicial accountability, Vote buying, Journalist harassment, CSO control, Executive corrupt, Legislative oversight, Women's freedom of speech, Party barriers, etc.

The Challenges

1. Empirical Equivalence

- What most available is often ambiguous

2. Manipulation

- What can be “seen” is not true

3. Unobservables

- What most needed cannot be “seen”

4. Authoritarian Contexts

- Where most needed is most difficult to monitor

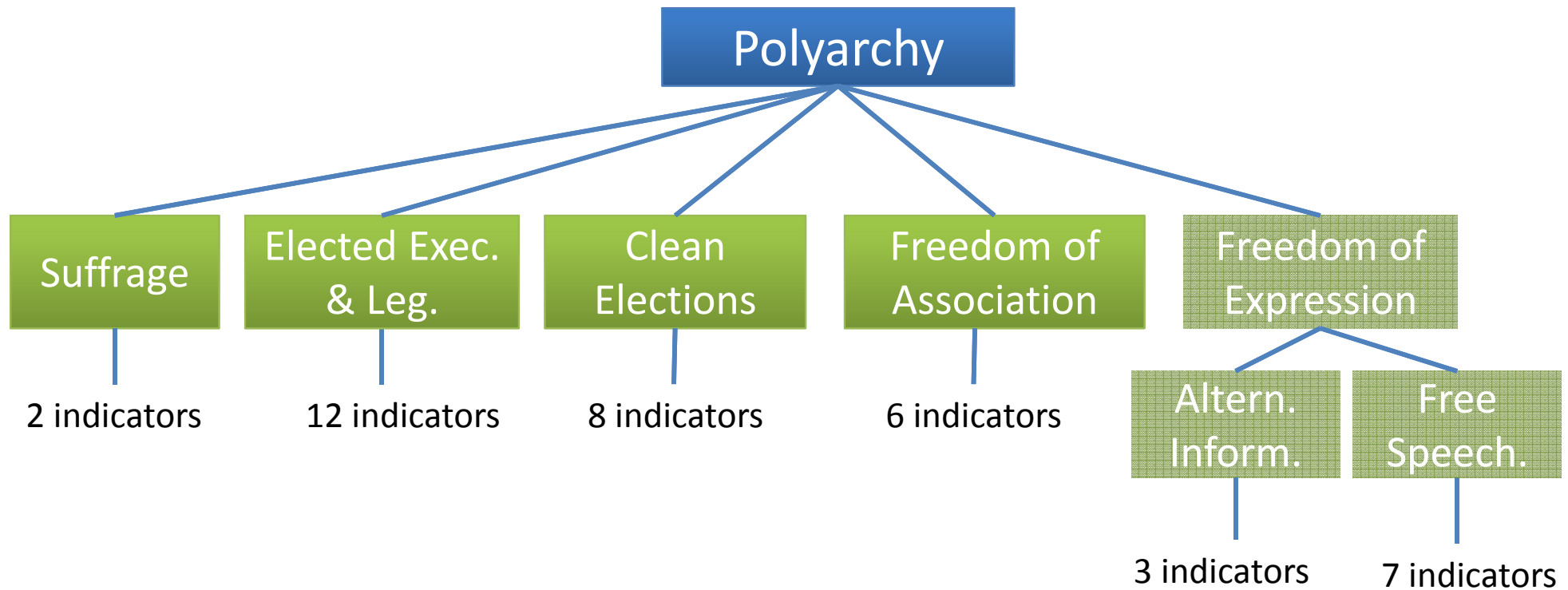


3,200+ coders from 177 countries

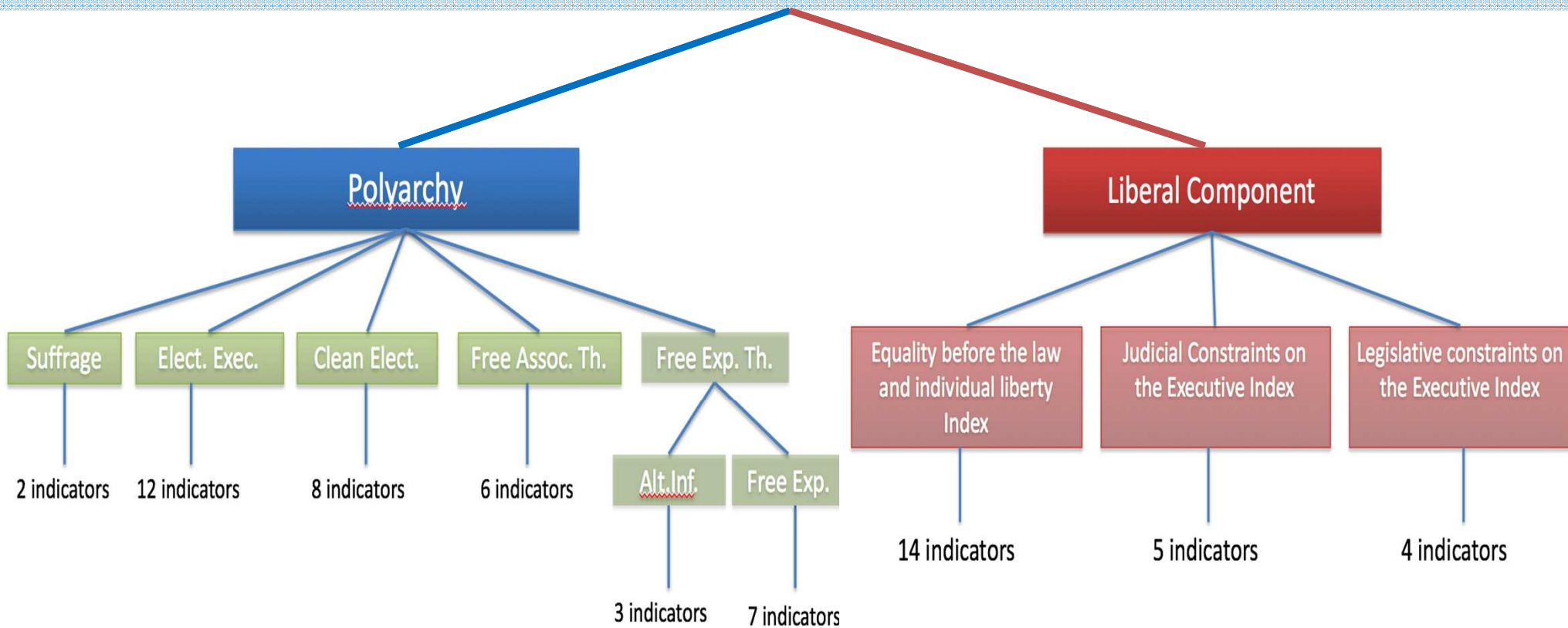
63% of raw data – local experts



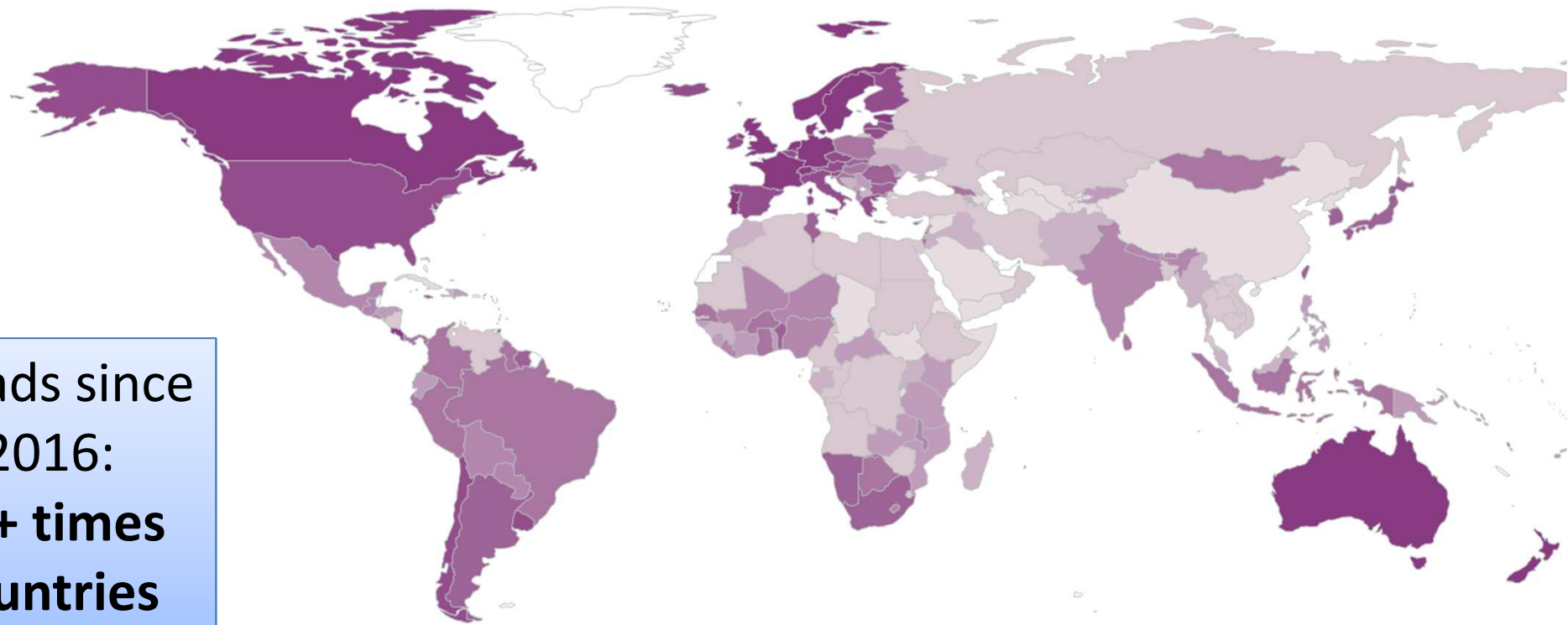
V-Dem Polyarchy / Electoral Democracy Index



V-Dem Liberal Democracy Index



Varieties of Democracy 2016



177 Countries

350 indicators

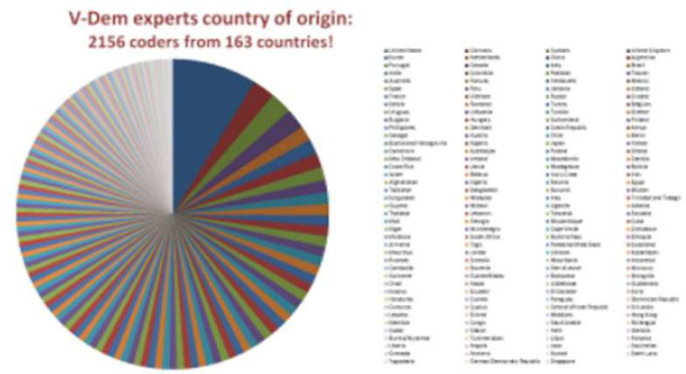
18 mn Data

**American Political Science Association's
Lijphart/Przeworski/Verba Best Data Set Award 2016**



V-Dem: Global Standards, Local Knowledge

Varieties of Democracy aims to produce better Indicators of Democracy. We are a team of fifteen social scientists on three continents. We work with more than 2,500 country experts and a truly global International Advisory Board.



Total:

- 100,000+ unique users

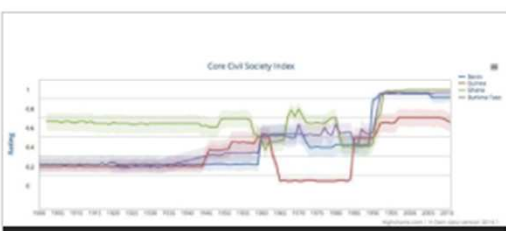
Since Jan 4th 2016:

- 50,000+ users
- 25,000+ Dataset Downloads
- 35,000+ users on-line tools



News

- Jan. 4, 2016 Data is released
- Dec. 17, 2015 International Anti-Corruption Day
- Dec. 9, 2015 World Release of the V-Dem Dataset
- Dec. 9, 2015 Annual V-Dem Policy Dialogue Conference 2016
- Dec. 4, 2015 Egalitarian Democracy in India



Online Analysis

- Variable Graph
- Country Graph
- Motion Chart



World Data Release

Dataset download

Country Graph

Generate Graph

Selected Indicators

How To

Select a Country

Search

*Southeast Asia

By Region

Select

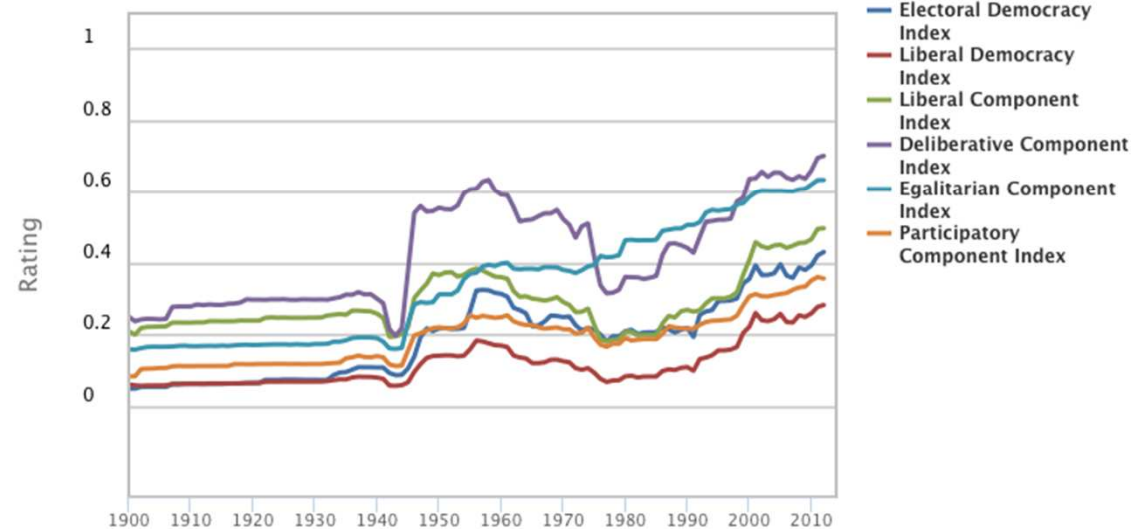
Indicators

- ✕ Liberal Democracy Index
- ✕ Liberal Component Index
- ✕ Deliberative Component Index
- ✕ Egalitarian Component Index
- ✕ Participatory Component Index
- ✕ Electoral Democracy Index

V-Dem Indices

- Deliberative Democracy Index
 - Deliberative Component Index
 - Electoral Democracy Index
- Egalitarian Democracy Index
 - Egalitarian Component Index
 - Electoral Democracy Index
- Electoral Democracy (expand to graph index)

*Southeast Asia



Highcharts.com | V-Dem data version 2014.3

Select Parameters

Scale: Relative Scale Original Scale

Confidence Rating: Show

Date Range: 1900-2014

The methodology for combining data from annual updates with the original dataset is still a work in progress. Please exercise some caution when interpreting the data shown. The final version of the data will be released by December 31st, 2015.

DS & Documentation Online



Codebook

Methodology

Manual:
How to Use V-Dem Online
Analysis Tools



Country Coding Units

Organization and
Management

Version 4 - Mar 2015

Version 4 - Mar 2015

Version 4 - Mar 2015

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Slide 57

j1

i would not use the word "teasers", at least not in the slide

ygerring, 9/12/2013

Briefs, Working Papers, Reports



Policy Brief
No. 1, October 23 2015

Measuring Accountability in Sustainable Development Target 16.6 with V-Dem Data

Key messages

- Currently proposed indicators at the IAEG-SDG meetings for monitoring progress of target 16.6 – effective, accountable and transparent institutions- capture only limited aspects of this ambitious target;
- An independent research institute such as V-Dem can provide valuable additional information on democracy-related SDG 16 and its sub-targets to supplement the proposed official indicators;
- V-Dem data with world-wide coverage can reliably measure accountability aspects of target 16.6 based on the assessments of multiple independent experts;
- The indicators include measures of horizontal accountability (legislative oversight of the executive and judicial independence), vertical accountability (election quality, media independence and CSO freedom).



Evaluating and Improving Item Response Theory Models for Cross-National Expert Surveys
Daniel Pemstein, Eitan Tzelgov and Yi-ting Wang



COUNTRY BRIEF
GHANA
Valeriya Mechkova and Staffan I. Lindberg

January 2016
Country Brief
THE VARIETIES OF DEMOCRACY INSTITUTE



Women's rights
in the Middle East
V-Dem Briefing Paper on International Women's Day 2015
Valeriya Mechkova, Frida Andersson, Axel Sundström and Abdalrhadi Aljija

March 2015
Briefing Paper
SERIES 2015:1
THE VARIETIES OF DEMOCRACY INSTITUTE

UNIVERSITY OF GOTHENBURG
DEPT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

Slide 58

j7

i would not use the word "teasers", at least not in the slide
jgerring, 9/12/2013

A Collaborative Effort

Principal Investigators:

Michael Coppedge (U. Notre Dame), **John Gerring** (Boston U.),
Staffan I. Lindberg (U. Gothenburg), **Svend-Erik Skaaning** (Aarhus U.)

Project Managers:

David Altman (Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile), **Michael Bernhard** (U. Florida), **Steven Fish** (UC, Berkeley), **Adam Glynn** (Emory U.), **Allen Hicken** (U. Michigan), **Carl-Henrik Knutsen** (U. Oslo), **Patrik Lindenfors** (U. Stockholm), **Kyle Marquardt** (U Gothenburg), **Kelly McMann** (Case Western Reserve U.), **Pamela Paxton** (UT, Austin), **Dan Pemstein** (NDSU), **Jeffrey Staton** (Emory U.), **Eitan Tzelgov** (U. East Anglia&Gothenburg). **Jan Teorell** (Lund U.), **Yi-ting Wang** (National Cheng Kung U.), **Brigitte Zimmerman** (UNC, Chapel Hill).

Key Roles:

V-Dem Institute, UGOT

37 Regional Managers, 170 Country Coordinators, 2,500+ Country Experts



V-Dem Institute Team 2017-18

Outreach & Project Management

Post-Docs/Researchers



Data Team & Analysts



PhD Students



Slide 60

j15

i would not use the word "teasers", at least not in the slide

ygerring, 9/12/2013



Global Affairs
Canada

Affaires mondiales
Canada



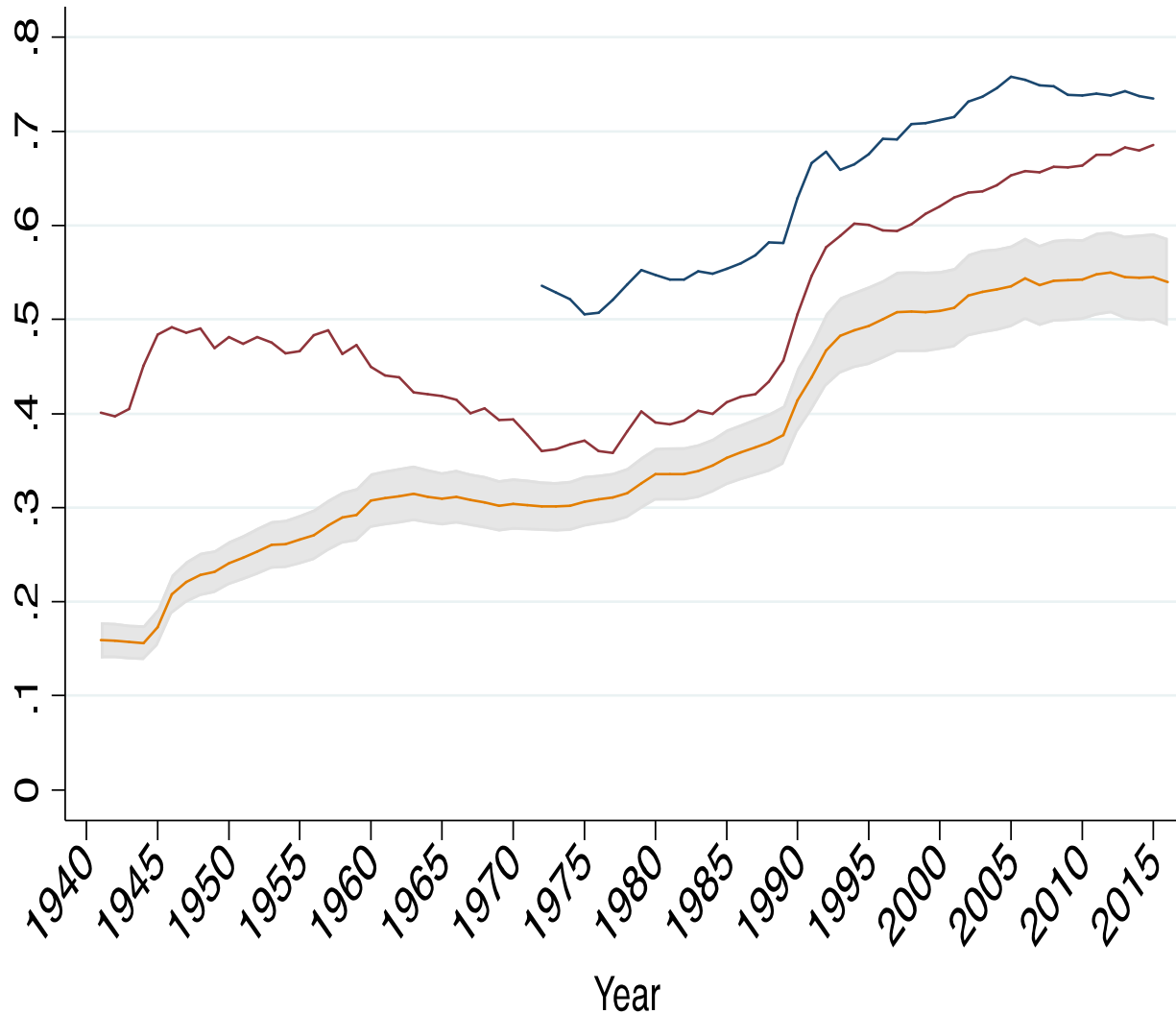


2.

Misguided for 60 Years?



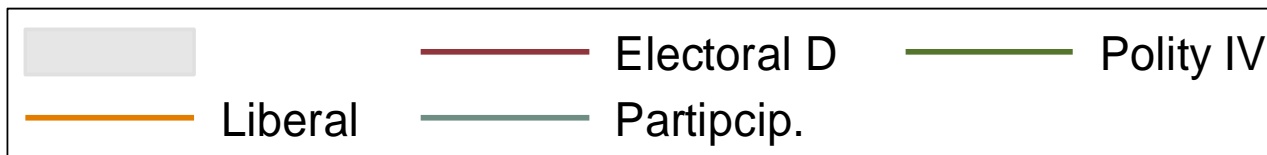
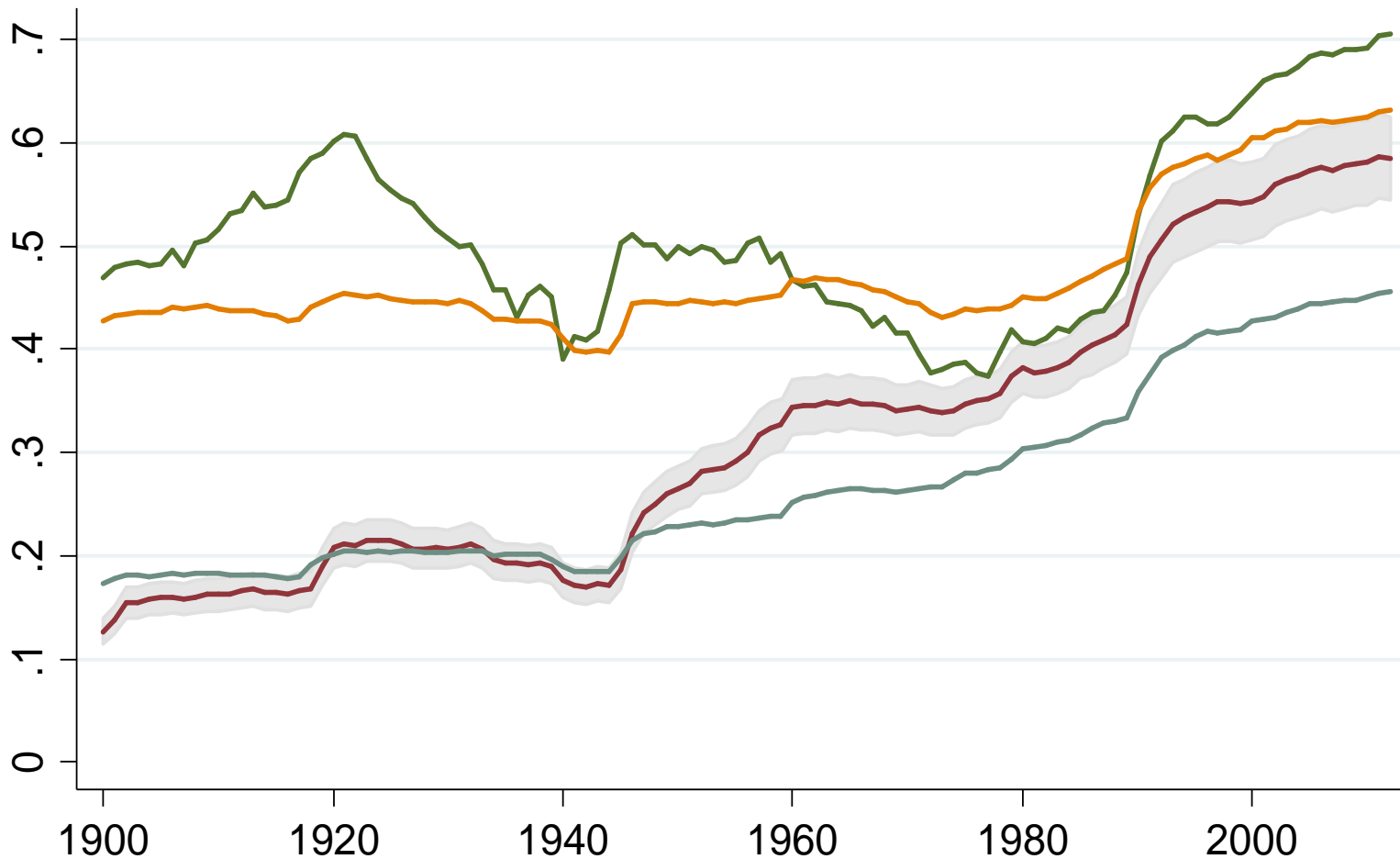
Polity, FH vs V-Dem



Why Differences?

1. V-Dem: measure what we want to measure
2. Measure with 2,800+ experts
3. Include colonies

V-Dem - A New World



Why Different?

Varieties

-Electoral Dem.

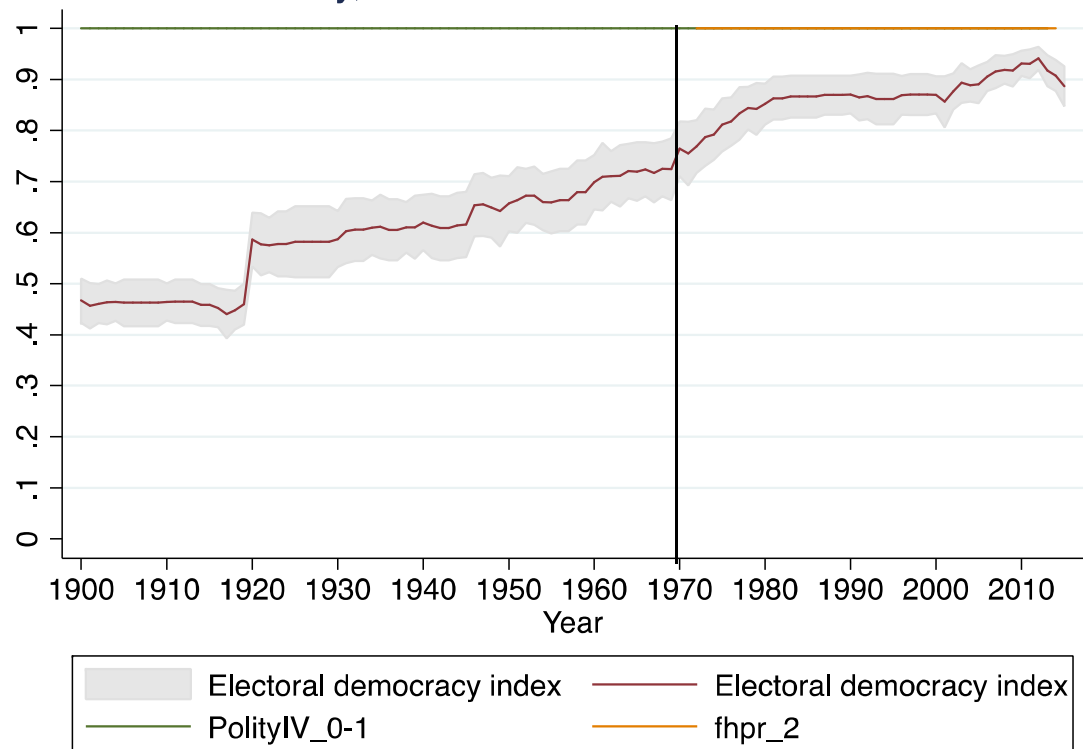
-Liberal Comp.

-Participat. Comp.

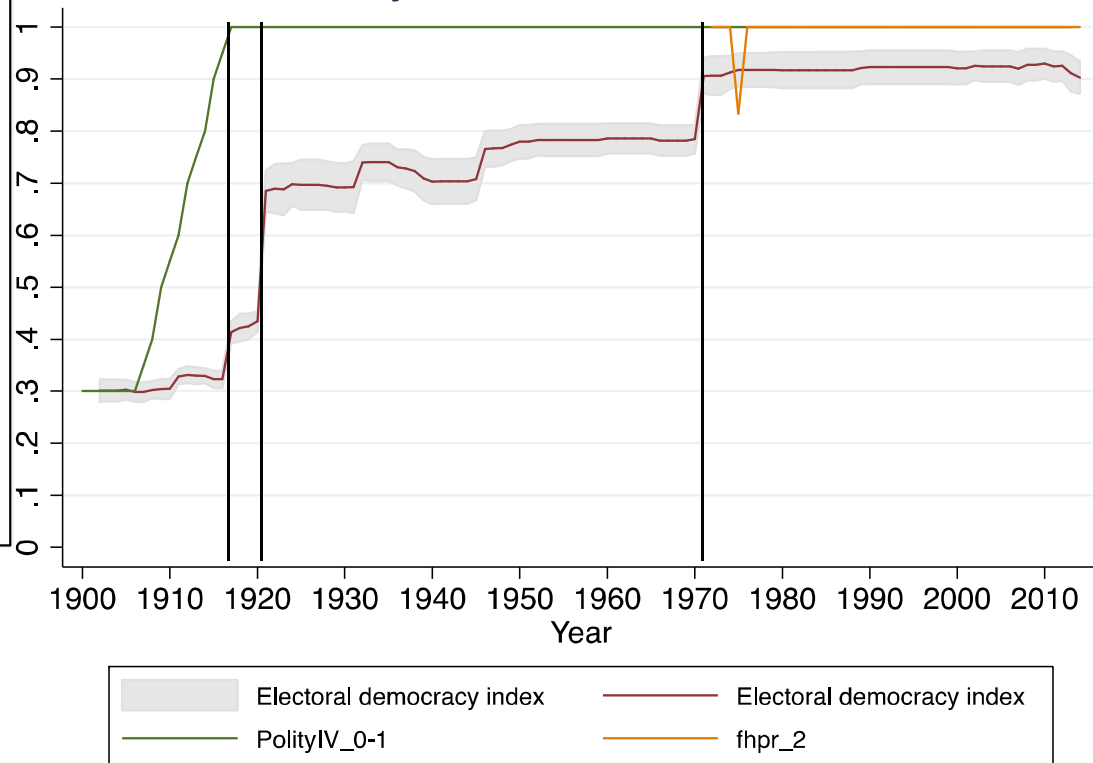


“Established” Democracies – Not Perfect!

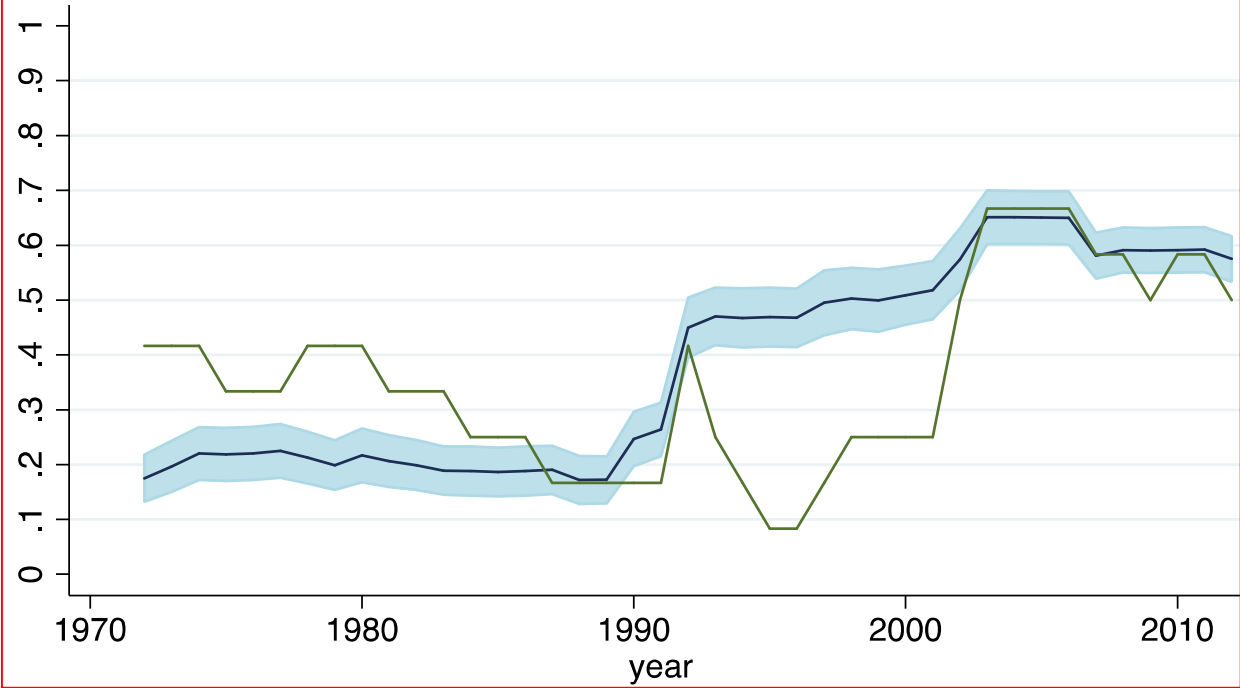
Polity, FH vs V-Dem United States



Polity, FH vs V-Dem Sweden

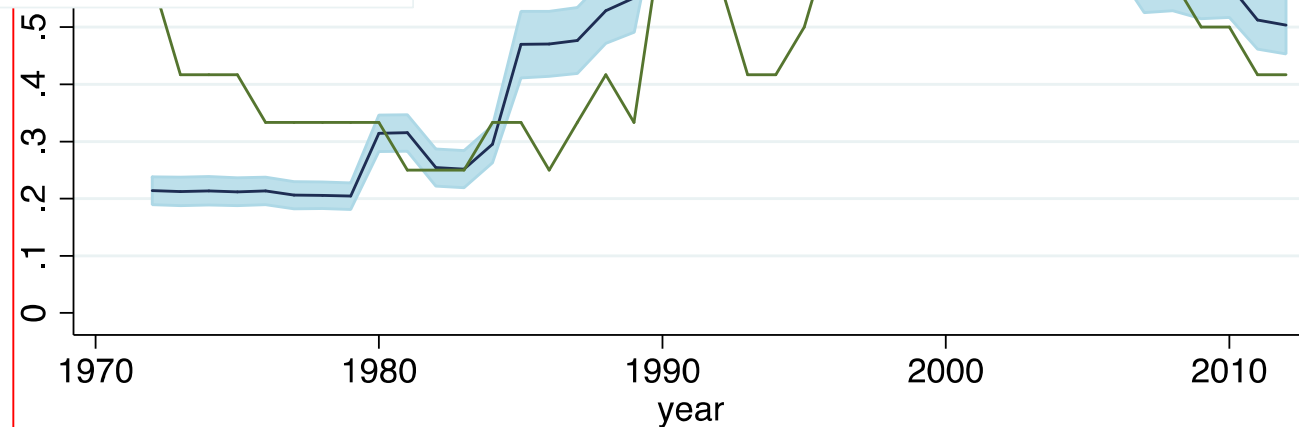


FH vs. V-Dem Kenya



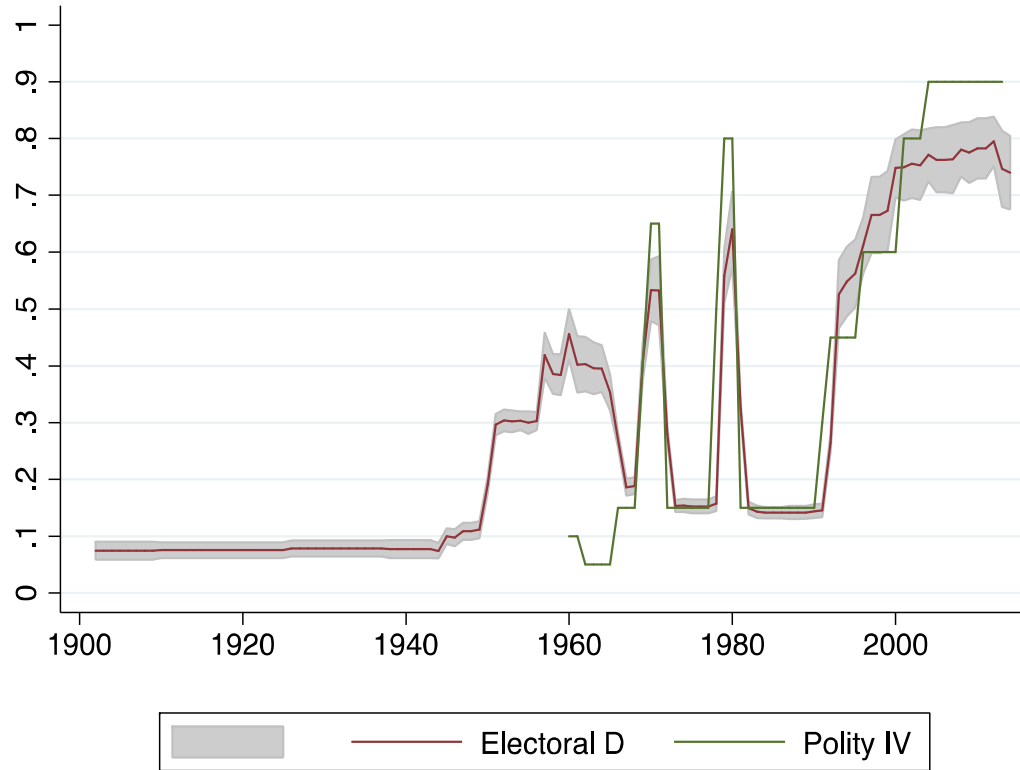
Freedom House ?

FH vs. V-Dem Nicaragua

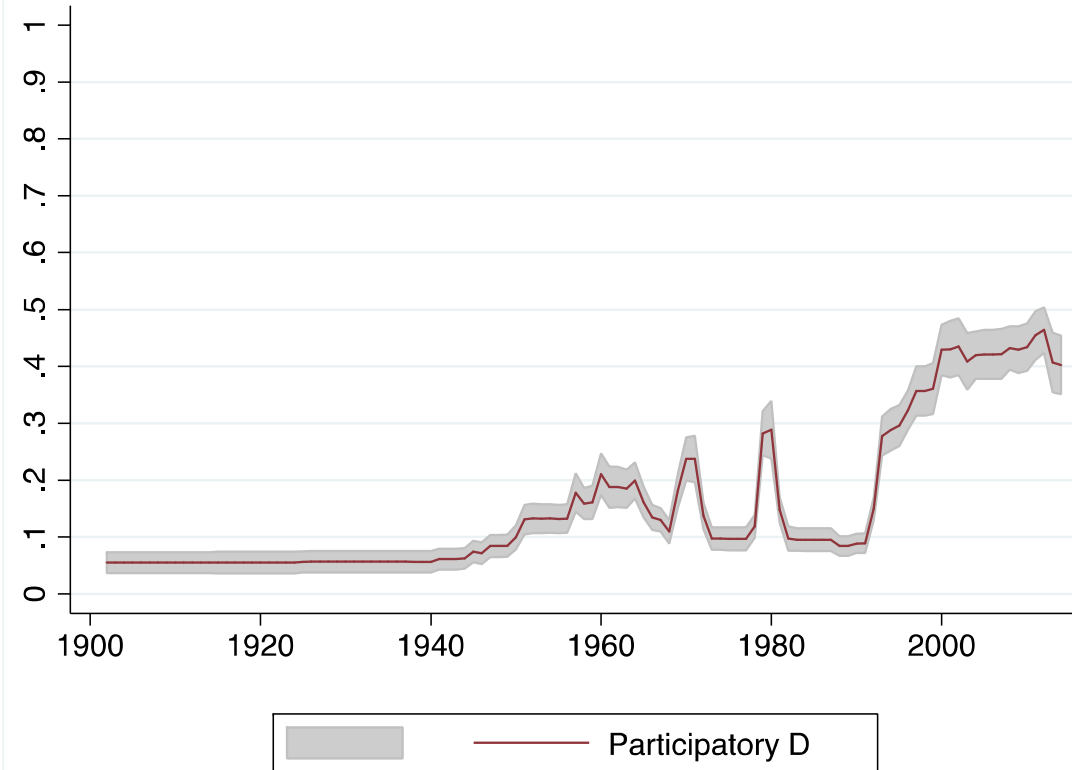


Ghana

V-Dem Polyarchy vs Polity in Ghana

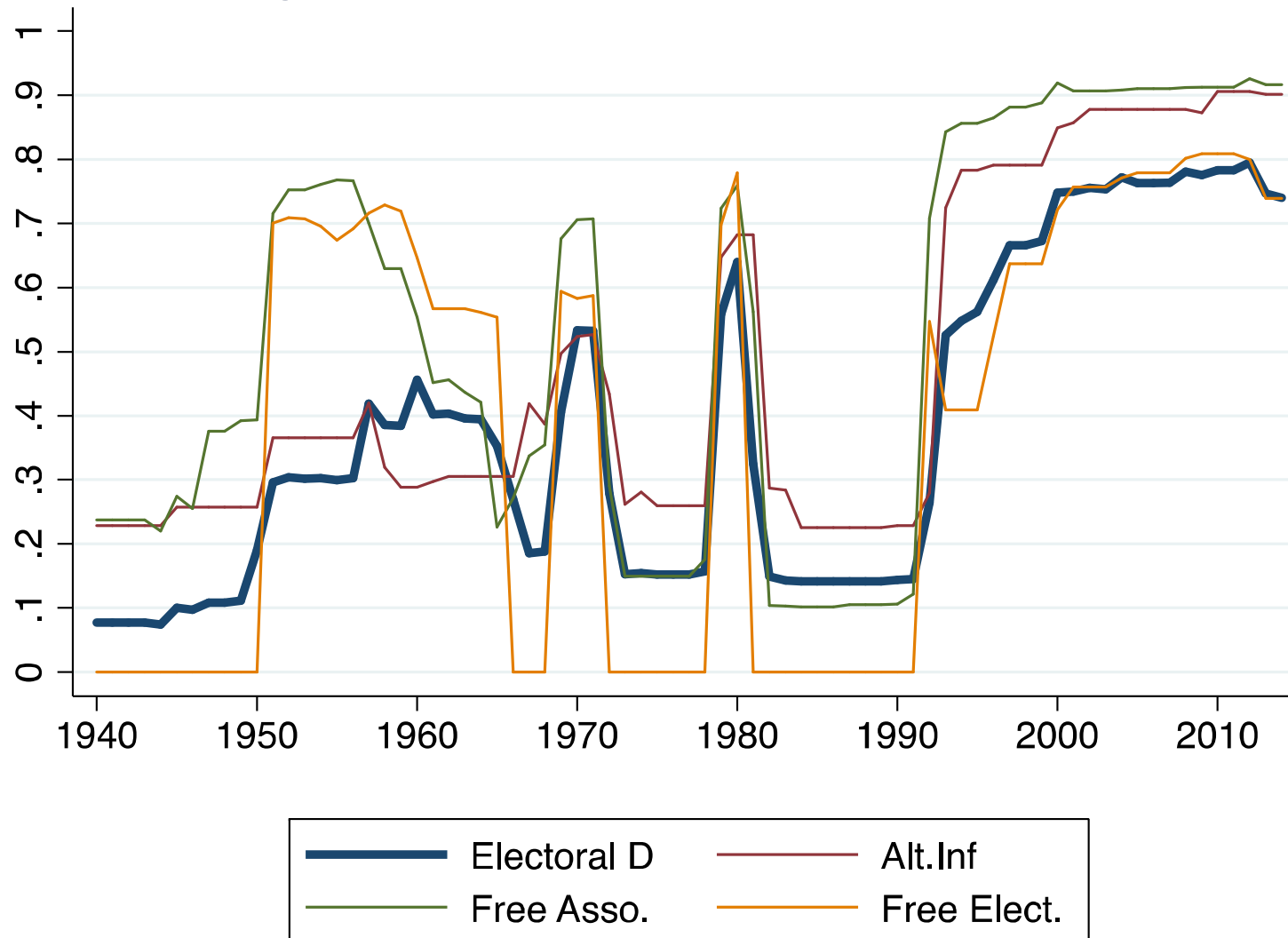


Participatory Democracy in Ghana



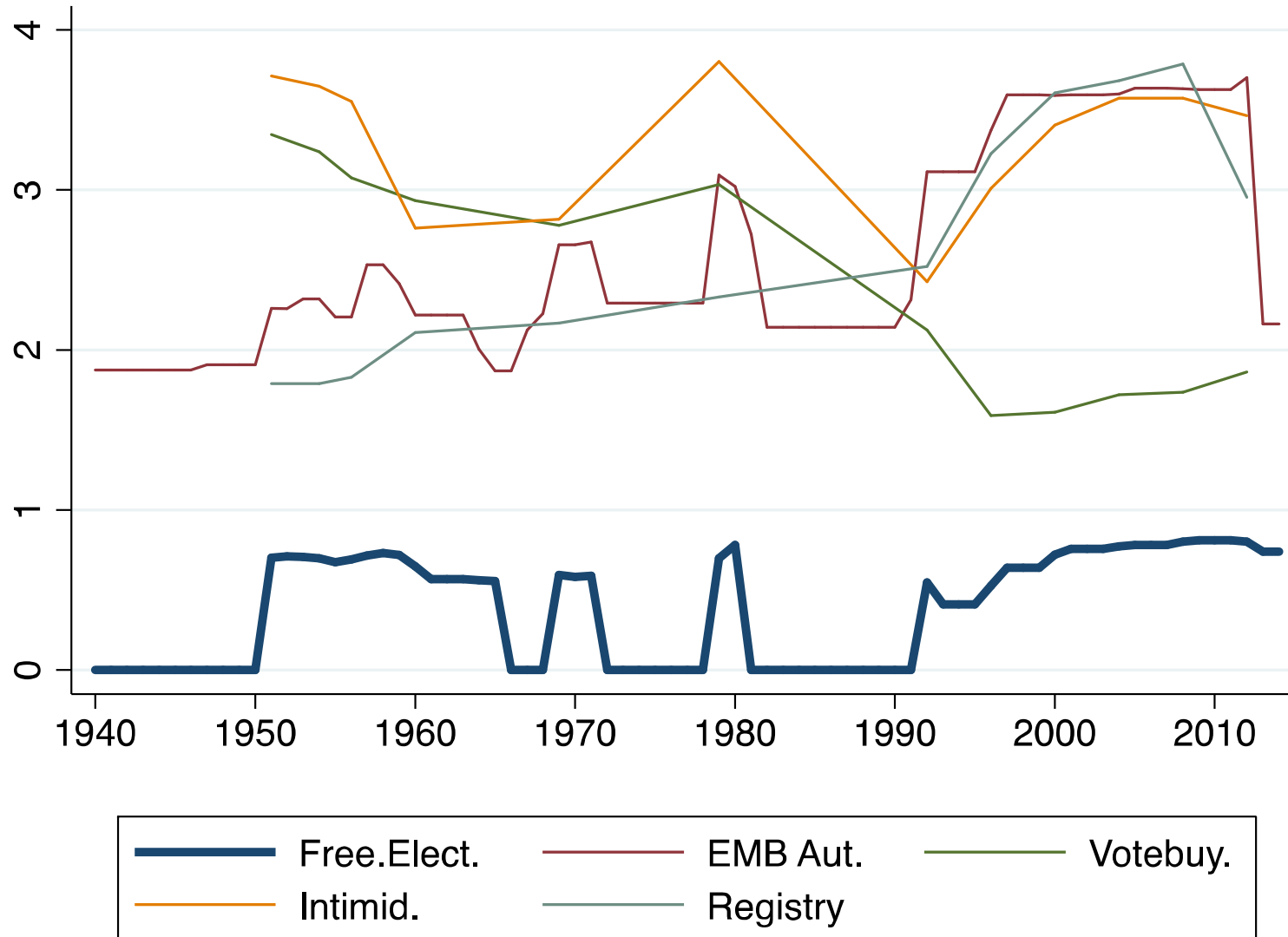
Ghana

Drilling Down - 3 Aspects of Polyarchy - Ghana



Ghana

Drilling Down More in Ghana





2.

Annual Report



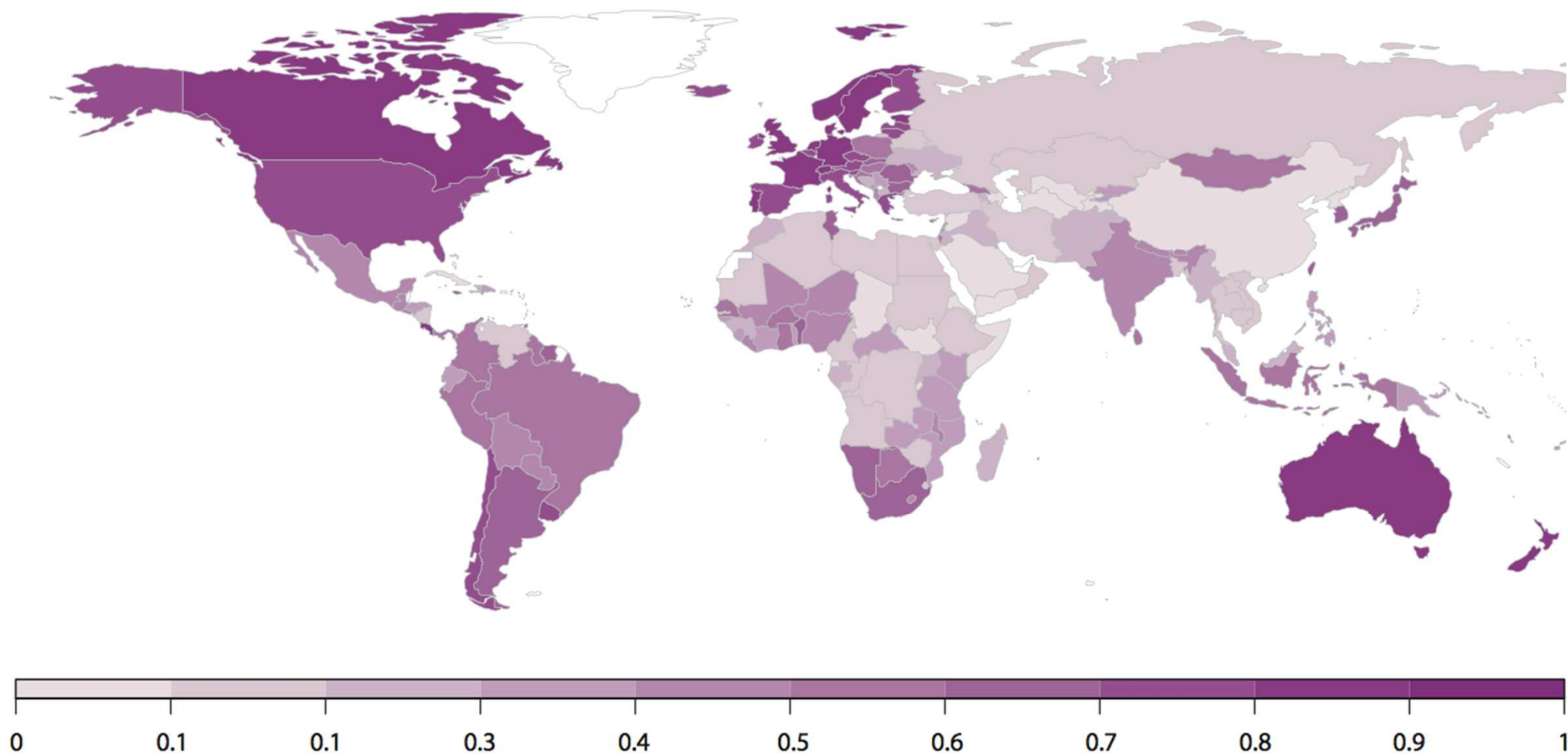


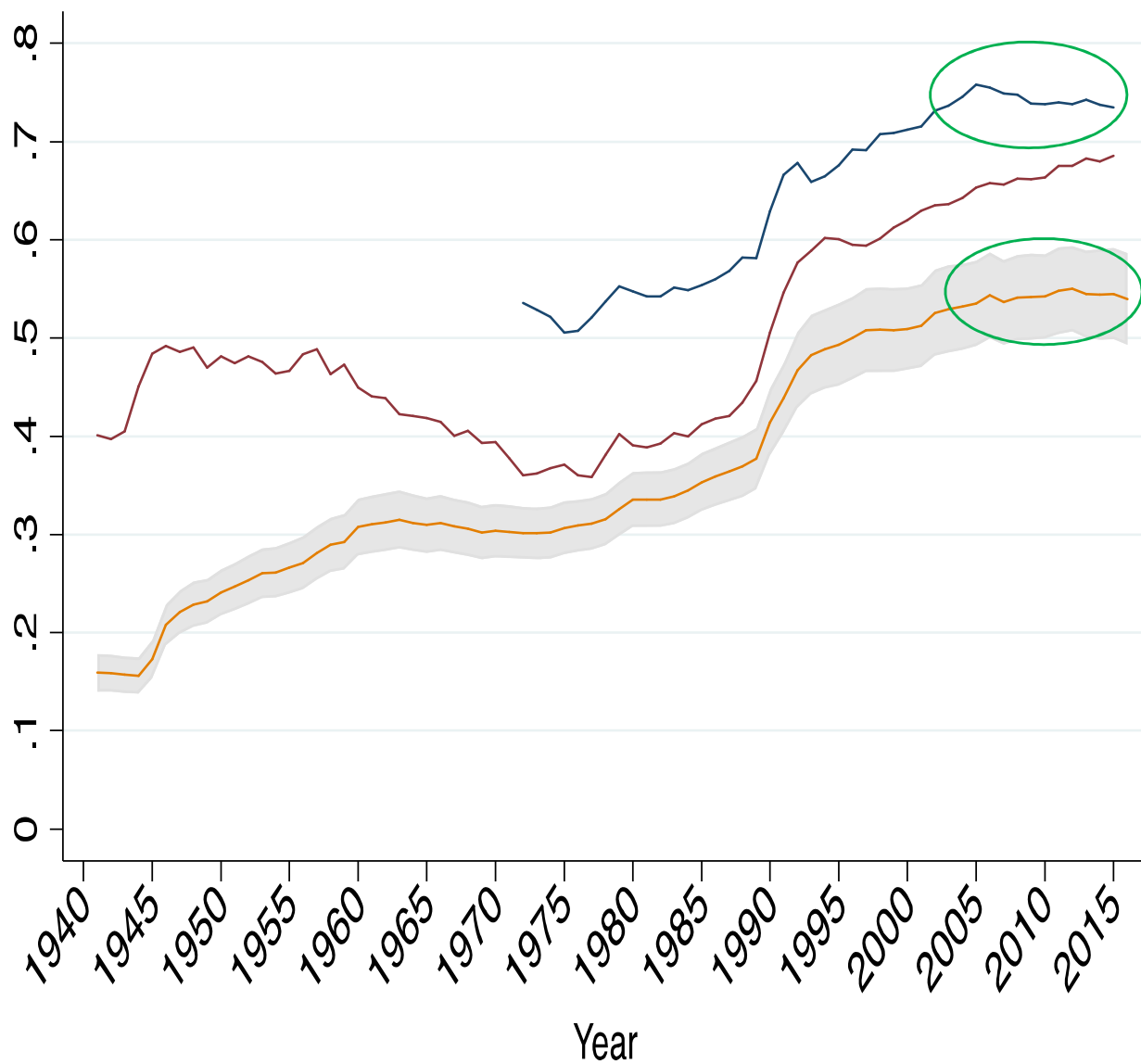
Democracy at Dusk?

V-DEM ANNUAL REPORT 2017



V-Dem State of Liberal Democracy — 2017 Annual Report

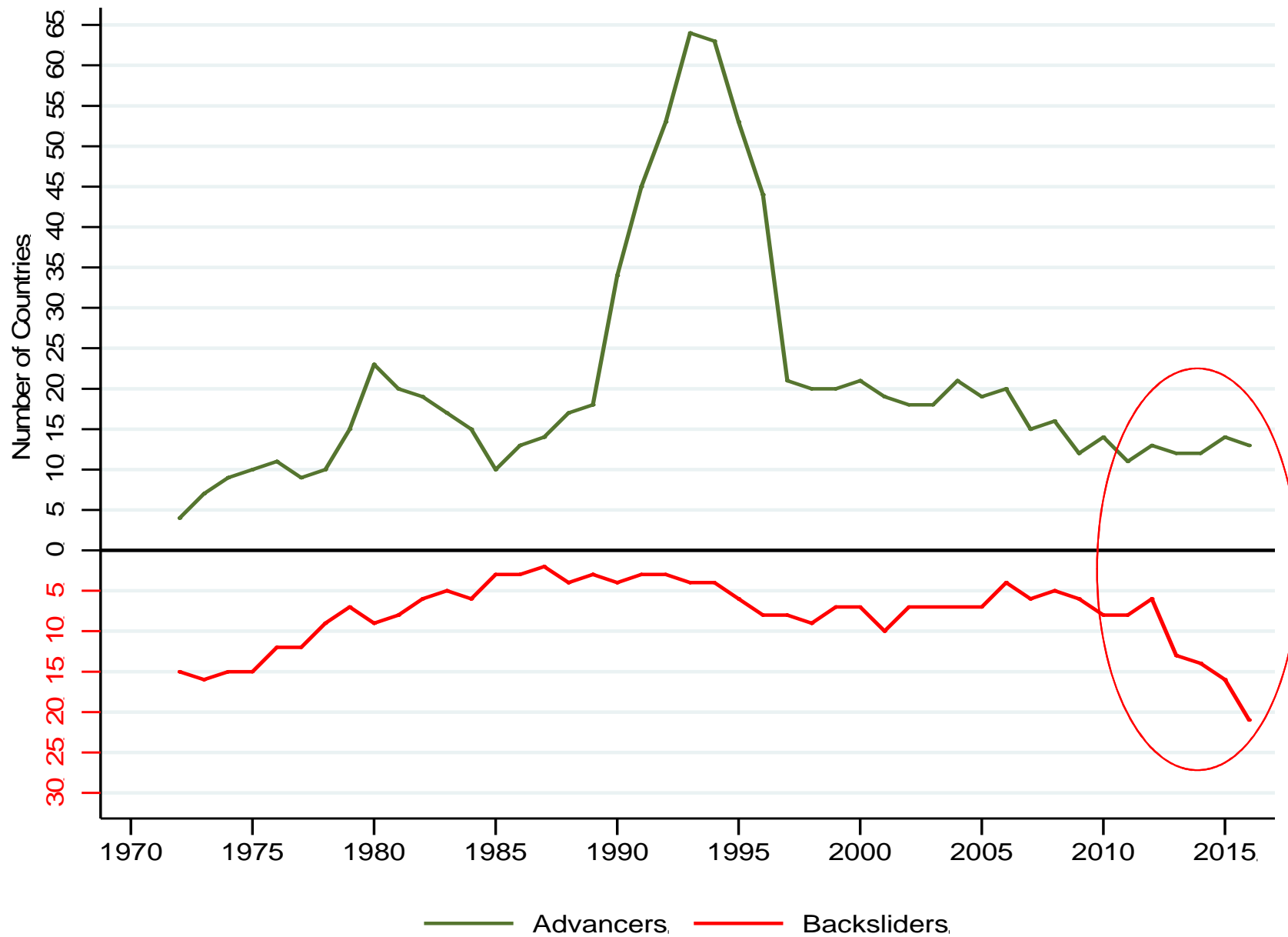




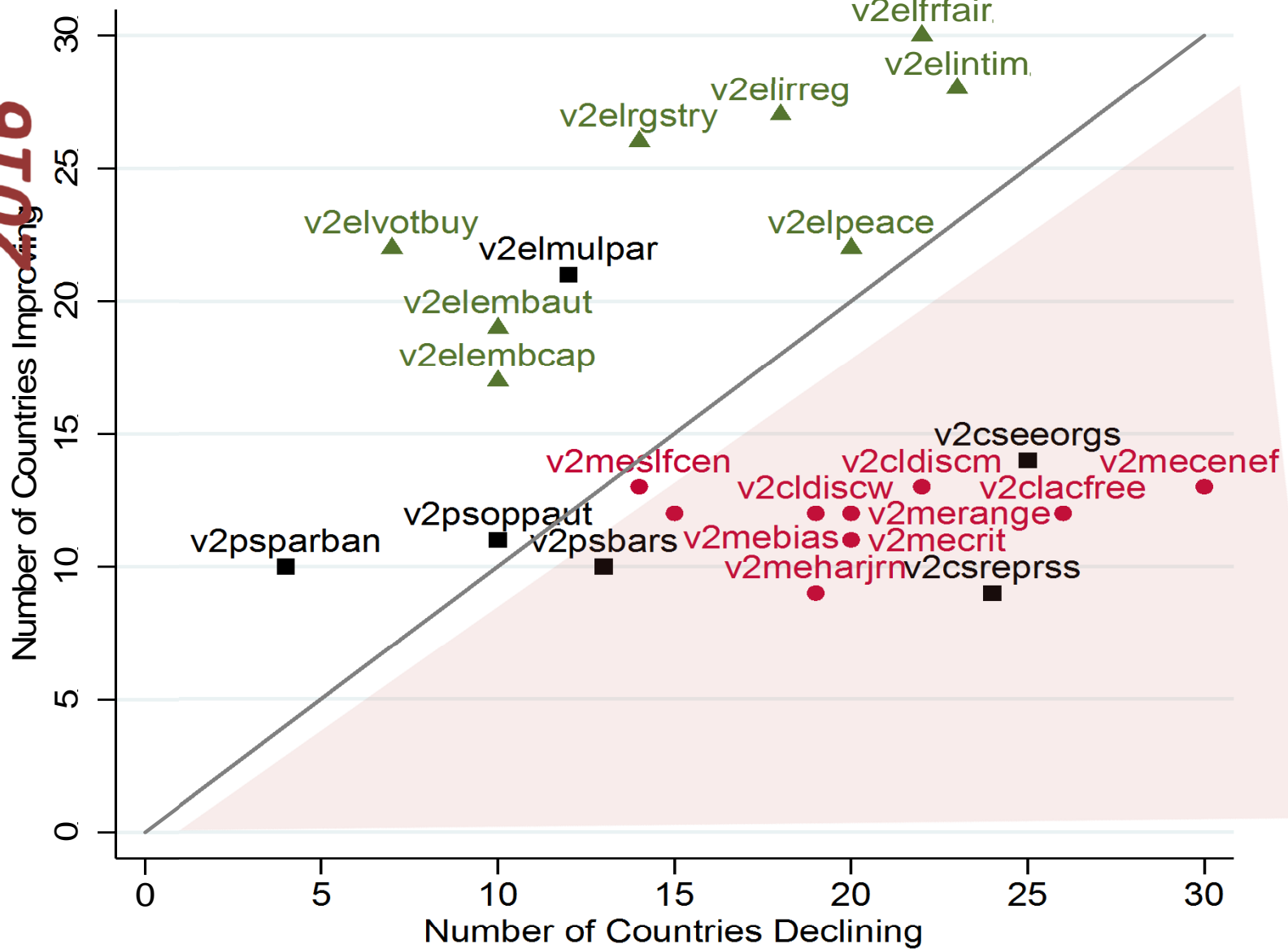
Backsliding?

- FH: Yes!
- Polity: No
- V-Dem: A little...maybe

Not Tolling the Death Knell Yet!



2016

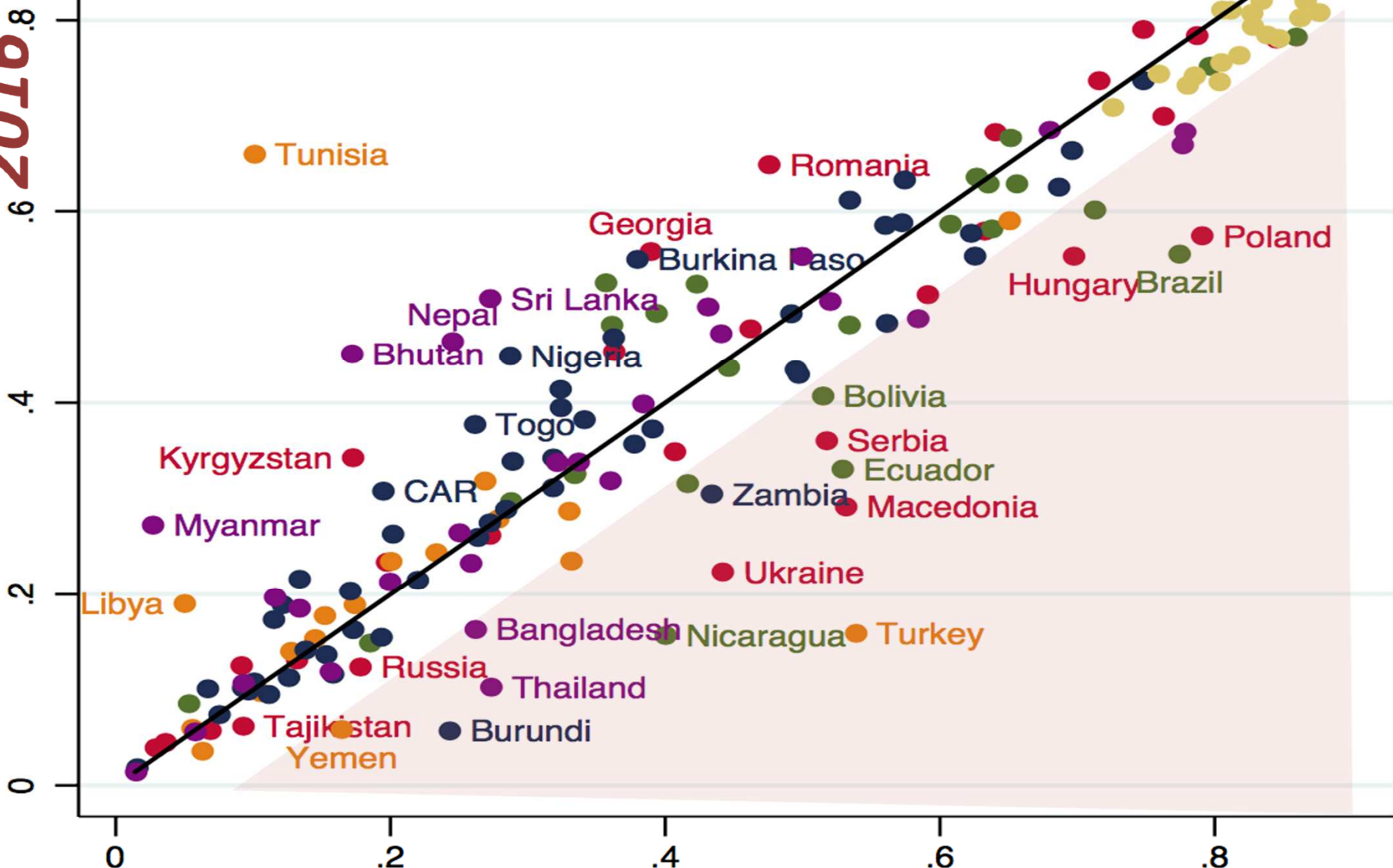


N countries - significant change on Electoral Democracy indicators in last 10 years

2006



2016



2006



Top 5 - Last 5 years

BACKSLIDERS

	Change	LDI 2011	LDI 2016
Thailand	-0.30	0.40	0.10
Poland	-0.26	0.84	0.57
Turkey	-0.25	0.40	0.16
Brazil	-0.23	0.79	0.56
Maldives	-0.20	0.39	0.19

ADVANCERS

	Change	LDI 2011	LDI 2016
Tunisia	0.24	0.42	0.66
Sri Lanka	0.22	0.29	0.51
Burkina Faso	0.19	0.36	0.55
Georgia	0.19	0.37	0.56
Guyana	0.18	0.35	0.53



Aspects Most Change? Last 10 years

Autocracies		Electoral Democracies		Liberal Democracies	
	N		N		N
<i>Democratic Backsliding</i>	<i>Countries</i>		<i>Countries</i>		<i>Countries</i>
Civil society repression	14			Government censorship of media	9
Government control of civil society entry and exit	13			Harrasment of journalists; Academic&cultural freedom	7
Political killings by government	12			Government compliance with highest court rulings	6
<i>Democratic Advances</i>					
Elections free & fair	22	Voter registry quality	8	Vote Buying	5
Government intimidation during elections	21	Government intimidation during elections	6	Elections free & fair; Freedom from torture	3
Election irregularities	20	Legislature holds executive accountable	6	Media reports critically about government	3

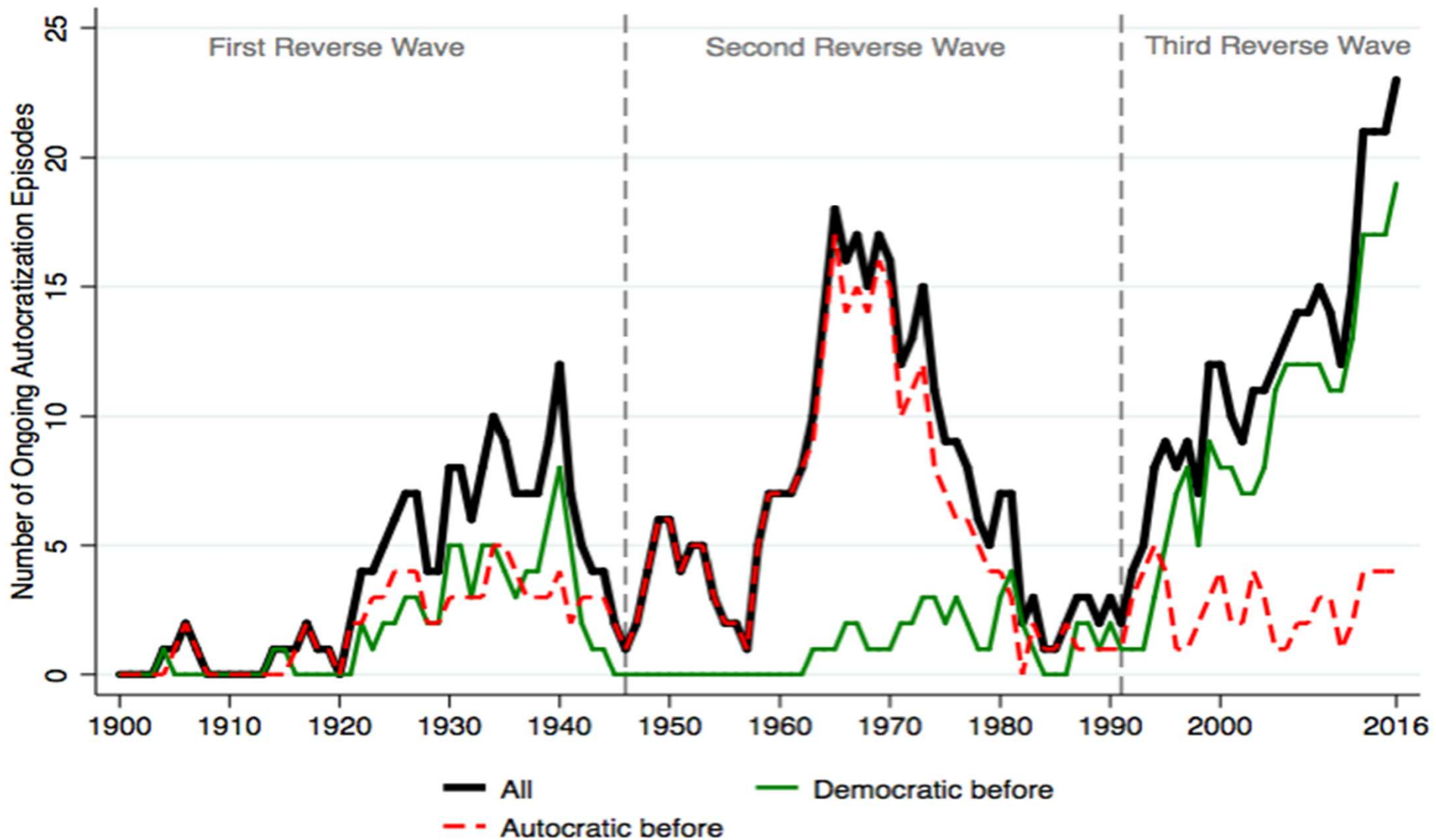
Forthcoming Paper:

“Undermining Democracy:

The Rate of Autocratization from 1900 to Today”



Autocratization of Democracies





5. Emerging Findings



No Successful Democratic Transition - without Women's Rights

Wang, Yi-ting, Patrik Lindenfors, Aksel Sundström, Fredrik Jansson, and Staffan I. Lindberg. 2017. "Women's Rights in Democratic Transitions: A Global Sequence Analysis 1900–2012", *European Journal of Political Research*. Online first: DOI: 10.1111/1475-6765.12201.

Also V-Dem Working Paper #12

The Question

**Improvement in women's rights
→ Important for Democratization ?**

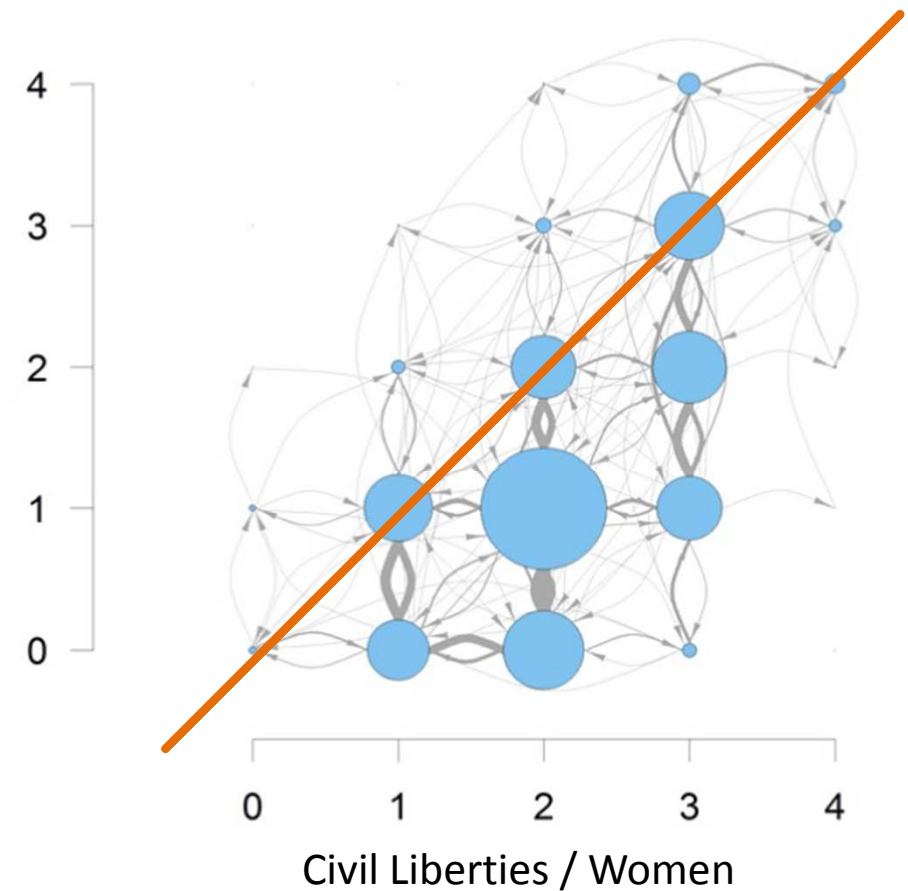
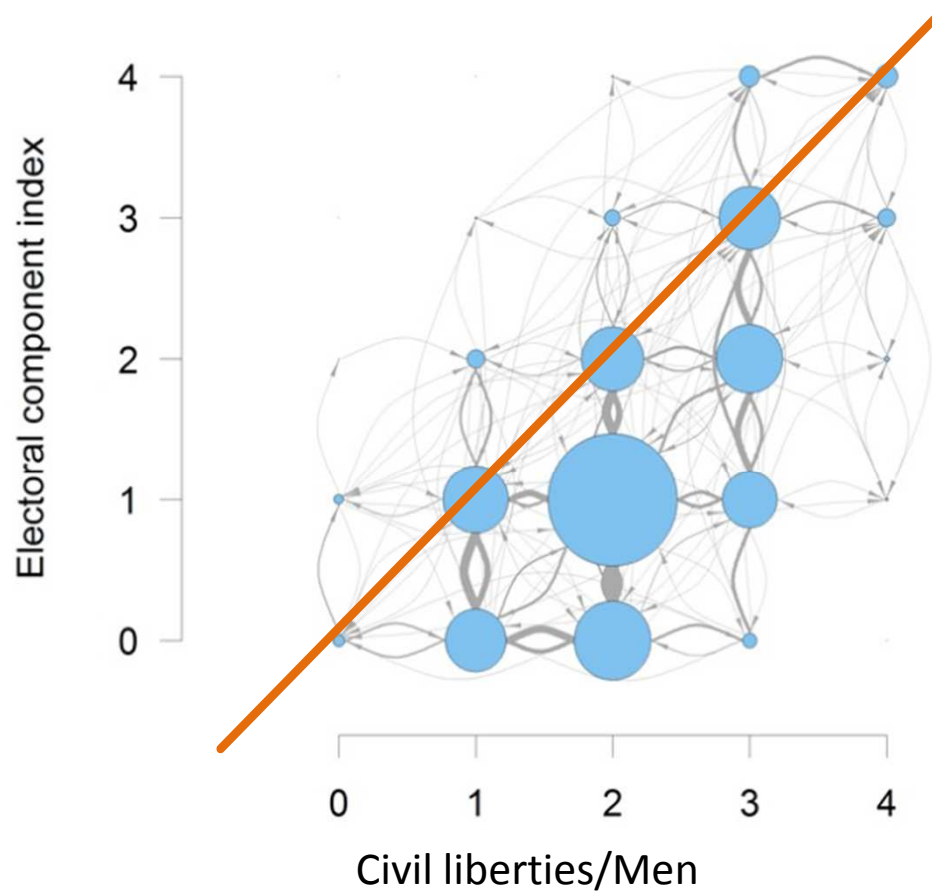


Design

- **Variables:**
 - Civil Liberties male/female
 - Level of Electoral Democracy
- A novel approach of sequence analysis
- Civil liberties → higher than & change before electoral qualities improve

Results - Yes

Civil liberties indicators change before the electoral component



New Findings & Implications

1. Improvement in men's civil rights is not enough
2. Decent level of female empowerment is necessary for a successful transition

Vote Buying is a Good Sign!

van Ham, Carolien and Staffan I. Lindberg. 2015.

[“From Sticks to Carrots: Electoral Manipulation in Africa, 1986–2012”](#),
Government and Opposition 50(2): 521-548

Also V-Dem Working Paper #3



What Is the Question ?

Problem:

Democracy = Competition  **Manipulation = No Democracy**

Hypothesis

Democratization – Curvilinear - Vote Buying

(like corruption)



Design

- **All elections in Africa 1986-2012**
- **TSCS with fixed effects**
- **Variables:**
 - EMB capacity,
 - EMB autonomy,
 - Voter Registry Accuracy,
 - Vote Buying,
 - Government Intimidation,
 - Election Violence
 - Level of Democracy
 - Controls

Results

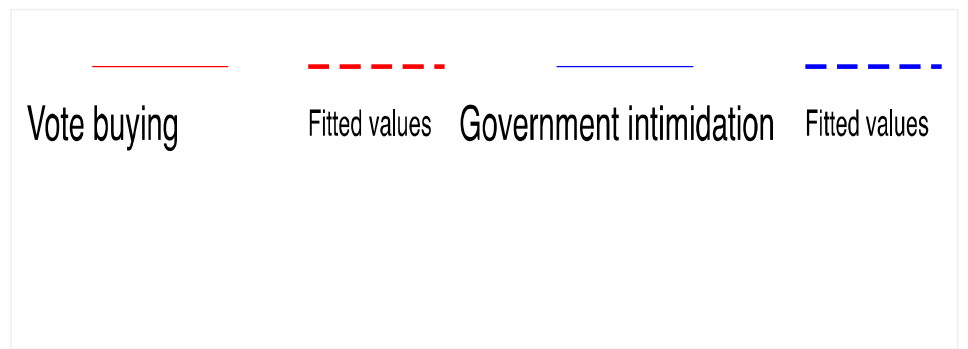
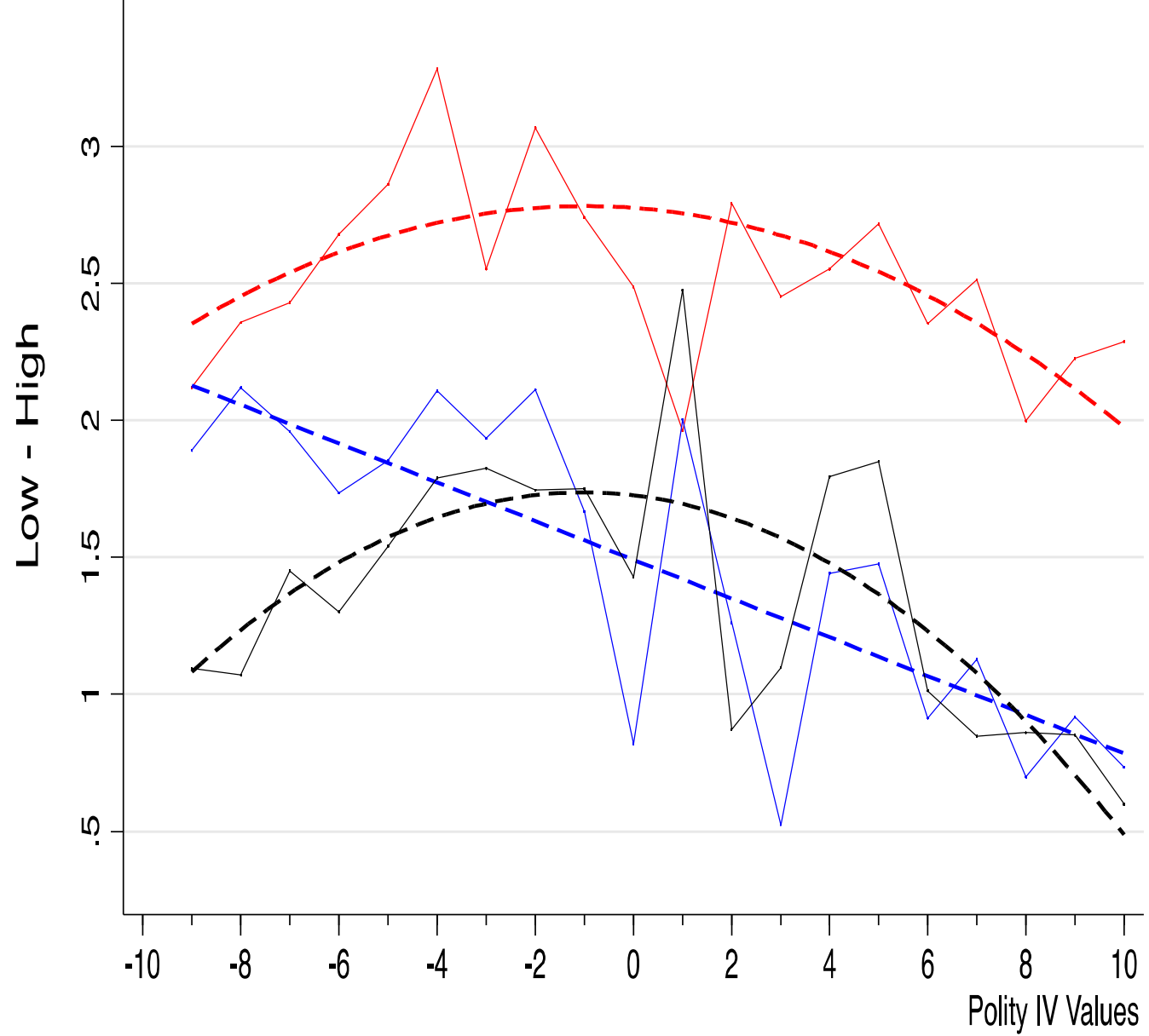
Table 2 – Explaining strategies of electoral manipulation in African elections (1986-2012)

	Model 1 Vote buying	Model 2 Election administration	Model 3 Government intimidation	Model 4 Opposition violence
<i>Trade-offs: other strategies of electoral manipulation</i>				
Vote buying (0-4)		-0.125*	0.459***	0.178+
Election administration manipulation (0-4)	-0.206*		0.805***	0.037
Government intimidation (0-4)	0.342***	0.364***		0.315**
Opposition violence (0-4)	0.171**	-0.068	0.194**	
<i>Contextual effects: democratization</i>				
Polity IV (-10+10)	0.028***	-0.029***	-0.014+	0.001
Polity IV squared (0-100)	-0.004**	0.002	0.001	-0.002
<i>Contextual effects: economic development, poverty & natural resources</i>				
GDP per capita (current US\$, 120-12,156)	-3.81E-05	-3.12E-05	-6.474E-08	6.69E-05
Life expectancy at birth (years, 37-74)	-0.010	0.004	0.004	0.004
Rural population (% of total population, 14-95)	-0.007	0.021***	-0.019*	0.026*
Net oil exports value per capita (constant 2000\$)	1.56E-04	9.45E-05	6.34E-05	-0.0005*
<i>Contextual effects: civil war</i>				
Civil war in year of election? (0-1)				0.355*
<i>Control variable: type election^a</i>				
Presidential	0.045	-0.066	-0.007	0.027
Concurrent	0.149*	-0.087+	-0.057	0.084
Constant	3.284***	0.270	-0.446	-1.488
R-squared (within)	0.44	0.61	0.51	0.28
N level 1 (elections)	246	246	246	212
N level 2 (countries)	42	42	42	42

Time series cross-section analyses, fixed effects. P-values: + 0.1, * 0.05, ** 0.01, *** 0.001 (two-sided). a. Legislative is reference category.



Results



Sustain Democracy ?

- Build Party Systems and Civil Society.

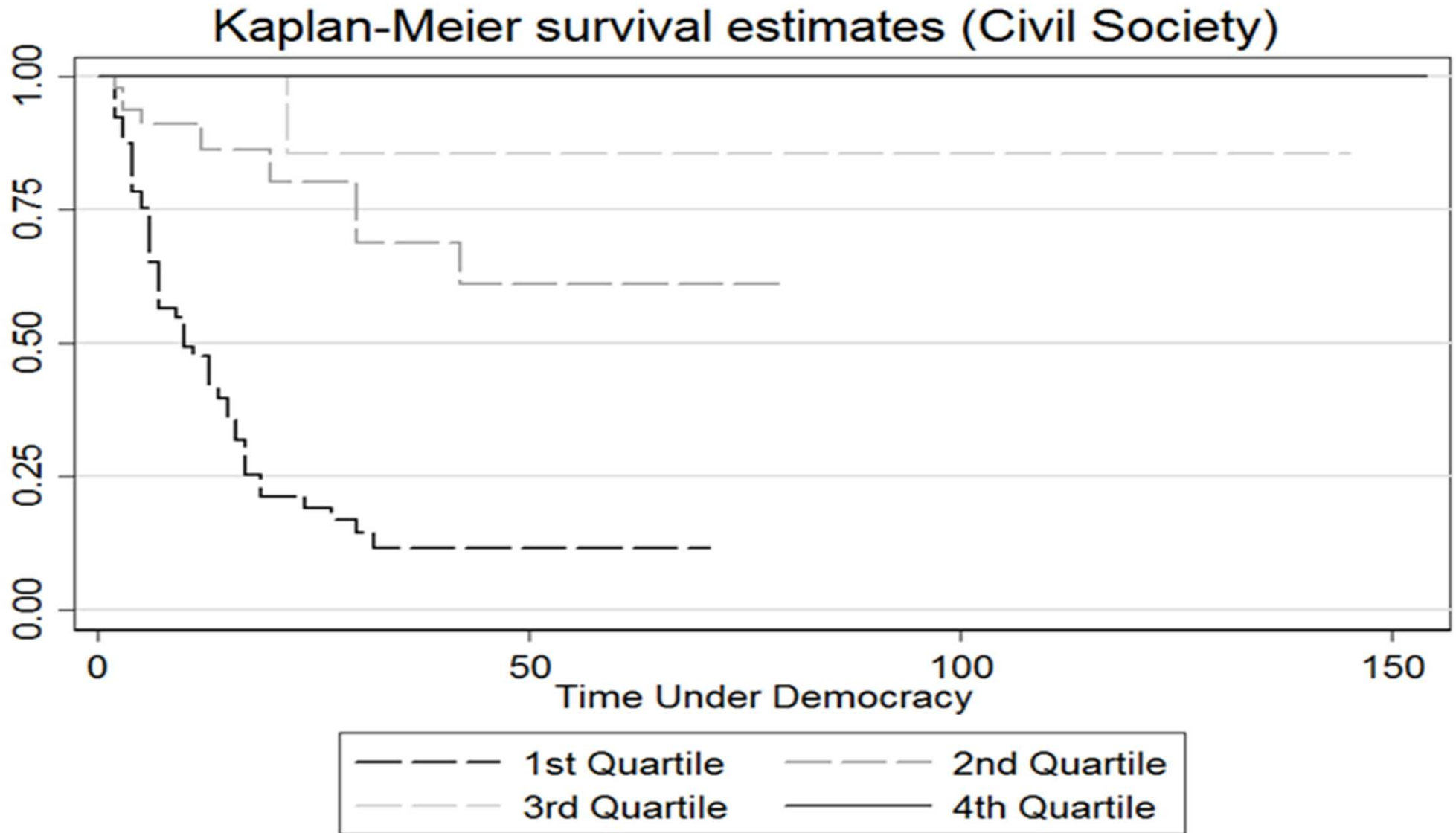
Michael Bernhard, Allen Hicken, Christopher Reenock and Staffan I. Lindberg.
University of Gothenburg, Varieties of Democracy Institute:
Working Paper No. 4. April 2015

Design

- **All Democracies Globally 1900-2012: $N=3157$, Event History Models (Weibull)**
- **DV – Democratic Survival**
- **Key Factors**
 - Core Civil Society Index (CCSI)
 - Party System Institutionalization Index (PSI)
- **Controls**



Results



Does Democracy or Good Governance Enhance Health? New Empirical Evidence 1900-2012

Yi-ting Wang, Valeriya Mechkova and Frida Andersson
University of Gothenburg, Varieties of Democracy Institute:
Working Paper No. 11. September 2015

The Puzzle

Democratic governance

→ better population health?

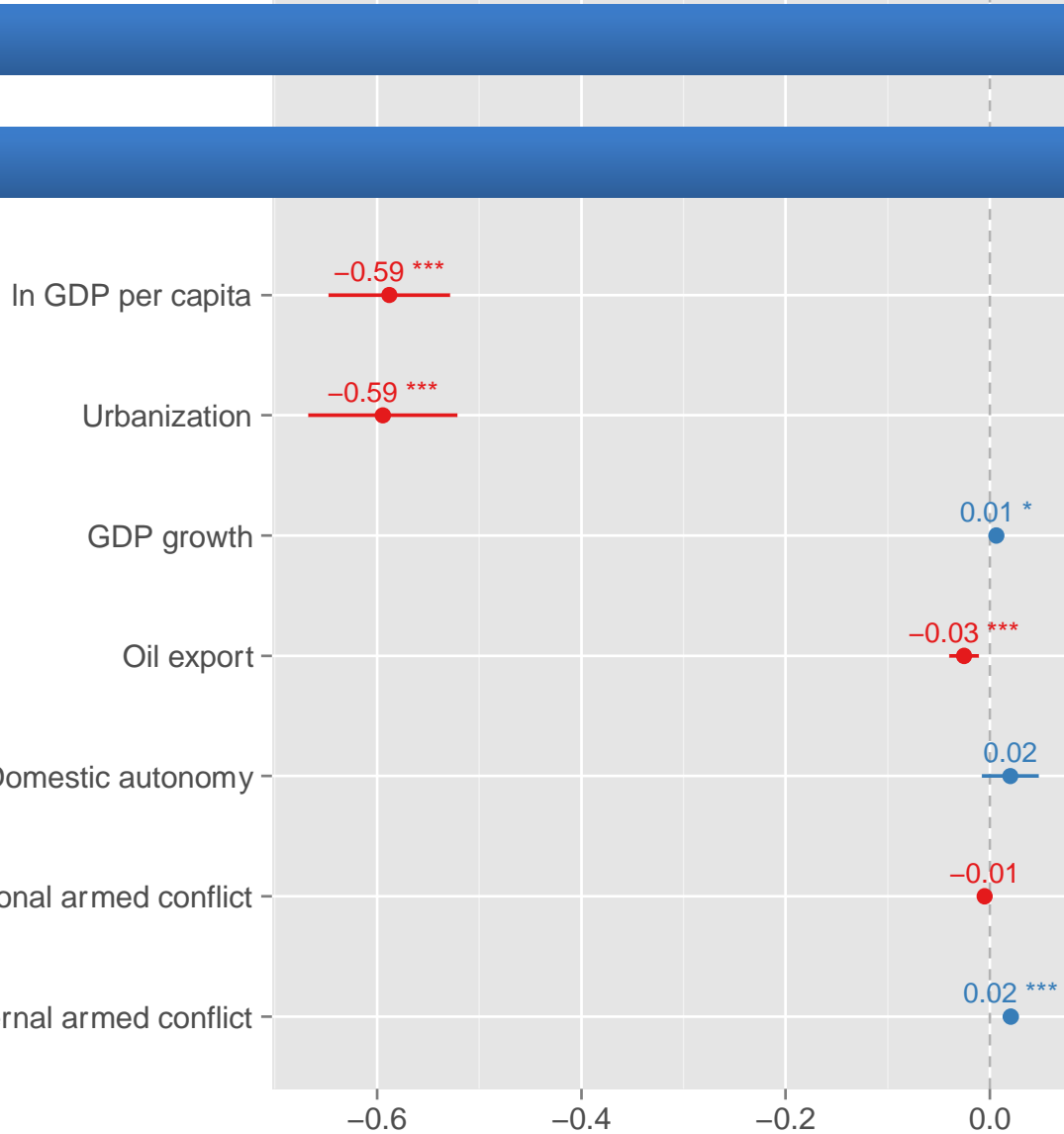
– Which features of democracy?



Democracy or good governance?

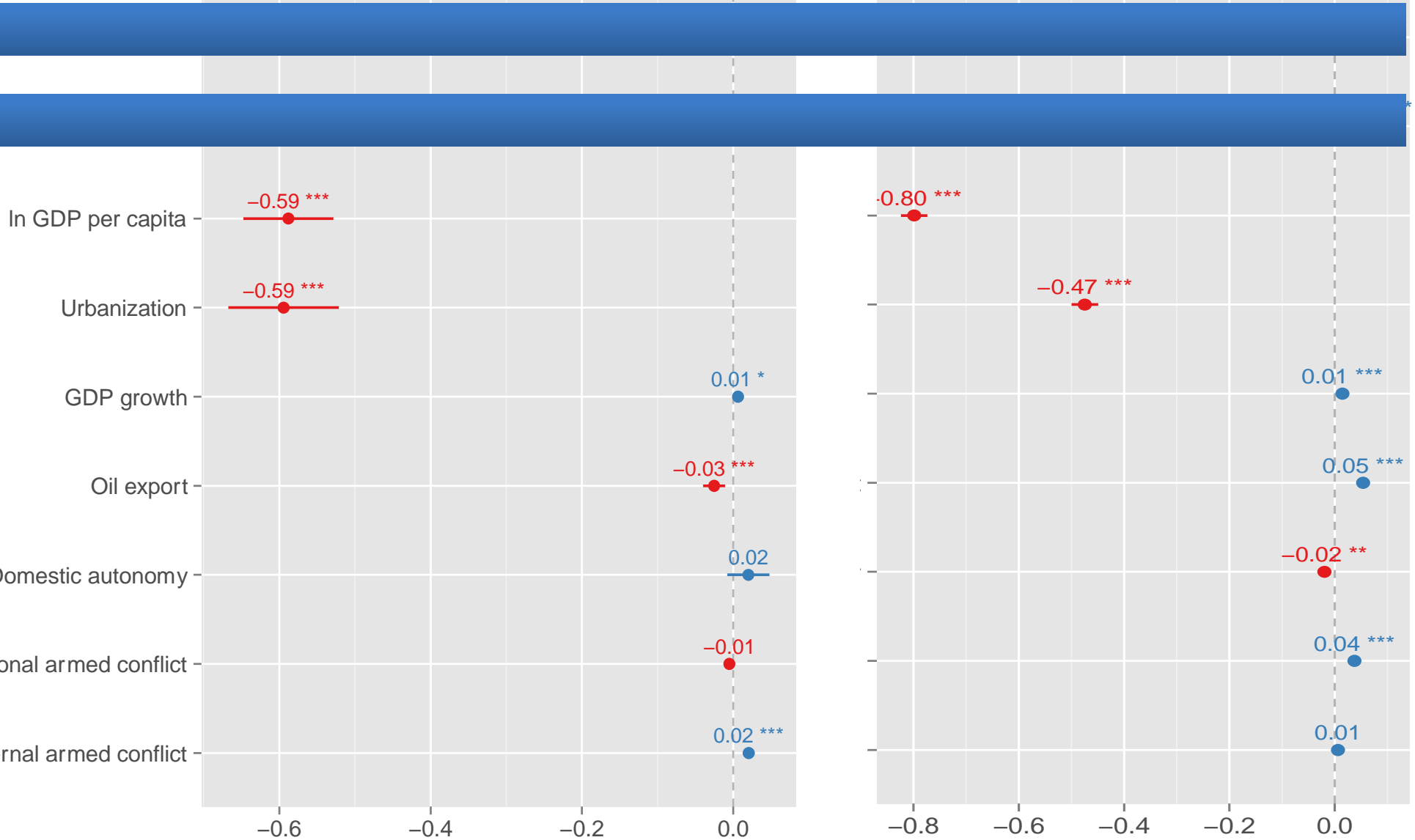
1996-2012

Standardized fixed effects

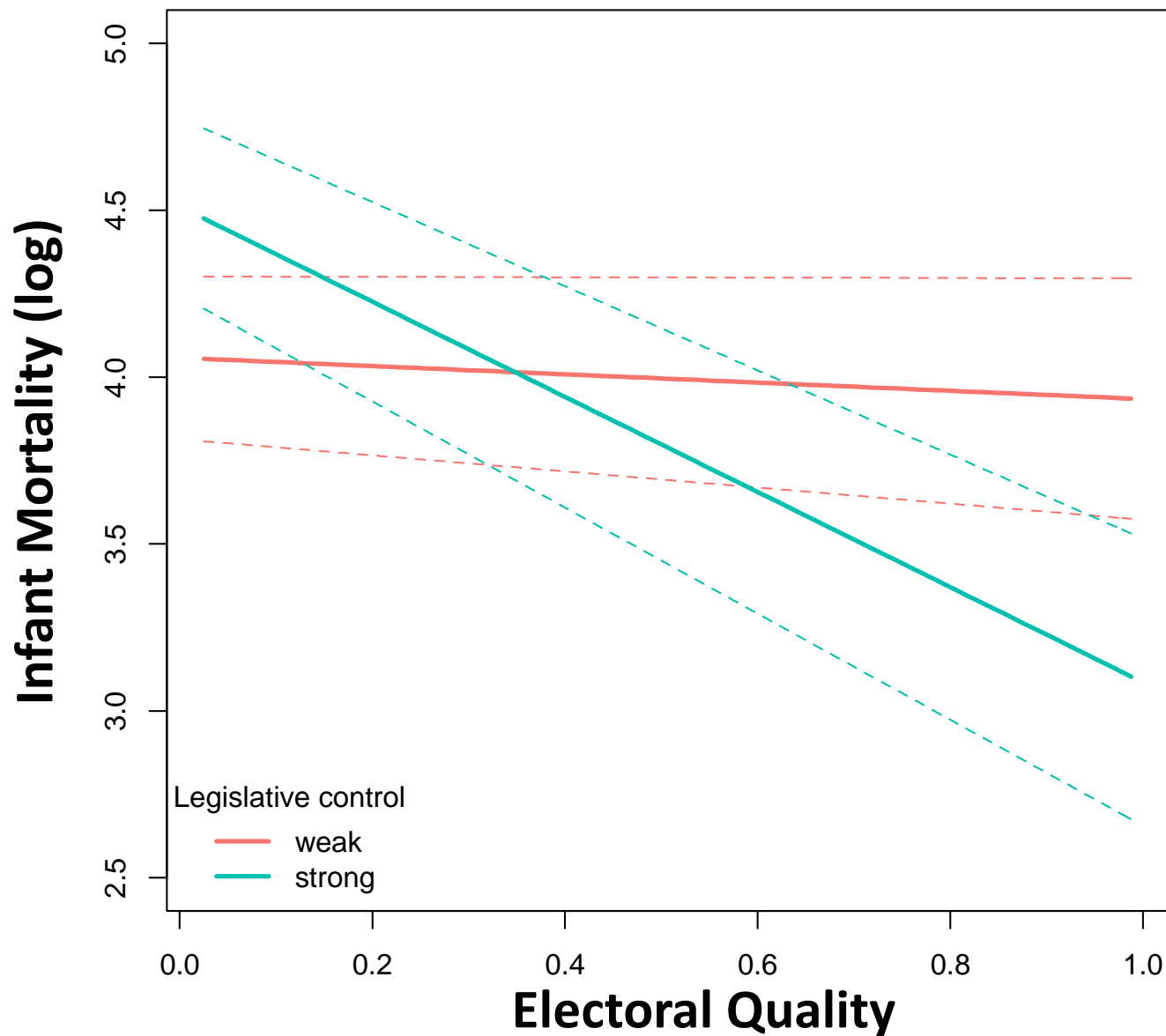


1900-2012

Standardized fixed effects



Results: YES, Vertical and Horizontal Accountability



Conclusion

- **Democratic elections has consistent and significant positive effect on population health**
 - *When legislatures are strong*



4.

Use for Practitioners/Advocacy



Collaborations

- Regional V-Dem Centers
- International IDEA (GSoD)
- UNDP (Goal 16)
- Community of Democracies (Goal 16 + WDDI)
- TI (CPI)
- EU/EEAS
- Bibliotheca Alexandrina
- World Bank (WDR, survey)
- World Bank (WGI)
- Resource Governance Inst. (Index)
- Mo Ibrahim Foundation (IIAG)
- Centre for Peace, Democratic Governance and Development
- B-Team
- MFA-SE/Sida
- + EED, Club de Madrid, NORAD, OECD, NIMB, EBA, EPD, etc.



Measuring Goal 16

*Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide **access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels***



V-Dem and SDG monitoring process

1. 60 V-Dem indicators and indices in UNDP Virtual Network Sourcebook

2. SDG16 Data Initiative:

- Power Distributed by Social Group
- Health Equality
- Education Equality



Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.



THE INDICATORS WE WANT

GOAL 16 – THE INDICATORS WE WANT:

Virtual Network Sourcebook on Measuring
Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions



Target 16.3

Promote the rule of law [...] and ensure equal access to justice for all

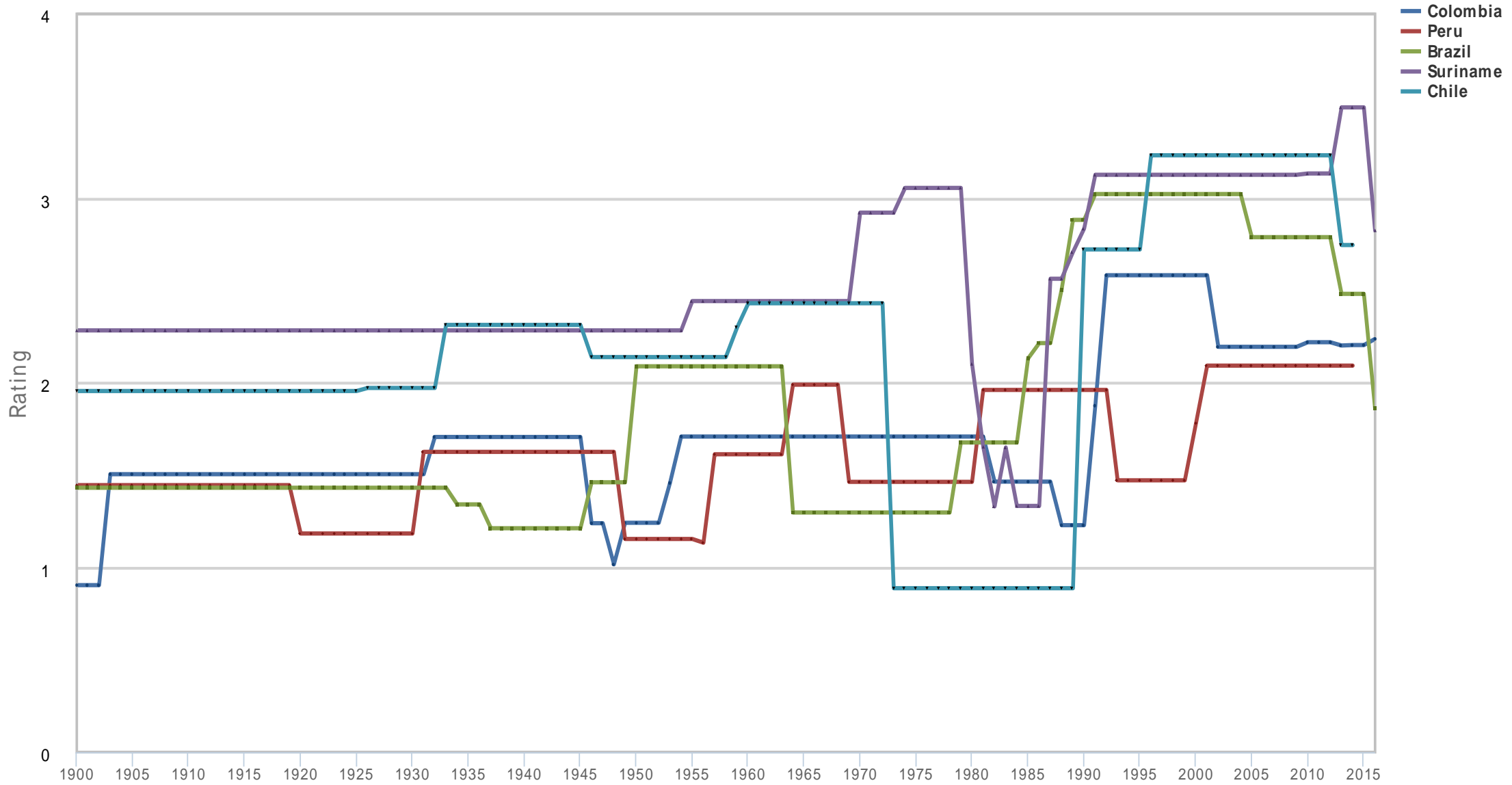


16.3 Rule of Law

– Examples

	Indicator name	Question text	V2 tag
Composite indicator	Rule of law index	Measures the level of rule of law, as the principle that law should govern a nation rather than arbitrary decisions by government officials, and access to justice for all	v2sdg_rol
Index	Extent of judicial constraints on the executive	To what extent does the executive respect the constitution and comply with court rulings, and to what extent is the judiciary able to act in an independent fashion?	v2x_jucon
Indicator	Level of transparent enforcement of laws	Are the laws of the land clear, well-publicized, coherent (consistent with each other), relatively stable from year to year, and enforced in a predictable manner?	v2cltrnslw
Indicator	Level of respect for access to justice	Do citizens enjoy secure and effective access to justice?	v2xcl_acjst
Indicator	Frequency of removal of judges due to misconduct	When judges are found responsible for serious misconduct, how often are they removed from their posts or otherwise disciplined?	v2juacct
Indicator	Frequency of government compliance with high court	How often do the government complies with important decisions of the high court with which it disagrees?	v2juhccomp

Access to justice for women



Highcharts.com | V-Dem data version 7



Target 16.5

*Substantially reduce corruption
and bribery in all their forms*

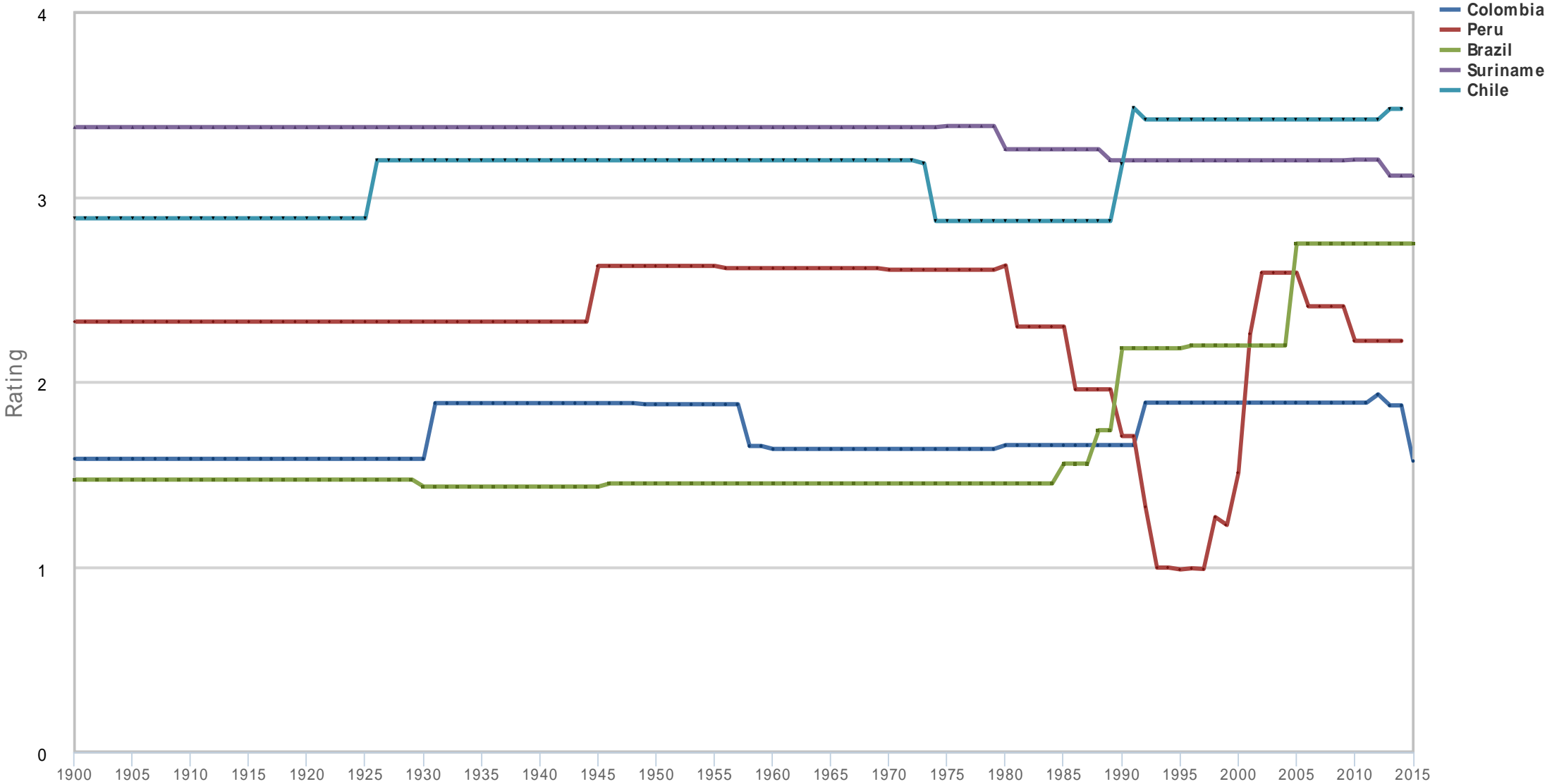


16.5 Corruption

- Examples

	Indicator name	Question text	V2 tag
Composite indicator	Corruption and bribery Index	Measures levels of corruption and bribery in various forms within different sectors of the society	v2sdg_corr
Indicator	Frequency of executive bribery and corrupt exchanges	How routinely do members of the executive (the head of state, the head of government, and cabinet ministers), or their agents, grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements?	v2exbribe
Indicator	Frequency of bribes to the judiciary	How often do individuals or businesses make undocumented extra payments or bribes in order to speed up or delay the process or to obtain a favorable judicial decision?	v2jucorrdc
Indicator	Frequency of corrupt activities in the legislature	Do members of the legislature abuse their position for financial gain?	v2lgcrprt
Indicator	Frequency of media corrupt activities	Do journalists, publishers, or broadcasters accept payments in exchange for altering news coverage?	v2mecorprt
Indicator	Frequency of public sector corrupt exchanges	How routinely do public sector employees grant favors in exchange for bribes, kickbacks, or other material inducements?	v2excrptps

Judicial corruption decision



Highcharts.com | V-Dem data version 7



Thank You



Panel:
Democracy – “Overcoming Unevenness in Democracy

How to Get to Polyarchy?

Authors to be.....😊

Joshua Krusell, Staffan I. Lindberg,
Patrik Lindenfors, & Jan Teorell

The Issue

- **Are there Failing and Successful Sequences of Democratization?**

Yes!

– first prel. findings....

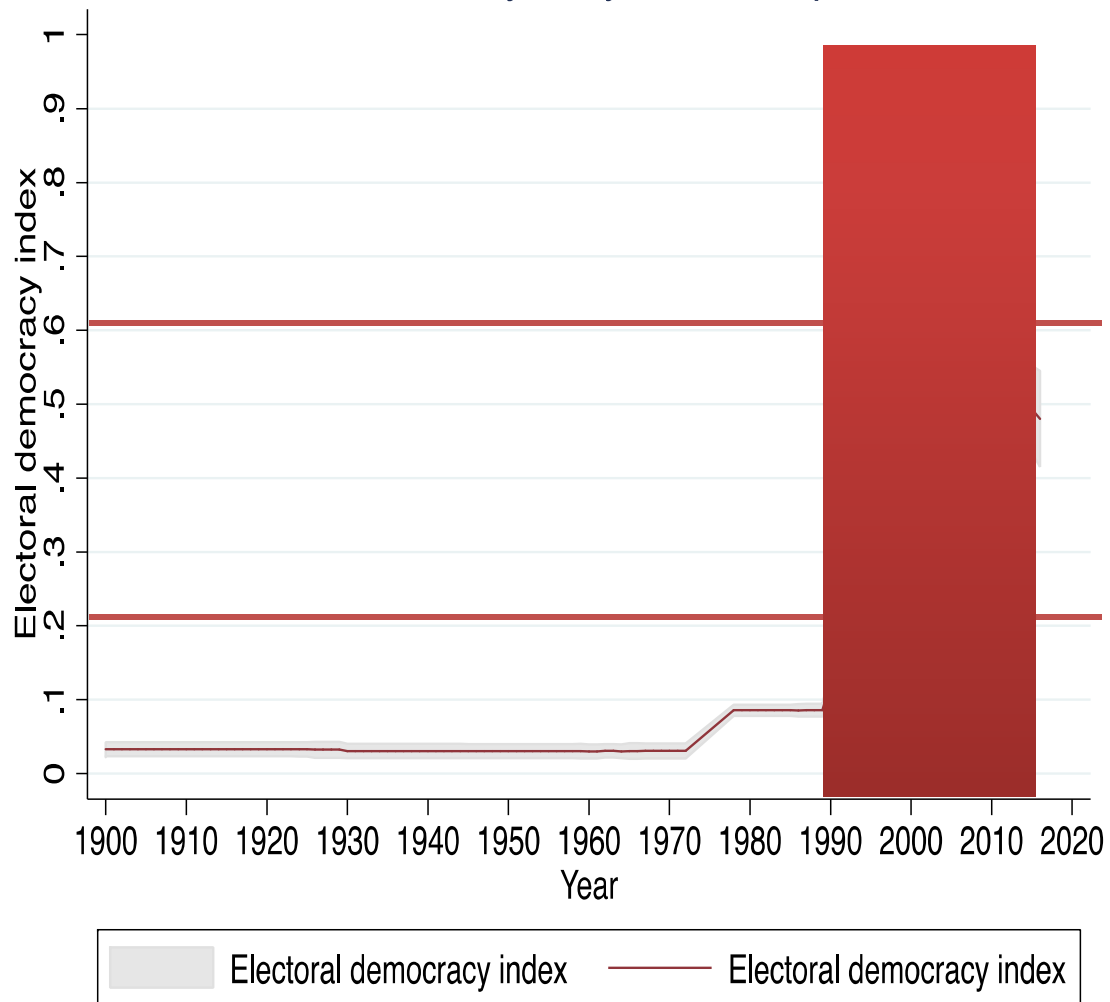


Split Data: Failing

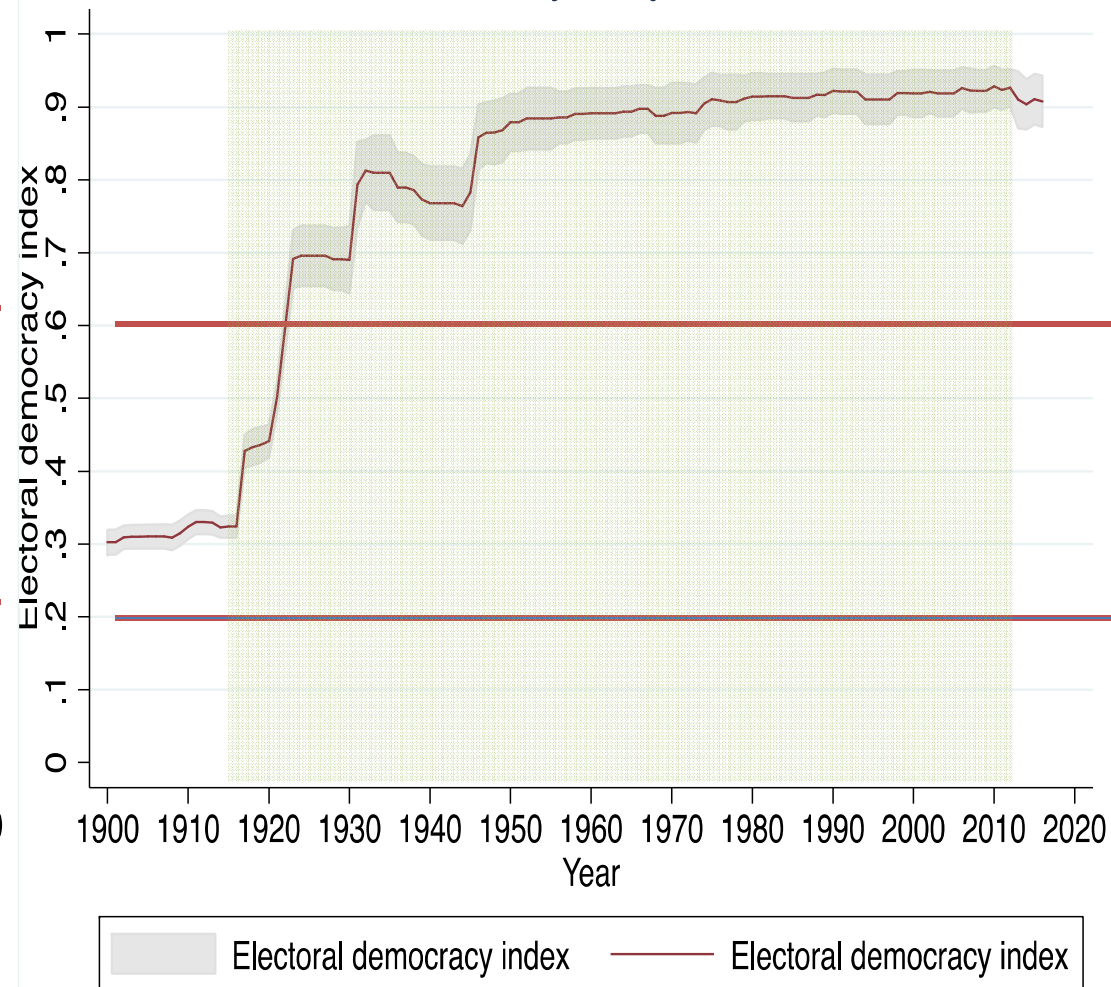
vs

Successful

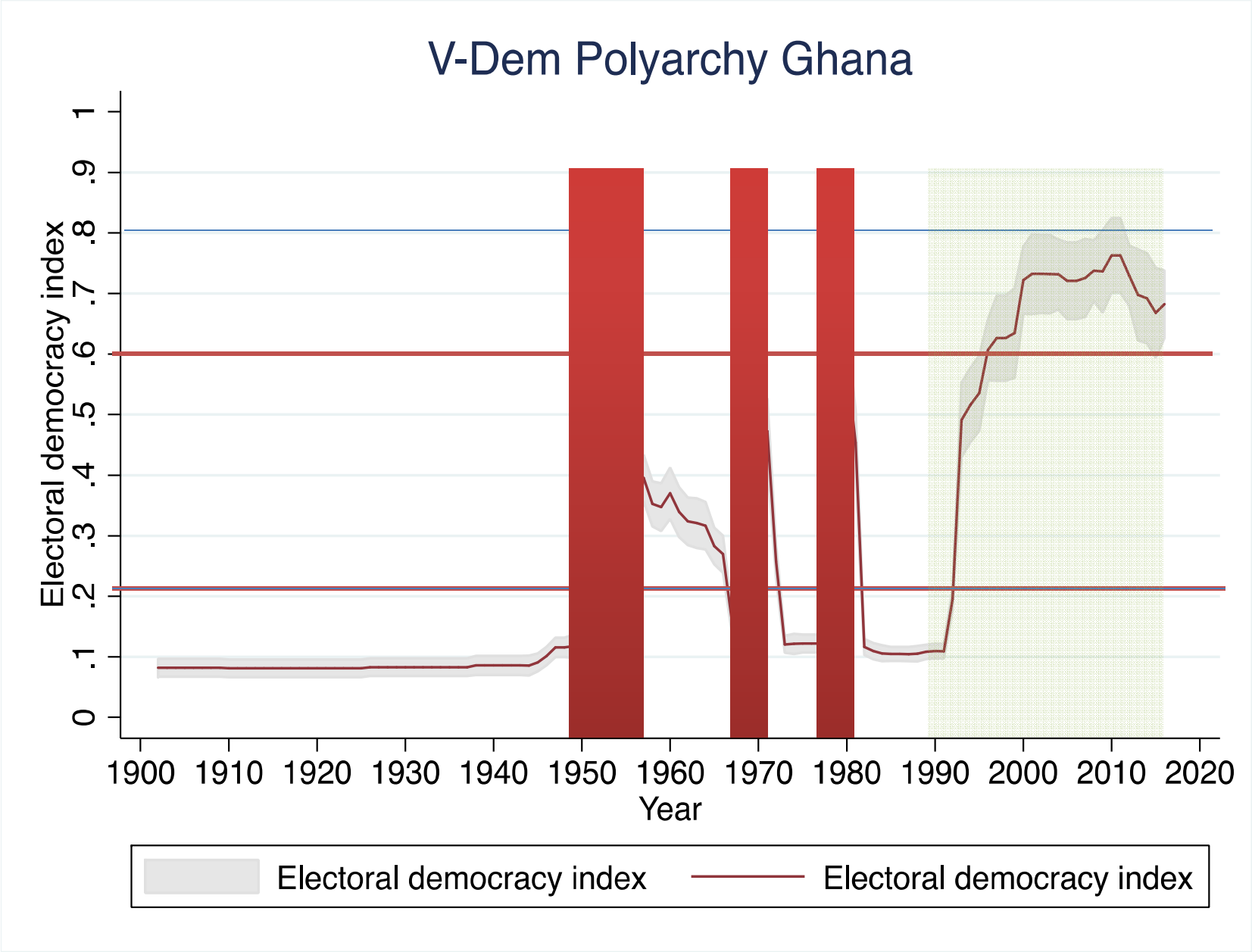
V-Dem Polyarchy Mozambique



V-Dem Polyarchy Sweden



Failing & Successful



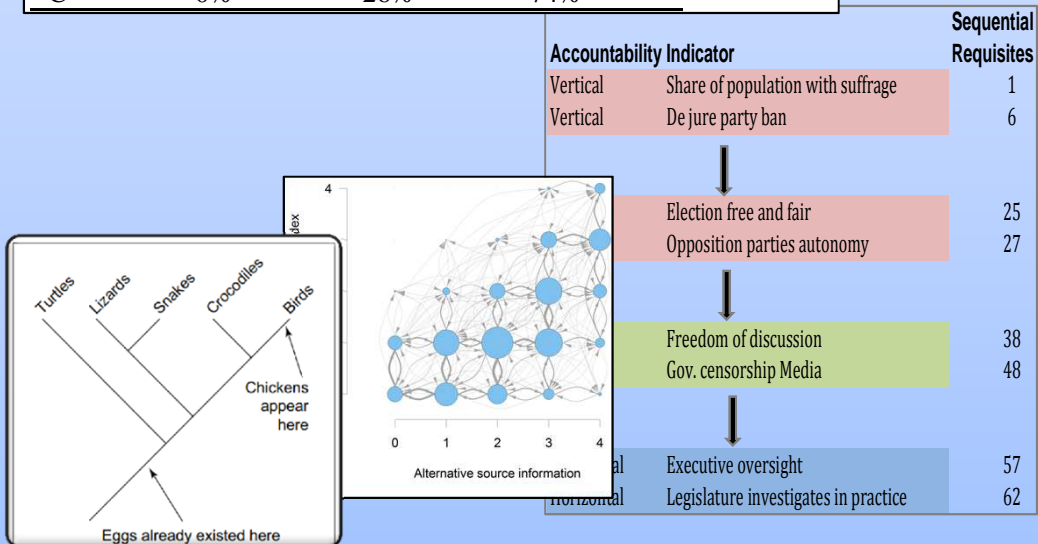
Sub-Project 1:

New Sequencing Methods

Adapted from Evolutionary Biology
(parasite-host systems)

- A. Graphical Investigation
- B. Frequency Tables**
- C. Dependency Analysis
- D. Bayesian Dynamic Systems

x= B or C	when A > x	when A = x	when A < x	
B	52%	48%	0%	= C->A->B
C	0%	26%	74%	



Sub-Project 2:

Causal Identification Methods

Genetics/Bayesian Statistics/Econometrics

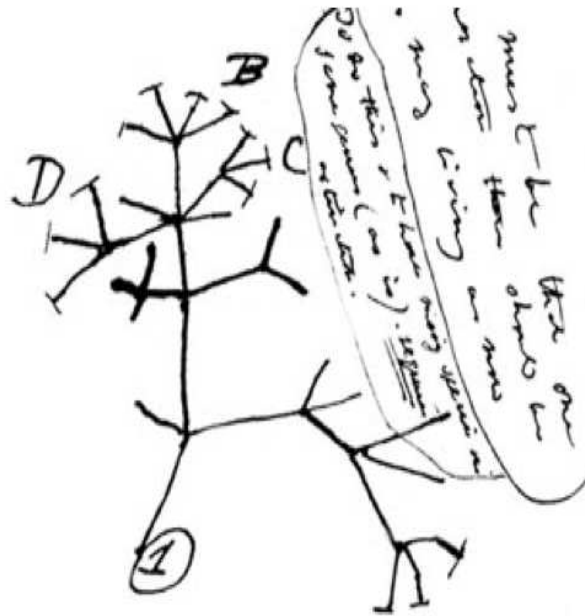
- A. Sequencing Algorithms
- B. Dynamic Treatment Regimes
- C. Vector Auto-Regression

Global FTFTALILLAVAV F--TAL-LLA-AV	$\begin{bmatrix} y_{1,t} \\ y_{2,t} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} A_{1,1} & A_{1,2} \\ A_{2,1} & A_{2,2} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y_{1,t-1} \\ y_{2,t-1} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} e_{1,t} \\ e_{2,t} \end{bmatrix},$
Local FTFTALILL-AVAV --FTAL-LLAAV--	$L(z, \gamma, \sigma) = \prod_{r \in R} \prod_{(i, c, t) \in J_r} \left[F\left(\frac{\gamma_{ir, y_{ict}} - z_{ict}}{\sigma_{ir}}\right) - F\left(\frac{\gamma_{ir, y_{ict-1}} - z_{ict}}{\sigma_{ir}}\right) \right]$
$F_{ij} = \max(F_{i-1, j-1} + S(A_i, B_j), F_{i, j-1} + d, F_{i-1, j} + d)$	

Evolutionary sequences

- If you don't know what came first, you may be asking the wrong questions

I think



Darwin 1837

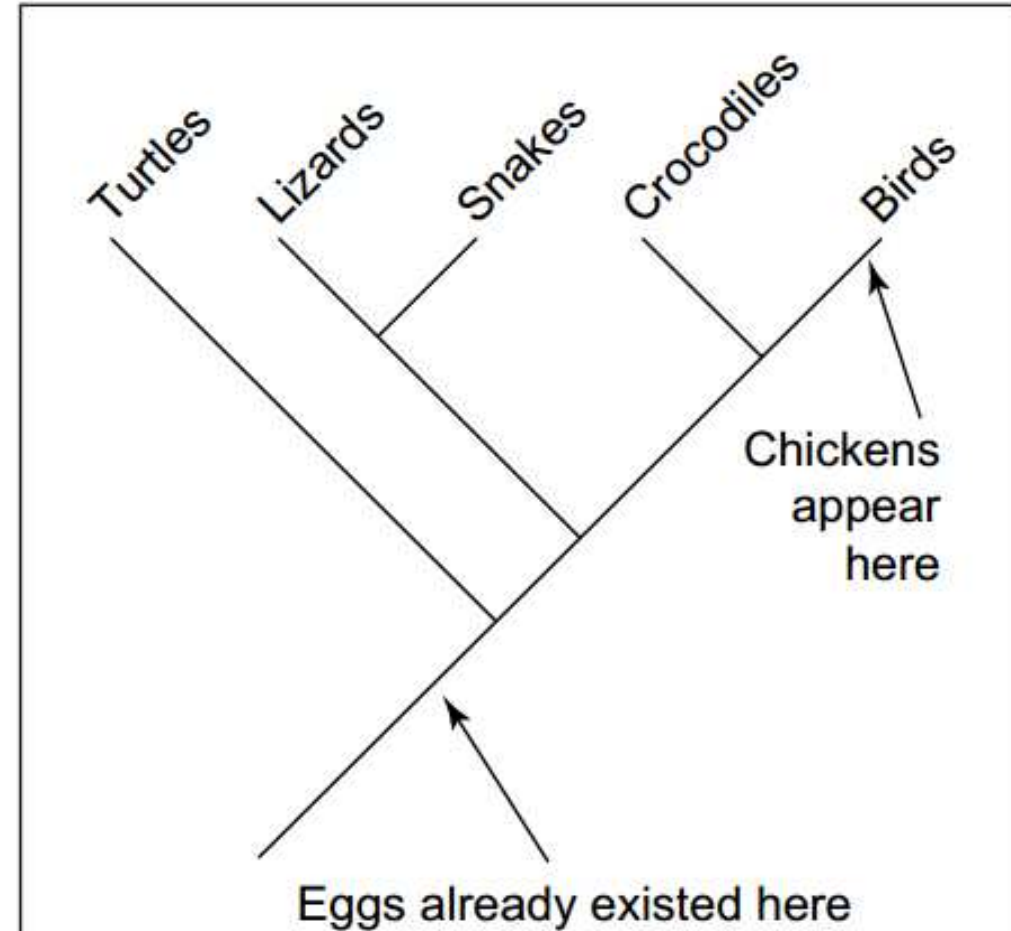
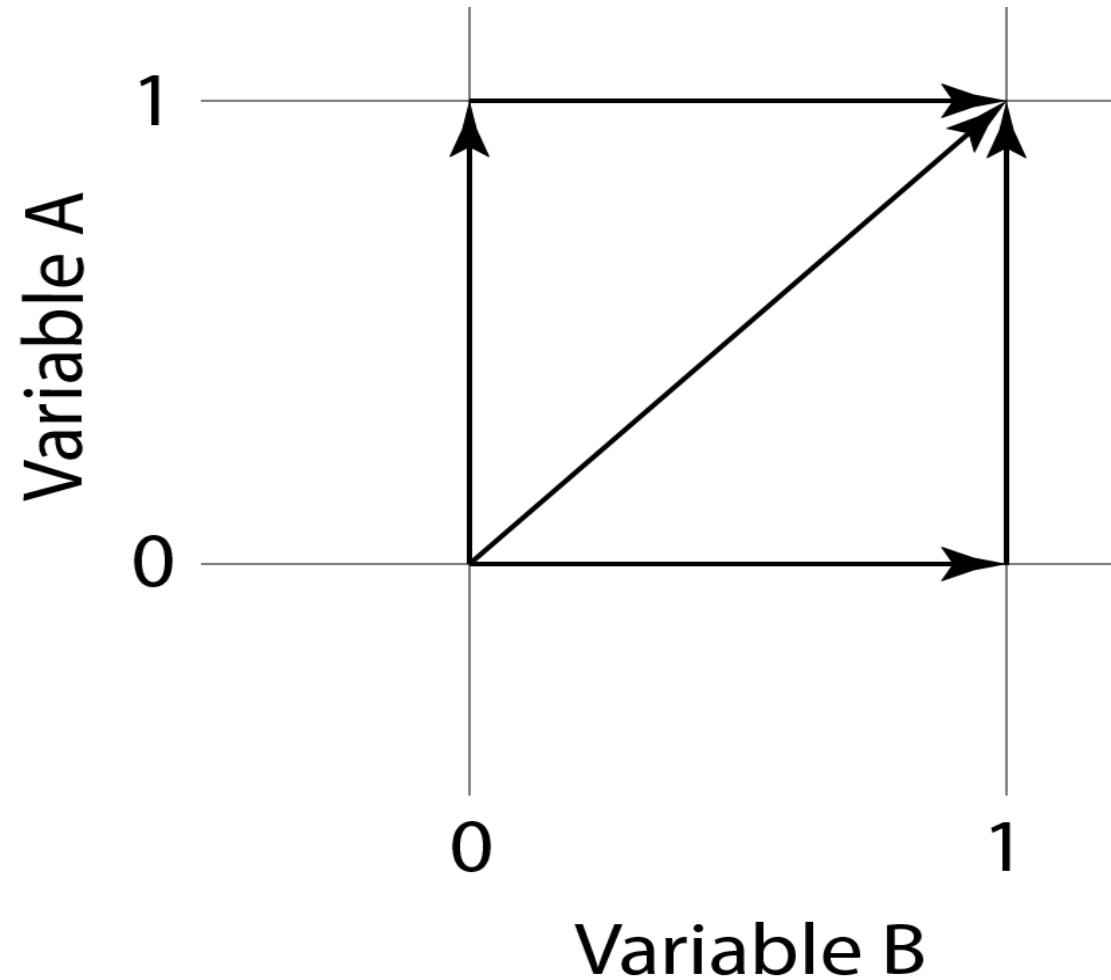


Fig. 1. Summarized phylogeny (based on the classification of Romer²) of the reptiles and birds showing the phylogenetic position of chickens and the presence of eggs.

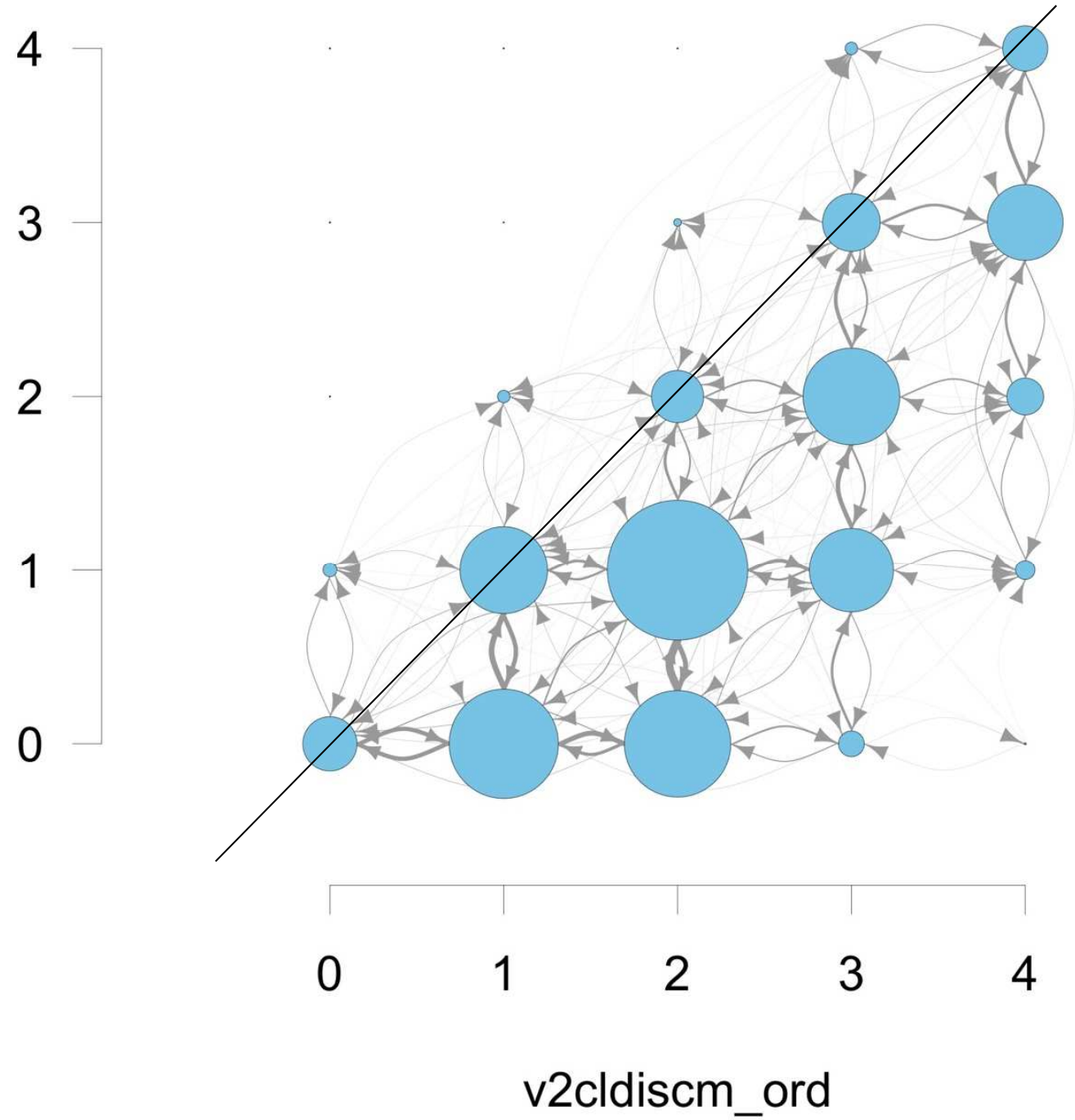
Solution - Order variables

Building on host-parasite system analysis



Ordering variables

e_v2x_polyarchy_5C



Let Do This for Polyarchy!

Sequences? - Failing vs Successful?

Know It When I See It? – “X typically moves before Y”

Let's have a rule.....

$X > Y$ in $>50\%$ of total (CY)

&

$Y < X$ in max 20% of total (CY)

= “X typically moving before Y”

= ✓

Ordering Polyarchy

Barriers to parties → 55% Elections
free and fair



Ordering Polyarchy – 3



Ordering Polyarchy

Barriers to parties



55% Elections
free and fair



52% e_v2x_suffr_
5C

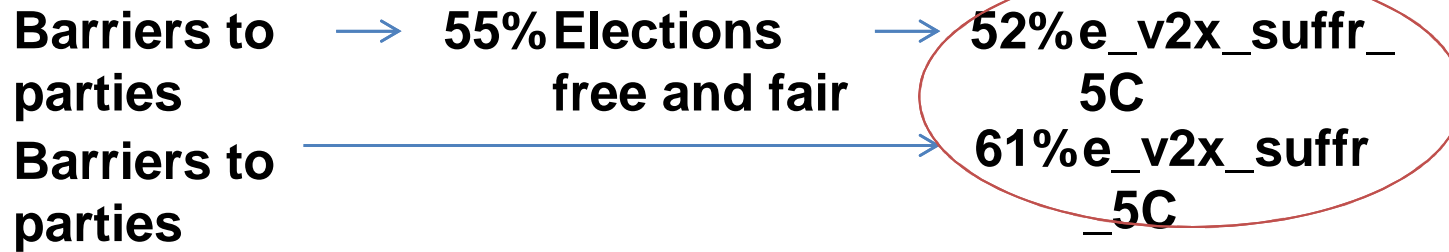
Barriers to parties



61% e_v2x_suffr
_5C



Ordering Polyarchy



A->B->C

A ->C

BINGO!

Ordering Polyarchy

Barriers to parties



55% Elections free and fair



52% e_v2x_suffr_5C



63% EMB capacity

Barriers to parties



61% e_v2x_suffr_5C



Ordering Polyarchy

Barriers to parties
Barriers to parties



55% Elections
free and fair



52% e_v2x_suffr_5C



63% EMB
capacity

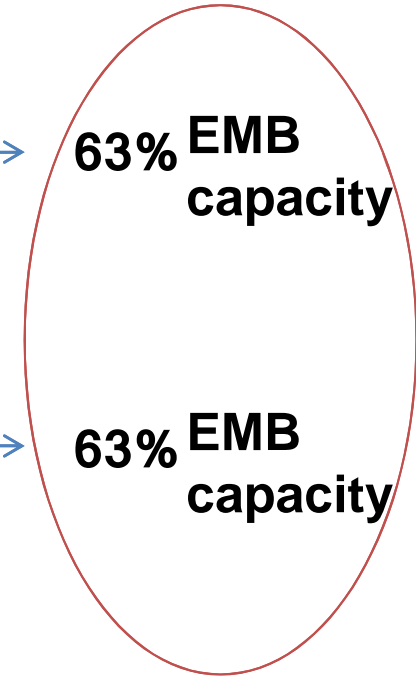


61% e_v2x_suffr_5C

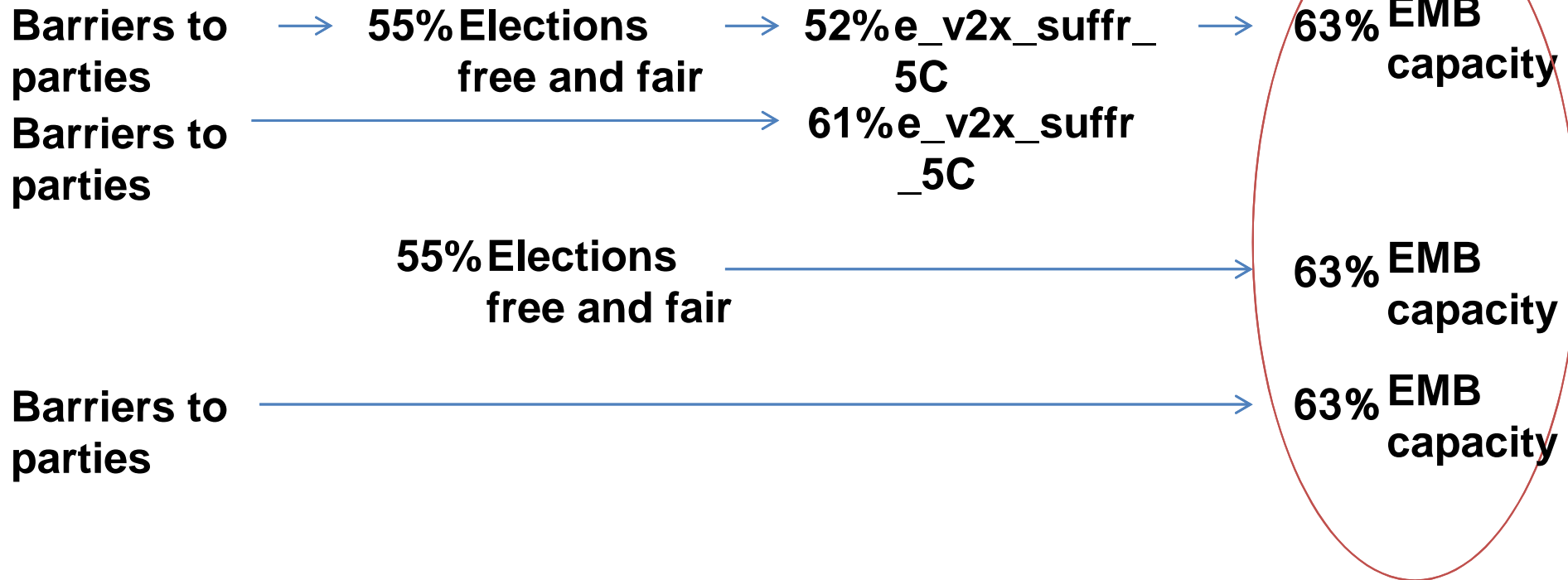
55% Elections
free and fair



63% EMB
capacity

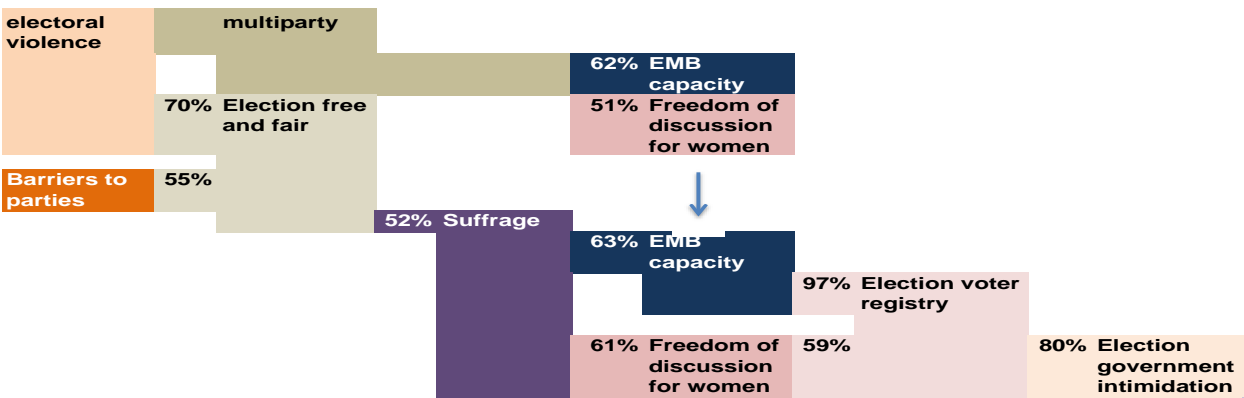


Ordering Polyarchy



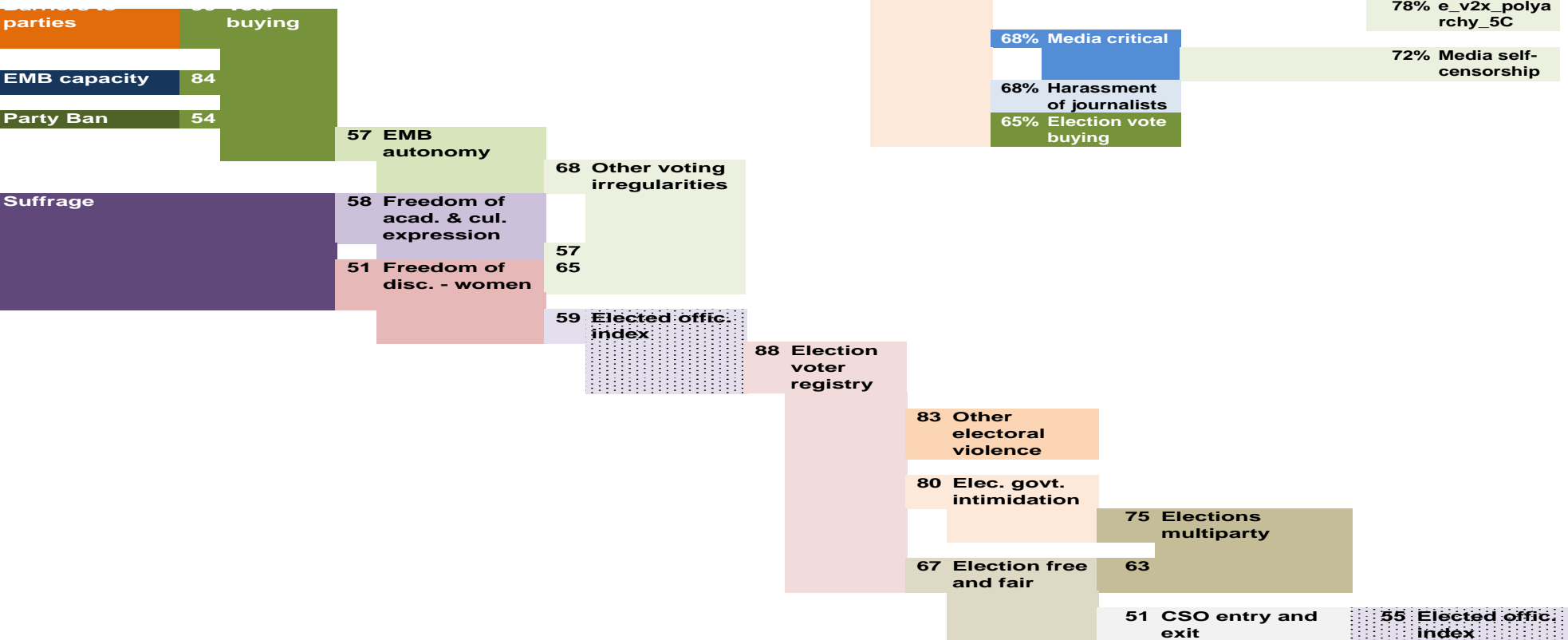
BINGO again !

Successful - Main Chain

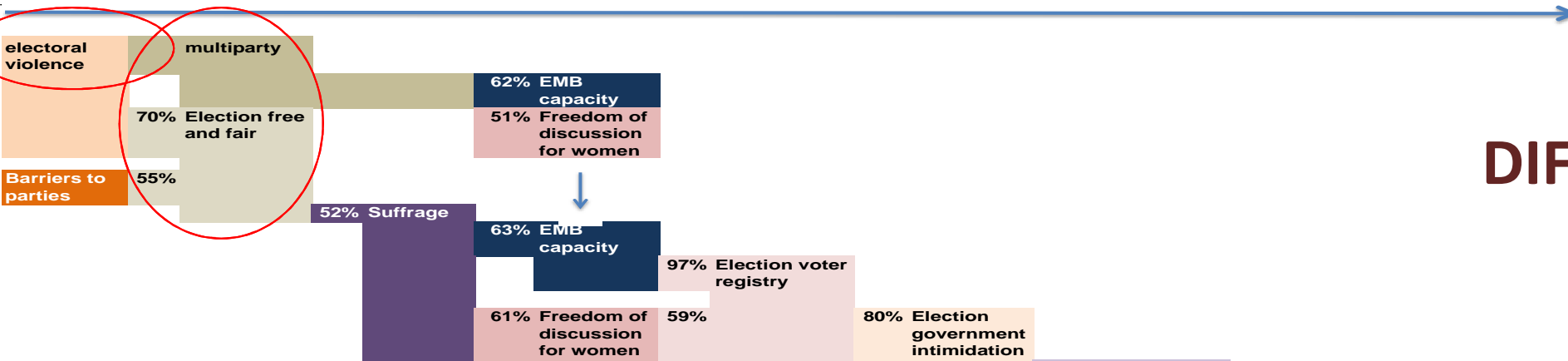


DIFFERENCES

Failing Sequences - Main Chain

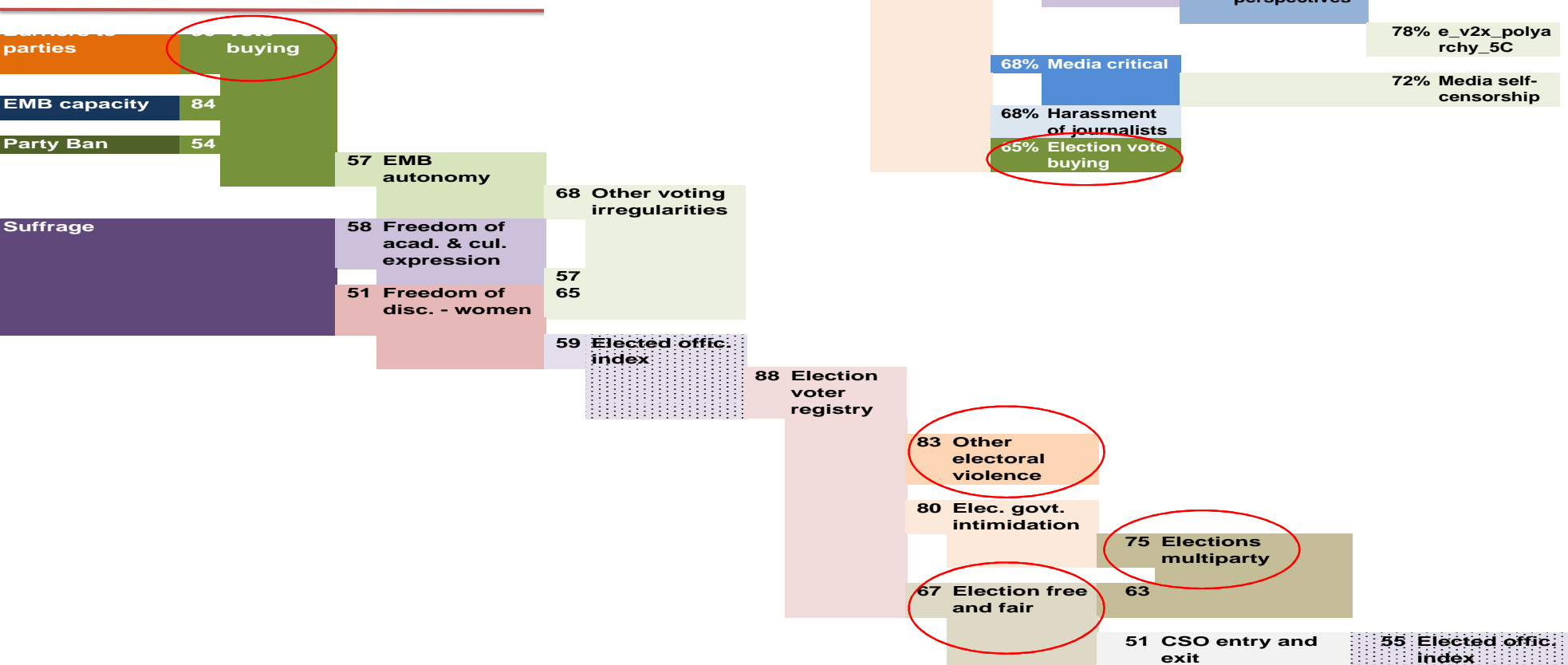


Successful - Main Chain



DIFFERENCES

Failing Sequences - Main Chain



Conclusions

1. Polyarchy has an internal order – chains of “first movers” and “followers”.
 - Are these relationships causal? (Adam/Rich’s job....☺)
2. There ARE significant differences in order between failing and successful sequences
3. Towards a Darwinistic Theory of Democratization? ☺

Target 16.6

Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels



16.6 Transparent institutions – Examples

	Indicator name	Question text	V2 tag
Composite indicator	Accountable and Transparent Institutions Index	Measuring accountability and transparency across various institutions through the mechanism of competitive elections, civil society participation, monitoring of the executive, the judiciary and the legislature	v2sdg_acctrans
Composite indicator	Level of respect for freedom of association	Freedom of association (thick): Are any parties banned; are elections multiparty, and to what extent are barriers to forming a party restrictive, opposition parties independent, does the government achieve control over CSOs and repress CSOs?	v2x_frassoc_thick
Composite indicator	Clean elections	Clean elections: In this election to what extent does the EMB have autonomy and capacity to apply election laws, is there accurate voter registry, were there intentional irregularities, vote-buying, violence conducted by the government, its agents and non-governmental actors, and were the elections free and fair?	v2xel_frefair
Composite indicator	Alternative source information	Alternative source information: To what extent is there media bias against opposition parties and candidates, does the media routinely criticize the government and present a wide range of political perspectives?	v2xme_altinf
Indicator	Ability for opposition parties to exercise oversight of ruling party	Are opposition parties (those not in the ruling party or coalition) able to exercise oversight and investigatory functions against the wishes of the governing party or coalition?	v2lgoppart
Indicator	Level of media bias	Is there media bias against opposition parties or candidates?	v2mebias
Indicator	Level of autonomy of opposition parties	Are opposition parties independent and autonomous of the ruling regime?	v2psoppaut
Indicator	Extent of government control over CSOs	To what extent does the government achieve control over entry and exit by civil society organizations (CSOs) into public life?	v2cseeorgs

Target 16.7

Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels



Target 16.7

– Examples

	Indicator name	Question text	V2 tag
Composite indicator	Representation and Participation	Measures the levels of responsiveness, inclusion, participation and representation the decision-making through public deliberation, citizen participation, direct popular vote and representation by specific social groups	v2sdg_reppart
Composite indicator	Extent of civil society participation	Civil society participation index: Are major CSOs routinely consulted by policymaker; how large is the involvement of people in CSOs; are women prevented from participating; and is legislative candidate nomination within party organization highly decentralized or made through party primaries?	v2x_cspart
Composite indicator	Participatory Component Index	Participatory component index: Are citizens highly engaged in civil society organizations, are there potent mechanisms of direct democracy, and is the local and/or regional government popularly elected?	v2x_partip
Indicator	Occurrence of multiparty elections	Are elections multiparty?	v2elmulpar
A indicator	Share of female legislators in the lower chamber	What percentage (%) of the lower (or unicameral) chamber of the legislature is female?	v2lgefemleg
Indicator	Degree of political power distributed by gender	Is political power distributed according to gender?	v2pepwrgen
Indicator	Frequency of civil society organization consultation	Are major civil society organizations (CSOs) routinely consulted by policymakers on policies relevant to their members?	v2cscnsult
Indicator	Women's participation in civil society organizations	Are women prevented from participating in civil society organizations (CSOs)?	v2csgender

Target 16.10

Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms,[...]

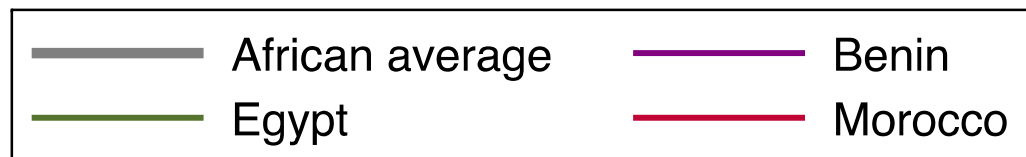
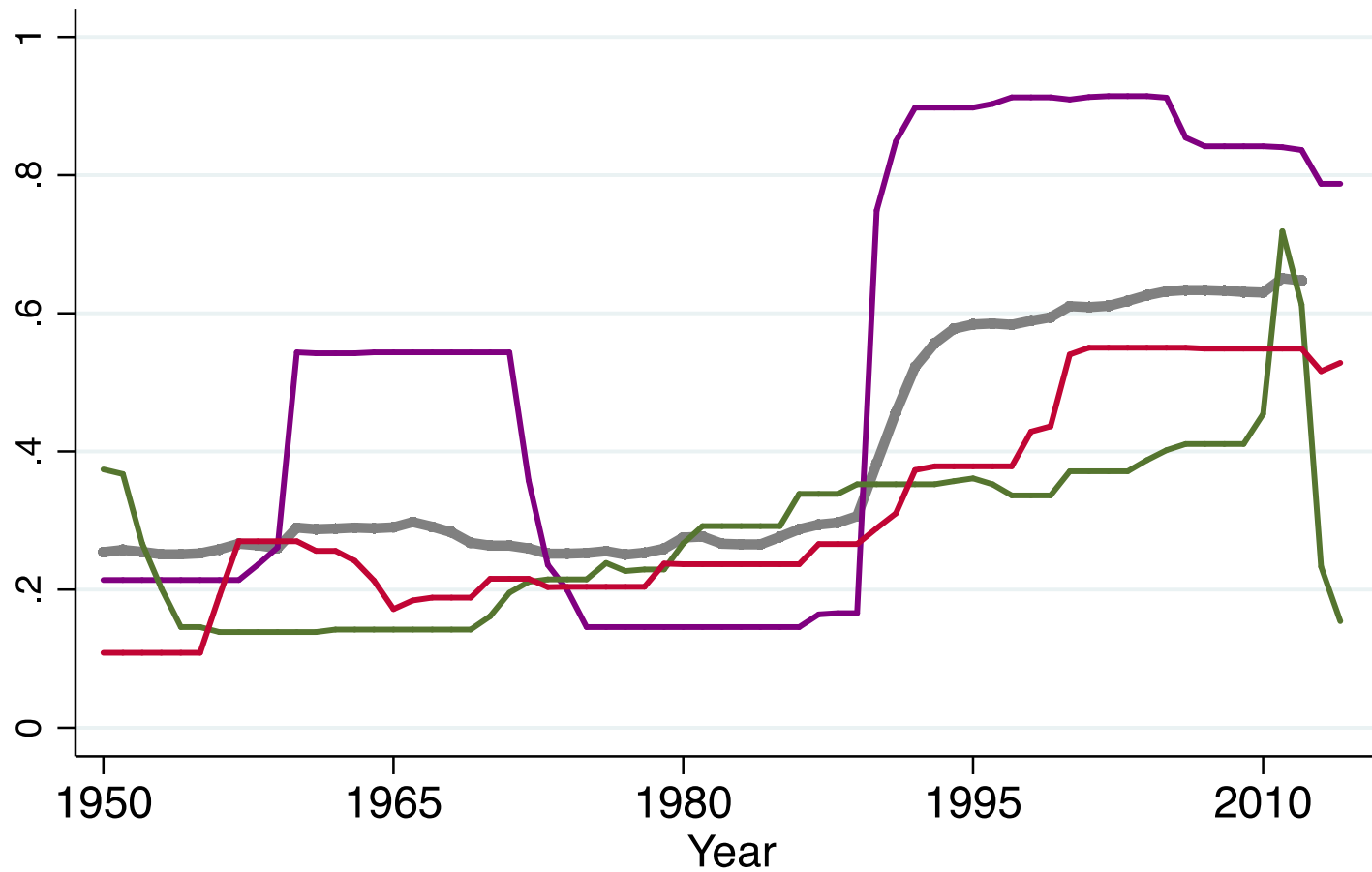


Rights – Examples

	Indicator name	Question text	V2 tag
Composite indicator	Fundamental Freedoms Index	Measures the extent to which public access to information and different perspectives is ensured, and fundamental freedoms are protected	v2sdg_free
Composite indicator	Level of respect for freedom of expression	Freedom of expression: To what extent does the government attempt to censor the print or broadcast media, Internet, harass journalists, and to what extent is there freedom of discussion, academic and cultural expression and media self-censorship?	v2x_freexp
Composite indicator	Level of respect for freedom of association	Freedom of association (thick): Are any parties banned; are elections multiparty, and to what extent are barriers to forming a party restrictive, opposition parties independent, does the government achieve control over CSOs and repress CSOs?	v2x_frassoc_th
Indicator	Level of respect for freedom of discussion	Are men and women able to openly discuss political issues in private homes and in public spaces?	v2xcl_discm
Indicator	Level of respect for freedom of religion	Is there freedom of religion?	v2clrelig
Indicator	Level of respect for freedom from torture	Is there freedom from torture?	v2cltort
Indicator	Level of freedom from political killings	Is there freedom from political killings?	v2clkill
Indicator	Level of respect for access to justice	Do men and women enjoy secure and effective access to justice?	v2xcl_acjstm

Rights - Freedom of Expression

African countries 1900-2014



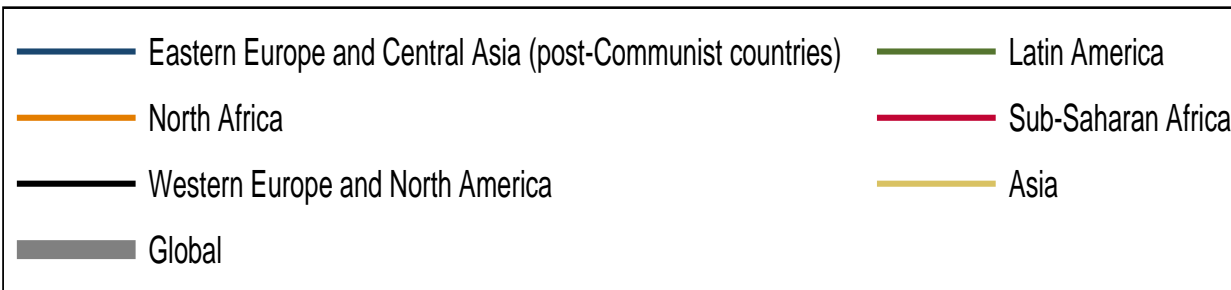
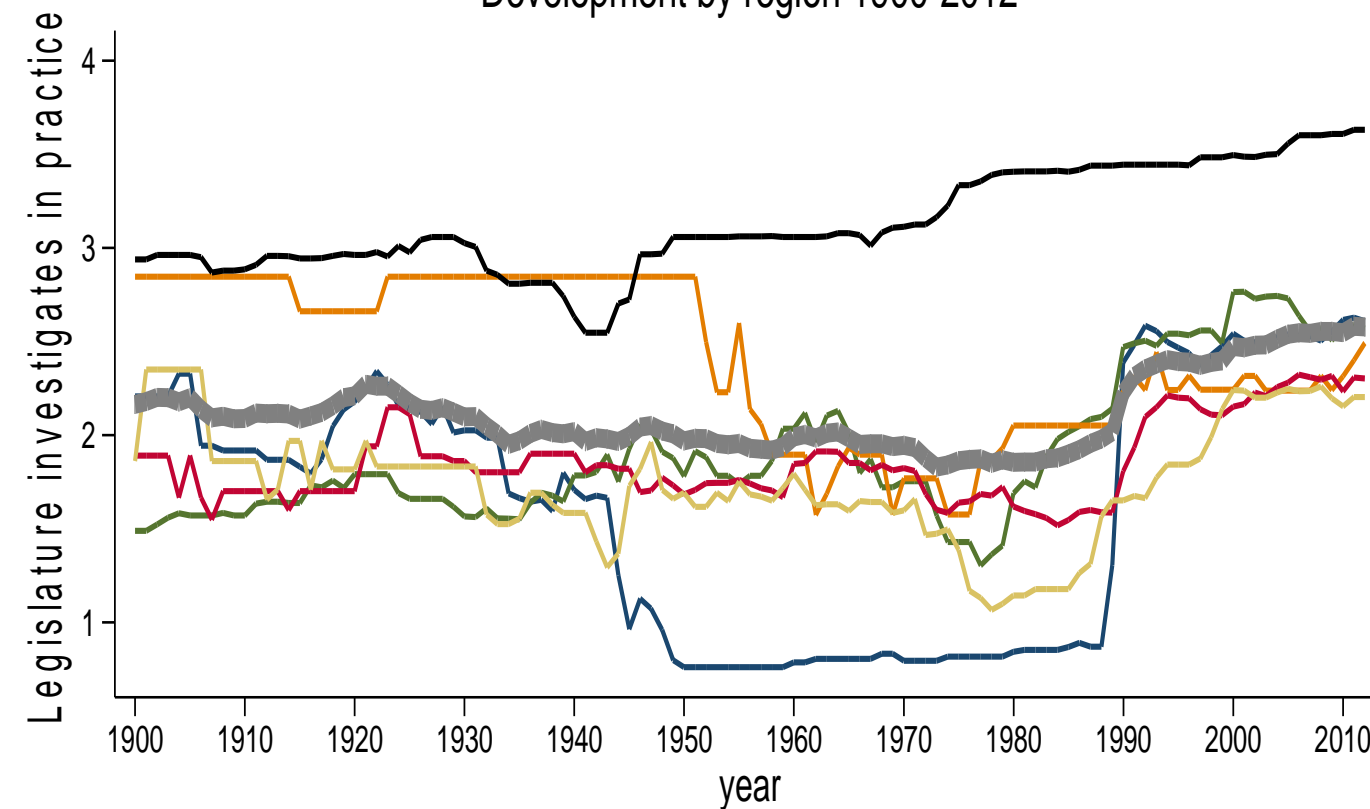


Example:
Importance of Legislatures



Legislature investigates in practice

Development by region 1900-2012



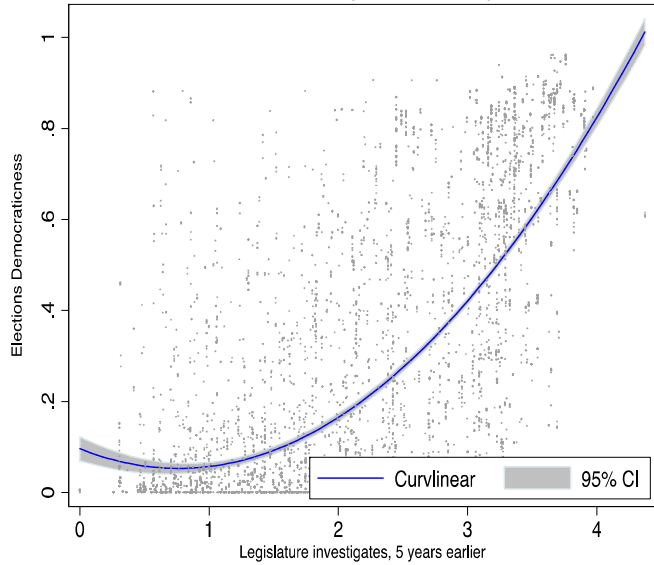
- **Exception: Western Europe & North America**
- **Post-Communist Countries: lowest scores -> sharp increase 1990**
- **Rest: Upward trend after 1960s and 70s, but still – rare to hold executive to account**

Yes

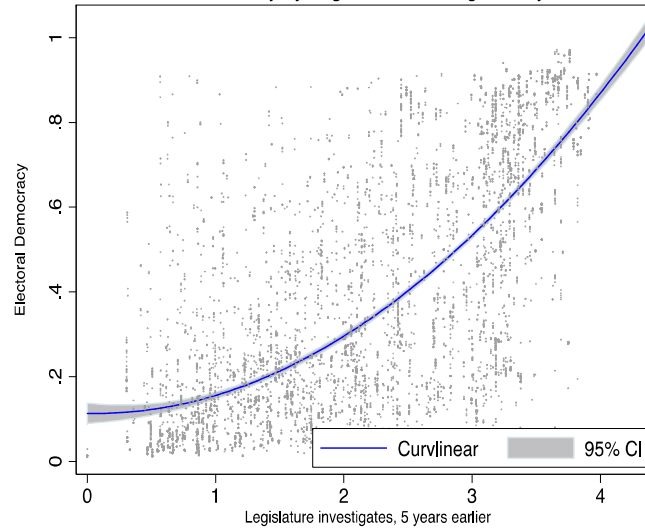
**Legislature strong enough
to hold the executive accountable
matter**

The effect of *Legislature Investigates the Executive* on Varieties of Democracy

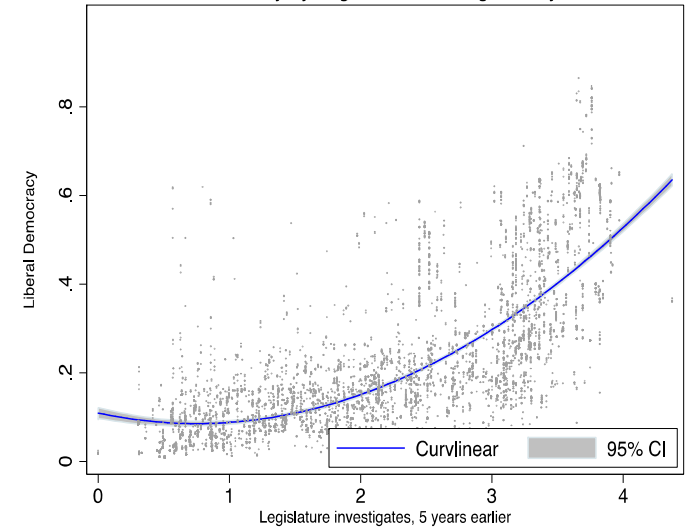
Elections Democraticness by Legislature Investigates 5 years ealier



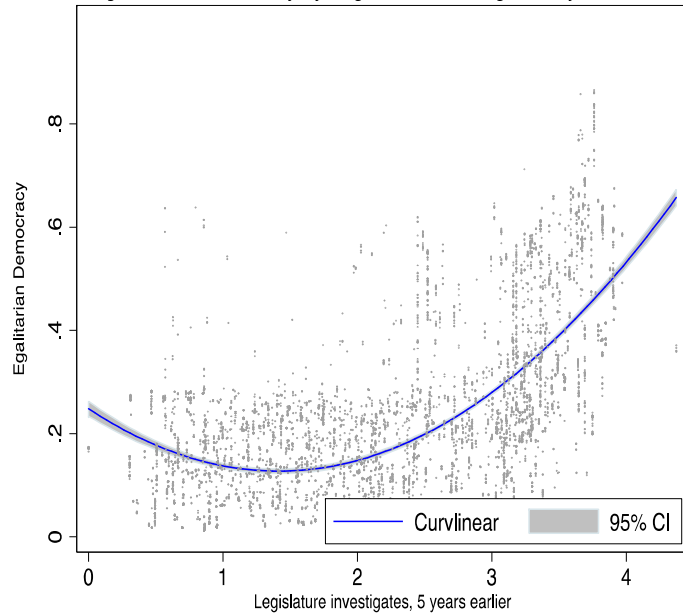
Electoral Democracy by Legislature Investigates 5 years ealier



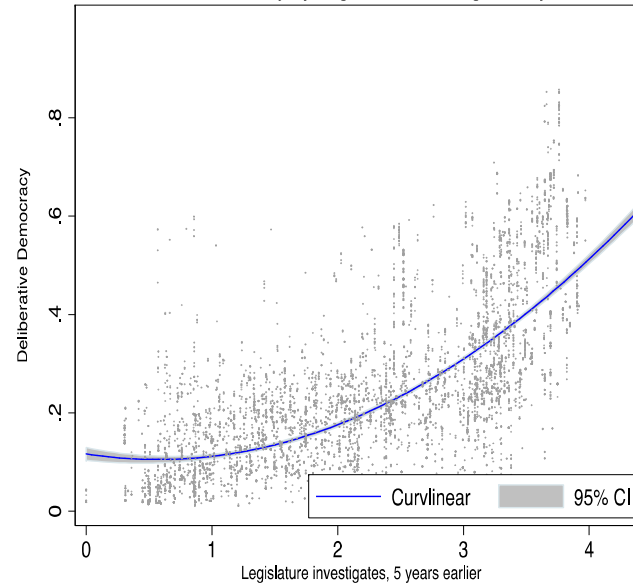
Liberal Democracy by Legislature Investigates 5 years ealier



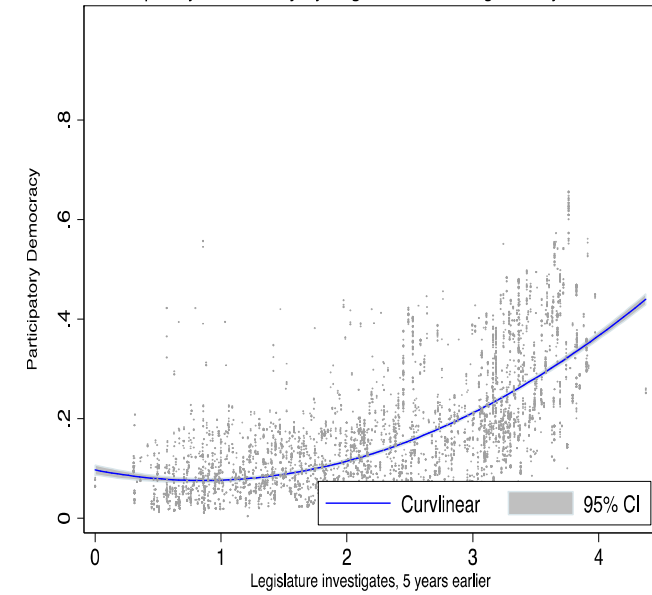
Egalitarian Democracy by Legislature Investigates 5 years ealier



Deliberative Democracy by Legislature Investigates 5 years ealier



Participatory Democracy by Legislature Investigates 5 years ealier



Example– New Methodology

Mapping Dimensions and Sequences of Accountability

World Bank – Background Paper

World Development Report 2017

Valeriya Mechkova, V-Dem Institute, University of Gothenburg

Anna Lührmann, V-Dem Institute, University of Gothenburg

Staffan I. Lindberg, V-Dem Institute, University of Gothenburg

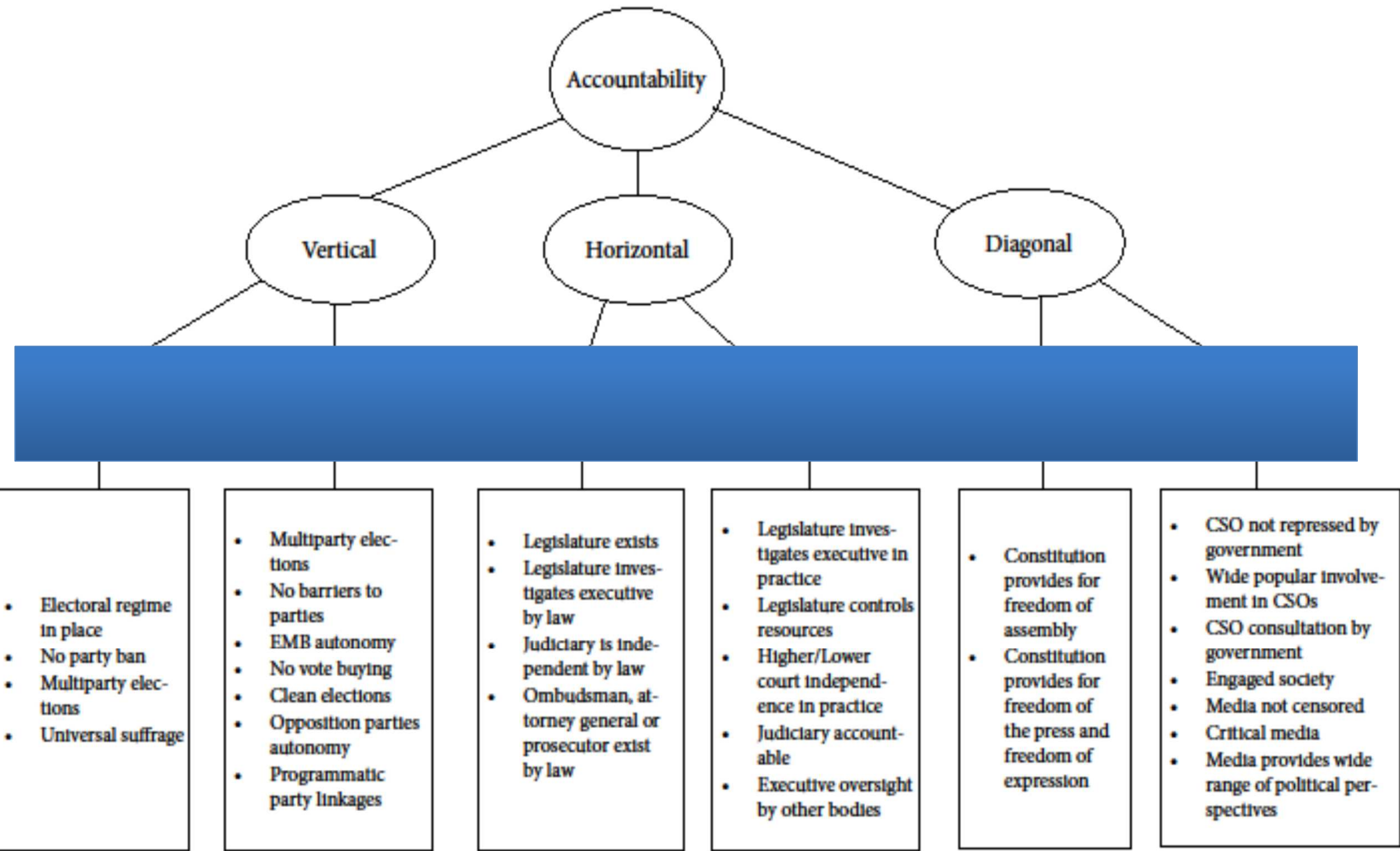


The Puzzle

- Accountability: cornerstone of good governance
- We know very little about *how*
- ***Are there generalizable, successful sequences of building accountability mechanisms?***

Conceptualization of Accountability

- **Vertical accountability:** elections, mediating function of political parties (Schumpeter 1950, Schedler 1999)
- **Horizontal accountability:** checks and balances between institutions (O'Donnel 1998)
- **Social accountability:** media and civil society organizations (World Bank, Malena et al 2004)
- De jure versus de facto



- Electoral regime in place
- No party ban
- Multiparty elections
- Universal suffrage

- Multiparty elections
- No barriers to parties
- EMB autonomy
- No vote buying
- Clean elections
- Opposition parties autonomy
- Programmatic party linkages

- Legislature exists
- Legislature investigates executive by law
- Judiciary is independent by law
- Ombudsman, attorney general or prosecutor exist by law

- Legislature investigates executive in practice
- Legislature controls resources
- Higher/Lower court independence in practice
- Judiciary accountable
- Executive oversight by other bodies

- Constitution provides for freedom of assembly
- Constitution provides for freedom of the press and freedom of expression

- CSO not repressed by government
- Wide popular involvement in CSOs
- CSO consultation by government
- Engaged society
- Media not censored
- Critical media
- Media provides wide range of political perspectives

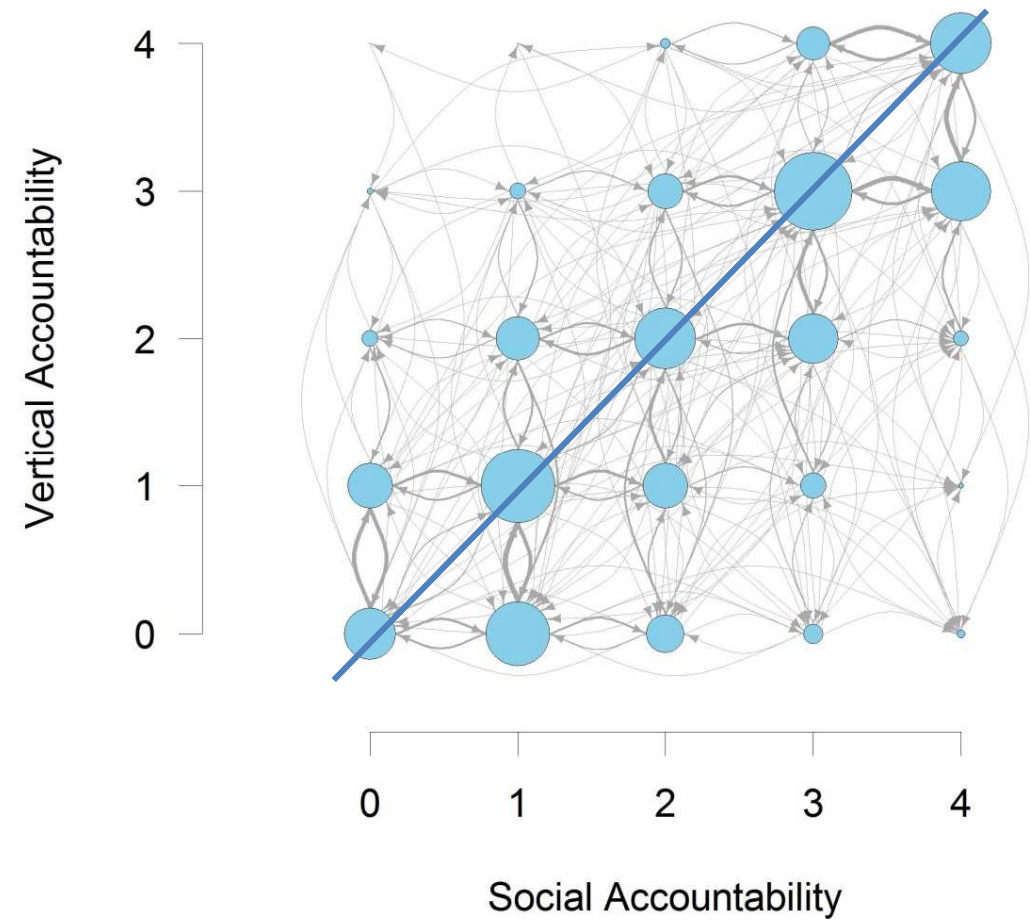
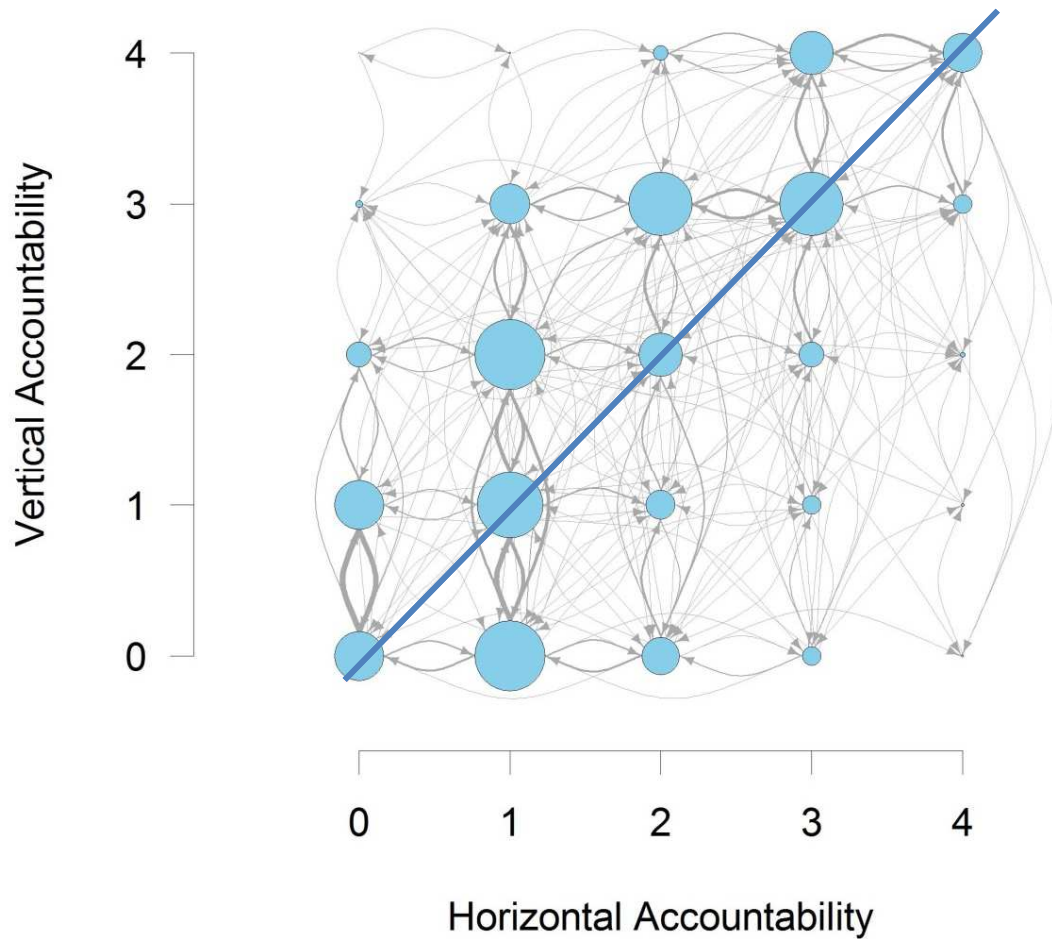


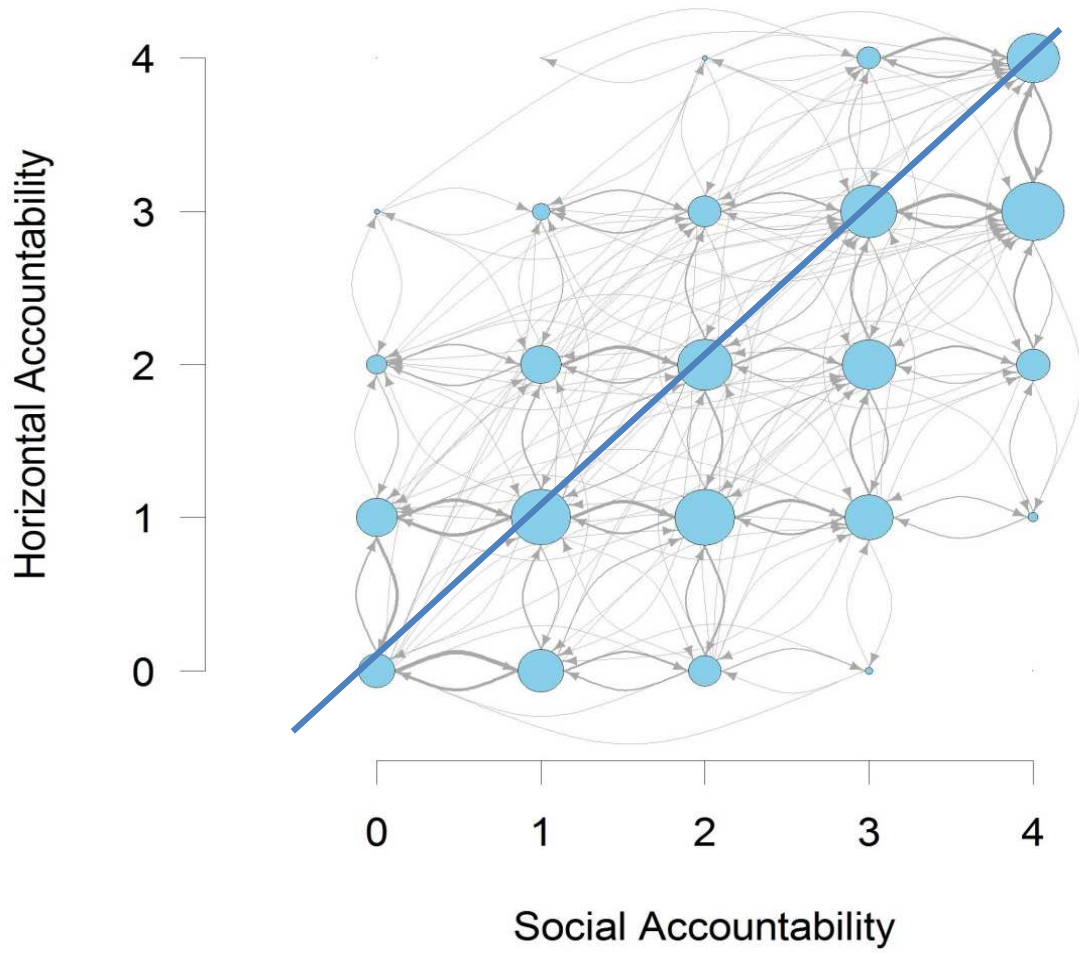
Data

- Indices of Vertical, Horizontal & Diagonal
 - 35 Indicators
 - From 1900 to 2015

	V-Dem Data	CCP
Countries	173	173
Country-years	17,969	6,671
N of observations	554,749	45,443

De facto Vertical, Social and Horizontal Accountability





	Type	Indicator	Contingencies (max 127)
De facto	Horizontal	Legislature investigates in practice	62
De facto	Horizontal	Executive oversight	57
De facto	Horizontal	High court independence	54
De facto	Diagonal	Engaged society	48
De facto	Diagonal	Gov. censorship Media	48
De facto	Vertical	EMB autonomy	47
De facto	Diagonal	CSO entry and exit	42
De facto	Diagonal	Freedom of discussion	38
De facto	Diagonal	Print or broadcast media critical	37
De facto	Diagonal	CSO repression	37
De facto	Vertical	Opposition parties autonomy	27
De facto	Vertical	Election free and fair	25
De facto	Vertical	De facto barriers to parties	25
De facto	Horizontal	Lower court independence	24
De facto	Horizontal	Legislature controls resources	17
De facto	Horizontal	Judicial accountability	13
De facto	Vertical	Party linkages	10
De jure	Vertical	De jure multi party	6
De jure	Vertical	Executive electoral regime index	5
De jure	Vertical	Electoral Regime Index	3
De jure	Vertical	Legislative electoral regime index	3
De jure	Horizontal	Attorney general, Prosecutor	3
De jure	Diagonal	Freedom of expression	3
De jure	Horizontal	Legislature questions executive	2
De jure	Horizontal	Judicial independence	2
De jure	Diagonal	Freedom of assembly	2
De jure	Vertical	Share of population with suffrage	1

Conclusions

- Vertical institutions develop to highest state first
- Effective institutions of horizontal accountability develop last
- Disaggregation by region and time: remarkably consistent patterns



New Typology-Measure “Regimes in the World (RIW)”

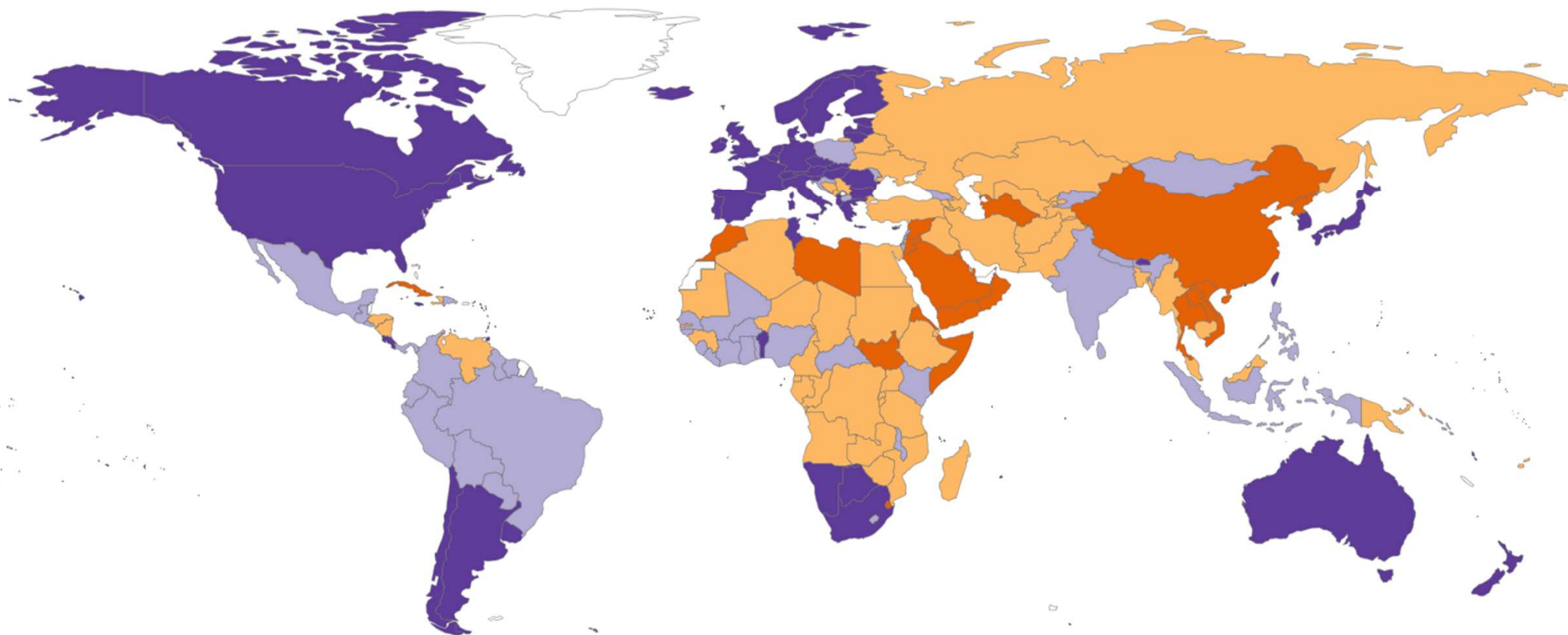


Regime Classification

Closed Autocracy	Electoral Autocracy	Electoral Democracy	Liberal Democracy
No free and fair, de-facto multiparty elections or Dahl's minimal institutional prerequisites not fulfilled		Free and fair and multiparty elections and Dahl's minimal institutional prerequisites fulfilled	

Based on Schedler (2009, 2013); Lindberg (2009, 2016).

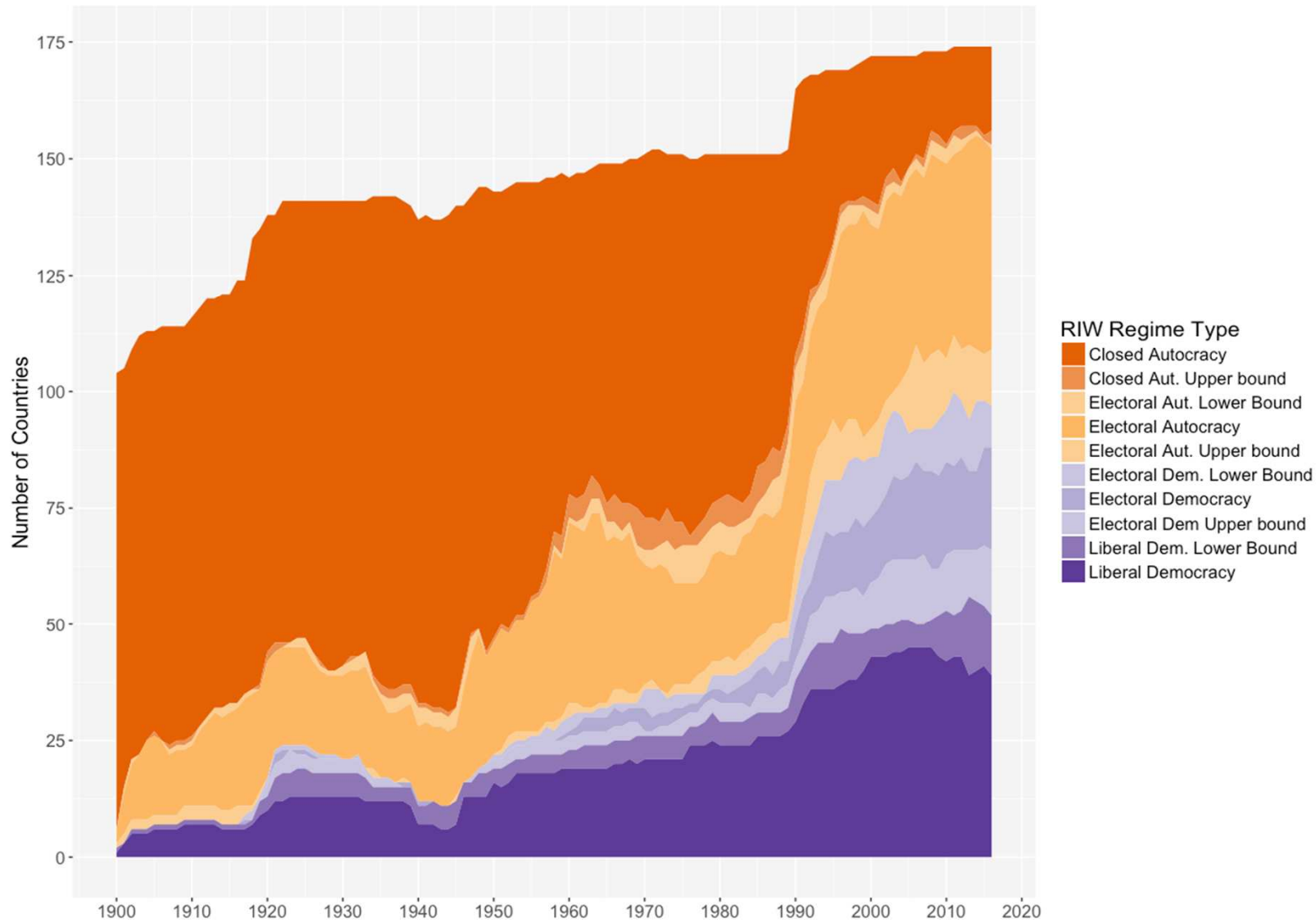
Regimes in 2016



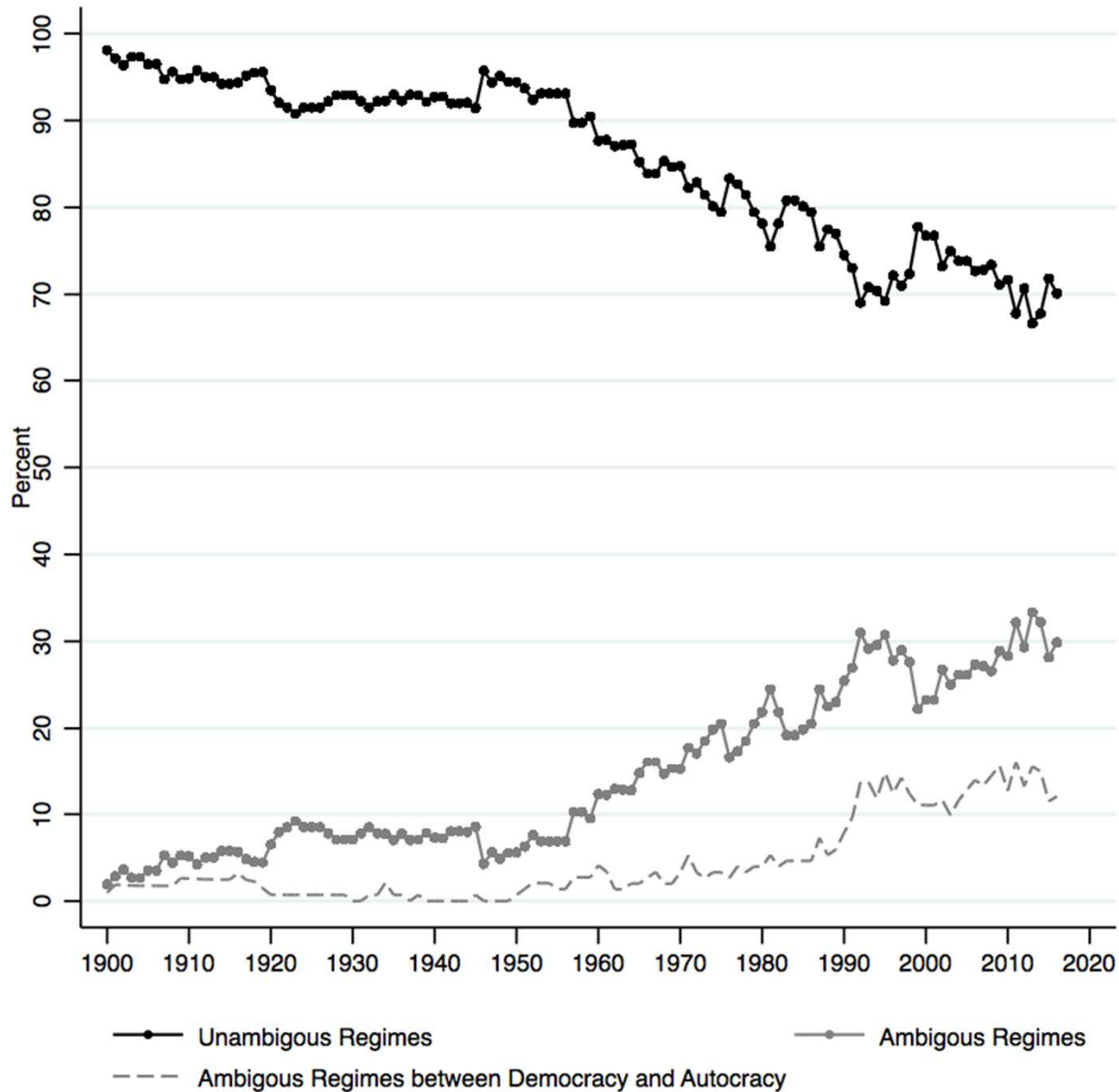
RIW Regime Type

- | | |
|---|---|
|  Closed Autocracy |  Electoral Democracy |
|  Electoral Autocracy |  Liberal Democracy |

Regime Types 1900-2016 + Confidence Intervals



Development of Ambiguity



Slower Autocratization

