

Democracy at Dusk?
V-DEM ANNUAL REPORT 2017



UNIVERSITY OF
GOTHENBURG

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V-Dem is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. The project's multidimensional, nuanced and disaggregated approach acknowledges the complexity of the concept of democracy.

A Word from the Director

IT IS MY PLEASURE to introduce the very first *Varieties of Democracy* (V-Dem) Annual Report. As many of you already know, V-Dem is a new approach to conceptualizing and measuring democracy. Acknowledging the complexity of democracy as a system of rule that goes beyond the simple presence of elections, we adopt a multidimensional and disaggregated approach. V-Dem is one of the largest-ever social science data collection efforts, involving almost 3,000 scholars from over 170 countries and utilizing cutting-edge social science methodologies to produce a database containing about 18 million data points.

With this annual report we release the new version 7.0 of the data, covering 177 countries, 117 years, and more than 350 indicators, as well as 52 indices measuring varying aspects of democracy. Most of these data are also made available for online analysis on our webpage <https://v-dem.net>, where users, including those without a statistical background, can produce and download their own graphs without having to download the entire dataset.

Sadly, our first annual report comes at a time when democracy and freedom are challenged in many countries. This makes our efforts at measuring hundreds of aspects of democracy even more important. To what extent are legislatures actually using their powers to hold the executive to account? How much self-censorship is the media exercising? To what degree are women denied their formal civil or political rights? How much does corruption in the judiciary undermine the rule of law? These are critical aspects of any system aspiring to be democratic. Yet, before V-Dem, there were no reliable measures that both covered most countries and did so over a sufficiently long period of time to enable robust analysis.

To adequately portray the long and complex road leading up to this point would require far more space than is allowed. Suffice it to say that my co-Principal Investigators, (Michael Coppedge, John Gerring, Svend-Erik Skaaning, and until 2016, Jan Teorell); the 14 Project Managers; the 31 Regional Managers; the 8 current and past post-doctoral researchers; the thousands of country experts; and our amazing core team at the V-Dem Institute, led by Josefine Pernes and Natalia Stepanova, have together made this happen over the past six years. So many people have contributed so much to the project that it is impossible to give due credit to everyone here, but please trust me when I say that we recognize and value every one of you immensely.

Our ambition is to provide the most comprehensive and reliable data on democracy and related issues that social science can produce, while being fully transparent on all aspects of data collection, processing, and aggregation. In this light, we are very proud that in 2016, V-Dem received the most prestigious award for comparative datasets in political science: the Lijphart/Przeworski/Verba Best Dataset Award presented by the American Political Science Association, Comparative Politics Section.

I am also proud that V-Dem has managed not only to produce an infrastructure for research that is now being used by tens of thousands of scholars, but which is also becoming a key resource for policymakers and practitioners. This is something we always strive for – to be of use to the “real” world beyond academia. Today, international actors such as the World Bank, UNDP, Transparency International, and International IDEA, as well as local/regional actors such as Biblioteca Alexandria and the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, are using V-Dem data in their work. This is very gratifying to us.

This report provides some highlights from our newest version of the data (7.0). The main focus is on democracy and where democracy is heading in the world today. Are we seeing a trend towards backsliding as some have warned in recent years, or is it merely a question of stagnation? Some countries make advances while others suffer setbacks. Meanwhile, certain areas of democracy have declined in recent years whereas others continue to improve. This annual report seeks to clarify these issues and thus serve as an entry point to the world of V-Dem’s 18 million data points, whilst also showing what the world looks like today in light of the last 117 years.

I would also like to express our collective gratitude to all those showing an interest in V-Dem and this report. We hope that you will find it useful. Let me end by once again expressing my sincerest thanks both to those who have contributed and those who continue to contribute to the V-Dem venture. Thank you.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Staffan I. Lindberg".

STAFFAN I. LINDBERG

V-DEM IN NUMBERS

5 Indices for Democracy Ideals

Electoral, liberal, participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian democracy and their component indices; 39 mid-level indices; and 350+ specific indicators

A Vast International Collaboration

- 17 Principal Investigators and Project Managers
- 31 Regional Managers
- 170 Country Coordinators
- 2,800 Country Experts from 177 countries

Dataset With 18 Million Data Points

177 countries from 1900 to 2016

"Global Standards, Local Knowledge"

Over 63% of the expert-data is provided by coders who were born in or are residents of the country

Publicly Released in 2016

- Total dataset downloads: 10,000 from more than 150 countries
- Users of Online Tools for Analysis: over 20,000 unique users

Yearly Updates from April 2017

Updates of all indicators, all countries, every year

46 V-Dem Working Papers have been viewed 6,500 times, and downloaded 2,500 times, examples:

"Electoral Democracy and Human Development"
"Does Democracy or Good Governance Enhance Health?"
"Women's Political Empowerment: A New Global Index, 1900-2012"

V-DEM METHODOLOGY

V-Dem draws on theoretical and methodological expertise from its worldwide team to produce data in the most objective and reliable way possible. Approximately half of the indicators in the V-Dem dataset are based on factual information obtainable from official documents such as constitutions and government records. The remainder consists of more subjective assessments on topics like democratic and governing practices and compliance with de jure rules. On such issues, typically five experts provide ratings for the country, thematic area and time period for which they have expertise.

To address variation in coder ratings, V-Dem works closely with leading social science research methodologists and has developed a state of the art Bayesian measurement

model that, to the extent possible, addresses coder error and issues of comparability across countries and over time. V-Dem also provides upper and lower point estimates, which represent a range of probable values for a given observation. When the ranges of two observations do not overlap, we are relatively confident that difference between them is significant.¹ V-Dem is continually experimenting with new techniques and soliciting feedback from experts throughout the field. In this sense, V-Dem is at the cutting edge of developing new and improved methods to increase both the reliability and comparability of expert survey data.² V-Dem also draws on the team's academic expertise to develop theoretically informed techniques for aggregating indicators into mid- and high-level indices.³

1. For the individual indicators, these estimates are based on the confidence interval (highest posterior density) in which the measurement model places 68 percent of the probability mass for each country-year score, which is approximately equivalent to one standard deviation upper and lower bounds. For the aggregated indices the confidence bands are based on one standard deviation.

2. For more details see Pemstein et al. (2015). 3. See Coppedge et al. (2016).

KEY COLLABORATIONS AND FORUMS

International IDEA

Production of different types of reports and briefs, joint conferences, publications, consultancies, and outreach as well as dissemination activities

Direct Interaction With:

OECD / DAC, Fordi, EPD, UNDP, UN Democracy Fund, IPU, Council of Europe, Korea Democracy Fund, EBA, USAID, and the European Endowment for Democracy, among others.

UNDP's Work With the SDGs (Goal 16)

V-Dem was included in a Virtual Network consisting of a broad range of international actors, the task of which was to propose how the new goals should be measured and evaluated. The final proposal that is to be reviewed by the Secretariat includes 60 V-Dem indicators.

World Bank/World Development Report (WDR) 2016/17:

Provision of special expert survey data; background paper on accountability mechanisms; and inclusion of data in WDR.

Communities of Democracies (CoD)

V-Dem will over the coming years be one of CoD's main partners when it comes to constructing a democracy measure based on their Warsaw Declaration, as well as provision of data for that measure and joint dissemination activities.

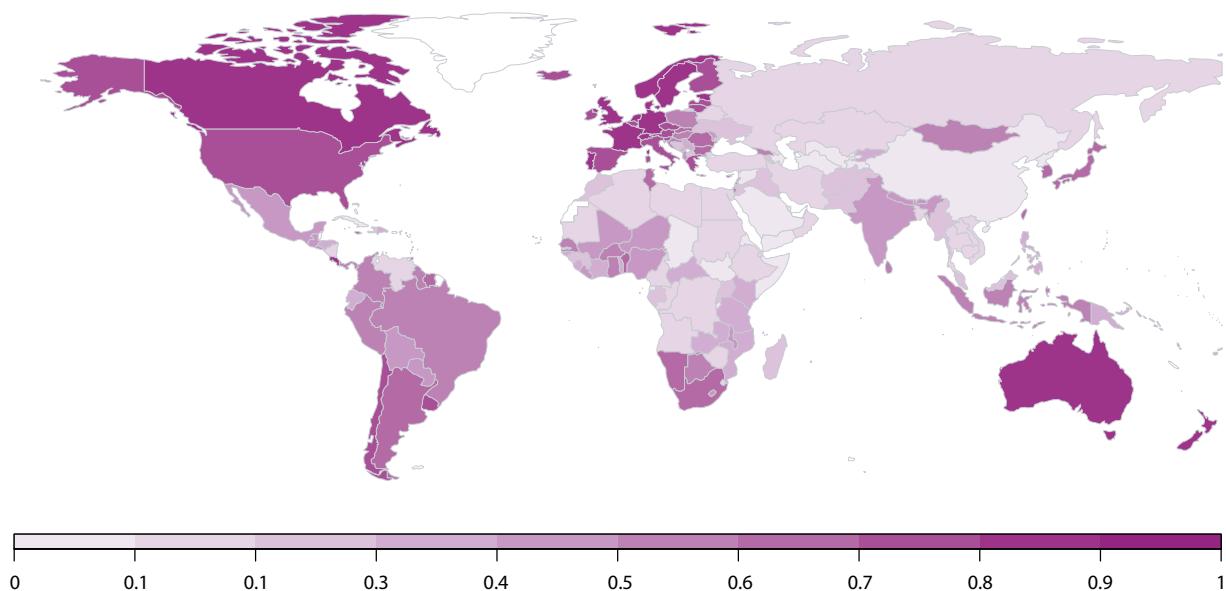
V-Dem Data will be Included in:

Democracy or other measures by International IDEA, Community of Democracies, TI's CPI, Mo Ibrahim Index of African Governance, and the World Bank Governance Indicators.

Section 1: Liberal Democracy – Status and Trends

Is there evidence of a global democratic backslide? The answer is, unfortunately, yes. The average level of democracy in the world seems to have regressed back to, roughly speaking, where it was some 10 to 15 years ago. Even if this change falls within the confidence levels, the trend in the data is worrisome. At the same time, the decline is moderate and there is still much more democracy in the world today than before the end of the Cold War.

FIGURE 1.1: STATE OF LIBERAL DEMOCRACY IN THE WORLD 2016



Note: The map depicts V-Dem's Liberal Democracy Index ranging from 0 (not democratic) to 1 (fully democratic). V-Dem Data Set Version 7.

THIS ANALYSIS AND REPORT are based on the largest-ever democracy database in the world: V-Dem, with over 18 million data points on democracy across 350 highly specific indicators. Released in May this year, Version 7.0 covers 177 countries until the end of 2016.¹ Hence, we can now adjudicate what has been intensely debated over the past few years: the state of democracy in the world and whether the world is in a democratic recession.² V-Dem likely provides the most accurate rendering of the world so far in terms of the concepts of electoral and liberal democracy.

What is the state of democracy in the world as of the end of 2016? Figure 1.1 portrays the level of liberal democracy in the world in 2016 based on the Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Liberal Democracy Index (LDI), where each quintile on the 0-1 scale has its own color-code. It presents the state of democracy in the world in broad strokes and does not take into account the confidence intervals around each country's point estimate found in the data. Figure 1.3 and the Appendix of this report give more detailed information on each country's score.

1. V-Dem Codebook V7; V-Dem Data Set V7; Pemstein et al. 2017.

2. The 2008 Freedom House report on "Global Freedom in Retreat" sparked a lively debate on the state and future of democracy, where several authors expressed concerns, e.g. Foa and Mounk 2017; Bermeo 2016; Diamond 2015. Others are more optimistic and emphasize the continuously large number of democracies in the world, such as Levitsky and Way 2015; Merkel 2010; Erdmann 2011; Norris 2017.

FIGURE 1.2: DEVELOPMENT OF LIBERAL DEMOCRACY INDEX (LDI) AND ITS MAIN COMPONENTS

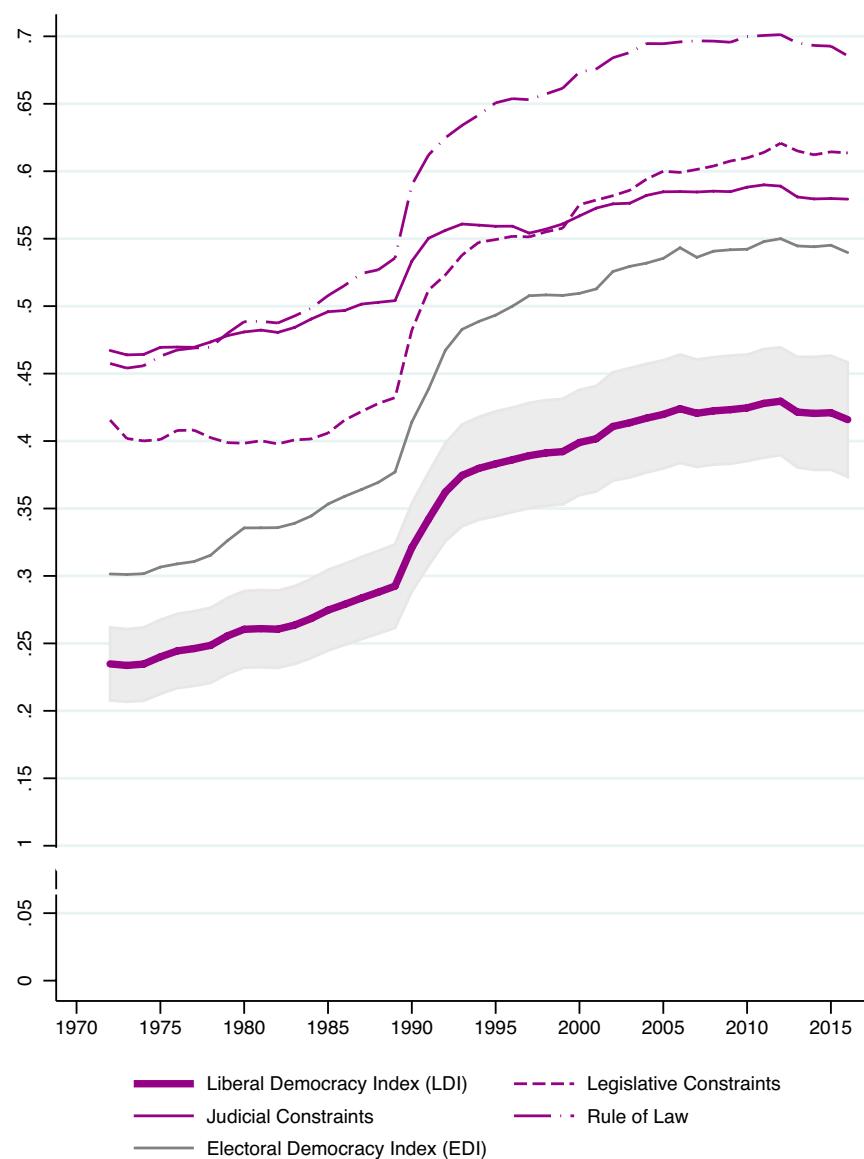


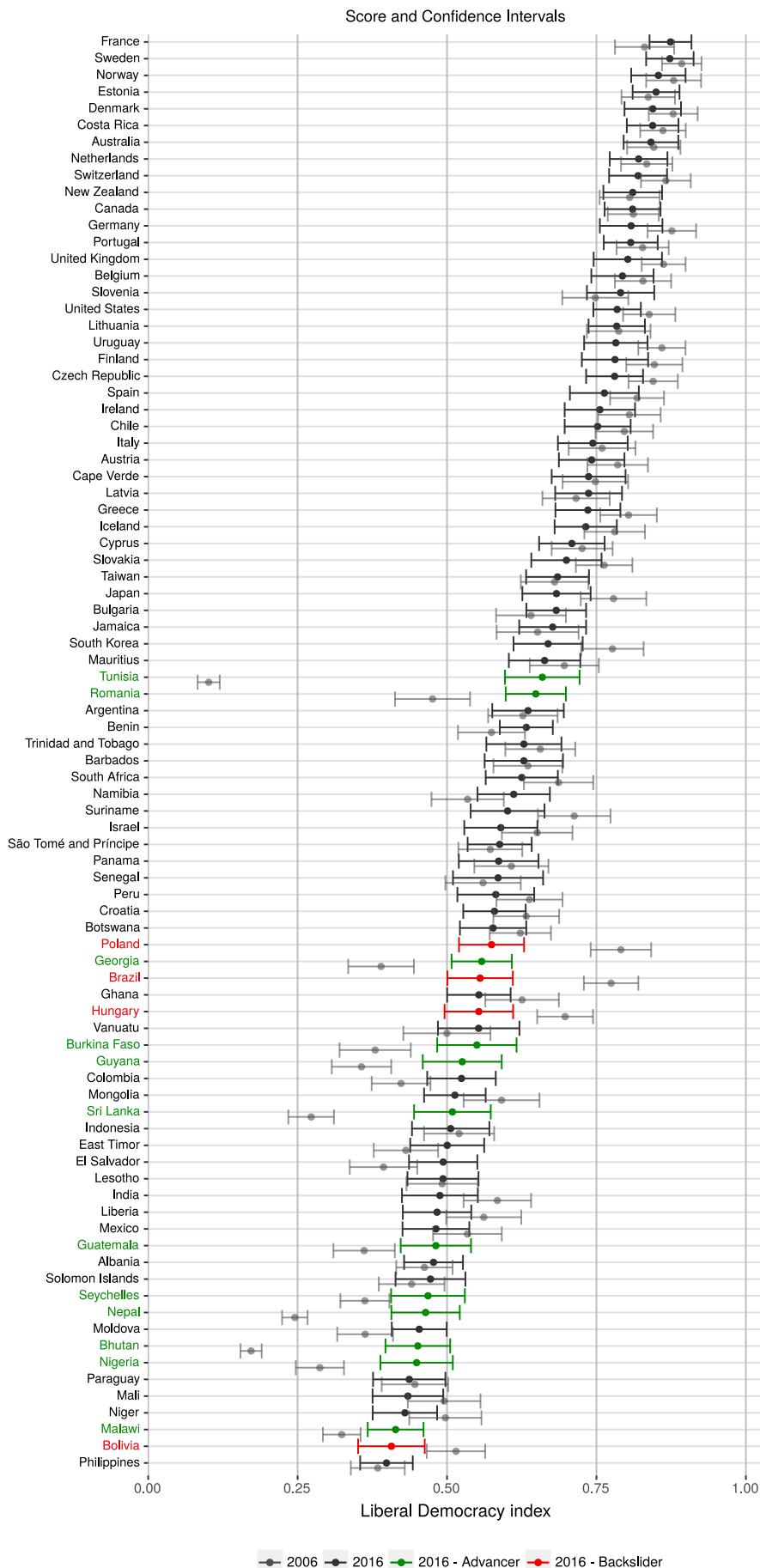
Figure 1.2 displays the average level of liberal democracy, accompanied by confidence intervals capturing the uncertainty associated with the estimates, for 174 countries in the world for which we have data from 1972 to 2016. What we see in this graph is the well-known “third wave” of democratization which mobilized with the 1974 overthrow of dictatorship in Portugal, permeated Southern Europe and Latin America in the 1980s, gained a boost at the end of the Cold War with liberalization and democratization in Africa, Asia, and former Soviet bloc in the 1990s, and then stagnated. Considering the trend over the past ten years or so, we are perhaps at the beginning of a decline.

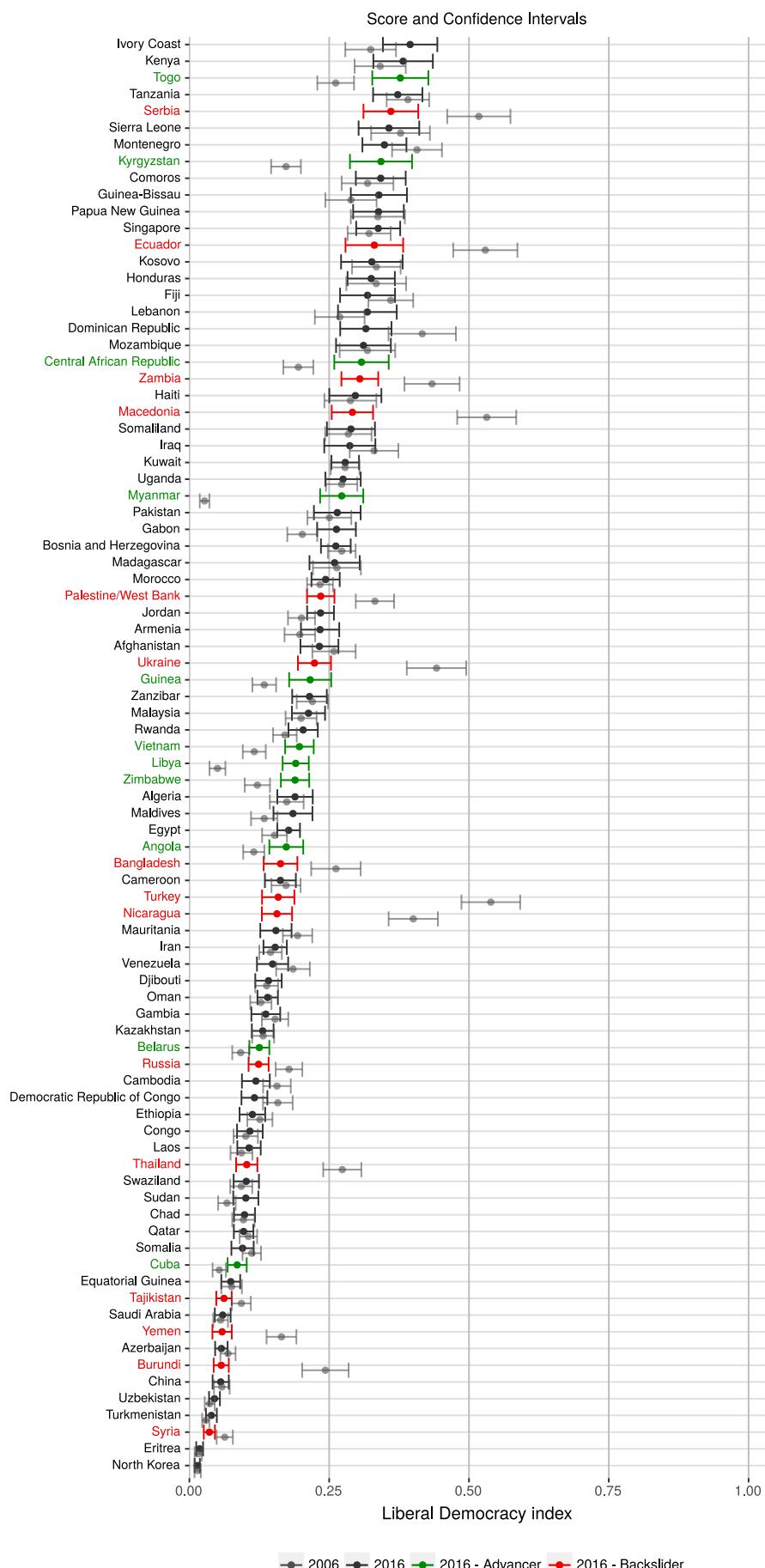
Liberal democracy is conceptualized as the existence of electoral democracy in combination with three additional components: rule of law ensuring respect for civil liberties, and constraints on the executive by the judiciary, as well as by the legislature.³ This notion of what democracy is, or ought to be, is captured by the Liberal Democracy Index (LDI) depicted in bold on Figure 1.2. The thin lines on Figure 1.2 represent its main components. Thus, for the first time we now have access to measures capturing the full intention of these concepts, and we can now depict the world accurately in line with the theoretical understanding of Dahl and liberal theorists. In addition, V-Dem’s dataset provides measures for three alternative, expanded views of democracy: participatory, deliberative, and egalitarian democracy, and we return to them in Part II of this report.

3. The V-Dem Liberal Democracy Index reflects both the liberal and electoral principles of democracy, which each constitute one half of the scores for the Electoral Democracy Index. V-Dem’s Electoral Democracy Index (EDI) is the first systematic effort to measure the de facto existence of all institutions in Robert Dahl’s famous articulation of “polyarchy” as electoral democracy (see Section 3) and to the other half the Liberal Component-Index (see Section 4). For details about the theoretical underpinnings of all V-Dem’s democracy indices, see Coppedge et al. 2017, Pemstein et al. 2017.

FIGURE 1.3: COUNTRIES BY SCORE ON V-DEM'S LIBERAL DEMOCRACY INDEX 2006 AND 2016

Note: The figure depicts V-Dem's Liberal Democracy Index (LDI) ranging from 0 (not democratic) to 1 (fully democratic). V-Dem Data Set Version 7. Advancers are countries that improved their LDI score from 2006 to 2016 at a statistically significant level whereas the LDI score for backsliders declined.



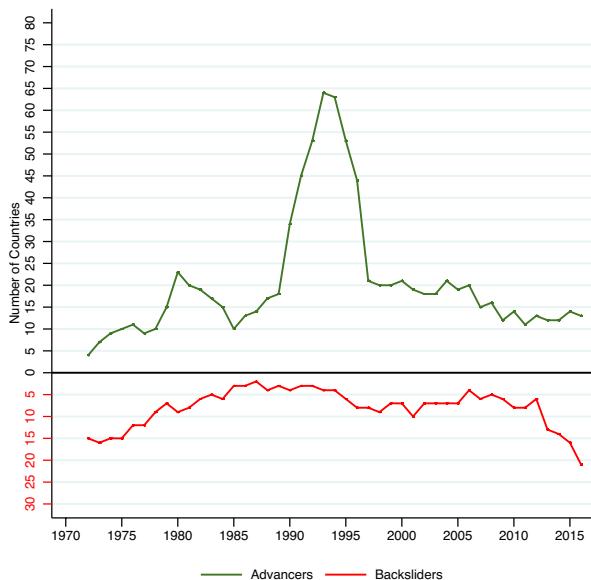


Notwithstanding the near constant world average of the key V-Dem Indices over the last decades, country-level volatility has increased. Figure 1.4 illustrates this varying volatility by showing the number of countries for which the LDI record registers statistically significant changes over the last five and ten years respectively. By this measure, the height of the third wave occurred in 1993–1994 when over 60 countries made significant advances on the LDI each year compared to only 4 countries sliding back.

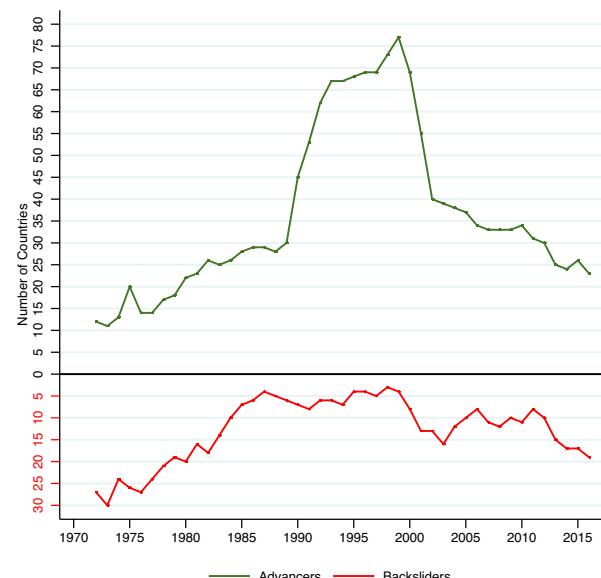
In fact, this predominance of democratic advances over setbacks has persisted every year to varying degrees since 1978: the number of countries improving always exceeded the number of countries with declines. The trend reversed in 2013 when the number of countries backsliding on the LDI started to outnumber the countries with significant progression. In 2016, this measure counts 21 countries that regressed compared to their 2011-levels on the LDI, while 13 countries improved (Figure 1.4.1).

FIGURE 1.4: NUMBER OF COUNTRIES WITH SIGNIFICANT CHANGES ON THE LIBERAL DEMOCRACY INDEX (LDI) 1972 TO 2016

1.4.1 Change over the prior 5 Years, by Year



1.4.2 Change over the prior 10 Years, by Year



The portrayed volatility is moderated when we calculate changes within countries over a ten year period instead of five. With this measure, the third wave continued with unabated strength until the early 2000s and while it seems to have stagnated, the number of countries improving – 23 – still outnumbers those declining – only 19 – in 2016 (Figure 1.4.2).

To summarize the recent trajectory of democracy: more countries experienced significant democratic backsliding than improvement over the last 5 years, suggesting a decline in democracy. However, over the past 10 years, the balance of countries experiencing democratic gains and setbacks remains slightly positive.

Aggregates of average levels of democracy and volatility of changes are useful to describe overall patterns but disguise varying country trajectories. Figure 1.5 provides a country-by-country comparison by plotting LDI point estimates of the level of liberal democracy in 2006 on the x-axis versus the level of liberal democracy in 2016 on the y-axis.⁴ Countries above the diagonal line have thus improved

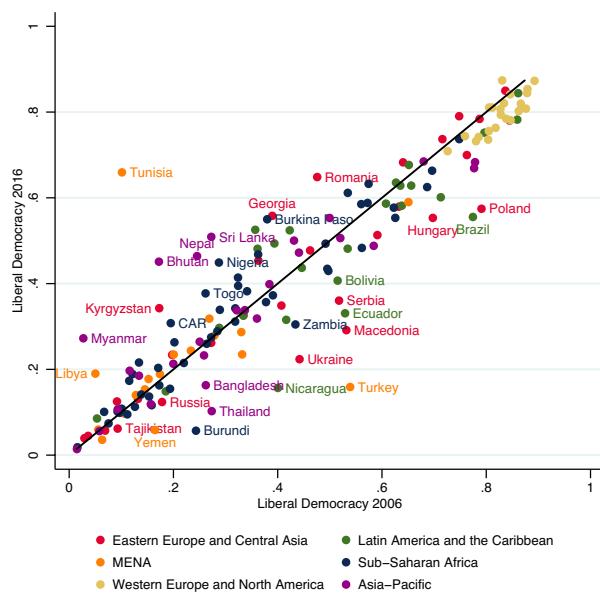
significantly and countries below the diagonal line have fallen back.

From this perspective, the dynamics play out differently by region. Many of the countries advancing democracy in the last 10 years are found in Africa (blue dots), with 10 countries improving and 2 countries declining in that region. Nigeria's noticeable enhancement of the freedom and fairness of its elections in recent years, which led to the country's first peaceful alternation in power in 2015, is a case in point. Burkina Faso is another example where elections in 2012 and 2015 improved its earlier record substantially.

Asia Pacific (purple dots) is a second region where positive changes outweigh backslides: five countries improved significantly over the last ten years and three countries regressed. Among the five, we find Bhutan, Nepal, and Myanmar, which introduced relatively competitive multi-party elections to appoint the chief executive, even if Myanmar is far from qualifying as a democracy proper.

4. We thank Michael Coppedge for the inspiration to use this plot.

FIGURE 1.5: BACKSLIDING AND ADVANCING COUNTRIES, 2006 TO 2016



In several other regions of the world, the backsliders tend to outnumber the advancing countries. Significant cases of regression blight Eastern Europe and Central Asia (red dots) in particular. Setbacks of significant magnitudes are recorded for Hungary, Macedonia, Poland, Russia, Serbia, Tajikistan and Ukraine. But we also find some democratic achievers over the last 10 years, for instance Kyrgyzstan and Georgia.

In Latin America, democracy's progress and regression more or less even out with Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador and Nicaragua regressing and Cuba, Guatemala and Guyana gaining on the LDI.

In the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region (orange dots), advances made during the Arab Spring endure in Tunisia whereas most other countries and territories have reverted again and sometimes turned for the worse, particularly in Turkey but also in Palestine, Syria and Yemen. The situation in Libya has only somewhat improved in 2016 compared to 2011, because key actors severely violate liberal democratic principles, resulting in a very low LDI score of 0.19 (comparable to countries like Iran, Zimbabwe, and Armenia).

The level of liberal democracy remained at a relatively stable and high level in Western Europe and North America (yellow dots) over

the past ten years, with some slight declines that fall within the confidence intervals. We, therefore, do not assess this downturn as significant. Compared to the status five years ago, however, one Western country registered a statistically significant decline in liberal democracy: the United States. V-Dem records declines starting gradually in 2012 with a more robust drop in 2016 reflecting government attacks on the judiciary and impediments to the freedom and fairness of elections. Nevertheless, the level of liberal democracy in the United States remains high with a score of 0.79 on the LDI. So far overall, the institutions in the established democracies of Western Europe and North America seem to be relatively resilient against the backsliding trend.

Taking a shorter-term perspective to look at the changes over the past five years, Table 1 shows the most extreme examples of backslide and progress. First, one could note that the greatest cases of backsliding and progress are spread out and found across almost the entire scale of democracy. Thailand leads the backsliders with a drastic decline pursuant to the coup in 2014. Poland closely follows with a steep drop from a relatively high level, down to a LDI score of 0.57, which is still above the world average of the LDI in 2016 (0.42). In third place among democratic regressions in the last five years is Turkey with its dramatic descent of LDI score to a mere 0.16 in 2016, reflecting president Erdogan's *autogolpe* in recent years. Brazil's LDI score also dropped conspicuously after a series of political scandals but remained above the world average. The Maldives are in fifth place in terms of the magnitude of democratic decline over the past five years, accounting for its turbulent recent history which includes the passing a new constitution undermining democratic standards.

Among those with the greatest democratic progress, we find Tunisia in the lead as the main success story of the Arab Spring. Democracy has made substantial gains in Burkina Faso, Georgia and Sri Lanka after reforms in recent years, and these countries are now ranked above the world average in 2016.

These more striking cases of democratic advances and backsliding typically capture the attention of the media and scholarly community. Nevertheless, we should not forget that many citizens continue to live under repressive conditions without much hope for greater democratic rights and freedom. Several of the most severely autocratic countries have not changed at all in the last 10 years, keeping

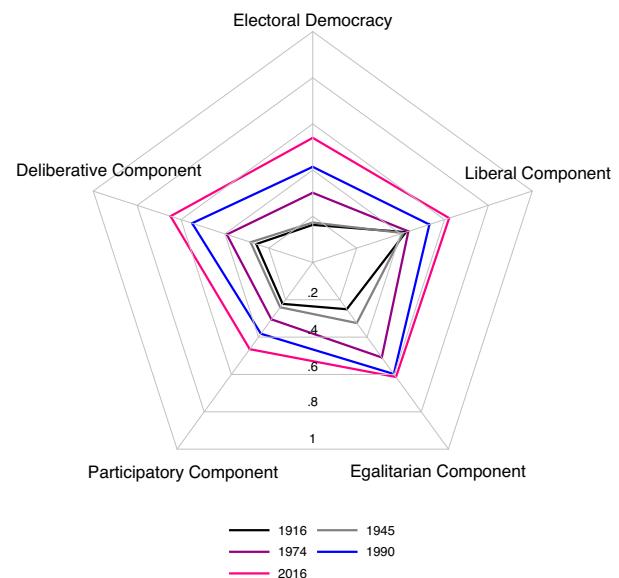
TABLE 1.1: TOP 5 BACKSLIDERS AND ADVANCERS, LAST FIVE YEARS

BACKSLIDERS			ADVANCERS				
	Change	LDI 2011	LDI 2016		Change	LDI 2011	LDI 2016
Thailand	-0.30	0.40	0.10	Tunisia	0.24	0.42	0.66
Poland	-0.26	0.84	0.57	Sri Lanka	0.22	0.29	0.51
Turkey	-0.25	0.40	0.16	Burkina Faso	0.19	0.36	0.55
Brazil	-0.23	0.79	0.56	Georgia	0.19	0.37	0.56
Maldives	-0.20	0.39	0.19	Guyana	0.18	0.35	0.53

their citizens in an “autocracy trap.” Among these we find, for instance, North Korea, Eritrea, Turkmenistan, China, Azerbaijan, Saudi Arabia, and Qatar.

We have focused the analysis in this section on the V-Dem Liberal Democracy Index, which reflects both the liberal and the electoral principles of democracy. Figure 5 illustrates the average development of the other principles of democracy – egalitarian, participatory and deliberative, which we introduce and analyze more in depth in the subsequent sections. It is important to note that all of these component indices have improved on world average over the course of the last 100 years although in different patterns. The electoral, deliberative and participatory components improved relatively continuously. The liberal component was already at a relatively high average level at the beginning of the last century, demonstrating the early advancements in rule of law and legislative oversight in several countries. The egalitarian component improved monotonically between the end of World War II and 1974 – probably reflecting the improvements in the inclusiveness of political systems in several countries.

FIGURE 1.6: WORLD AVERAGES ON V-DEM’S DEMOCRATIC COMPONENT INDICES



Not Tolling the Death Knell...

Democracy is facing challenges across the world, yet we argue that alarmist reports about a global demise of democracy are not warranted. The average levels of democracy in the world are still close to their highest ever recorded level even if a slight (statistically insignificant) decline may be detectable over the last few years. At the same time, we find grounds to be worried when providing the more nuanced picture called for by Carothers and Youngs for example.⁵ Several countries (e.g. South Korea, Hungary, Poland, Brazil) have receded considerably over the past decade, while as of yet are still democratic. Other countries have fallen to levels so low on the LDI that we can safely speak of democratic breakdown (e.g. Turkey, Venezuela, Ukraine).

Yet, it seems that the normative power of democracy remains relatively strong. Even dictators continue to try to disguise their repressive regimes with *de jure* democratic practices such as multiparty elections and even strive to strengthen such facades by engaging less frequently in irregularities and intimidation. As one example, President Erdogan of Turkey sought to legitimize his *autogolpe* with the (widely criticized) popular referendum held on April 17, 2017.

During the last decade, we have also witnessed some success stories in unlikely places: in Nigeria, with the first peaceful alternation in power following the elections in 2015 and in Tunisia, with what can clearly be identified as a transition to democracy following the 2011 uprising setting off the Arab Spring. In 2006, Tunisia was ruled

by Ben Ali, one of the most repressive dictators in the Middle East and North Africa region. By 2016, the country has seen two peaceful changes in power and fairly widespread freedoms, even if elections at the local level still have not been held and there are periods of emergency rule.

On balance, we may be at a watershed for democracy. Various developments – the rise of intolerance and right-wing populism calling for various forms of more “illiberal” democracy in many established democracies; the gradual erosion of democratic rights and institutions in a series of newer democracies; relapses to harsh electoral autocracy in places such as Russia, Venezuela, and Turkey, and increasing repression in countries such as Burundi, Tajikistan, and Thailand – suggest a global challenge to, and perhaps the future demise of, democracy.

On the other side of the scale, other conditions – the possible retreat of the illiberal populist wave of the first years of the century in Latin America; the visible mobilization of pro-democratic forces in the United States, Europe and in parts of Africa and Asia; the robust democratic stability of a majority of countries – promise a brighter democratic future. Or, in another ten years time, the world may still be in approximately the same state we find it today. Whatever the case may be, the analyses presented in this 2017 V-Dem Annual Report demonstrate that it is premature to toll the death-knell for democracy just yet.

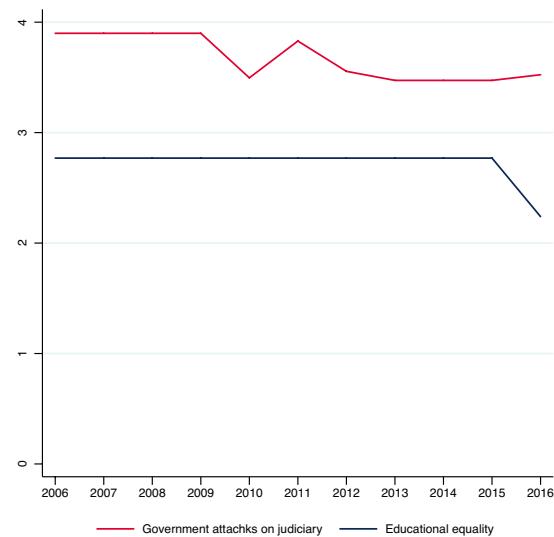
5. Youngs and Carothers 2017



UNITED STATES

Democratic Backsliding?

"The V-Dem indicator of government attacks on the judiciary, which reveals government rhetoric calling into question the integrity of the judiciary, dropped precipitously in 2010, likely reflecting President Barack Obama's State of the Union address in which he criticized the Supreme Court's decision in *Citizens United* vs. Federal Election Commission. President Donald Trump has sharply increased the pointedness of verbal attacks on the judiciary, referring to one of the judges who blocked his first executive order on immigration as a "so-called judge." Public criticism of the judiciary can be a healthy part of maintaining the balance between judicial independence and judicial accountability. Yet it can also be part of an unraveling of core checks on power. Coupled with the politicization of the judicial nominations process and the dismantling of super-majoritarian rules of appointing all Article III judges, supporters of democracy would be wise to pay close attention to executive-judicial relations in the United States."



Jeffrey Staton

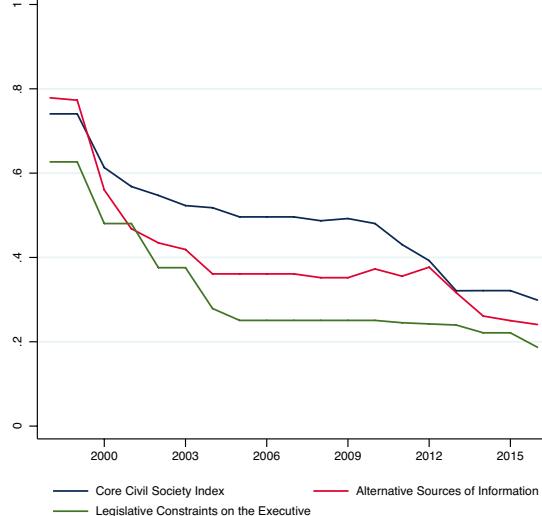
V-Dem Project Manager on the Judiciary



RUSSIA

Continued Autocratization

"The Russian government has continued to grow more authoritarian during the last decade. This trend is attributable, in part, to increased government restrictions on alternative sources of information and civic activity. In 2011 and 2012 there were mass protests of Vladimir Putin's plans to again seek the presidency and electoral fraud. Putin's administration responded by cracking down on critical journalists, civic groups, and protest activities. Nonetheless, one of the few remaining prominent opposition voices, Aleksei Navalny, managed to organize in the spring of 2017 mass protests of government corruption. Unusual in many respects, including in their size and involvement of youth, these protests may herald a new stage in opposition politics."



Kelly McMann

V-Dem Project Manager on Subnational Government

Section 2: The Electoral Principle of Democracy – Status and Trends

For several decades, scholars and practitioners alike have depicted democracy in the world as though the extant measures really captured what is meant by the concept “electoral democracy”. Yet, we have all known that they did not.¹ V-Dem is the first systematic effort to measure the *de facto* existence of all the institutions in Robert Dahl’s famous articulation of “polyarchy” as electoral democracy. The V-Dem Electoral Democracy Index (EDI) captures not only the extent to which regimes hold clean, free and fair elections, but also their actual freedom of expression, alternative sources of information, and association, as well as male and female suffrage and the degree to which government policy is vested in elected political officials (Figure 2.1).

THE EDI IS BASED on separate indices for each of those institutions, which in turn are aggregated from 41 highly specific indicators: the clean elections index (v2xel_frefair) captures the freedom and fairness of elections including the absence of registration fraud, systematic irregularities, government intimidation of the opposition, vote buying, and election violence, as well as the capacity and autonomy of the election management body. The freedom of association index (v2x_frassoc_thick) indicates the extent to which parties, including opposition parties, are allowed to form, operate autonomously, and participate in elections, and to what extent civil society organizations are able to form and operate freely. The freedom of expression index (v2x_freexp_thick) includes Dahl’s notion of alternative sources of information and captures the extent to which the government respects press, media, and internet freedom; e.g., harassment of journalists. The freedom of expression index also covers media’s possible bias, e.g., that they provide the full range of political perspectives and open criticism of the government when called for. Finally, the index measures freedom of both male and female citizens to discuss political matters at home and in the public sphere, as well as the freedom of academic and cultural expression. Furthermore, EDI includes a measure of the share of adult citizens with the legal right to vote (v2x_suffr) and an indicator of whether the chief executive and members of the legislature in command of government policy are directly or indirectly appointed through popular elections (v2x_elecoff).

The aggregation rule for the EDI incorporates the two most well-known aggregation formulas in the literature, namely “compensation” where one strong sub-component can partially compensate for lack of electoral democracy in others, and “punishment” for countries weak in one sub-component according to the “weakest link” argument. Thus, the index is formed in one half by the weighted average of the previously described indices and in the other half by the multiplication of those indices. For those who prefer one of

these alternate aggregation rules, the V-Dem dataset provides each version separately, as well: the Multiplicative Polyarchy Index (v2x_mpi) and the Additive Polyarchy Index (v2x_api).

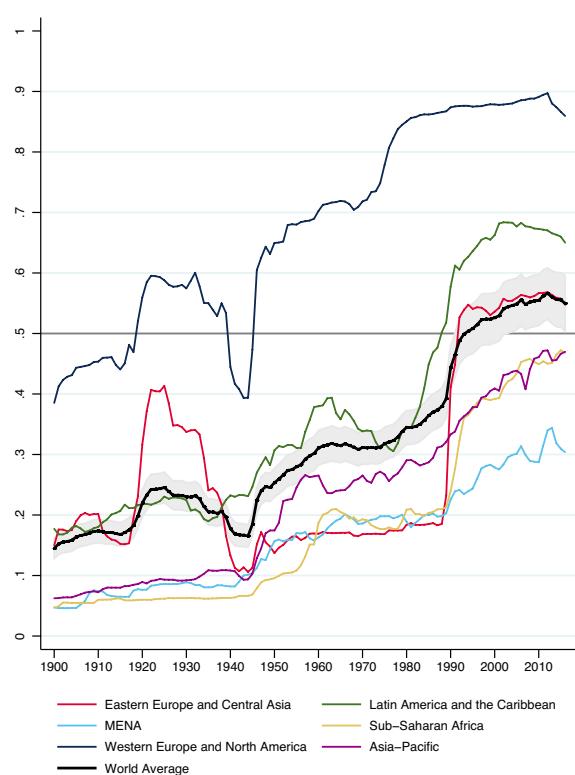
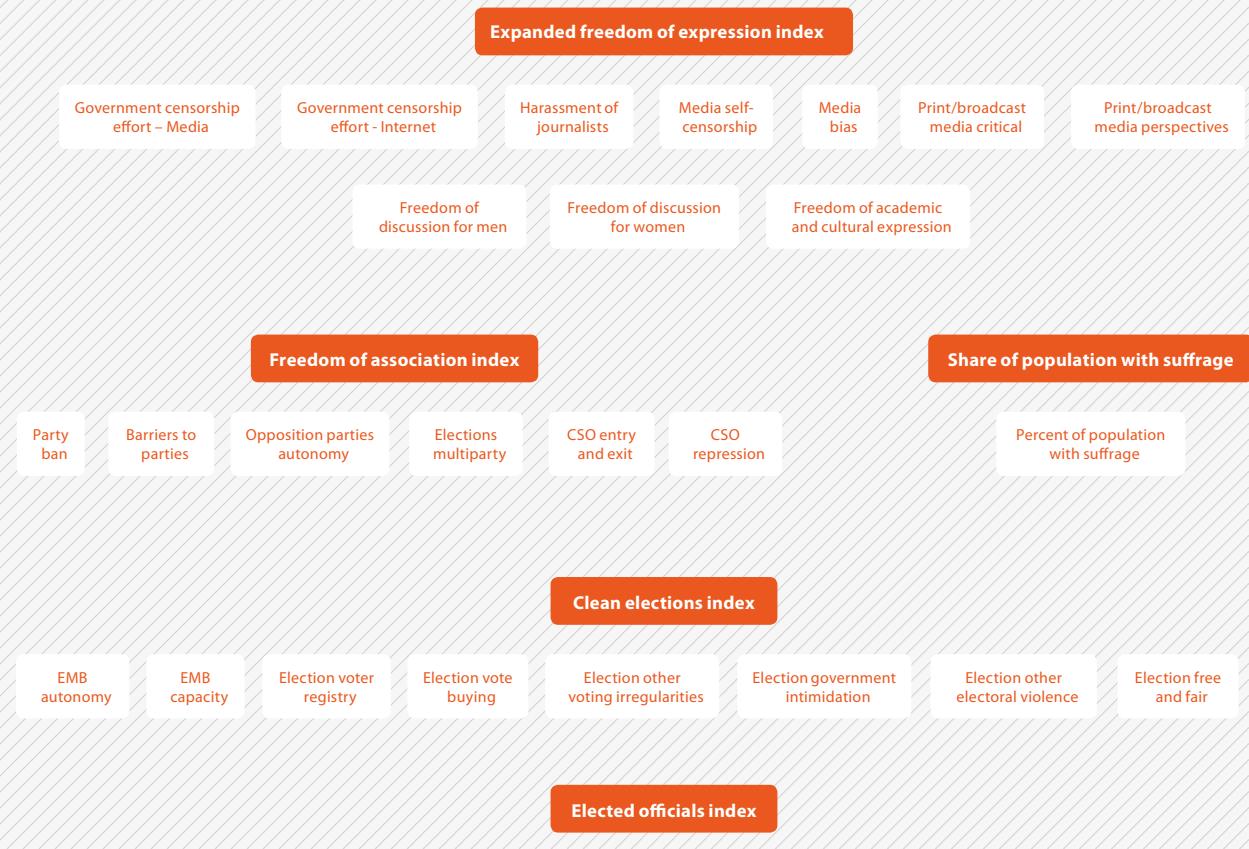
Global and Regional Trends

Figure 2.2 displays the level of electoral democracy in the world since 1900 to the end of 2016, using V-Dem’s EDI that runs from 0 (total absence of electoral democracy) to 1 (fully democratic). Distinct from any other existing democracy-measure, no country has ever scored “100%” democratic on the EDI. Even in the best electoral democracies in the world, improvements are possible.

The main line of the graph, with confidence intervals in shaded grey, demonstrates that the level of electoral democracy has improved dramatically since 1900. Yet, compared to other depictions of the same period, the “first wave” of democratization after World War I, the drop during World War II, and the “second wave” following the war, are much less pronounced when rendered with the V-Dem data. This is because of the inclusion of colonies: we show under which conditions the majority of the population in the world actually lived, in distinction to existing data where only independent states are included.

The most dramatic increase follows the beginning of the “third wave” in 1974 after the overthrow of the Portuguese dictatorship, and in particular, at the end of the Cold War around 1990. In broad strokes, the turn of 21st century witnessed more countries in the world than ever before with higher levels of electoral democracy. However, the level of electoral democracy has stagnated since then, and perhaps even declined slightly during the last five to ten years - although the confidence intervals show that we cannot be fully certain about this.

1. For details on this discussion, see Coppedge et al. 2017. 2. Dahl 1971; Dahl 1998; V-Dem Codebook V7; V-Dem Data Set V7; Coppedge et al. 2016.

FIGURE 2.1: THE V-DEM ELECTORAL DEMOCRACY INDEX**FIGURE 2.2: THE ELECTORAL DEMOCRACY INDEX (EDI): WORLD AND REGIONAL AVERAGES, 1900 TO 2016**

The overall pattern naturally hides differences across the regions. Some of the regional patterns are well known. In Western Europe and North America (the dark blue line), the level of electoral democracy follows closely the “three waves of democratization” (upon which so much of the existing knowledge about democratization is based): democratization at the end of World War I, breakdowns during World War II followed by a resurgence, and then another increase after the Carnation Revolution in Portugal in 1974.

In Eastern Europe and Central Asia (the red line), electoral democracy expanded significantly during the first wave of democratization but fell back quickly with World War II. However, the second wave entirely missed the region. In 1989 at the end of the Cold War, dramatic changes restored democracy until a decline began some five to ten years ago in countries such as Hungary, Poland, Macedonia, and Serbia.

Latin America and the Caribbean were largely left out of the first wave, but a few countries such as Chile, Argentina, and Brazil among

others made advances during the second, while most of the region democratized during the third wave of democratization in the 1980s. However, in this region levels of electoral democracy have fallen in the 21st century. Venezuela is probably the most high profile case, but we also record significant negative developments also in countries such as Nicaragua, Ecuador, and Brazil.

Average levels of electoral democracy in Sub-Saharan Africa (yellow line) improved modestly with independence of many countries in the region. While decolonization typically meant democratization in the 1950s and 1960s, most countries rapidly turned into military dictatorships or one-party systems, and large-scale democratization across the continent only started during the third wave following the end of the Cold War. Noticeably different from Europe, North and Latin America, we find no evidence of democratic backsliding in Africa during the last decade. We may even see a continued upward trend although it is still a little uncertain. As Africa's 49 states and two semi-autonomous entities (Somaliland and Zanzibar coded separately) constitute almost 30 percent of the countries in this world sample, this progress moderates the fall in the average world levels of democracy.

The overall trend for Asia and the Pacific (purple line) follows Africa with marginal changes during the first wave, moderate improvements during the second, and more dramatic positive changes during the third wave starting in the 1980s with the democratization of countries such as the Philippines and South Korea. As for Africa, the first 16 years of the 21st century have been a little volatile but the overall trend is positive towards higher levels of electoral democracy in the region. Asia and the Pacific contain another 27 countries, and the two regions where electoral democracy is on average improving together make up almost 45 percent of all countries.

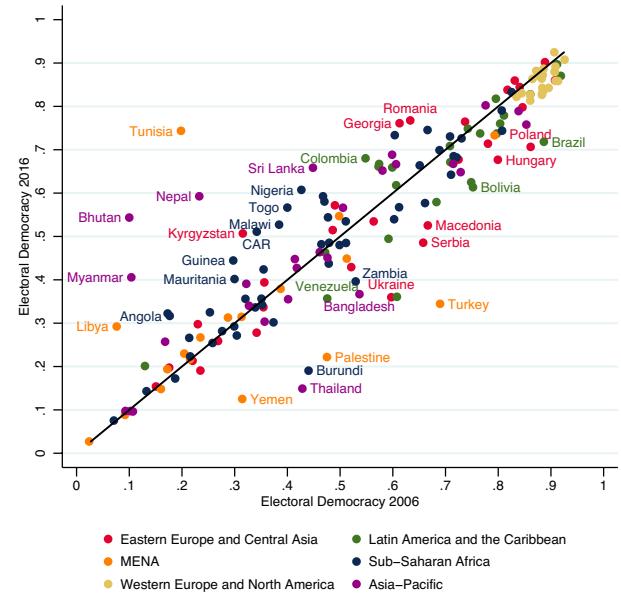
The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is the region where electoral democracy has remained at a low level throughout the last 60 years, even if a noticeable – but largely elusive - improvement registered during the Arab Spring where Tunisia stands out as the remaining success story. Nonetheless, expansion in areas such as the freedom of speech and association occurred during in the 1990s in several countries and continue to develop, if incrementally and beginning at low levels, in countries such as Morocco and Jordan.

Backsliding and Advances – Countries

Aggregate numbers are useful to describe overall patterns but mask variation of country trajectories. Over the past 10 years, changes at the country-level are sometimes considerable. In this section, we highlight the countries that have the most democratic backsliding, and those that have made the most progress with electoral democracy. There is high volatility, particularly in the middle of the regime spectrum (Figure 2.3). Countries at the high-end and at the bottom rung tend to be stable. Over the last 10 years and only counting sta-

tistically significant changes, the balance is positive: 25 countries have improved their EDI score while 18 countries register declines. Detailed country-level figures for all countries are found in Part III of this report.

FIGURE 2.3: ELECTORAL DEMOCRACY INDEX: REGRESSING AND ADVANCING COUNTRIES BETWEEN 2006 AND 2016



Note: Countries above the diagonal line have improved their level of electoral democracy from 2006 to 2016. Countries below the diagonal line have deteriorated.

Figure 2.3 demonstrates that some countries in all regions have improved in terms of electoral democracy. Over the past decade, the countries with the greatest positive changes are Nepal and Bhutan, following their transitions from monarchial to representative democratic systems, as well as Tunisia. As Figure 2.3 illustrates, in 2016, Tunisia's level of electoral democracy ranked higher than that of Nigeria and Malawi, both of which also improved significantly in the last ten years. Guinea, Togo, Kyrgyzstan, Burma, and Sri Lanka are other examples of countries with substantial improvements.

In contrast, we observe noteworthy negative trends in countries such as Turkey where president Recep Erdogan has cracked down on all opposition, imprisoning thousands of journalists, opposition politicians, and academics, while closing down essentially all critical media and infringing on the freedom and fairness of elections. The EDI scores have also declined significantly for Bangladesh, Venezuela, and Zambia. Furthermore, Thailand experienced drastic regression after its latest coup in May 2014 when the National Council for Peace and Order reinstated military dictatorship. Burundi has plummeted from the middle of the regime spectrum in 2006, at a point when many hoped for further liberalization, to a dictatorship after President Pierre Nkurunziza was allowed a disputed third term in office following a coup attempt, severe repression, shutdown of independent media, and exodus of hundreds of thousands citizens from the country in 2015.

At the same time, Europe and North America are not immune from backsliding. The United States registers a significant decline on the EDI over the last five years. It has declined from a record high of 0.94 on the index in 2012, down to 0.84 in 2016 – or down from a rank of 3 to 20 in the world - following worsening scores primarily for the overall freedom and fairness of the electoral process, but also for reduction in the sub-index for freedom of speech and alternative sources of information.

European countries recording significant drops in their EDI scores are Croatia, Macedonia, Moldova, Poland, Serbia, Ukraine, and Hungary. The latter shows a particularly disturbing downward trajectory from 0.81 in 2005 to 0.68 to or rank number 41 to rank 63 in the world in 2016. Hungary's decline is primarily due to weakening in the freedom of expression and alternative sources of information, with simultaneous declines in the overall freedom and fairness of elections.

Which Aspects of Electoral Democracy Have Been Most Affected?

With this mix of countries backsliding and advancing over the last 10 years, which aspects of democracy are affected the most? When political leaders and other relevant actors weaken - or even derail - electoral democracy, which elements of democracy are affected most severely? Across the countries with advances, which qualities improve the most? The V-Dem dataset is unique in that its indices of democracy are built from a large number of very specific indicators: 23 substantive indicators factor into the EDI. This level of detail makes it possible for us to analyze exactly which aspects of electoral democracy are declining and progressing the most, around the world.

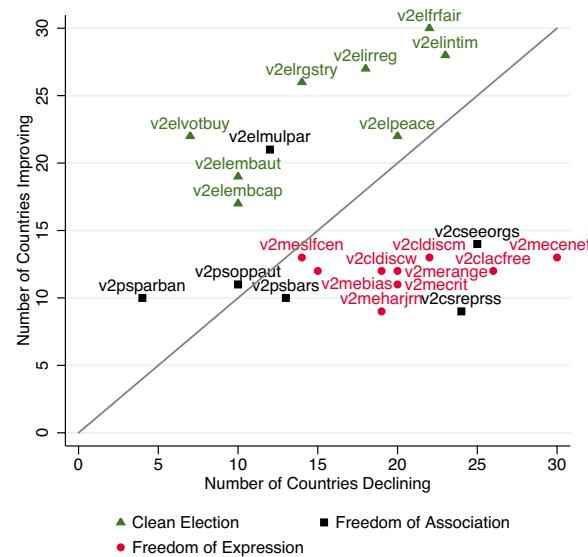
By calculating the number of countries registering significant changes on each of these individual indicators, we can parse where democracy is advancing or regressing considerably. The results are found in Figure 2.4. To facilitate interpretation, we have marked the variables by the areas covered by the components of V-Dem's electoral democracy index.³ The 45 degree diagonal line indicates where the indicators would fall if statistically significant changes were recorded in equally as many positive and negative cases. For indicators that fall below the line, there are more countries recording negative changes than positive.

Figure 2.4 shows that advances in democratic qualities occur primarily in indicators related to elections. Elections are increasingly multiparty, more free and fair; they exhibit less open intimidation of the opposition, less vote buying, and are being run by increasingly capable and autonomous election management bodies. Many more countries show improvements on these indicators than decline. Elections are high-profile events taking place during a restricted time frame, and for which an elaborate set of measures have been developed to support and enforce democratic developments. Therefore decline and improvement are highly visible, because the

international community, together with local organizations and the media, focus a lot of attention on such events. Thus, it makes sense that, as far as is possible, rulers with dubious democratic credentials seek to "look good" on these indicators.

The indicators for which most countries display negative changes are related to freedom of expression and freedom of association. The indicators in question are – compared to the election-related indicators showing positive change – more hidden from view and hard for outside actors to identify with precision and prove violations. The indicator that appears with the most negative changes in our data is suggestive: government censorship of the media. In fact, few governments have an explicit apparatus for censoring the media. Nevertheless, censorship is possible through more surreptitious measures. Other indicators registering more negative than positive changes across countries are similarly less conspicuous to outside observers – for instance informally restricting academic and cultural freedom, increasing constraints on and threats to civil society organizations, thwarting freedom of speech, narrowing the range of political opinions allowed in the media, and harassing journalists voicing

FIGURE 2.4: NUMBER OF COUNTRIES REGISTERING POSITIVE/NEGATIVE CHANGES ON ELECTORAL DEMOCRACY INDICATORS



Note: Figure 2.4 displays the number of countries registering significant positive or negative changes on each individual indicator of electoral democracy over the last ten years. For indicators below the diagonal line more countries are registering negative rather than positive changes. The **Clean Election Index** consists of the following indicators: v2elembaut = EMB autonomy; v2elembcap = EMB capacity; v2elrgstry = Election voter registry; v2elvotbuy = Election vote buying; v2elirreg = Election other voting irregularities; v2elintim = Election government intimidation; v2elpeace = Election other electoral violence; v2elfair = Election free and fair. The **Freedom of Expression Index** consists of the following indicators: v2mecenfm = Government censorship effort – Media; v2meharjrn = Harassment of journalists; v2mesfcen = Media self-censorship; v2mebias = Media bias; v2mecrit = Print/broadcast media critical; v2merange = Print/broadcast media perspectives; v2cldiscm = Freedom of discussion for men; v2cldiscw = Freedom of discussion for women; v2lacfree = Freedom of academic and cultural expression. The **Freedom of Association Index** consists of the following indicators: v2psparban = Party ban; v2psbars = Barriers to parties; v2pspoutp = Opposition parties autonomy; v2elmulpar = Elections multiparty; v2cseeorgs = CSO entry and exit; v2csreprss = CSO repression.

3. In addition to the 23 indicators analyzed in Figure 2.4, the EDI includes additional variables, namely suffrage and the indicators used to construct the "Elected Officials Index." Since there are binomial variables with several conditional relationships, these are omitted in the analyses presented here.

critique of government. These every-day processes are susceptible to gradual and often hidden retrogression by anti-democratic rulers. They can also have the effect of undermining the more visible advances in the electoral arena. Procedurally free and fair elections in which opposition parties are allowed to run for office are much less threatening for rulers when they manage to undermine critical, alternative sources of information and restrict speech, as well as civil society actions.⁴ This seems to be the direction in which the world has moved over the last ten years in terms of electoral democracy.

Nevertheless, when it comes to the core indicator of free and fair elections, the state of the world looks fairly positive as indicated by the left-hand axis in Figure 2.5. The majority of the world's popula-

tion (59%) lives in countries with free and fair or at least somewhat free and fair elections. Yet, 23% of the world's population lives in countries without free and fair elections, with China contributing a majority. The right-hand axis of Figure 2.5 displays income levels of countries in which the populations live. Most people in countries with free and fair elections live either in high-income countries or lower middle-income countries such as India. Yet, populations with less than free and fair elections are split between living in mainly upper-middle and low income countries.

FIGURE 2.5: SHARE OF WORLD POPULATION BY LEVEL OF ELECTORAL FREEDOM AND FAIRNESS AND INCOME IN 2016



Note: The chart divides world population by level of electoral freedom and fairness (*v2elfrfair_ord*; left) and income level of the countries they belong (right; World Bank Classification, 2016). The width of the links between the two sides represents the share of population. The larger it is, the more people it represents. The chart is based on an online tool from Politecnico di Milano: Studio Colibro (2017) and population data for 2015 from the World Bank (2017).

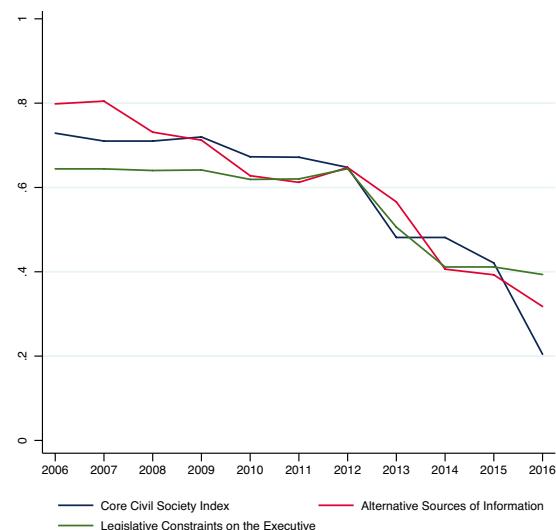
4. The findings here are corroborated by findings in a recent World Bank paper analyzing the sequences of improving accountability. Many of the same indicators we find being attacked the most here, are the same that this report singles out as being the last to develop in full for effective accountability of a government (see Mechkova et al. 2017)



TURKEY

The Slippery Slope to Autocracy

"In the last ten years, a number of countries have declined noticeably in terms of democracy. Turkey is an archetypal example. In 2006, Turkey was an undisputed electoral democracy. It had essentially clean elections, relatively high respect for freedom of speech and association, a fairly predictable and autonomous judicial environment, an independent and critical media reflecting a wide range of perspectives, and somewhat robust checks and balances. In 2016, most of these areas of democratic space disintegrated. Accordingly, Turkey's score on V-Dem's Electoral Democracy Index has declined drastically: from 0.69 to 0.34. Turkey today is an electoral autocracy. Most recently, Turkish President Erdogan sought to legitimize his autogolpe with the widely criticized referendum in April 2017."



Anna Lührmann

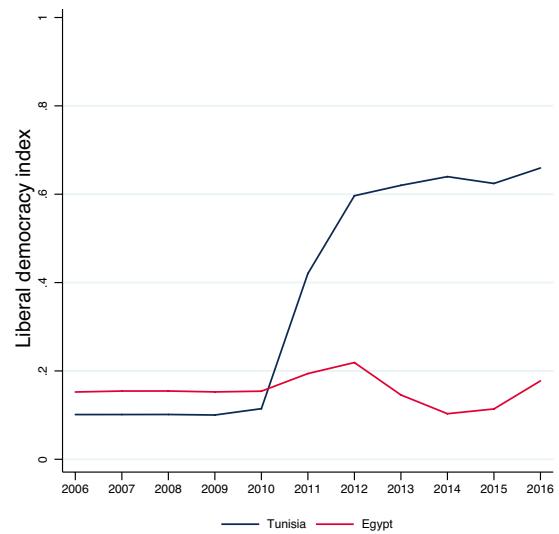
Post-doctoral Research Fellow, V-Dem Institute



TUNISIA AND EGYPT

Challenges in Different Political Conditions

"Tunisia and Egypt took very different paths in the last decade. In 2006, Tunisia was one of the most repressive regimes in the Middle East and North Africa; Egypt was experiencing political liberalisation, including the first competitive presidential elections and unprecedented representation of the Muslim Brotherhood in parliament. By 2016, Tunisia was one of the most democratic regimes in the region, with two peaceful turnovers in power since 2011. Egypt, in contrast, had become increasingly authoritarian, with limitations in political rights and practices far greater than that experienced before the revolution. Tunisians and Egyptians all face challenges today, but they do so in very different political conditions."



Ellen Lust

Member of the V-Dem Steering Committee

Section 3: The Liberal Principle of Democracy – Status and Trends

The liberal notion of democracy adopts a “negative” view on democracy where one evaluates democracy, beyond the existence of a satisfactory level of electoral democracy, by the limits placed on governments in terms of two key aspects: 1) protection of individual liberties; and 2) checks and balances between institutions. Therefore, in V-Dem’s conceptual scheme the liberal principle of democracy embodies the importance of protecting individual and minority rights against both the tyranny of the state and the tyranny of the majority. It also captures the “horizontal” methods of accountability between more or less equally standing institutions that ensure the effective checks and balances between institutions and in particular, limit the exercise of executive power. This is achieved by strong rule of law and constitutionally protected civil liberties, independent judiciary and strong parliament that are able to hold the executive to account and limit its powers. The three indices that capture these dimensions are: the equality before the law and individual liberties (*v2xcl_rol*), judicial constraints on the executive (*v2x_jucon*), and legislative constraints on the executive (*v2xlg_legcon*). Taken together they measure the V-Dem Liberal Component Index (*v2x Liberal*).

THE LCI IS the main focus for this section of 2017 Annual Report. In the V-Dem datasets, the LCI is combined with the Electoral Democracy Index (EDI) to measure the concept of liberal democracy (measured by the Liberal Democracy Index, LDI). Countries can, at least theoretically, have high scores of “liberalness” on the LCI without being very democratic in terms of electoral democracy. Such a country would not score very high on the LDI, because of the lack of requisite electoral processes and rights. Here, nevertheless, we want to focus on the specific liberal dimension. Hence, the analyses below are based on LCI, rather than LDI.

Global and Regional Trends

Different from the previous sections of the Annual Report 2017, this section analyses an index that measures a specific dimension of democracy distinct from, and in isolation from, electoral aspects: the Liberal Component Index (LCI). It is thus important to note that the below is not an analysis of liberal democracy as such, only the liberal dimension of it.

Figure 3.2 shows the trajectory of the liberal dimension in the world since 1900 to the end of 2016, using V-Dem’s Liberal Component Index (LCI). Like all V-Dem indices it ranges from 0 to 1. Zero corresponds to a complete absence of space for liberal qualities, and a score of one indicates that the liberal ideals of equality before the

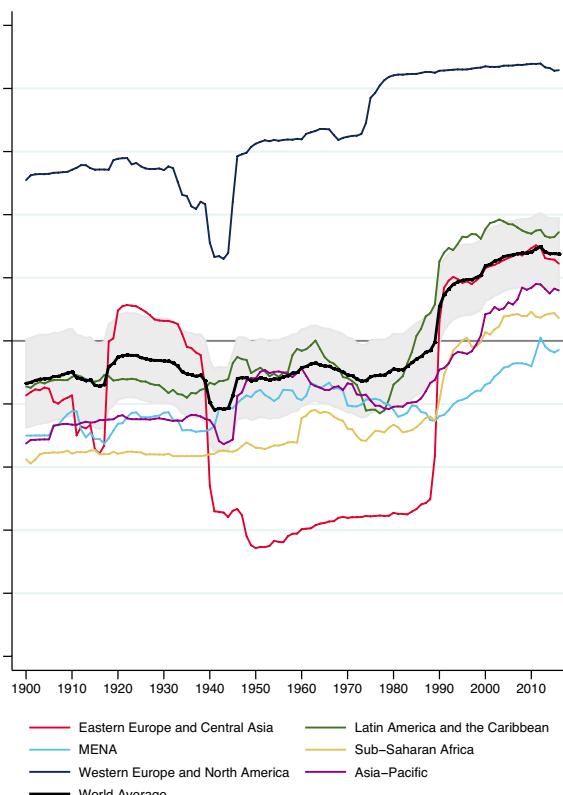
law, protection of individual liberties, and effective constraints on the executive have been achieved. It is worth noting that similar to the Electoral Democracy Index, no country in the world has reached a perfect score yet on this component.

The black line in the graph, with confidence intervals around it in shaded grey, demonstrates that the average level of satisfaction of the liberal ideals starts with relatively high scores just above 0.4 already in the beginning of the 20th century. There is not much of a record of a “first wave” of democratization in this dimension after World War I as that wave was primarily about improving electoral democracy, not the liberal dimension. The only really significant drop follows in the 1940s when, as result of the World War II, liberal rights and freedoms were curtailed across most of Europe and parts of Asia, and unconstrained dictators ruled over an increasing number of countries. With the end of the war, respect for liberal values return approximately to their previous levels. It is not until the Cold War starts to wind down in the mid-1980s that the liberal dimension gains greater traction in the world, to stagnate around the turn of the century. We think this is a previously largely unrecorded aspect of the development of democracy in the world over the 20th century: the liberal dimension did not change much at all for the first 80 years or so and the expansion of respect for liberal aspects of democracy is primarily a “third wave” phenomenon.

FIGURE 3.1: THE V-DEM LIBERAL COMPONENT INDEX (LCI)

Figure 3.2 also presents average levels disaggregated by region detailing specific patterns. In Western Europe and North America (dark blue line) the regional average score is close to 0.8 already from the beginning of the time series. This captures that, already during those first years of the century, many countries in Western Europe and North America had established legislatures that could hold the executive to account, as well as relatively independent judiciary and equality before the law. While expansion of liberal protections and rights in Eastern Europe was then the main driver of the modest world-average increase in the liberal dimension after World War I, Western and Eastern Europe were almost entirely responsible for the world-average drop during World War II. As we know, the post-war period brought about renewed liberalization in Western Europe while Eastern Europe was engulfed by the Eastern Bloc. Finally, with democratization in southern Europe by the mid-1970s, at a time when the civil rights movement in the United States had forced greater protection of rights for all, the liberal dimension of democracy reached its all-time highest score: around .9 for that region.

In Eastern Europe and Central Asia (the red line), communism naturally kept liberalism extremely constrained (average levels hovering around 0.2 until the 1990s when the Cold War ended. The communist regimes kept legislatures and judiciaries totally controlled by the ruling party, and individual liberties were almost nonexistent.

FIGURE 3.2: THE LIBERAL COMPONENT INDEX (LCI): WORLD AND REGIONAL AVERAGES, 1900 TO 2016

Note: Grey shaded areas indicate confidence bands.

Millions of citizens were killed as result of famines (for example, in Ukraine 1932-33); the Russian working camps, or Gulags; or as result of death sentences in the so-called People's Courts in countries such as Bulgaria. By the early 1990s the average level for liberal dimension was close to the world average in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Nevertheless, recent democratic backsliding in countries such as Russia, Ukraine, Macedonia, and Serbia contributes to the downward trend in recent years.

In Latin America and the Caribbean (green line) the liberal dimension of democracy roughly tracks the world average throughout the past 117 years. Scores fluctuate around 0.45 until the wave of military coups and other political setbacks through the 1960s and 1970s affected this region particularly harshly. Brazil's military took and held power from 1964 to 1985, Chile turned into a military dictatorship under Augusto Pinochet in 1973, the same year that Uruguay's military seized power. Furthermore, Argentina suffered from the so-called "Dirty War" when the military repressed the population severely. During the mid-1980s the third wave of democratization meant that the liberal dimension of democracy spread more widely and thoroughly for the first time across the world, and this development is particularly notable for Latin America and the Caribbean. More countries than ever before established democratically elected legislatures with real investigative and other powers to hold executives to account, and more independent judiciaries to enforce the rule of law and protection of individual rights. So even if we see a trend of slightly decreasing scores after the turn of the 21st century, the situation in the region on average is nevertheless close to the best it has ever been: the second highest in terms of the liberal component of democracy after Western Europe and North America.

Africa (yellow line) has the lowest regional averages at the beginning of the 20th century. As colonial rule lasted until the early 1960s in most countries, individual liberties were severely curbed, rule of law was mostly absent, and horizontal accountability was at best oblique. The first legislatures were elected in 1946 in French colonies such as Benin and Ivory Coast. Their powers to hold the executive to account were severely limited, however and the scores for the liberal component only rise later with decolonization in the 1960s. That advancement was modest and quickly faded when most countries turned into military dictatorships or one-party systems shortly after independence. Only five countries were somewhat democratic in the early 1980s: Botswana, Gambia, Mauritius, Senegal, and Zimbabwe. As in most of the world outside of Europe and North America, the first really widespread expansion in the liberal aspects of democracy came about with the end of the Cold War, yet was more limited on the continent than in for example Latin America. The 1990s is also associated with the massive curbing of civil rights in, for example Rwanda and Burundi, and the genocide, as well as civil wars in the DRC, Liberia and Sierra Leone. As of today, many Sub-Saharan African parliaments continue to struggle with the ex-

tent to which they can constrain the executive powers, facing executives with very strong constitutional, as well as, informal powers. In a series of countries, for example, term limits have been compromised – most recently and prominently perhaps by the presidents of Burundi and Uganda.

The trajectory for realization of liberal aspects in Asia-Pacific (purple line) mirrors Western Europe and North America while the levels are much lower and for most of the period are below world average. Precipitous declines are associated with World War II and the atrocities during the Chinese civil war. The dips in LCI in the 1960s and 1970s capture, among other things, the massive violations of basic human rights and killings in Indonesia (1965 - 1966) and the Cambodian genocide (1975 – 1979). Visible improvements to the extent of checks and balances between institutions, rule of law and protection of individual rights starting in the 1980s continues through to the present day, if incrementally and still at relatively low levels. The regional average for Asia-Pacific is the second worst in the world; only MENA has a lower regional average. Yet, we note recent advances in Bhutan, Vietnam and Myanmar, as well as in South Korea where after the massive corruption scandal, the country's Constitutional Court unanimously upheld a parliamentary vote to impeach the president demonstrating strength in terms of executive constraints.

MENA (blue line) is the region where the liberal component is presently at the lowest average level, significantly below world average and unchanged for most of 20th and 21st centuries. The regional average stays well below the midpoint of the scale until the Arab Spring in 2011 indicating very limited space for horizontal accountability, and at best arbitrary protection of individual liberties by the states. While only Tunisia, Lebanon, and Israel can be viewed as democracies in 2016, countries such as Morocco and Algeria are still very gradually allowing more individual rights and freedoms. In many other countries torn by war, military takeovers, and repression such as Egypt, Libya, Turkey and Yemen effective checks and balances, rule of law, and protection of individual liberties are almost non-existent.

Backsliding and Advances – Countries

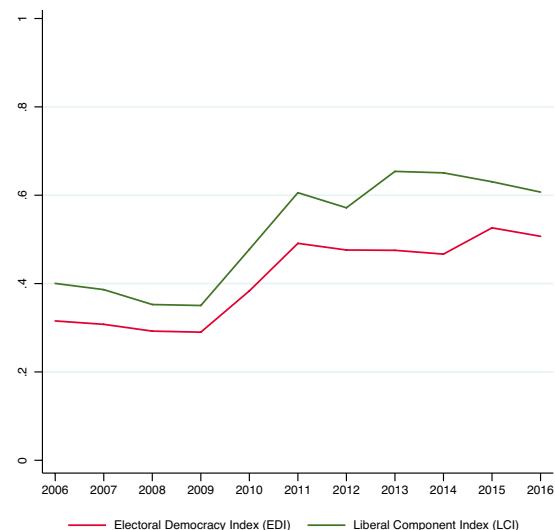
In this section we highlight the countries that have experienced the greatest changes, both improvement and decline, in terms of the liberal component of democracy as measured by the LCI. Figure 3 presents the intersection of scores for 2006 and 2016. Countries above the line have gained ground, and those below the line have lost ground. Counting only the statistically significant changes, ten countries have improved their scores on the LCI while 13 countries have regressed. The details for each country are presented in Part III of this report.



KYRGYZSTAN

Prospects for Democratization

"Kyrgyzstan's political developments have been the most volatile compared to many of its post-soviet neighbors. Experiencing two popular revolts in 2005 and 2010 which ousted first two presidents, Kyrgyzstan had the first peaceful transfer of power in Central Asia six years ago. In the last few years hopes for democratization with increased political competition and powers transferred to the parliament were trumped by informal consolidation of powers by the incumbent president. Presidential elections await later in 2017 and expected leadership transition puts prospects for reversal of recent authoritarian trends into the state of uncertainty."



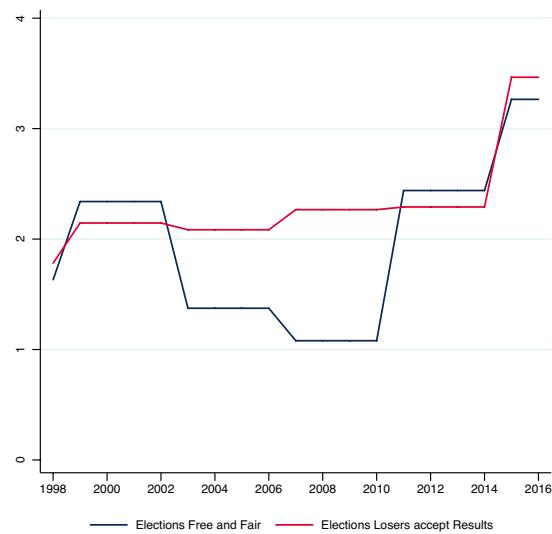
Medet Tiulegenov
V-Dem Regional Manager for Central Asia



NIGERIA

Electoral Turn-over of Power in 2015

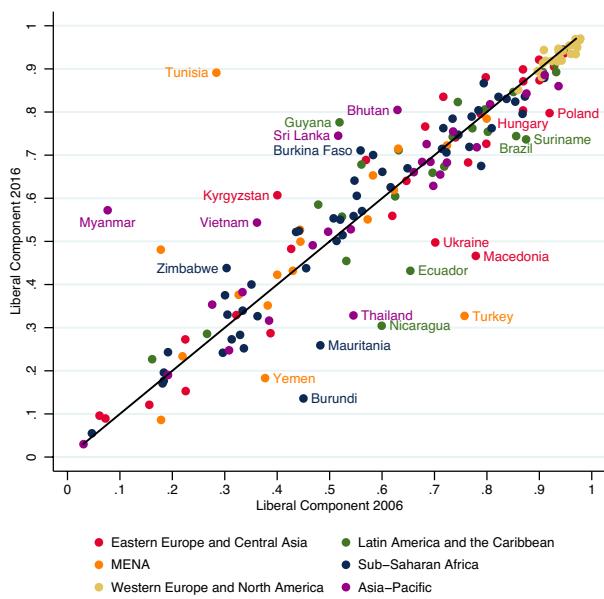
"Democracy in Nigeria has had a chequered history with ups and downs, alternating between military dictatorship and democratic civil rule. The return to current democratic rule in Nigeria started in 1999 with elections holding every fourth year. The trajectory of democracy in Nigeria shows, initially, electoral irregularities, especially in 2003 and 2007 with subsequent improvement in each electoral cycle thereafter (2011 and 2015). The upward trend culminated in the opposition party winning the presidential and majority of parliamentary elections in 2015, thereby deepening the acceptance of democratic rule in the country."



Afolabi Olugbemiga Samuel
V-Dem Regional Manager for Anglophone
Central & Eastern Africa

Similar to electoral democracy, there is more volatility among countries in the middle of the regime spectrum. Countries at the high-end are relatively stable liberal democracies, and many countries in Europe and North America continue to score highly on this component of democracy even if countries such as Poland, Hungary, and Macedonia in particular, record worrying declines on the LCI. Recording substantially higher levels in 2006, Macedonia and Ukraine are found at the middle of the 0 to 1 scale on the LCI in 2016. Poland was previously considered to be a stable liberal democracy but now we register significant declines, because the government undermined the independence of both the legislature and the judiciary over the last few years.

FIGURE 3.3: LIBERAL COMPONENT INDEX: REGRESSING AND ADVANCING COUNTRIES BETWEEN 2006 AND 2016



The most pronounced improvement on the LCI is Tunisia, registering an advancement of almost 0.6 on the 0 to 1 scale and in 2016 is ranked 30 in the world with a score similar to countries such as Bulgaria, Italy, and Botswana. Myanmar is another country with substantial gains in terms of respect for civil liberties and horizontal accountability. It had among the lowest scores in the world in 2006, and ten years later is found on the upper half of the spectrum with scores close to 0.6 on the LCI, a level similar to Mozambique, Honduras, and Kosovo. Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Guyana and Sri Lanka are other countries with noticeable improvements.

Below the line in Figure 3.3 we find countries backsliding on the liberal component. Turkey's autocratization is captured also in this component in terms of drastic reversals of the legislature and judiciary's ability to act independently of the executive, as well as the decrease in the protection of individual rights. The civil war in Yemen has naturally led to significant losses on the LCI. The shrinking of horizontal accountability in Burundi is reflected in the graph with a substantial decline in this country's scores. Both Yemen and Burundi are below 0.2 on the

LCI in 2016, which puts them at the very bottom alongside countries such as China, Turkmenistan, Equatorial Guinea, and Sudan. The military coup in Thailand in May 2014 and the lifting of term limits in Nicaragua the same year followed by further deterioration of the rule of law, are examples of other negative developments. In 2016 Thailand and Nicaragua rank close to Djibouti, Bangladesh, and Turkey.

In Latin America the two countries that have negative changes outside of the confidence intervals are Brazil and Suriname.

Which Aspects of the LCI Have Changed the Most?

When looking at the constituting indicators of the LCI, which are the areas where countries have advanced or retreated the most in the last ten years? In order to find out, we calculate the number of countries logging significant changes (outside of the confidence intervals) between 2006 and 2016, on the 23 individual indicators that make up the LCI. Thus, we are able to say what aspects have changed the most, positively or negatively, on average across the world.

The results from this analysis are presented in Figure 3.4. The diagonal line indicates an equal number of countries with advances and regressions across each indicator. For the indicators below the line, there are more countries recording negative changes than positive. Indicators above the line, are positive cases where more countries change for the better.. We use different markers to specify the sub-component index to which each variable contributes: equality before the law and individual liberties, judicial, or legislative constraints on the executive.

Among those tapping into legislative constraints on the executive, two indicators stand out for their progress: the likelihood that when 1) the executive is engaged in an unconstitutional activity the legislature (*v2lginvstp*) or 2) other oversight bodies, such as an ombudsman or prosecutor general (*v2lgotovst*), will start an investigation and issue a decision that is unfavorable to the executive. Both register more than 15 countries making significant advances versus fewer than 10 declining. Burkina Faso, Georgia and Slovenia are among the countries improving on these critical institutions of horizontal accountability. They ensure that legislatures and oversight bodies are able to demand information from the chief executive and its ministries, and that they can also take actions to sanction the executive when called for.

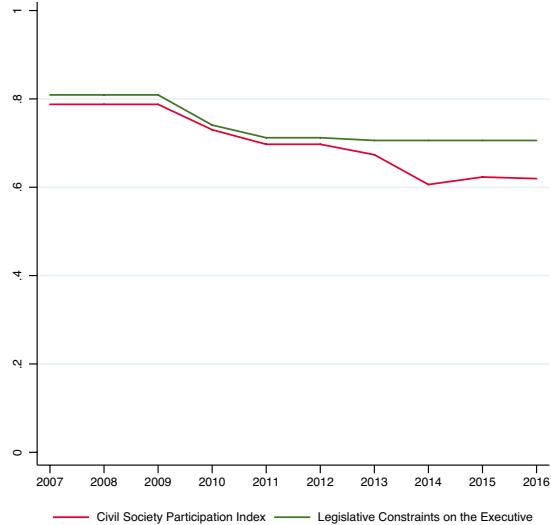
However, the indicator that measures if opposition parties in the legislature (*v2lgoppart*) are able to exercise oversight and investigatory functions against the wishes of the governing party or coalition, registers a significant decline in almost 20 countries and advancements in fewer than 15. Nicaragua and Ecuador are among the states that have declined the most on this indicator in the last 10 years.



HUNGARY

Decry in Liberal Democracy

"Since the victories of Fidesz – Hungarian Civic Alliance in landslide victories in the general elections of 2010 and 2014, Prime Minister Viktor Orbán has dominated Hungarian politics. The Orbán government has controlled a supermajority in parliament and has effected constitutional changes to entrench its political power, e.g. changing electoral rules and role of the courts. In summer of 2014 Orbán shocked his fellow Europeans by decrying liberal democracy and advocating "illiberal democracy" that privileged the rights of the community over the individual. In 2017 Hungary and its fellow EU members have tottered on crisis as the Orbán government has rejected immigration quotas, passed legislation directed at closing Central European University in Budapest, discussed legislation to force NGOs who get extensive international funding to declare themselves foreign agents, and has prepared a national consultation (referendum) on the EU called "Let's Stop Brussels." These actions led to extensive demonstrations in Budapest in April 2017 involving tens of thousands of protestors."



Michael Bernhard

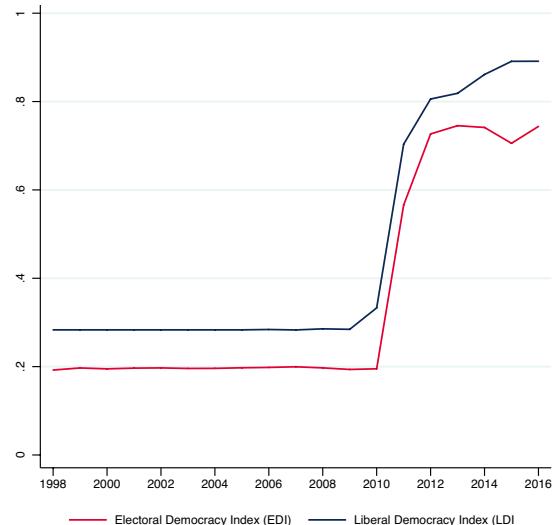
V-Dem Project Manager on Civil Society and Sovereignty



TUNISIA

The Success Story

"Whereas most of the countries shaken by the Arab Uprisings failed to democratize due to civil wars, coups and maneuvers of authoritarian rulers, Tunisia emerged as the sole success story. However, its path to democratization was not easy either. While Tunisia had a major political transformation, first free and fair elections, and first democratically elected government in 2011, the process of democratization went through a tough road in the following years. Thanks to the National Dialogue process in 2014, Tunisia survived the threat of an authoritarian reversal similar to its neighbors and came back on the track of democratization by a second peaceful transition of power and adoption of a new constitution. Today, while having advanced significantly, Tunisia still suffers from birth pains of a new democracy, especially in terms of horizontal accountability and corruption, just like the new Latin American and Eastern European democracies did in the 1990s."



Tahir Kilavuz

V-Dem Country Coordinator for Algeria

Three out of five indicators of judiciary constraints on the executive record more regressions than gains: to what extent the executive respects the constitution (v2exrescon), and the independence of the higher and lower courts (v2juhcind and v2juncind). These indicators register declines in 15 countries, and improvements in 10 countries, indicating an area where a series of countries are actively undermining the liberal component of democracy by executives deciding to overstep their power and constitutional limits (examples include Uganda and Burundi). The negative trend for the two indicators of court independence capture that over the last ten years, both the lower and higher courts have been increasingly unable to rule independently in cases that have been salient to the government. Countries showing a negative trend in this regard are Macedonia and Ecuador. Taken together, these form a worrisome trend where more governments than before are acting in disregard of constitutional limits with impunity. The remaining two indicators of judicial constraints – compliance of the government with important decisions by the higher court (v2juhccomp) and other courts (v2jucomp) with which the government disagrees, record approximately equal number of advances and declines.

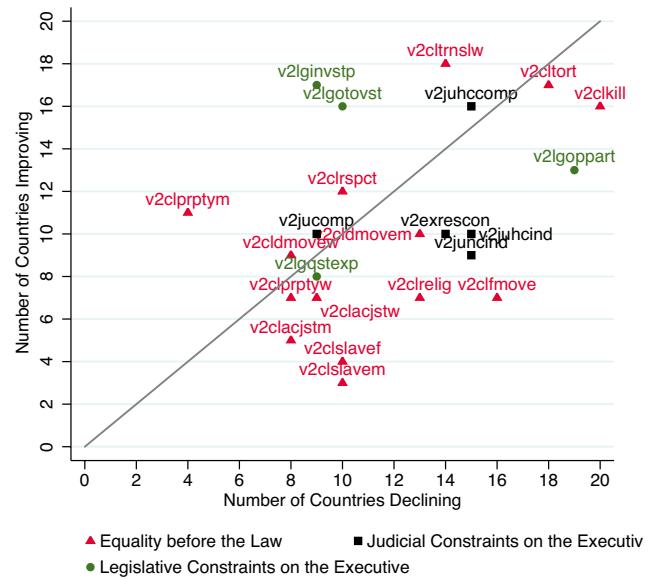
More grave concerns emerge in the area covered by the subcomponent-index “Equality before the law and individual liberties”. In 10 out of the 14 indicators in this area, a larger number of countries register backslides than advances. This gives an indication of where rulers in the world have made the most efforts to restrain liberal aspects of democracy over the last ten years.

More grave concerns emerge in the area covered by the subcomponent-index “Equality before the law and individual liberties”. In 10 out of the 14 indicators in this area, a larger number of countries register backsliding than advances. This gives an indication of where rulers in the world have made the most efforts to restrain liberal aspects of democracy over the last ten years.

It is particularly disconcerting that such a critical aspect covered by freedom of political killings (v2clkill) is the indicator where we find the most negative changes over the past ten years. As many as 20 countries have significantly increased the physical repression of their opponents for political reasons. Some prominent examples are Turkey, Russia and Thailand.

Another worrisome indicator is freedom of movement for men (v2cldmovem), where there is a large number of countries increased repression while very few countries improved. Among the worst cases are naturally war-torn Syria, Iraq and Libya but also Ukraine, Burundi, and Yemen. Ominously, there is also a significant increase in terms of freedom from servitude and other types of forced labor both for men and for women (v2clslavef and v2clslavem) where Egypt, Yemen and Thailand are cases in point where the situation has gone from bad to worse.

FIGURE 3.4: NUMBER OF COUNTRIES REGISTERING POSITIVE/NEGATIVE CHANGES ON INDICATORS IN LIBERAL COMPONENT INDEX



Note: Figure 3.4 displays the number of countries registering significant positive or negative changes on each individual indicator of liberal component over the last ten years. For indicators below the diagonal line more countries are registering negative rather than positive changes. The **Equality Before the Law and Individual Liberty Index** consists of the following indicators: v2clrspct = Rigorous and impartial public administration; v2cltrnslw = Transparent laws with predictable enforcement; v2clacjstw = Access to justice for men; v2clacjstm = Access to justice for women; v2clprptyt = Property rights for men; v2clprptyw = Property rights for women; v2cltort = Freedom from torture; v2clkill = Freedom from political killings; v2clslavef = Freedom from forced labor for men; v2clslavem = Freedom from forced labor for women; v2clrelig = Freedom of religion; v2clfmove = Freedom of foreign movement; v2cldmovem = Freedom of domestic movement for men; v2cldmovew = Freedom of domestic movement for women. The **Judicial Constraints on the Executive Index** consists of the following indicators: v2exrescon = Executive respects constitution; v2jucomp = Compliance with judiciary; v2juhccomp = Compliance with high court; v2juhcind = High court independence; v2juncind = Lower court independence. The **Legislative Constraints on the Executive Index** consists of the following indicators: v2lgqstexp = Legislature questions officials in practice; v2lgotovst = Executive oversight; v2lginvstp = Legislature investigates in practice; v2lgoppart = Legislature opposition parties.

Among the ambivalent areas we find the indicator on the extent to which there are transparent laws with predictable enforcement (v2cltrnslw), where 18 countries around the world have made gains but 14 countries regressed considerably. Romania, Sri Lanka and Tunisia are among the best achievers in area, while Venezuela, Turkey and Greece are among the regressing countries. The indicator measuring the extent to which property rights for men are realized (v2clprptym) also registers more countries with advancement, whereas for women (v2clprptyw) the number is equally distributed between improvements and declines.

Finally, we look in Figure 3.5 at share of the population in the world in 2016, by income-levels as defined by the World Bank, as well as by the indicator measuring the extent to which the legislature investigates the executive in practice if and when the latter oversteps its authority or engages in illicit behavior (v2lginvstp). This is also one of the key indicators of horizontal accountability.

The left-hand axis in Figure 3.5 shows the share of the world's population living in countries with different levels of the legislature's de facto ability to investigate the executive. The largest portion of the world's population (48 percent) lives in countries with at least some level of horizontal accountability. That is, the legislature is likely to investigate and confront the executive if that is needed. This population lives in high and low income countries, but the majority is in lower middle-income countries. The later finding supports the hypothesis that a high level of economic development is not necessarily needed for democratic progress.

However, most of the countries with high incomes are also the countries where the legislature would certainly or nearly certainly sanction the executive in some way, in case of unlawful activity on the executive's part. Unfortunately, as the thickness of the top stream reveals, the population living with both high income and high horizontal accountability represents only a very small part of the world. Many more people live under limited accountability where the legislature is extremely unlikely (29.5%) or unlikely (4%) to investigate the executive. The larger parts of the latter two streams belong to the group of countries with an upper middle income.

FIGURE 3.5: SHARE OF WORLD POPULATION BY LEVEL OF INCOME, ABILITY OF THE LEGISLATURE TO INVESTIGATE THE EXECUTIVE (DE FACTO) IN 2016



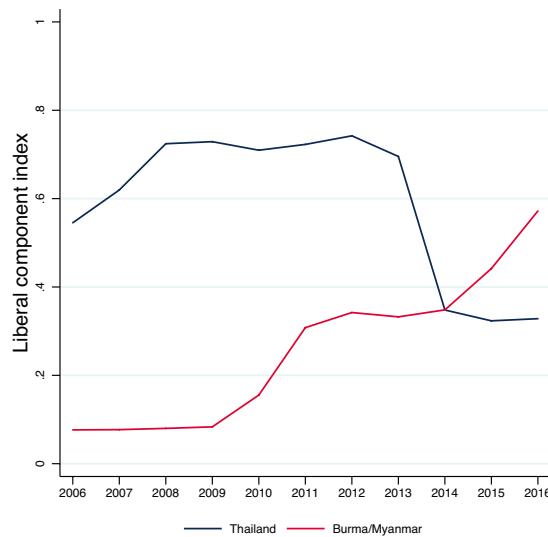
Note: The chart divides world population by the ability of the legislature to investigate the executive (de facto) (`v2lginvstp_ord`) and income level of the countries they belong (right; World Bank Classification, 2016). The width of the links between the two sides represents the share of population. The larger it is, the more people it represents. The chart is based on an online tool from Politecnico di Milano: Studio Colibrò (2017) and population data for 2015 from the World Bank (2017).



THAILAND AND MYANMAR

Diverging developments

"At the end of 2007 Thailand and Myanmar looked to be on very different democratic trajectories. In Thailand the military was stepping down after a year in power and returning control to a civilian government headed by its political nemesis. In neighboring Myanmar the junta-led government had just brutally repressed a protest movement headed by the country's Buddhist monks, and few believed it would be stepping aside anytime soon. By 2017 the tables had completely turned. In Myanmar the junta-backed government has stepped aside and allowed the winner of the 2015 elections to take (or at least share) power. In neighboring Myanmar the military is heading the most repressive government Thailand has seen in forty years."



Allen Hicken

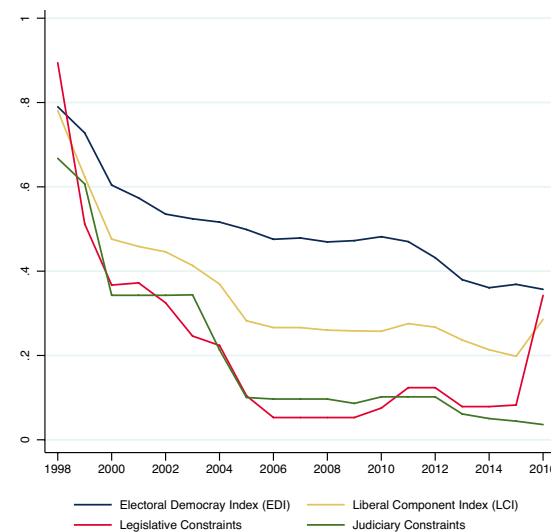
V-Dem Manager for Parties and Party Systems



VENEZUELA

Limited Space for Accountability

"Venezuela has experienced one of the most dramatic erosions of democracy in the past 20 years. V-Dem data show that most of this decline occurred by 2005 and that the decline was more dramatic in horizontal accountability, measured by the Liberal Component Index, than in electoral democracy. In particular, the ability of the courts and the legislature to check the president plummeted to the minimum scores in this period, especially when the opposition boycotted the legislative elections of 2005. In the fall 2015 legislative assembly election the opposition alliance won two thirds of the seats. The spike in the data for the index legislative constraints of the executive in 2016 reveals the optimism that the new legislature could exercise legislative accountability. However, the Maduro government quickly rendered this gain meaningless, first by challenging certain races to disqualify enough of the opposition deputies to deprive the opposition of its two third majority; then by having the Supreme Tribunal declare any major acts of the assembly invalid on the grounds that the assembly was illegitimate. The March 29, 2017 decision to transfer legislative authority to the Supreme Court merely made official the powerlessness of the legislature, which had been Venezuela's reality for more than a decade."



Michael Coppedge

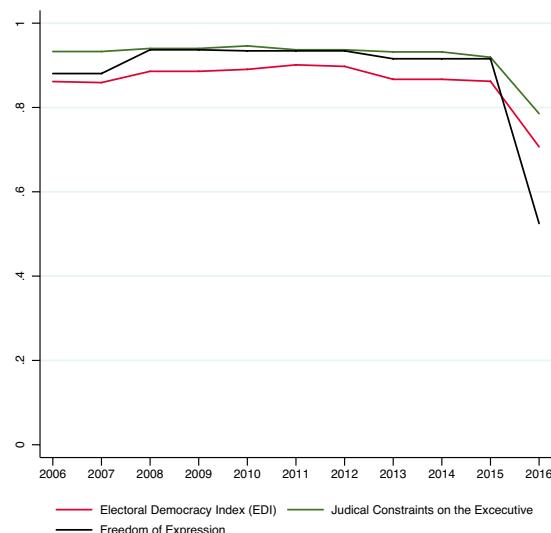
V-Dem Principal Investigator



POLAND

Challenges to Democracy

"In mid-2000s Poland maintained a relatively established position as a consolidated democracy with extensive political and civil freedoms. However, after taking power in later 2015 the conservative ruling Law and Justice (PiS) party has enacted measures challenging Poland's democratic institutions. The government tightened its grip over the Constitutional Tribunal altering its composition and curbing its powers. Government influence over public media, civil service, and education system has increased. The government's attempts to influence and to weaken the civil society have resulted in numerous protests and opposition."



Paulina Pospieszna
V-Dem Country Coordinator for Poland

Section 4: The Egalitarian Principle of Democracy

The egalitarian principle of democracy measures to what extent all social groups enjoy equal capabilities to participate in the political arena. It relies on the idea that democracy is a system of rule “by the people” where citizens participate in various ways, such as making informed voting decisions, expressing opinions, demonstrating, running for office or influencing policy-making in other ways. The egalitarian principle of democracy is fundamentally related to political participation, as systematic inequalities in the rights and resources of citizens of specific social groups limit capabilities to participate in the political and governing processes. Therefore, a more equal distribution of resources across groups results in political equality and hence democracy.

THE V-DEM EGALITARIAN Component Index (ECI) measures whether, in a given country, material and immaterial inequalities fundamentally constrain citizens’ actual exercise of formal rights and liberties.¹ Egalitarian democracy is achieved when 1) rights and freedoms of individuals are protected equally across all social groups, 2) resources are distributed equally across all social groups, and 3) access to power is equally distributed by gender, socioeconomic class and social group (see Figure 4.1).² Thus, the three components of egalitarian democracy are captured in the ECI by its three sub-

components: equal protection of rights, equal access to power, and equal distribution of key resources, as reflected in figure 4.1.

Similar to the previous section, we present analyses here of an index measuring a dimension of democracy distinct from, and in isolation from, the electoral institutions, rights, and processes: the Egalitarian Component Index (ECI). It is thus important to note that this section is not an analysis of egalitarian democracy as such, only the egalitarian dimension.

FIGURE 4.1: THE V-DEM EGALITARIAN COMPONENT INDEX



1. Sigman and Lindberg 2017. 2. Sigman and Lindberg 2017; V-Dem Codebook V7.

Global and Regional Trends

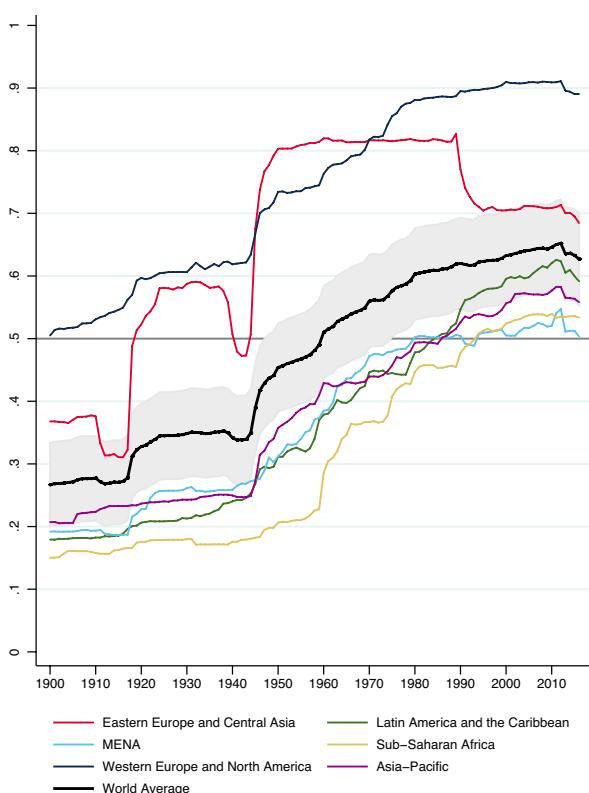
Figure 4.2 shows the trajectory of the egalitarian dimension from 1900 to the end of 2016, using V-Dem's ECI. Like all V-Dem indices it ranges from 0 to 1. Zero corresponds to a complete absence of the egalitarian dimension, while a score of one would indicate that the egalitarian aspects of equal protection of rights, equal access to power, and equal distribution of key resources have been achieved. It is worth noting that similar to the Electoral Democracy Index, no country in the world has reached a perfect score yet on this component index.

The black line in the Figure 4.2 (with confidence intervals around it in shaded grey) depicts an interesting and somewhat different trajectory compared to the other democracy-component indices. We usually think of the 20th century in terms of the standard "three waves" of democratization. On the egalitarian dimension – never measured systematically across countries and time before – the world has seen only two "waves" – with no real signs of a reversal in between.

The first wave followed the familiar pattern, with an expansion after World War I. A tendency toward reversal occurred during World War II but nothing of the magnitude we observe for other dimensions of democracy. Then a second, protracted but quite dramatic, wave swept across the world starting after the war and continued unabated until just a few years ago.

FIGURE 4.2: EGALITARIAN COMPONENT INDEX (ECI): WORLD AND REGIONAL AVERAGES, 1900 TO 2016

Note: Grey shaded areas indicate confidence bands.



For Western Europe and North America this development collapsed into one single, long wave at the beginning of the 20th century until its end when stagnation set in. As across all regions, a slight decline can perhaps be projected.

The slight decline in egalitarian democracy during World War II can be attributed entirely to changes in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (red line) after which communism quickly spread egalitarianism. The region had the highest level of egalitarian democracy in the world already by the late 1940s. With the fall of the Soviet Union, inequality increased again. However, the region still outperforms world average on this dimension of democracy.

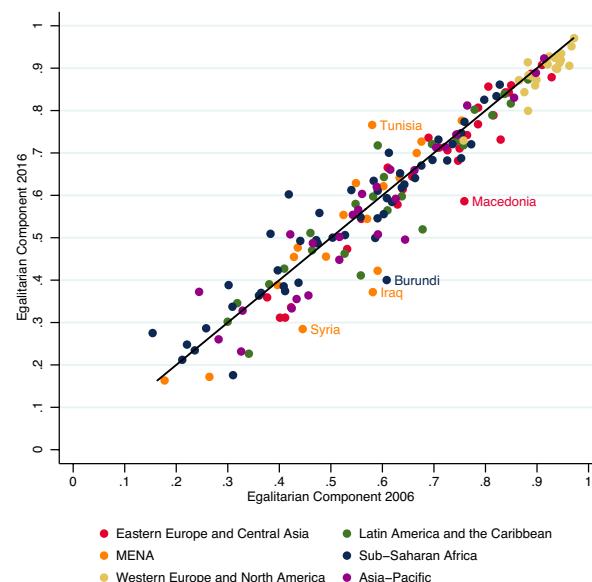
Sub-Saharan Africa (yellow line), Latin America and the Caribbean (green line), Asia-Pacific (purple line) and the MENA (light blue line) have taken similar paths, starting from low levels during the first decades of the 20th century, followed by an upward trajectory after World War II (and a little later in Africa) that continued until recently.

Backsliding and Advances – Countries

Figure 4.3 demonstrates the relative stability of the egalitarian dimension of democracy in comparison to the other dimensions. Most countries have remained on substantially the same level of ECI since 2006. Only five countries record changes that are statistically significant and among these, Tunisia is the only country that has im-

FIGURE 4.3: EGALITARIAN COMPONENT INDEX: REGRESSING AND ADVANCING COUNTRIES BETWEEN 2006 AND 2016

Note: Countries above the diagonal line have improved their level of Egalitarian Democracy from 2006 to 2016. Countries below the diagonal line have declined. Only countries with changes at a statistically significant level are labeled.



proved. In contrast, protracted war in Syria and Iraq has diminished the egalitarian dimension of democracy drastically. Significant negative trends are also registered in Macedonia, where ethnic conflicts, discrimination and underrepresentation of ethnic minorities have remained issues since independence.³

Which Aspects of the Egalitarian Component Have Been Affected the Most?

The analysis above indicates that while the ECI is stable in a majority of countries, the egalitarian dimension of democracy is challenged in a few countries while only one country is improving. Which aspects of the deliberative dimension of democracy are most affected by these changes? We calculated the number of countries registering significant changes on all indicators in the three subcomponent indices of the ECI, to parse the advancing and regressing aspects, respectively. The results are presented in Figure 4.4, where the diagonal line indicates the balance of positive and negative cases.

Figure 4.4 displays advancements and regressions for each indicator of the ECI. The power distributed by gender indicator (v2pepwrgen) shows more positive than negative changes across countries. This is largely due to the great improvements made in Tunisia, Sierra Leone, Algeria, Ecuador and Myanmar. This is reassuring since the inclusion

of women is argued to be essential for democratic development.⁴

In contrast and giving us a more complex picture, the distribution of power by social group indicator (v2pepwrses) shows more negative changes. Access by various groups of citizens to the political arena has been increasingly limited in some countries since 2006. Additionally, the indicators measuring the share of particularistic versus public goods spending (Encompassingness, v2dlencmps) and the number of means-tested welfare programs (v2dlunivl) also show slightly more positive changes, indicating improvements in terms of a more equal distribution of resources. However, the indicators measuring educational (v2peedueq) and health equality (v2pehealth) among citizens show the most negative changes across countries. As a result of basic needs not being met, citizens' abilities to effectively exercise their rights and freedoms are seriously limited in some countries.

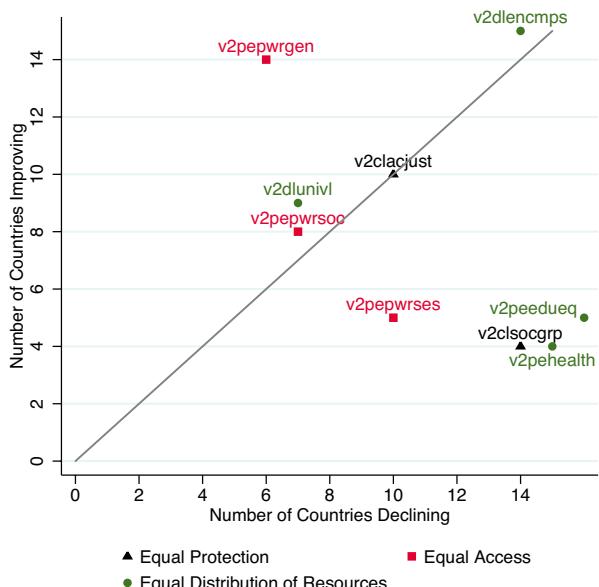
Finally, in Figure 4.5, we analyze the power distribution by social group by share of population, as well as by level of income as defined by the World Bank. Social groups are differentiated within a country by caste, ethnicity, language, race, region, or some combination thereof. We find a very strong relationship here between level of income and inclusion of social groups. Only 2.8 percent of the population lives in countries where social groups have equal political power, and nearly all of these countries are high income countries. Almost a quarter of the world's population, or 23.7 percent, lives in a context where political power alternates between different groups or, alternatively, all groups possess some political power. This is a relatively good situation when it comes to social group inclusion as well, even if slightly less as compared to the highest category. Most of these individuals also live in high income countries, even if smaller shares are divided between other income groups.

Moving down the scale of inclusion, the largest share of the population, 59.2 percent, lives in countries where political power is monopolized by several social groups that while constituting a majority of the population, marginalize one or more social groups from political influence. This monopoly of power is institutionalized and not subject to frequent change, in contrast to the previous forms of distribution. This situation is almost exclusively found in lower or upper middle income countries.

At the bottom rung of inclusion we find a small share of the population living in countries where either a minority consisting of several small groups (10.7 percent) or one single group (3.6 percent) exercise power exclusively. Most of these are found in low income or lower middle income countries.

To summarize, there is a strong correlation between political inclusion and equality across social groups and levels of income. Thus, improvements are needed in most countries in order to achieve the egalitarian democracy principle.

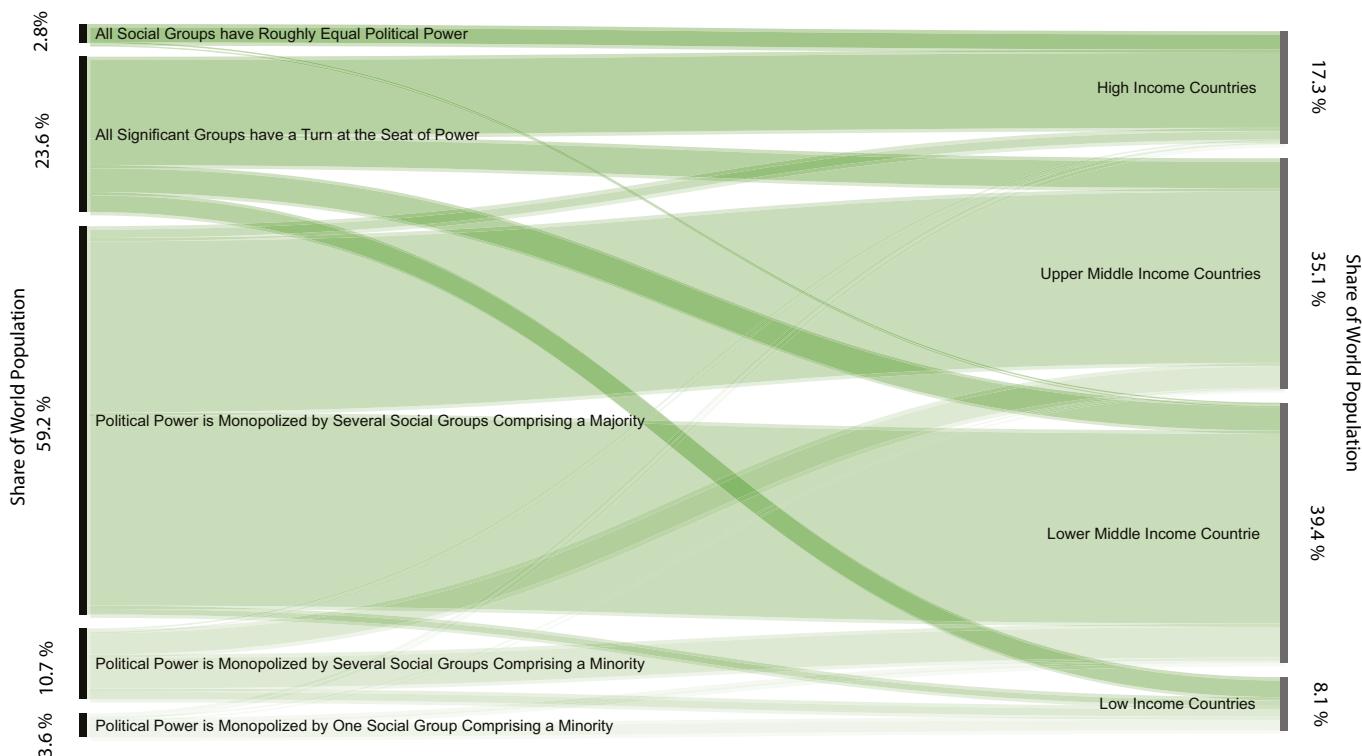
FIGURE 4.4: NUMBER OF COUNTRIES REGISTERING POSITIVE/NEGATIVE CHANGES ON DEMOCRACY INDICATORS IN THE EGALITARIAN COMPONENT INDEX (ECI)



Note: Figure 4.4 displays the number of countries registering significant positive or negative changes on each individual indicator of electoral democracy over the last ten years. For indicators below the diagonal line more countries are registering negative rather than positive changes. The **Equal Protection Index** consists of the following indicators: v2clajust = Social class equality in respect for civil liberties; v2clsocgrp = Social group equality in respect for civil liberties; v2clslnpct = Weaker civil liberties population; The **Equal Access Index** consists of the following indicators: v2pepwrgen = Power distributed by gender; v2pepwrses = Power distributed by socioeconomic position; v2pepwrsoc = Power distributed by social group. The **Equal Distribution of Resources Index** consists of the following indicators: v2dlencmps = Encompassingness; v2dlunivl = Means-tested vs. universalistic welfare; v2peedueq = Educational equality; v2pehealth = Health equality.

3. Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights and Labor 2016. 4. Wang et al. 2017; Sundström et al. 2017.

FIGURE 4.5: SHARE OF WORLD POPULATION, BY LEVEL OF POWER DISTRIBUTION ACROSS SOCIAL GROUPS, AND BY INCOME IN 2016



Note: The chart divides world population by power distribution by social group (`v2pepwrsoc_ord`) and income level of the countries they belong (right; World Bank Classification). The width of the links between the two sides represents the share of population. The larger it is, the more people it represents. The chart is based on an online tool from Politecnico di Milano: Studio Colibro (2017) and population data for 2015 from the World Bank (2017).

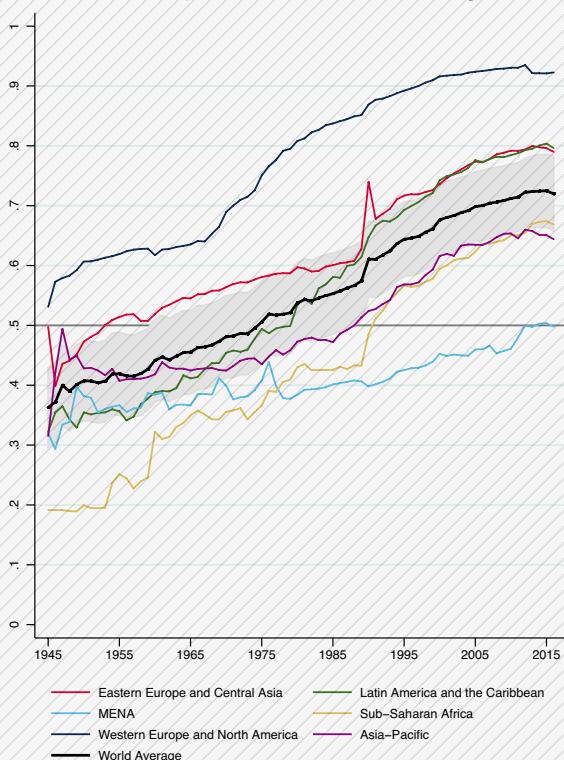
Rise in Women's Political Empowerment

"Women's political empowerment has increased significantly in all parts of the world since the end of World War II. Western Europe and North America has as of 2016 come the farthest in regard to women's empowerment. All other regions, with the exception of the MENA countries, have also seen significant increases. Although it is evident that women's empowerment is still an important struggle in most parts of the world, women have today greater possibilities of choice, agency and participation in the political arena than in the middle of the last century. This is promising for the democratic development."



Moa Olin
Data Officer at the V-Dem Institute

V-Dem Women Empowerment Index: Global and Regional Trends



Section 5: The Participatory Principle of Democracy – Status and Trends

The participatory principle of democracy emphasizes active participation by citizens in all political processes, electoral and non-electoral. This principle prefers direct rule by citizens as practicable. The V-Dem Participatory Component Index (PCI) takes into account four important aspects of citizen participation: civil society organizations, mechanisms of direct democracy, and participation and representation through local and regional governments (Figure 5.1). Four different V-Dem indices capture these aspects and are the basis for the PCI.

THE V-DEM CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION index reflects participation in civil society organizations that bridge the divide between popular and the state spheres of activity, specifically in the form of labor unions, interest groups and other non-governmental organizations. We assess the extent of civil society participation through questions about the selection of national legislative candidates (v2pscnslnl), the degree to which policymakers consult major civil society organizations (v2cscnslt), the extent to which people are involved in civil society organizations (v2csprtct) and the extent of women's participation in civil society (v2csgender).

Mechanisms of direct democracy make it possible for citizens to decide or express their opinion on issues directly at the ballot box through a universal and secret vote. The V-Dem Direct Popular Vote Index measures the strength and quality of direct democracy in a state. It does so by analyzing how easy it is to initiate and approve different types of popular voting and how consequential these votes are.¹

The two subnational V-Dem indices capture popular participation and representation in both regional governments, the level below the national government, and the level below regional governments, the local level.² The existence of subnational governments (local: v2ellocgov/ regional: v2elreggov) can facilitate citizens' political engagement because they deal with concerns potentially more proximate to citizens' day-to-day life than those at the national level. Free and fair elections of subnational governments allow citizens to fully participate in the selection of their local or regional officials (local: v2ellocelc/ regional: v2elsrgel). If, in turn, these elected officials have authority relative to non-elected officials (regional: v2ellocpwr/ local: v2elrgpwr) it enables them to act on their citizens' preferences and thus ensure more inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making.

In the V-Dem datasets, the PCI is combined with the Electoral Democracy Index (EDI) to measure the concept of participatory democracy. This combined measure is the Participatory Democracy

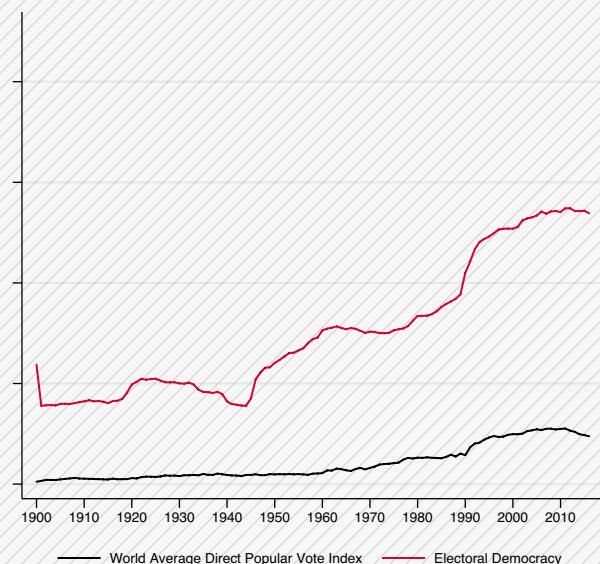
Rise in Direct Democracy?

"The increase in the national uses of mechanisms of direct democracy is notably positive and statistically significant since 1900. Actually, the year 2016 denotes the apex in their use. Nonetheless, once we dig out which type of mechanism is used the most, plebiscites and obligatory referendums clearly lead over popular initiatives or derogatory referendums. This is not good news. Actually, in many instances plebiscites are used to bypass other states bodies (such as legislatures), as a legitimizing weapon of a leader, or as a mean to avoid the political price of adopting a tough policy."

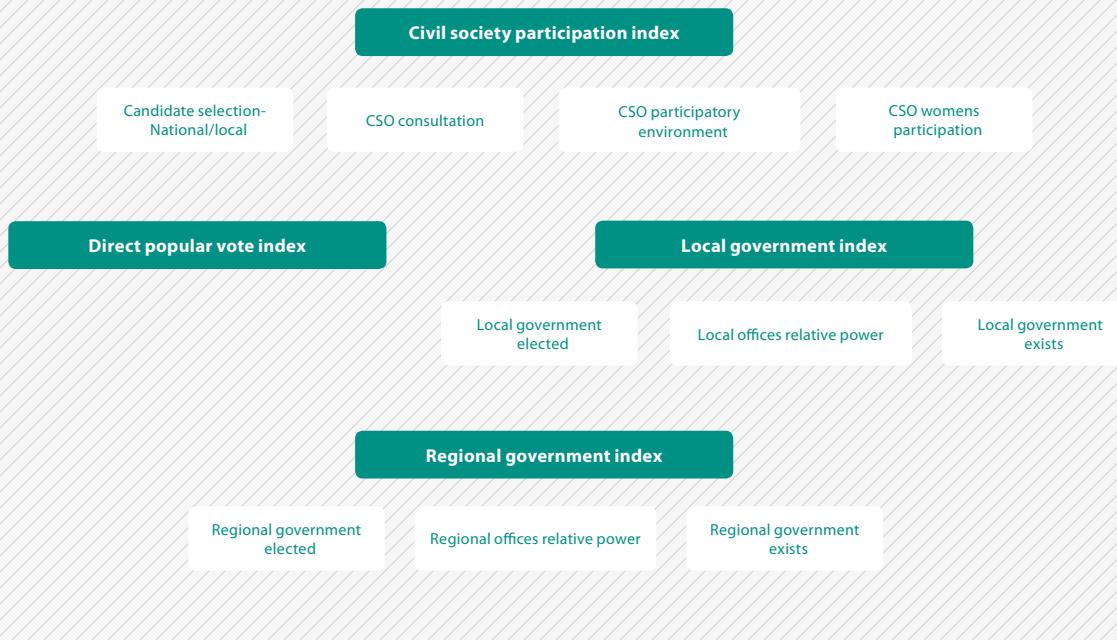


David Altman

V-Dem Project Manager on Direct democracy



1. Altman 2016. 2. McMann *Forthcoming*. 3. Buxton and Konovalova 2012.

FIGURE 5.1: THE V-DEM PARTICIPATORY COMPONENT INDEX (PCI)

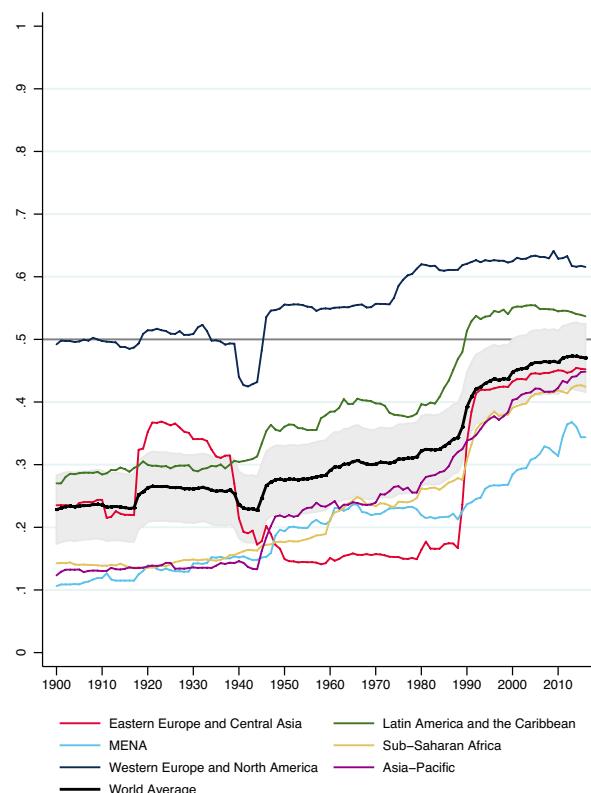
Index. Countries can, at least theoretically, have high scores for participation on the PCI without having a high level of electoral democracy. Such countries would not score very high on the Participatory Democracy Index because they lack requisite electoral processes and rights. This section focuses on the PCI, not the Participatory Democracy Index, because we want to focus on participation, conceptually disaggregated from electoral democracy.

Global and Regional Trends

Figure 5.2 displays the level of popular participation in politics across the world from 1900 to 2016 using V-Dem's PCI. The values of the PCI run from 0 (total absence of participation) to 1 (full participation). On the world average, the level of participation has steadily improved over the last century and there is hardly any decline in recent years. At 0.465, the 2016 world average remains close to the all-time high of 0.467 in 2014. However, room for improvement in participation remains.

Over time, the most important changes in participation have occurred in the region of Eastern Europe and Central Asia. Starting at a point near the world average in 1900, participatory democracy increased dramatically after the fall of the Russian Empire when local movements, such as peasants and proletarian organizations, emerged in the 1920s. In the beginning of the 1930s, however, the level of participation decreased after the government enforced collectivization of agriculture; the level lowered drastically during the internal political purges in the late 1930s.³ These events mark the beginning of a period of repression of civil society that gave no room to participatory democracy. Only the dissolution of the Soviet Union in the 1990s and the

independence of its constituent entities triggered a rapid increase of participatory democracy in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. After this point, the level of participation overtook other regions of the world including MENA, Asia and the Pacific and Sub-Saharan Africa.

FIGURE 5.2: PARTICIPATORY COMPONENT INDEX (DCI): WORLD AND REGIONAL AVERAGES, 1900 TO 2016

In Latin America and the Caribbean during the 1990s we observe similarly steep improvements in participation. This trend reflects social, economic and political transition and reform following the collapse of the dictatorships that dominated the region in the 1970s and 1980s. By 2016, participation in Latin America and the Caribbean were above the world average, although the data indicates a slight, but not statistically significant, decrease since the mid-2000s.

The MENA region shows a bumpy trend of improving participation, with a minor drop after the turn of the century. This trend set the stage for a rapid increase in participation during the Arab Spring, though the trend reversed in more recent years. However, it is worth noting that the current level of participatory democracy in the MENA is still higher than it was before the Arab Spring. By the end of 2016, Western Europe and North America display the highest score on the PCI in the world, though this score has stagnated in recent decades.

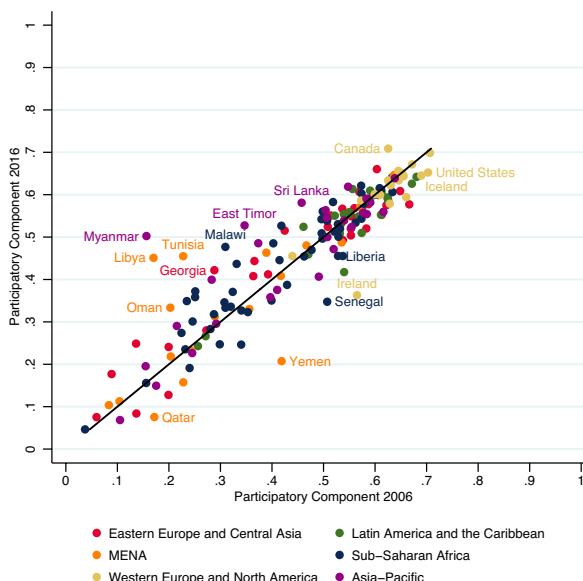
Backsliding and Advances - Countries

Aggregate numbers are useful to describe overall patterns but mask variation in country trajectories. In this section, we highlight the countries that have made the greatest strides and backslides in popular political participation in the last decade. Compared to other democratic principles, the PCI has been relatively stable in recent years. Over the last 10 years, only nine countries have improved their PCI score at a statistically significant level, while seven countries have registered a decline by the same criterion. All other countries have remained stable. We report detailed country-level figures in Part III of this report.

Figure 5.3 shows the level of the PCI in selected countries in 2006 compared to 2016. Countries above the diagonal line have improved over the course of that time period, while countries below the line have declined in their scores. We find improvements in three Asian countries: Sri Lanka, East Timor and Myanmar. This finding corresponds to an overall improvement of democracy in these countries. The same applies for Tunisia, Georgia and Malawi. Even in Libya, after the fall of Gaddafi, participation in civil society organizations and local governments improved notably even though the country has descended into chaos in recent years. Also noteworthy is the improvement in Oman due to the first-ever local elections in 2012. The downward trend in Senegal and Yemen corresponds to the overall worsening of the political situation in these countries.

The PCI registers significant changes over the last ten years in five Western countries. While direct democracy potential in Canada is very low, in terms of local and regional elections, as well as civil society participation, the scores for Canada in recent years are near the top of the scale. As a result, Canada attained the highest PCI score in 2016. Austria and Australia closely follow Canada. We register some decline in Iceland and the United States due to slightly lower scores for local elections (in both the US and Iceland) and civil society participation (US). However, both countries remain at a relatively high level of participation. Conversely, the Ireland's score dropped steeply in 2013. Ireland's decreasing scores are a function of weakening local governance. The Council of Europe harshly criticized deficits in local governance in Ireland in 2013⁴ and, in 2014, the Local Government Reform Act further centralized government by abolishing town councils.⁵

FIGURE 5.3: PARTICIPATORY COMPONENT INDEX (PCI): REGRESSING AND ADVANCING COUNTRIES BETWEEN 2006 AND 2016



Note: Countries above the diagonal line have improved their level of participation from 2006 to 2016. Countries below the diagonal line have deteriorated.

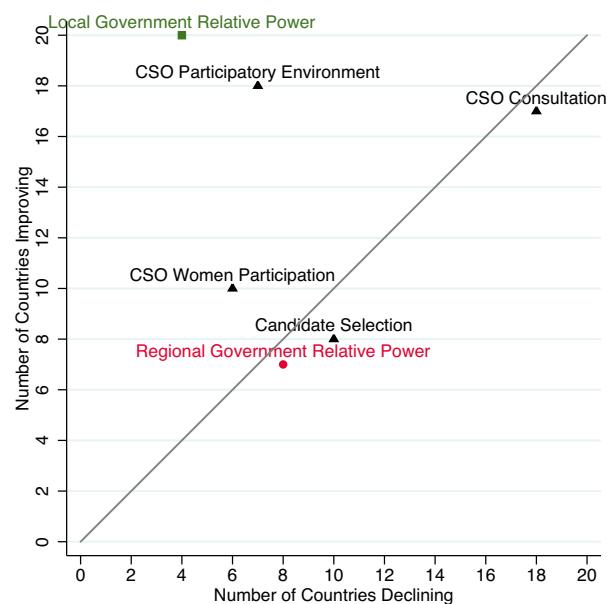
Which Aspects of the Participatory Principle Changed the Most?

By calculating the number of countries registering significant changes on each of the individual indicators that comprise the PCI, we can parse where democracy is advancing or regressing considerably. Figure 5.4 presents the results from these analyses. The 45 degree diagonal line indicates where a given indicator would fall if an equal number of cases registered statistically significant changes in positive and negative directions. If an indicator falls below the line, more countries register negative changes than positive on the indicator.

Findings regarding local government give cause for optimism: the power of elected officials at the local level compared to non-elected local officials has increased in 20 countries, whereas this form of relative power has declined in only four countries. Increasing local power presents the possibility for elected officials to act on voters' preferences, contributing to the participatory principle of democracy. At the regional level, the number of countries with positive and negative changes with regard to the power of elected regional officials is equivalent.

4. Council of Europe 2013. 5. Quinlivan 2014.

FIGURE 5.4: NUMBER OF COUNTRIES REGISTERING POSITIVE/ NEGATIVE CHANGES ON PARTICIPATORY COMPONENT INDICATORS



Note: Figure 5.4 displays the number of countries registering significant positive or negative changes on indicators of the PCI over the last ten years. For indicators below the diagonal line more countries registered negative rather than positive changes. Several indicators included in the PCI are coded by V-Dem Project Managers directly instead of using the standard procedure involving country expert coders (e.g. the Direct Popular Vote Index). They do not include estimates of uncertainty and are therefore not included in this figure.

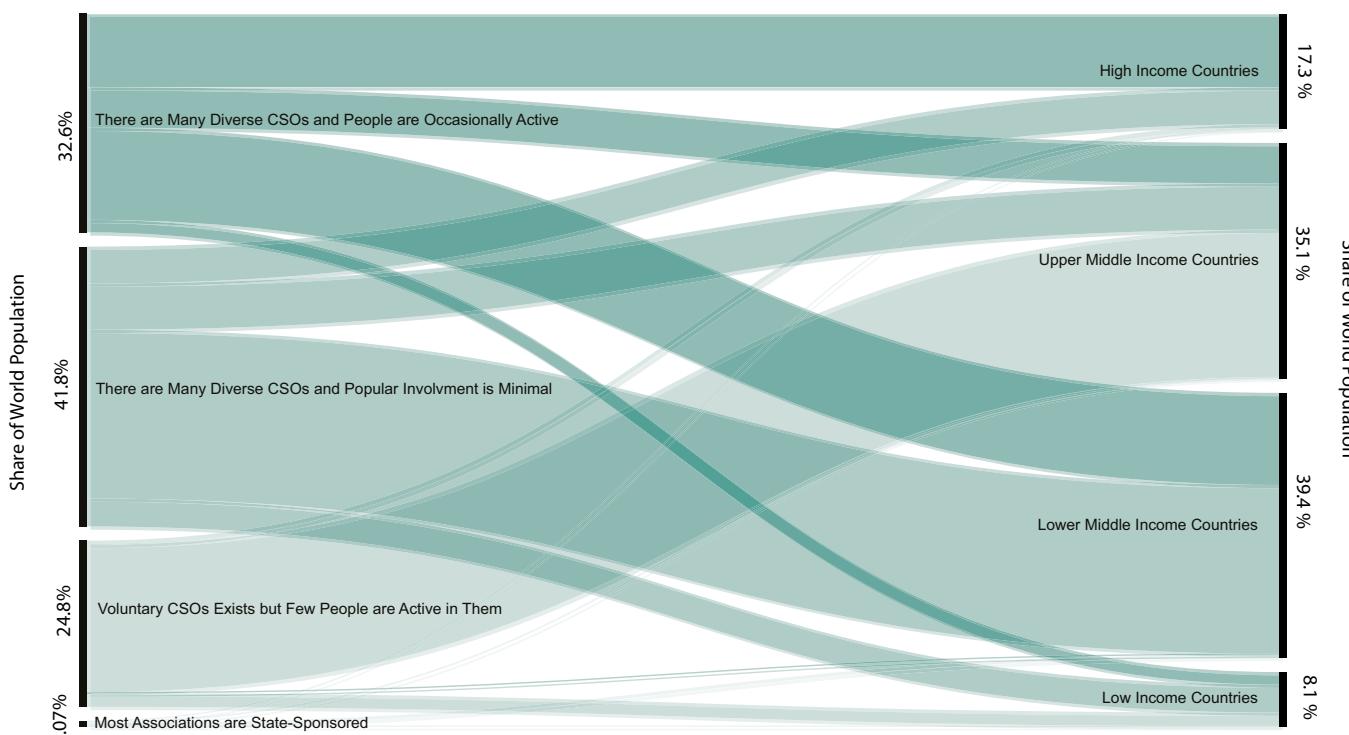
The indicators that comprise the Civil Society Participation Index show a mixed picture. The participatory environment for CSOs – meaning the existence of independent CSOs and popular involve-

ment in them – improved in 18 countries, such as Bhutan, Tunisia and Sri Lanka. The CSO environment worsened in seven countries, including Burundi, Ethiopia, Turkey and Albania. Equally importantly, the number of women participating in CSOs increased in ten countries but declined in six.

We also register great volatility in terms of consultation with civil society organizations. In many countries, policymakers extended consultations to major organizations when taking decisions on relevant policies. However, in a slightly larger number of countries the governments decreased their consultations. There is some volatility regarding the indicator on candidate selection within parties for national legislative elections, with ten countries improving and eight declining. Often, the power to select candidates is divided between local actors, regional or state-level party organizations, and national party leaders. The more directly the candidates are chosen by citizens, the more democratic the selection process. The use of direct democracy mechanisms has been increasing worldwide, in democratic as well as autocratic systems, but remains overall at a low level.

Figure 5.5 further zooms-in on the participatory environment of CSOs. It shows the share of world population by the kind of participatory environment and the income level they live in. Only very few people (0.07%) live in countries where most organizations are state-sponsored, namely Cuba, Eritrea, North Korea, Qatar, Syria, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan (bottom line on the left). Most people live in countries with a large number of CSOs and are either minimally (41.8%) or at least occasionally active in them (32.6%).

FIGURE 5.5: SHARE OF WORLD POPULATION BY PARTICIPATORY ENVIRONMENT FOR CSOS AND INCOME IN 2016



Note: The chart divides world population by participatory environment for CSOs (v2cspptctpct_ord; left) and income level of the countries to which they belong (right; World Bank Classification). The width of the links between the two sides represents the share of population. The larger it is, the more people it represents. The chart is based on an online tool from Politecnico di Milano: Studio Colibro (2017) and population data for 2015 from the World Bank (2017).

Section 6: The Deliberative Principle of Democracy – Status and Trends

TV-Dem Deliberative Component Index (DCI) captures to what extent the deliberative principle of democracy is achieved. It assesses the process by which decisions are reached in a polity. A deliberative process is one in which public reasoning, focused on the common good, motivates political decisions—as contrasted with emotional appeals, solidary attachments, parochial interests, or coercion. According to this principle, democracy requires more than an aggregation of existing preferences. There should also be respectful dialogue at all levels—from preference formation to final decision—among informed and competent participants who are open to persuasion.

TO MEASURE THESE FEATURES of a polity we build on the following V-Dem indicators: the extent to which political elites give public justifications for their positions on matters of public policy (v2dlreason), justify their positions in terms of the public good (v2dlcommon), acknowledge and respect counter-arguments (v2dlcountr), as well as how wide the range of consultation is at the level of the elite (v2dlconstl) and society (v2dlengage). These indicators are combined to form the Deliberative Component Index (DCI).

In the V-Dem dataset, the DCI is also combined with the Electoral Democracy Index (EDI) to measure the concept of deliberative democracy with the Deliberative Democracy Index (v2x_delibdem). Countries can, at least theoretically, exhibit a great extent of deliberation (hence score high on the DCI) without having much democracy in terms of electoral democracy. Such a country would not score very high on the Deliberative Democracy Index because of the lack of requisite electoral processes and rights. In this report, nevertheless, we want to focus on the specific deliberative dimension. Therefore, we base our analysis in this report on the DCI (v2ndl_delib), which does not take the level of electoral democracy into account.

Global and Regional Trends

Similar to the previous section, this section analyses an index that measures a specific dimension of democracy distinct from, and in isolation from, electoral aspects: the Deliberative Component Index (DCI). It is thus important to note that what follows is not an analysis of deliberative democracy as such, only the deliberative dimension of it.

Figure 6.2 shows the trajectory of the deliberative dimension in the world since 1900 to end of 2016, using V-Dem's DCI. Like all V-Dem indices it ranges from 0 to 1. Zero corresponds to a complete absence of deliberative qualities, while a score of one indicates that the deliberative aspects of public justifications in terms of the public good, respect for counter-arguments, wide range of consultation among elites as well as with society, have been achieved. It is worth noting that similar to the Electoral Democracy Index, no country in the world has reached a perfect score yet on this component.

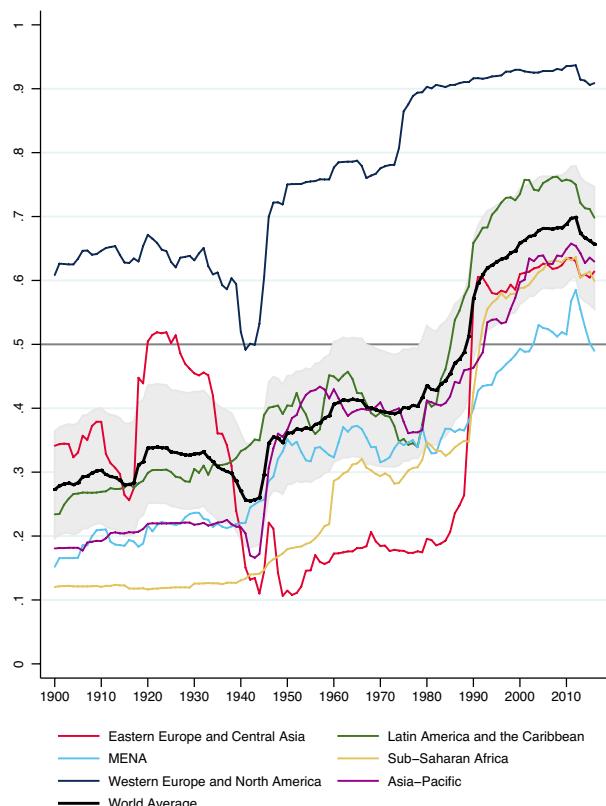
The black line in Figure 6.2 (with confidence intervals around it in shaded grey) demonstrates that the average level of deliberative

FIGURE 6.1: THE V-DEM DELIBERATIVE COMPONENT INDEX (DCI)



qualities in the world records a slight – but not statistically significant – decline during the last few years after peaking around 2012. From 1900 and through the 20th century, the DCI tracks the pattern of the “three waves” of democratization: an increase after World War I, decline during World War II, uptake again during the second wave, and slight regression into the 1970s, followed by expansion during the third wave starting in earnest in the mid-1970s. Even the levels of “deliberativeness” on the 0 to 1 scale are similar to the ones recorded by the Electoral Democracy Index (EDI). From this perspective, it seems that the deliberative dimension of democracy covaries with the gains and losses in electoral aspects of democracy, and much more so than other dimensions of democracy (liberal, participatory, egalitarian). Perhaps this makes sense: clean, fair, inclusive electoral institutions and processes with extensive freedom of speech and media should arguably put a premium on deliberative qualities, such as wide ranging consultations based on reasoned justifications for the common good and respect for counter-arguments. Conversely, high quality of debate and consultation by elites, who show respect for each other and interest in the public good, should make it much easier to conduct, and thus further, free and fair, inclusive electoral processes. Ultimately, we should probably not be surprised that the deliberative dimension is the one that follows the EDI most closely.¹

FIGURE 6.2: DELIBERATIVE COMPONENT INDEX (DCI): WORLD AND REGIONAL AVERAGES, 1900 TO 2016



Regional trends in the deliberative principle also follow the development of the EDI by region (discussed in Section 2) closely. For instance, in terms of developments in Western Europe and North America (the dark blue line), we recognize the three waves of democratization. We may note, however, that the deliberative principle is at a substantially higher level in the early decades of the 20th century than the EDI. It is thus possible to record substantial levels of deliberative qualities in the circles of elites, even if aspects, such as suffrage, are still highly restricted. Since Western Europe and North America is also a region with many of the established, stable democracies, this raises an interesting specter of sequence: perhaps it is advantageous to develop the deliberative dimension among smaller groups of elites early, or even before far-ranging democratization. Pending further investigation, we leave this as an open question and food for thought here.

Advance and Decline – Countries

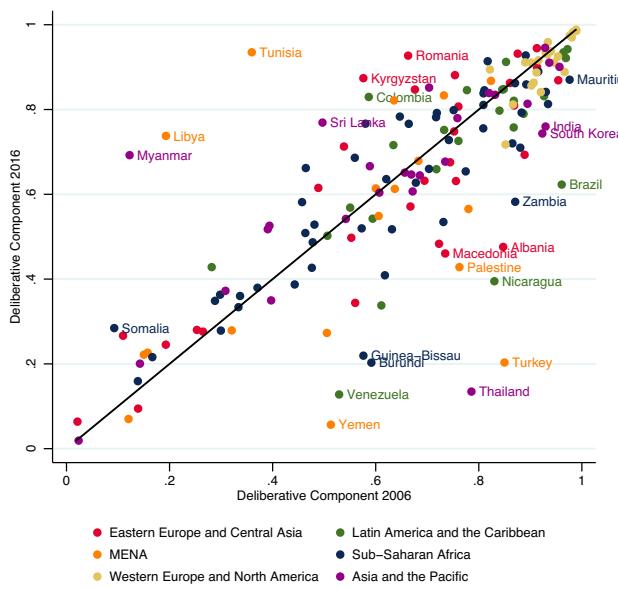
For a vast majority of countries in the world (88 percent), the DCI did not change significantly in the 10 years between 2006 and 2016. However, among the countries undergoing a change during the period, those with a significant decline (N=15) outnumber those where deliberative practices improved (N=8). In Figure 6.3 we compare DCI scores from 2006 to 2016 at country level. Countries with no significant change cluster along the diagonal line following their level on the DCI.

Four countries in Africa (dark blue), at very different 2006-levels on the DCI, register significant declines by 2016; Burundi, Guinea-Bissau, Zambia, and Mauritius. The latter is a little disconcerting for one reason. One of two older and established democracies, Mauritius has been best in class in Africa. The small island state hosted a culture of respectful, reasoned debate between elites competing for power since independence. The index registers signs of a decline in those qualities since 2012 even though Mauritius still scores relatively high.

In Latin America, three countries slid back substantially on the deliberative dimension of democracy: Brazil, Nicaragua, and the most pronounced case – Venezuela after the election of Hugo Chávez. The promise of a 21st century socialism has resulted in, among other things, reduced scope for deliberation in the country. The Chávez administration disrupted a continuous trajectory of progressively greater deliberative qualities starting in 1941, which reached its peak in 1998 with a score of 0.91 on the DCI. The negative trend continued after the death of Hugo Chávez in 2013, resulting in a score of merely 0.13 in 2016. This demonstrates the extent of the decay in the quality of the Venezuelan political climate.

1. This is also corroborated by pairwise correlations: the strongest correlation is found between the EDI and the DCI at 0.88.

FIGURE 6.3: DELIBERATIVE COMPONENT INDEX (DCI): REGRESSING AND ADVANCING COUNTRIES, 2006 AND 2016



Note: Countries above the diagonal line have improved their deliberative practices from 2006 to 2016; countries below the diagonal line have declined. Only countries with changes at a statistically significant level are labeled.

We witness declining DCI scores also in several MENA countries, including Yemen, Syria (#not labeled in graph), and Palestine, countries facing civil wars and occupation. On the bright side, Tunisia is one of eight countries where the DCI improved substantially. With the onset of the Arab Spring in 2011, Tunisia moved towards democratization and its DCI reached 0.94 in 2016, placing it among the highest ranking countries in terms of deliberation (rank 11 – for rank orders, see Part III).

The deliberative principle has mainly declined in countries where challenges to democracy at large are on the rise. For instance, Turkey has experienced a sharp decline in the deliberative democracy component since 2010. These findings reflect the closing of political space in Turkey, particularly after the brutal repression of the Gezi Park protests in 2013. Thailand naturally records a sharp decline after the 2014 coup: in 2013 the country scored 0.81 in the deliberative component, yet by the following year, in 2014, it had decreased to 0.14, comparable to its levels in the early 20th century.

In Sri Lanka, after the election of a new president, Maithripala Sirisena, in 2015, the deliberative component rose significantly. It was 0.50 in 2011; it jumped to 0.77 in 2016. He defeated the incumbent, Mahinda Rajapaksa, who failed to be elected for a third presidential term due to his unpopular, authoritarian style of governance. In Kyrgyzstan, the DCI level surged in the last few years from 0.67 in 2010 to 0.87 in 2016. This surge started after the election of Almazbek Atambayev and governance became more open in Kyrgyzstan. The former Soviet republic has a long history of ethnic conflicts be-

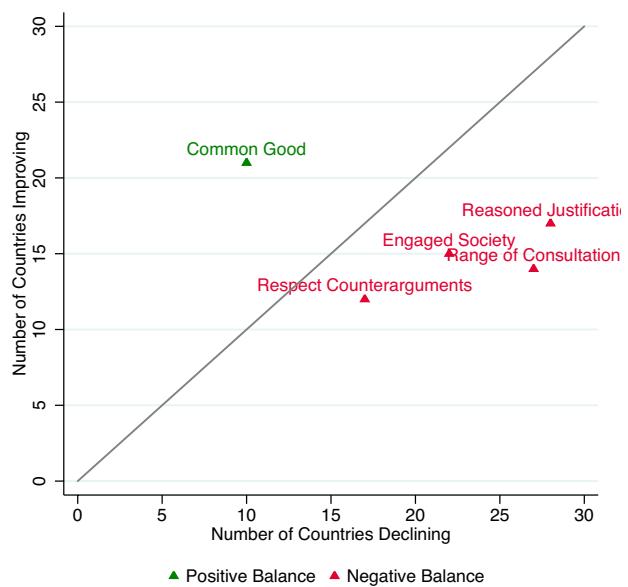
tween the north and the south of the country. This led to low levels of DCI since the country gained independence in 1991.

South Korea, on the other hand, has experienced a significant drop in DCI. Although the 2016 level (0.74) is lower than those of 2006 (0.92), the level rose and declined during the period. The last significant drop has its roots in the 2013 election of Park Geun-hye. Ms. Park was impeached in 2016 amid a corruption scandal. The decline in South Korea is worrisome since it affects a recent, even if established, democracy. Moreover, it suggests that the country did not succeed in turning its widespread ICT network into a tool for deliberative democracy.² Now, its DCI level matches less technologically advanced country such as Namibia (0.73)

Which Aspects of the Deliberative Principle Have Been Most Affected?

The analysis above indicates that while a majority of countries are relatively stable, the deliberative principle is under stress in more than a dozen countries while only a few countries are improving. Which aspects of the deliberative dimension of democracy are mostly affected by these changes? By calculating the number of countries registering significant changes on each of the five individual indicators, we can parse the aspects advancing or regressing, respectively. The results are found in Figure 6.4, where the diagonal line indicates the balance of positive and negative cases. For indicators that fall below the line, there are more countries recording negative changes than positive, and the reverse.

FIGURE 6.4: NUMBER OF COUNTRIES REGISTERING POSITIVE/NEGATIVE CHANGES ON DELIBERATIVE COMPONENT INDICATORS



Note: This figure displays the number of countries registering changes (positive and negative, and only includes those that are statistically significant) on each individual indicator of deliberative democracy over the last ten years.

On the positive side in Figure 6.4, the indicator for common good – capturing “When important policy changes are being considered, to what extent do political elites justify their positions in terms of the common good?” – is making gains in 21 countries, whereas only 10 countries register significant decline.

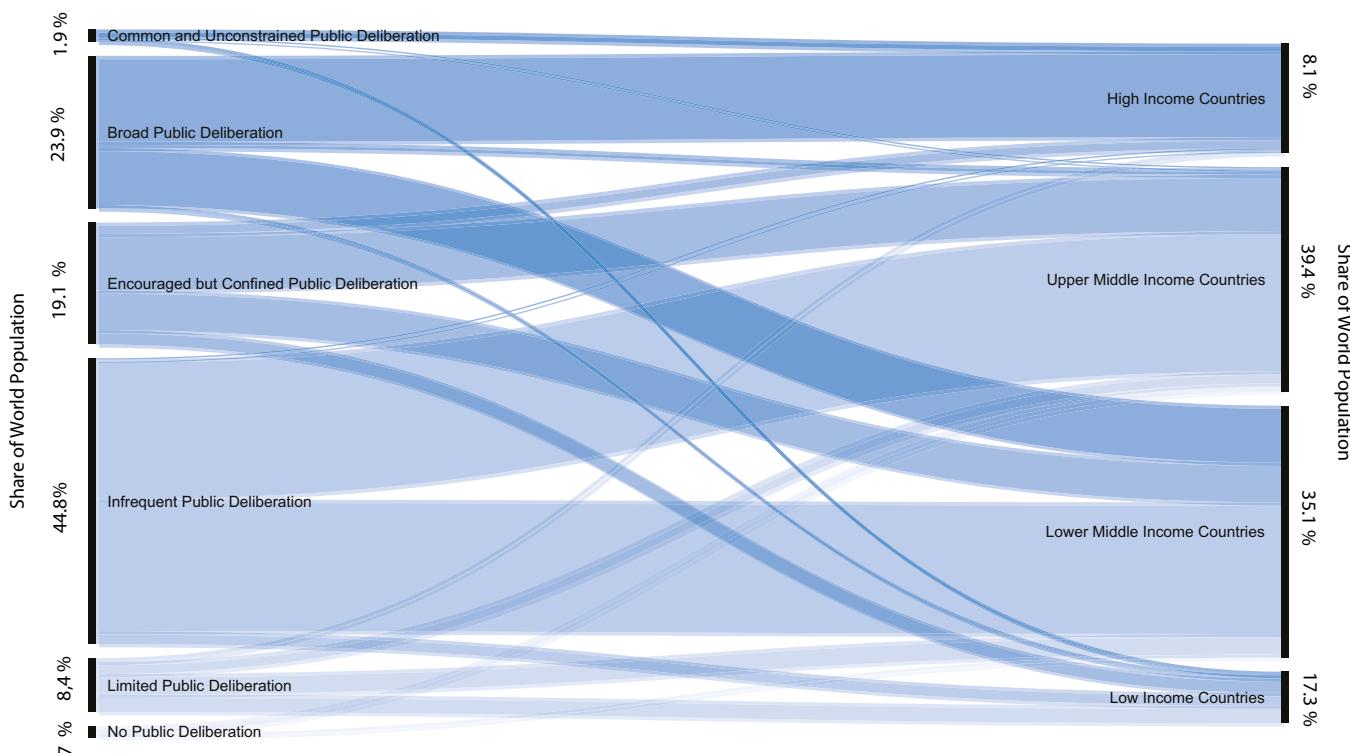
Yet, four out of five indicators portray a negative balance. We first note that all the deliberative indicators are located off the diagonal, and they convey significant volatility. Even for the least affected variable (respect for counterarguments) 17 countries faced reversals and an additional 12 recorded gains, meaning that a total 29 countries changed significantly over the last ten years. The most volatile variable is reasoned justification – capturing “When important policy changes are being considered, i.e. before a decision has been made, to what extent do political elites give public and reasoned justifications for their positions?” with 28 countries backsliding and 17 countries changing for the better.

In particular, declines in the engaged society indicator – measuring to what extent “When important policy changes are being considered, how wide and how independent are public deliberations?”

– are worrisome because this indicator captures a key principle of open, deliberative democratic processes. This indicator has not only declined in countries such as the United States in 2016, but also in countries considered to be success stories for the third wave of democratization, such as Ghana and Mongolia, as well as in global powers such as Brazil and India. In particular, India’s troubles in terms of deliberation and openness of the decision-making process come as a surprise, because broad deliberation was historically an important aspect of Indian democracy.³ The fact that India is declining drastically on this indicator (-1.4 over the last ten years) means that a huge share of the world’s population has fewer chances to be heard.

In Figure 6.5 we analyze the level of societal engagement, by share of world population and income levels in 2016. A plurality, 44 percent, of the world’s population lives in places where public deliberation is infrequent – for instance in China – or even have no (2%) or a limited chance to participate in public deliberations (8%). This means that, as of 2016, a plurality of the world’s population still has but little voice in the policy making process. Public deliberation tends to be encouraged more in high income countries than in poorer countries.

FIGURE 6.5: SHARE OF WORLD POPULATION BY LEVEL OF SOCIETAL ENGAGEMENT AND INCOME IN 2016



Note: The chart divides world population by level of societal engagement (v2dlengage_ord; left) and income level of the countries to which they belong (right; World Bank Classification; 2016). The width of the links between the two sides represents the share of population. The larger it is, the more people it represents. The chart is based on an online tool from Politecnico di Milano: Studio Colibro (2017) and population data for 2015 from the World Bank (2017).

Table 1: Country Scores for the Liberal Democracy Index (LDI) and all Components Indices

	Liberal Democracy Index (LDI)			Electoral Democracy Index (EDI)			Liberal Component Index (LCI)			Egalitarian Component Index (ECI)			Participatory Component Index (PCI)			Deliberative Component Index (DCI)		
	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-
France	1	0.874	0.035	1	0.925	0.029	9	0.944	0.024	8	0.915	0.044	5	0.656	0.038	13	0.932	0.035
Sweden	2	0.873	0.040	2	0.908	0.035	2	0.969	0.015	14	0.906	0.044	21	0.622	0.030	3	0.983	0.011
Norway	3	0.854	0.045	5	0.892	0.040	3	0.966	0.017	1	0.971	0.019	16	0.638	0.022	1	0.989	0.008
Estonia	4	0.850	0.039	3	0.902	0.031	8	0.945	0.030	18	0.887	0.050	4	0.660	0.039	8	0.945	0.031
Denmark	5	0.844	0.047	8	0.881	0.043	1	0.970	0.018	2	0.952	0.030	7	0.651	0.016	4	0.974	0.016
Costa Rica	6	0.844	0.043	4	0.897	0.037	10	0.944	0.028	22	0.873	0.051	31	0.605	0.038	9	0.942	0.029
Australia	7	0.841	0.046	6	0.887	0.041	4	0.956	0.022	30	0.843	0.061	3	0.672	0.033	15	0.930	0.036
Netherlands	8	0.821	0.048	12	0.868	0.045	5	0.954	0.022	10	0.912	0.043	43	0.586	0.042	18	0.925	0.040
Switzerland	9	0.820	0.048	9	0.879	0.042	14	0.935	0.031	7	0.919	0.045	10	0.644	0.023	2	0.986	0.009
New Zealand	10	0.811	0.049	14	0.864	0.044	7	0.947	0.027	12	0.909	0.044	18	0.634	0.024	61	0.812	0.081
Canada	11	0.810	0.047	7	0.882	0.039	21	0.917	0.037	41	0.799	0.062	1	0.709	0.022	6	0.959	0.024
Germany	12	0.808	0.052	17	0.859	0.048	6	0.950	0.025	5	0.924	0.037	11	0.644	0.022	5	0.970	0.017
Portugal	13	0.807	0.045	10	0.873	0.040	16	0.927	0.033	9	0.914	0.038	37	0.594	0.045	32	0.887	0.051
United Kingdom	14	0.802	0.057	18	0.858	0.054	11	0.942	0.024	24	0.872	0.048	17	0.634	0.024	42	0.857	0.065
Belgium	15	0.794	0.052	13	0.864	0.047	18	0.919	0.037	15	0.900	0.049	14	0.640	0.022	10	0.937	0.031
Slovenia	16	0.790	0.056	16	0.860	0.049	17	0.921	0.035	21	0.879	0.048	29	0.607	0.040	14	0.932	0.036
United States	17	0.785	0.040	20	0.843	0.035	12	0.940	0.027	57	0.729	0.082	6	0.652	0.014	38	0.863	0.059
Lithuania	18	0.784	0.047	19	0.845	0.041	13	0.936	0.029	13	0.908	0.043	39	0.591	0.045	28	0.899	0.049
Uruguay	19	0.782	0.053	11	0.870	0.043	28	0.893	0.048	33	0.839	0.062	20	0.626	0.033	12	0.935	0.037
Finland	20	0.781	0.055	21	0.843	0.052	15	0.934	0.033	3	0.935	0.035	19	0.626	0.024	31	0.889	0.056
Czech Republic	21	0.780	0.048	15	0.860	0.040	24	0.905	0.036	11	0.911	0.045	28	0.609	0.053	63	0.810	0.080
Spain	22	0.763	0.058	23	0.835	0.052	20	0.918	0.034	16	0.898	0.042	33	0.601	0.039	25	0.911	0.044
Ireland	23	0.756	0.059	25	0.830	0.055	22	0.913	0.036	28	0.859	0.059	128	0.363	0.058	29	0.894	0.051
Chile	24	0.752	0.055	27	0.828	0.048	23	0.912	0.041	105	0.565	0.081	59	0.559	0.057	19	0.921	0.038
Italy	25	0.744	0.058	26	0.830	0.055	26	0.895	0.039	19	0.883	0.045	34	0.600	0.045	24	0.911	0.043
Austria	26	0.742	0.055	32	0.813	0.051	19	0.919	0.033	23	0.873	0.057	2	0.699	0.030	23	0.911	0.046
Cape Verde	27	0.737	0.062	24	0.833	0.050	34	0.879	0.050	26	0.861	0.056	44	0.583	0.051	30	0.890	0.057
Latvia	28	0.737	0.056	22	0.838	0.046	36	0.871	0.048	32	0.843	0.064	49	0.578	0.046	33	0.881	0.054
Greece	29	0.736	0.054	29	0.827	0.050	30	0.888	0.050	20	0.880	0.044	47	0.579	0.062	20	0.916	0.046
Iceland	30	0.732	0.052	28	0.827	0.044	32	0.881	0.045	4	0.928	0.038	9	0.645	0.021	86	0.717	0.104
Cyprus	31	0.709	0.055	30	0.822	0.053	39	0.851	0.049	25	0.871	0.062	110	0.455	0.045	50	0.841	0.074
Slovakia	32	0.700	0.059	34	0.798	0.055	35	0.874	0.042	43	0.789	0.074	41	0.590	0.042	105	0.632	0.112
Taiwan	33	0.685	0.053	33	0.802	0.041	41	0.843	0.062	17	0.889	0.051	15	0.639	0.025	26	0.910	0.047
Japan	34	0.683	0.057	36	0.789	0.054	38	0.860	0.052	6	0.923	0.039	45	0.582	0.055	7	0.945	0.030
Bulgaria	35	0.683	0.050	39	0.765	0.046	25	0.899	0.038	39	0.807	0.064	53	0.568	0.053	39	0.863	0.064
Jamaica	36	0.677	0.056	31	0.818	0.050	49	0.806	0.059	61	0.721	0.074	27	0.610	0.035	58	0.821	0.080
South Korea	37	0.669	0.058	42	0.758	0.057	31	0.886	0.045	35	0.830	0.057	58	0.560	0.051	81	0.743	0.097
Mauritius	38	0.663	0.060	35	0.791	0.056	46	0.824	0.053	48	0.747	0.079	94	0.501	0.077	35	0.870	0.061
Tunisia	39	0.659	0.062	46	0.744	0.062	29	0.891	0.041	47	0.766	0.073	111	0.455	0.072	11	0.935	0.034
Romania	40	0.649	0.050	38	0.768	0.044	43	0.835	0.053	52	0.742	0.077	69	0.549	0.051	17	0.927	0.039
Argentina	41	0.636	0.060	41	0.760	0.058	47	0.823	0.051	63	0.718	0.083	35	0.599	0.044	79	0.752	0.101
Benin	42	0.633	0.044	51	0.731	0.048	37	0.867	0.046	34	0.834	0.055	32	0.603	0.032	16	0.928	0.038
Trinidad & Tob.	43	0.629	0.063	47	0.738	0.063	40	0.847	0.052	42	0.789	0.065	63	0.554	0.059	22	0.912	0.045
Barbados	44	0.628	0.066	55	0.709	0.067	27	0.893	0.042	37	0.817	0.065	150	0.266	0.043	44	0.848	0.070
South Africa	45	0.625	0.060	45	0.744	0.062	45	0.831	0.053	90	0.618	0.071	30	0.606	0.041	41	0.859	0.066
Namibia	46	0.612	0.061	44	0.746	0.057	51	0.804	0.060	93	0.611	0.082	75	0.538	0.059	83	0.728	0.097
Suriname	47	0.601	0.062	37	0.779	0.052	71	0.737	0.071	56	0.731	0.078	13	0.641	0.055	46	0.847	0.069
Israel	48	0.590	0.061	50	0.733	0.059	57	0.785	0.068	44	0.776	0.070	8	0.647	0.052	37	0.868	0.062
São Tomé & Pr.	49	0.588	0.054	57	0.699	0.055	44	0.835	0.058	80	0.652	0.079	86	0.520	0.056	75	0.766	0.093
Panama	50	0.586	0.067	43	0.749	0.067	65	0.754	0.062	58	0.728	0.080	82	0.524	0.059	55	0.832	0.076
Senegal	51	0.585	0.075	52	0.726	0.070	58	0.785	0.063	76	0.670	0.081	133	0.347	0.059	40	0.862	0.063
Peru	52	0.582	0.064	48	0.737	0.060	63	0.762	0.058	102	0.580	0.092	42	0.586	0.047	77	0.758	0.097
Croatia	53	0.579	0.052	54	0.714	0.055	54	0.796	0.063	54	0.731	0.083	54	0.567	0.052	95	0.676	0.114
Botswana	54	0.577	0.056	59	0.685	0.055	42	0.836	0.048	74	0.682	0.086	48	0.579	0.045	67	0.793	0.082
Poland	55	0.574	0.054	56	0.707	0.056	53	0.797	0.058	27	0.860	0.061	65	0.553	0.057	106	0.631	0.116
Georgia	56	0.558	0.050	40	0.761	0.044	83	0.689	0.050	49	0.746	0.081	117	0.422	0.066	45	0.847	0.068
Brazil	57	0.555	0.055	53	0.718	0.056	68	0.744	0.056	114	0.520	0.095	38	0.594	0.033	108	0.623	0.120
Ghana	58	0.553	0.053	60	0.682	0.056	55	0.796	0.056	73	0.683	0.088	141	0.323	0.043	60	0.813	0.076
Hungary	59	0.553	0.057	63	0.677	0.061	52	0.804	0.060	31	0.843	0.057	84	0.520	0.063	132	0.483	0.134
Vanuatu	60	0.553	0.068	67	0.667	0.079	48	0.818	0.056									

GREEN color indicates that the country's score has improved over the past 10 years at a statistically significant level.

RED color indicates that the country's score has decreased over the past 10 years at a statistically significant level.

SD+/- reports the standard deviation to indicate the level of uncertainty.

	Liberal Democracy Index (LDI)			Electoral Democracy Index (EDI)			Liberal Component Index (LCI)			Egalitarian Component Index (ECI)			Participatory Component Index (PCI)			Deliberative Component Index (DCI)		
	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-
Kenya	88	0.382	0.053	92	0.535	0.068	92	0.661	0.070	121	0.500	0.096	80	0.527	0.068	89	0.710	0.102
Togo	89	0.377	0.050	86	0.567	0.062	103	0.606	0.074	45	0.773	0.078	78	0.531	0.041	48	0.845	0.067
Tanzania	90	0.373	0.044	111	0.437	0.061	56	0.789	0.059	101	0.584	0.090	105	0.470	0.066	122	0.535	0.133
Serbia	91	0.360	0.049	100	0.486	0.063	86	0.683	0.076	75	0.682	0.085	85	0.520	0.059	90	0.693	0.118
Sierra Leone	92	0.357	0.054	85	0.567	0.071	109	0.559	0.071	106	0.558	0.084	26	0.612	0.041	78	0.756	0.094
Montenegro	93	0.349	0.039	112	0.429	0.054	70	0.741	0.066	67	0.713	0.088	51	0.575	0.062	80	0.748	0.094
Kyrgyzstan	94	0.343	0.056	98	0.507	0.072	102	0.607	0.066	77	0.665	0.085	121	0.408	0.071	34	0.874	0.060
Comoros	95	0.342	0.045	102	0.485	0.051	97	0.641	0.083	87	0.626	0.084	72	0.543	0.064	104	0.636	0.120
Guinea-Bissau	96	0.339	0.050	89	0.544	0.066	113	0.550	0.079	116	0.509	0.092	140	0.327	0.058	161	0.219	0.133
Papua New Guinea	97	0.338	0.045	105	0.464	0.059	93	0.661	0.068	150	0.364	0.085	74	0.539	0.063	121	0.542	0.138
Singapore	98	0.338	0.039	109	0.448	0.048	84	0.684	0.073	51	0.743	0.088	158	0.226	0.094	53	0.835	0.071
Ecuador	99	0.331	0.052	75	0.625	0.070	132	0.432	0.060	64	0.718	0.089	91	0.508	0.063	120	0.542	0.143
Kosovo	100	0.326	0.055	96	0.515	0.068	108	0.559	0.087	91	0.614	0.094	119	0.412	0.066	88	0.713	0.110
Honduras	101	0.325	0.042	99	0.495	0.061	105	0.585	0.069	135	0.427	0.081	68	0.550	0.059	69	0.790	0.093
Fiji	102	0.319	0.049	107	0.451	0.060	99	0.629	0.078	94	0.603	0.095	125	0.375	0.058	124	0.526	0.143
Lebanon	103	0.318	0.053	88	0.547	0.066	122	0.500	0.080	88	0.622	0.080	106	0.463	0.064	54	0.833	0.073
Dominican Rep.	104	0.316	0.046	82	0.579	0.064	128	0.455	0.068	139	0.411	0.084	66	0.553	0.059	47	0.846	0.072
Mozambique	105	0.311	0.049	104	0.480	0.065	107	0.570	0.080	119	0.506	0.084	73	0.542	0.060	107	0.627	0.116
CAR	106	0.308	0.049	97	0.511	0.053	119	0.522	0.089	92	0.612	0.085	144	0.301	0.056	97	0.662	0.121
Zambia	107	0.305	0.033	117	0.396	0.040	89	0.675	0.068	107	0.556	0.096	36	0.599	0.044	114	0.582	0.120
Haiti	108	0.297	0.047	106	0.463	0.065	110	0.557	0.077	169	0.226	0.089	107	0.459	0.074	148	0.338	0.152
Macedonia	109	0.291	0.037	95	0.525	0.049	127	0.466	0.065	100	0.586	0.085	97	0.493	0.065	134	0.460	0.148
Somaliland	110	0.289	0.043	103	0.482	0.061	120	0.515	0.083	149	0.370	0.092	112	0.454	0.074	127	0.518	0.153
Iraq	111	0.287	0.046	108	0.449	0.056	112	0.551	0.075	148	0.372	0.088	52	0.572	0.062	118	0.565	0.135
Kuwait	112	0.279	0.025	136	0.315	0.030	74	0.722	0.065	83	0.641	0.081	139	0.330	0.072	93	0.679	0.108
Uganda	113	0.275	0.032	129	0.342	0.034	91	0.670	0.072	122	0.499	0.089	76	0.534	0.045	98	0.660	0.109
Myanmar	114	0.272	0.039	115	0.406	0.051	106	0.572	0.074	147	0.372	0.086	93	0.502	0.061	91	0.692	0.110
Pakistan	115	0.265	0.042	113	0.427	0.058	118	0.522	0.077	168	0.232	0.080	104	0.472	0.071	94	0.677	0.119
Gabon	116	0.263	0.035	114	0.424	0.043	117	0.524	0.071	70	0.700	0.082	57	0.560	0.062	71	0.782	0.089
Bosnia & Herzeg.	117	0.262	0.027	131	0.337	0.021	98	0.640	0.070	69	0.706	0.079	81	0.524	0.059	116	0.571	0.133
Madagascar	118	0.260	0.045	101	0.485	0.072	130	0.438	0.079	141	0.394	0.095	136	0.336	0.075	125	0.520	0.132
Morocco	119	0.244	0.025	137	0.313	0.016	101	0.619	0.074	109	0.554	0.089	102	0.480	0.059	57	0.822	0.074
Palestine	120	0.235	0.025	153	0.222	0.018	77	0.715	0.074	59	0.727	0.085	98	0.487	0.070	135	0.428	0.149
Jordan	121	0.235	0.024	146	0.267	0.022	96	0.653	0.072	132	0.455	0.085	143	0.312	0.063	110	0.614	0.119
Armenia	122	0.234	0.034	118	0.394	0.046	125	0.483	0.067	68	0.711	0.085	115	0.444	0.069	109	0.615	0.123
Afghanistan	123	0.233	0.034	127	0.355	0.045	115	0.528	0.070	126	0.487	0.089	145	0.296	0.060	43	0.852	0.069
Ukraine	124	0.224	0.030	123	0.360	0.048	123	0.498	0.067	129	0.473	0.083	67	0.551	0.051	64	0.807	0.090
Guinea	125	0.216	0.038	110	0.445	0.060	137	0.375	0.065	125	0.493	0.097	138	0.333	0.046	115	0.581	0.139
Zanzibar	126	0.215	0.031	132	0.336	0.039	121	0.501	0.076	55	0.731	0.075	134	0.346	0.075	131	0.487	0.146
Malaysia	127	0.213	0.030	130	0.340	0.040	124	0.491	0.074	89	0.620	0.082	56	0.563	0.051	102	0.647	0.117
Rwanda	128	0.203	0.026	147	0.266	0.030	111	0.553	0.074	84	0.641	0.086	109	0.455	0.097	123	0.528	0.144
Vietnam	129	0.197	0.026	149	0.257	0.024	114	0.544	0.077	66	0.713	0.084	83	0.524	0.059	101	0.651	0.119
Libya	130	0.190	0.023	142	0.292	0.016	126	0.481	0.070	86	0.629	0.086	113	0.451	0.087	82	0.738	0.095
Zimbabwe	131	0.189	0.025	133	0.325	0.038	129	0.438	0.065	151	0.364	0.089	116	0.437	0.103	141	0.380	0.132
Algeria	132	0.189	0.032	120	0.379	0.048	136	0.376	0.072	71	0.700	0.080	157	0.232	0.068	111	0.613	0.120
Maldives	133	0.185	0.035	119	0.391	0.048	139	0.353	0.080	123	0.496	0.087	123	0.399	0.066	126	0.518	0.125
Egypt	134	0.177	0.020	154	0.217	0.023	116	0.527	0.064	173	0.163	0.065	164	0.157	0.068	156	0.273	0.140
Angola	135	0.173	0.030	135	0.317	0.039	134	0.400	0.078	166	0.248	0.078	162	0.191	0.065	144	0.360	0.123
Bangladesh	136	0.163	0.030	121	0.367	0.047	147	0.316	0.069	157	0.333	0.086	130	0.358	0.080	142	0.372	0.137
Cameroun	137	0.163	0.028	125	0.356	0.038	146	0.327	0.065	98	0.593	0.082	152	0.247	0.064	140	0.387	0.135
Turkey	138	0.159	0.029	128	0.345	0.043	145	0.327	0.069	137	0.422	0.092	120	0.409	0.070	163	0.203	0.109
Nicaragua	139	0.157	0.027	122	0.361	0.042	148	0.304	0.060	115	0.511	0.104	118	0.417	0.073	139	0.395	0.136
Mauritania	140	0.155	0.028	116	0.402	0.056	154	0.259	0.061	171	0.176	0.071	142	0.318	0.086	100	0.654	0.134
Iran	141	0.153	0.021	151	0.230	0.021	131	0.432	0.068	112	0.545	0.084	159	0.218	0.071	119	0.549	0.134
Venezuela	142	0.149	0.028	124	0.357	0.044	150	0.286	0.064	96	0.598	0.079	12	0.642	0.067	169	0.128	0.094
Djibouti	143	0.141	0.024	143	0.282	0.035	141	0.339	0.069	124	0.494	0.083	114	0.446	0.081	128	0.509	0.141
Oman	144	0.140	0.018	158	0.194	0.015	133	0.423	0.064	128	0.477	0.084	137	0.333	0.069	160	0.222	0.106
Gambia	145	0.137	0.026</td															

Table 2: Country Scores for the Electoral Democracy Index (EDI) and its Main Components

ELECTORAL DEMOCRACY INDEX (EDI)			FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION INDEX			CLEAN ELECTION INDEX			FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION INDEX			
	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD(+/-)
France	1	0.925	0.029	2	0.933	0.031	1	0.979	0.013	1	0.984	0.008
Sweden	2	0.908	0.035	5	0.927	0.036	4	0.975	0.015	7	0.962	0.018
Estonia	3	0.902	0.031	17	0.905	0.043	2	0.977	0.014	2	0.976	0.012
Costa Rica	4	0.897	0.037	3	0.931	0.034	7	0.968	0.018	12	0.952	0.021
Norway	5	0.892	0.040	6	0.921	0.038	14	0.958	0.024	5	0.969	0.015
Australia	6	0.887	0.041	11	0.915	0.042	8	0.967	0.020	13	0.950	0.022
Canada	7	0.882	0.039	10	0.915	0.040	9	0.963	0.022	17	0.944	0.025
Denmark	8	0.881	0.043	26	0.894	0.048	13	0.959	0.024	6	0.968	0.016
Switzerland	9	0.879	0.042	12	0.914	0.041	21	0.944	0.033	4	0.971	0.015
Portugal	10	0.873	0.040	35	0.881	0.050	3	0.976	0.015	11	0.953	0.021
Uruguay	11	0.870	0.043	14	0.913	0.040	20	0.947	0.029	14	0.947	0.022
Netherlands	12	0.868	0.045	22	0.899	0.046	12	0.961	0.023	19	0.941	0.027
Belgium	13	0.864	0.047	50	0.869	0.057	11	0.963	0.022	3	0.974	0.012
New Zealand	14	0.864	0.044	13	0.914	0.041	18	0.948	0.030	22	0.937	0.027
Czech Republic	15	0.860	0.040	20	0.900	0.044	10	0.963	0.021	23	0.935	0.027
Slovenia	16	0.860	0.049	16	0.910	0.040	22	0.943	0.031	25	0.932	0.028
Germany	17	0.859	0.048	45	0.872	0.056	16	0.956	0.026	10	0.960	0.019
United Kingdom	18	0.858	0.054	8	0.918	0.039	31	0.922	0.040	8	0.960	0.019
Lithuania	19	0.845	0.041	54	0.867	0.055	25	0.934	0.036	18	0.944	0.024
United States	20	0.843	0.035	1	0.936	0.031	43	0.883	0.052	27	0.927	0.029
Finland	21	0.843	0.052	44	0.872	0.058	6	0.971	0.017	26	0.927	0.031
Latvia	22	0.838	0.046	33	0.884	0.050	32	0.917	0.043	15	0.946	0.024
Spain	23	0.835	0.052	58	0.863	0.056	19	0.947	0.028	24	0.933	0.029
Cape Verde	24	0.833	0.050	4	0.928	0.036	39	0.895	0.052	28	0.922	0.032
Ireland	25	0.830	0.055	48	0.871	0.058	27	0.928	0.039	16	0.945	0.025
Italy	26	0.830	0.055	28	0.892	0.049	30	0.924	0.041	29	0.922	0.032
Chile	27	0.828	0.048	34	0.881	0.054	5	0.973	0.016	39	0.882	0.042
Iceland	28	0.827	0.044	27	0.894	0.048	15	0.957	0.026	41	0.877	0.047
Greece	29	0.827	0.050	21	0.900	0.048	23	0.939	0.033	31	0.904	0.039
Cyprus	30	0.822	0.053	39	0.880	0.053	37	0.900	0.051	21	0.938	0.026
Jamaica	31	0.818	0.050	7	0.919	0.038	42	0.886	0.056	30	0.910	0.037
Austria	32	0.813	0.051	51	0.869	0.055	40	0.888	0.056	9	0.960	0.019
Taiwan	33	0.802	0.041	41	0.877	0.054	35	0.905	0.048	35	0.893	0.039
Slovakia	34	0.798	0.055	53	0.867	0.057	26	0.932	0.037	40	0.878	0.048
Mauritius	35	0.791	0.056	52	0.869	0.059	33	0.915	0.044	42	0.876	0.046
Japan	36	0.789	0.054	24	0.896	0.046	34	0.905	0.046	50	0.853	0.052
Suriname	37	0.779	0.052	40	0.880	0.054	28	0.928	0.039	59	0.837	0.059
Romania	38	0.768	0.044	42	0.874	0.053	41	0.887	0.054	48	0.854	0.050
Bulgaria	39	0.765	0.046	49	0.871	0.055	54	0.833	0.071	34	0.898	0.039
Georgia	40	0.761	0.044	60	0.852	0.060	50	0.845	0.070	38	0.884	0.044
Argentina	41	0.760	0.058	36	0.881	0.053	53	0.838	0.073	46	0.866	0.050
Korea, South	42	0.758	0.057	82	0.822	0.070	17	0.949	0.029	65	0.827	0.056
Panama	43	0.749	0.067	29	0.890	0.049	49	0.845	0.071	63	0.831	0.057
Namibia	44	0.746	0.057	19	0.902	0.043	47	0.850	0.067	68	0.822	0.057
South Africa	45	0.744	0.062	31	0.889	0.049	58	0.824	0.080	49	0.854	0.052
Tunisia	46	0.744	0.062	38	0.880	0.049	62	0.790	0.082	33	0.899	0.040
Trinidad and Tobago	47	0.738	0.063	30	0.889	0.050	48	0.848	0.072	66	0.826	0.060
Peru	48	0.737	0.060	75	0.830	0.071	46	0.859	0.067	45	0.868	0.051
Burkina Faso	49	0.734	0.067	81	0.823	0.070	55	0.829	0.079	32	0.901	0.042
Israel	50	0.733	0.059	88	0.809	0.074	38	0.899	0.050	62	0.832	0.058
Benin	51	0.731	0.048	23	0.897	0.046	64	0.783	0.087	55	0.845	0.053
Senegal	52	0.726	0.070	63	0.850	0.063	71	0.744	0.094	20	0.939	0.025
Brazil	53	0.718	0.056	59	0.859	0.056	29	0.924	0.039	95	0.745	0.072
Croatia	54	0.714	0.055	71	0.834	0.064	36	0.905	0.047	87	0.756	0.071
Barbados	55	0.709	0.067	70	0.836	0.070	51	0.843	0.073	72	0.809	0.062
Poland	56	0.707	0.056	73	0.831	0.064	24	0.938	0.035	104	0.707	0.081
São Tomé och Príncipe	57	0.699	0.055	77	0.826	0.070	57	0.824	0.076	74	0.800	0.060
East Timor	58	0.688	0.067	74	0.830	0.070	70	0.761	0.097	56	0.844	0.053
Botswana	59	0.685	0.055	9	0.916	0.038	60	0.801	0.082	86	0.766	0.067
Ghana	60	0.682	0.056	25	0.895	0.050	83	0.659	0.118	36	0.892	0.040
Colombia	61	0.680	0.063	15	0.912	0.042	79	0.687	0.109	64	0.829	0.056
Mongolia	62	0.677	0.051	66	0.847	0.062	75	0.705	0.105	43	0.876	0.044
Hungary	63	0.677	0.061	76	0.826	0.068	45	0.881	0.058	92	0.747	0.069
Mexico	64	0.671	0.065	61	0.851	0.060	66	0.766	0.087	77	0.789	0.065
Indonesia	65	0.667	0.073	72	0.832	0.069	76	0.700	0.110	52	0.848	0.056
Guatemala	66	0.667	0.067	55	0.867	0.056	68	0.763	0.097	85	0.775	0.069
Vanuatu	67	0.667	0.079	32	0.885	0.053	85	0.655	0.123	44	0.875	0.046
Lesotho	68	0.664	0.063	18	0.904	0.044	63	0.788	0.088	103	0.712	0.076
El Salvador	69	0.661	0.064	57	0.863	0.057	77	0.694	0.103	60	0.834	0.059
Guyana	70	0.659	0.072	56	0.865	0.056	65	0.778	0.091	96	0.736	0.084
Sri Lanka	71	0.658	0.075	43	0.873	0.057	81	0.682	0.121	58	0.839	0.059
Solomon Islands	72	0.652	0.067	47	0.871	0.057	84	0.658	0.111	67	0.823	0.058
India	73	0.648	0.071	98	0.776	0.085	67	0.764	0.091	75	0.799	0.065
Liberia	74	0.642	0.064	37	0.880	0.055	90	0.623	0.119	51	0.852	0.051
Ecuador	75	0.625	0.070	111	0.694	0.100	56	0.826	0.078	84	0.776	0.073
Paraguay	76	0.618	0.067	64	0.849	0.061	73	0.715	0.104	97	0.729	0.076
Bolivia	77	0.613	0.068	86	0.813	0.072	72	0.723	0.101	99	0.723	0.078
Nigeria	78	0.608	0.070	93	0.797	0.083	92	0.616	0.128	37	0.885	0.046
Nepal	79	0.593	0.062	79	0.824	0.070	93	0.616	0.120	73	0.809	0.059
Seychelles	80	0.593	0.071	107	0.735	0.093	69	0.761	0.098	106	0.705	0.083
Ivory Coast	81	0.581	0.057	92	0.799	0.078	74	0.710	0.106	111	0.671	0.082
Dominican Republic	82	0.579	0.064	46	0.871	0.059	98	0.555	0.134	81	0.784	0.070
Mali	83	0.577	0.076	87	0.810	0.072	103	0.541	0.141	53	0.846	0.057
Moldova	84	0.572	0.055	91	0.800	0.075	87	0.632	0.119	98	0.729	0.076
Sierra Leone	85	0.567	0.071	69	0.837	0.068	96	0.589	0.132	76	0.790	0.067
Togo	86	0.567	0.062	95	0.796	0.080	97	0.556	0.136	71	0.812	0.064
Philippines	87	0.566	0.047	94	0.796	0.077	107	0.517	0.130	54	0.846	0.053

GREEN color indicates that the country's score has improved over the past 10 years at a statistically significant level.

RED color indicates that the country's score has decreased over the past 10 years at a statistically significant level.

SD+/- reports the standard deviation to indicate the level of uncertainty.

	ELECTORAL DEMOCRACY INDEX (EDI)			FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION INDEX			CLEAN ELECTION INDEX			FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION INDEX		
	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD(+/-)
Lebanon	88	0.547	0.066	83	0.818	0.068	108	0.511	0.125	79	0.788	0.063
Guinea-Bissau	89	0.544	0.066	90	0.802	0.075	104	0.534	0.136	89	0.753	0.069
Bhutan	90	0.544	0.064	120	0.650	0.105	61	0.796	0.085	116	0.635	0.090
Niger	91	0.540	0.066	65	0.848	0.063	119	0.426	0.139	57	0.842	0.054
Kenya	92	0.535	0.068	80	0.823	0.071	118	0.427	0.136	61	0.832	0.057
Albania	93	0.535	0.060	67	0.846	0.066	101	0.544	0.129	110	0.679	0.086
Malawi	94	0.527	0.060	68	0.842	0.068	117	0.436	0.131	78	0.789	0.067
Macedonia	95	0.525	0.049	101	0.754	0.083	78	0.688	0.106	127	0.577	0.089
Kosovo	96	0.515	0.068	97	0.782	0.083	89	0.624	0.121	124	0.606	0.094
CAR	97	0.511	0.053	110	0.698	0.104	100	0.551	0.133	91	0.749	0.078
Kyrgyzstan	98	0.507	0.072	116	0.669	0.108	99	0.551	0.131	90	0.751	0.069
Honduras	99	0.495	0.061	78	0.824	0.070	114	0.451	0.137	108	0.690	0.081
Serbia	100	0.486	0.063	105	0.747	0.086	95	0.593	0.124	130	0.552	0.092
Madagascar	101	0.485	0.072	62	0.851	0.065	130	0.340	0.137	80	0.786	0.069
Comoros	102	0.485	0.051	84	0.818	0.070	112	0.462	0.141	94	0.745	0.076
Somalliland	103	0.482	0.061	114	0.676	0.107	105	0.534	0.133	113	0.671	0.087
Mozambique	104	0.480	0.065	96	0.783	0.082	125	0.375	0.136	83	0.780	0.072
Papua New Guinea	105	0.464	0.059	103	0.749	0.090	128	0.351	0.146	70	0.817	0.066
Haiti	106	0.463	0.065	99	0.774	0.083	137	0.312	0.137	47	0.859	0.054
Fiji	107	0.451	0.060	104	0.747	0.087	94	0.595	0.130	134	0.478	0.100
Iraq	108	0.449	0.056	109	0.706	0.102	123	0.390	0.133	101	0.713	0.084
Singapore	109	0.448	0.048	121	0.649	0.102	44	0.883	0.058	146	0.323	0.096
Guinea	110	0.445	0.060	106	0.739	0.100	126	0.364	0.130	107	0.692	0.088
Tanzania	111	0.437	0.061	112	0.692	0.099	122	0.403	0.136	105	0.706	0.084
Montenegro	112	0.429	0.054	89	0.809	0.076	140	0.288	0.129	102	0.712	0.082
Pakistan	113	0.427	0.058	128	0.585	0.127	127	0.363	0.139	82	0.780	0.068
Gabon	114	0.424	0.043	102	0.751	0.094	151	0.237	0.116	69	0.820	0.060
Burma/Myanmar	115	0.406	0.051	119	0.658	0.103	106	0.528	0.131	125	0.588	0.098
Mauritania	116	0.402	0.056	143	0.446	0.128	115	0.446	0.139	93	0.746	0.076
Zambia	117	0.396	0.040	100	0.769	0.087	131	0.331	0.134	131	0.549	0.096
Armenia	118	0.394	0.046	115	0.676	0.108	133	0.319	0.123	122	0.615	0.086
Maldives	119	0.391	0.048	124	0.622	0.108	111	0.466	0.128	135	0.469	0.100
Algeria	120	0.379	0.048	138	0.505	0.116	124	0.382	0.127	118	0.631	0.087
Bangladesh	121	0.367	0.047	122	0.645	0.110	145	0.260	0.123	119	0.625	0.094
Nicaragua	122	0.361	0.042	139	0.481	0.127	129	0.351	0.134	123	0.611	0.102
Ukraine	123	0.360	0.048	136	0.525	0.115	136	0.318	0.127	126	0.580	0.093
Venezuela	124	0.357	0.044	129	0.576	0.110	116	0.438	0.122	138	0.425	0.091
Cameroon	125	0.356	0.038	130	0.568	0.111	149	0.247	0.119	109	0.688	0.081
Gambia	126	0.356	0.037	125	0.594	0.111	80	0.685	0.120	160	0.237	0.089
Afghanistan	127	0.355	0.045	117	0.662	0.106	150	0.243	0.120	128	0.577	0.085
Turkey	128	0.345	0.043	133	0.551	0.119	88	0.632	0.121	159	0.241	0.084
Uganda	129	0.342	0.034	127	0.587	0.112	154	0.189	0.105	114	0.663	0.081
Malaysia	130	0.340	0.040	113	0.681	0.099	132	0.320	0.127	141	0.366	0.093
Bosnia and Herzegovina	131	0.337	0.021	85	0.816	0.072	82	0.669	0.113	88	0.754	0.071
Zanzibar	132	0.336	0.039	126	0.589	0.112	153	0.196	0.113	121	0.618	0.097
Zimbabwe	133	0.325	0.038	118	0.662	0.112	148	0.250	0.118	140	0.400	0.096
Sudan	134	0.322	0.043	134	0.536	0.119	120	0.406	0.160	149	0.301	0.095
Angola	135	0.317	0.039	131	0.562	0.109	147	0.250	0.115	136	0.459	0.095
Kuwait	136	0.315	0.030	162	0.125	0.069	52	0.838	0.073	129	0.573	0.095
Morocco	137	0.313	0.016	108	0.711	0.096	91	0.616	0.120	112	0.671	0.080
Cambodia	138	0.304	0.042	142	0.456	0.118	139	0.290	0.125	137	0.449	0.094
Congo, Democratic Republic of	139	0.302	0.032	144	0.440	0.119	155	0.173	0.096	120	0.623	0.096
Belarus	140	0.298	0.032	140	0.464	0.122	135	0.318	0.144	145	0.353	0.103
Chad	141	0.293	0.023	135	0.528	0.124	162	0.067	0.063	115	0.641	0.089
Libya	142	0.292	0.016	123	0.635	0.107	169	0.000	0.000	100	0.720	0.077
Djibouti	143	0.282	0.035	137	0.508	0.113	143	0.274	0.123	152	0.268	0.084
Russia	144	0.278	0.028	148	0.367	0.114	121	0.403	0.130	153	0.265	0.088
Congo, Republic of the	145	0.272	0.034	141	0.463	0.143	156	0.160	0.108	139	0.414	0.104
Jordan	146	0.267	0.022	132	0.559	0.118	102	0.544	0.129	132	0.525	0.105
Rwanda	147	0.266	0.030	155	0.241	0.104	109	0.501	0.138	144	0.354	0.100
Kazakhstan	148	0.259	0.023	153	0.294	0.113	141	0.286	0.128	143	0.355	0.089
Vietnam, Democratic Republic of	149	0.257	0.024	165	0.079	0.060	86	0.647	0.127	154	0.257	0.098
Ethiopia	150	0.254	0.030	149	0.334	0.119	138	0.290	0.120	151	0.288	0.091
Iran	151	0.230	0.021	157	0.166	0.088	110	0.479	0.139	142	0.365	0.104
Equatorial Guinea	152	0.223	0.025	152	0.300	0.120	159	0.091	0.083	147	0.313	0.092
Palestine/West Bank	153	0.222	0.018	147	0.381	0.122	168	0.000	0.000	117	0.634	0.093
Egypt	154	0.217	0.023	156	0.238	0.114	146	0.251	0.123	163	0.170	0.073
Azerbaijan	155	0.213	0.021	150	0.315	0.120	160	0.082	0.069	156	0.250	0.089
Cuba	156	0.201	0.018	170	0.058	0.043	113	0.453	0.143	169	0.088	0.053
Uzbekistan	157	0.197	0.015	161	0.143	0.076	134	0.318	0.126	168	0.098	0.051
Oman	158	0.194	0.015	167	0.073	0.053	59	0.822	0.078	165	0.150	0.062
Tajikistan	159	0.191	0.015	160	0.160	0.082	161	0.074	0.067	158	0.242	0.083
Burundi	160	0.190	0.017	159	0.163	0.087	163	0.033	0.037	150	0.294	0.088
South Sudan	161	0.181	0.016	146	0.386	0.121	167	0.000	0.000	166	0.109	0.058
Somalia	162	0.172	0.019	145	0.402	0.138	164	0.000	0.000	133	0.482	0.105
Turkmenistan	163	0.154	0.011	171	0.057	0.045	158	0.105	0.082	172	0.036	0.029
Thailand	164	0.149	0.021	158	0.165	0.088	144	0.265	0.123	157	0.242	0.083
Syria	165	0.148	0.007	163	0.103	0.063	171	0.000	0.000	170	0.069	0.043
Swaziland	166	0.143	0.019	169	0.059	0.053	142	0.280	0.134	155	0.254	0.100
Palestine/Gaza	167	0.137	0.016	154	0.280	0.112	165	0.000	0.000	148	0.306	0.098
Yemen	168	0.125	0.013	151	0.305	0.116	170	0.000	0.000	162	0.175	0.076
Laos	169	0.098	0.013	168	0.071	0.053	157	0.144	0.099	173	0.032	0.027
Korea, North	170	0.097	0.013	174	0.025	0.025	152	0.223	0.121	174	0.023	0.021
China	171	0.096	0.010	166	0.074	0.049	173	0.000	0.000	161	0.180	0.070
Qatar	172</											

Table 3: Country Scores for the Liberal Component Index (LCI) and its Main Components

	LIBERAL COMPONENT INDEX (LCI)			EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY INDEX			LEGISLATIVE CONSTRAINTS ON THE EXECUTIVE INDEX			JUDICIAL CONSTRAINTS ON THE EXECUTIVE INDEX		
	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-
Denmark	1	0.970	0.018	2	0.985	0.009	2	0.969	0.020	2	0.981	0.013
Sweden	2	0.969	0.015	10	0.978	0.012	1	0.976	0.016	3	0.977	0.015
Norway	3	0.966	0.017	6	0.980	0.011	4	0.965	0.023	1	0.981	0.013
Australia	4	0.956	0.022	22	0.960	0.021	3	0.966	0.022	4	0.977	0.015
Netherlands	5	0.954	0.022	9	0.978	0.012	7	0.952	0.031	7	0.963	0.023
Germany	6	0.950	0.025	5	0.981	0.011	5	0.962	0.025	19	0.943	0.033
New Zealand	7	0.947	0.027	14	0.973	0.015	14	0.934	0.040	6	0.967	0.022
Estonia	8	0.945	0.030	3	0.983	0.010	16	0.930	0.043	10	0.958	0.027
France	9	0.944	0.024	1	0.988	0.007	17	0.929	0.038	17	0.946	0.030
Costa Rica	10	0.944	0.028	12	0.974	0.014	11	0.945	0.033	8	0.959	0.025
United Kingdom	11	0.942	0.024	21	0.961	0.019	6	0.957	0.028	21	0.938	0.035
United States	12	0.940	0.027	18	0.963	0.019	13	0.938	0.037	14	0.947	0.031
Lithuania	13	0.936	0.029	23	0.959	0.022	10	0.946	0.033	20	0.939	0.036
Switzerland	14	0.935	0.031	24	0.956	0.025	23	0.911	0.051	5	0.973	0.017
Finland	15	0.934	0.033	7	0.980	0.012	27	0.905	0.057	11	0.957	0.028
Portugal	16	0.927	0.033	13	0.974	0.014	26	0.905	0.053	23	0.933	0.039
Slovenia	17	0.921	0.035	30	0.948	0.026	8	0.949	0.033	27	0.916	0.050
Belgium	18	0.919	0.037	4	0.981	0.011	22	0.916	0.050	28	0.915	0.047
Austria	19	0.919	0.033	15	0.968	0.018	25	0.906	0.054	22	0.935	0.037
Spain	20	0.918	0.034	17	0.965	0.019	33	0.887	0.063	16	0.946	0.032
Canada	21	0.917	0.037	11	0.977	0.013	29	0.900	0.055	26	0.917	0.048
Ireland	22	0.913	0.036	8	0.979	0.012	44	0.849	0.076	9	0.958	0.026
Chile	23	0.912	0.041	33	0.943	0.029	30	0.900	0.057	13	0.950	0.033
Czech Republic	24	0.905	0.036	16	0.967	0.017	39	0.858	0.071	30	0.912	0.050
Bulgaria	25	0.899	0.038	41	0.926	0.035	19	0.926	0.045	34	0.867	0.068
Italy	26	0.895	0.039	27	0.952	0.025	18	0.926	0.043	38	0.854	0.072
Barbados	27	0.893	0.042	29	0.949	0.025	49	0.833	0.086	18	0.945	0.033
Uruguay	28	0.893	0.048	20	0.962	0.019	48	0.834	0.093	24	0.930	0.040
Tunisia	29	0.891	0.041	60	0.871	0.053	9	0.947	0.032	31	0.897	0.058
Greece	30	0.888	0.050	28	0.951	0.025	32	0.890	0.064	36	0.864	0.070
South Korea	31	0.886	0.045	32	0.945	0.026	21	0.924	0.045	44	0.825	0.085
Iceland	32	0.881	0.045	26	0.953	0.025	64	0.798	0.101	15	0.947	0.034
Albania	33	0.880	0.045	31	0.946	0.028	20	0.925	0.045	45	0.823	0.087
Cape Verde	34	0.879	0.050	34	0.939	0.031	50	0.832	0.088	29	0.914	0.050
Slovakia	35	0.874	0.042	37	0.937	0.032	34	0.882	0.064	40	0.842	0.084
Latvia	36	0.871	0.048	36	0.937	0.031	72	0.770	0.103	12	0.952	0.030
Benin	37	0.867	0.046	40	0.928	0.035	31	0.899	0.055	50	0.805	0.088
Japan	38	0.860	0.052	38	0.930	0.034	12	0.941	0.035	67	0.744	0.121
Cyprus	39	0.851	0.049	35	0.939	0.029	53	0.825	0.086	41	0.838	0.083
Trinidad and Tobago	40	0.847	0.052	54	0.888	0.047	40	0.855	0.075	42	0.834	0.077
Taiwan	41	0.843	0.062	19	0.963	0.020	61	0.803	0.090	53	0.791	0.106
Botswana	42	0.836	0.048	39	0.928	0.033	47	0.844	0.073	56	0.785	0.092
Romania	43	0.835	0.053	62	0.865	0.054	66	0.794	0.095	35	0.866	0.067
São Tomé och Príncipe	44	0.835	0.058	44	0.910	0.043	35	0.875	0.064	66	0.745	0.108
South Africa	45	0.831	0.053	65	0.857	0.059	38	0.862	0.069	51	0.802	0.090
Mauritius	46	0.824	0.053	46	0.908	0.041	28	0.901	0.056	74	0.702	0.117
Argentina	47	0.823	0.051	55	0.885	0.049	42	0.853	0.077	60	0.775	0.100
Vanuatu	48	0.818	0.056	47	0.907	0.041	51	0.828	0.085	64	0.750	0.107
Jamaica	49	0.806	0.059	68	0.846	0.062	62	0.802	0.094	43	0.832	0.080
Bhutan	50	0.805	0.059	81	0.794	0.076	65	0.797	0.096	32	0.875	0.067
Namibia	51	0.804	0.060	42	0.921	0.037	94	0.671	0.126	37	0.859	0.070
Hungary	52	0.804	0.060	48	0.906	0.042	84	0.706	0.120	39	0.850	0.074
Poland	53	0.797	0.058	57	0.882	0.051	69	0.786	0.108	55	0.785	0.091
Croatia	54	0.796	0.063	50	0.902	0.045	67	0.790	0.105	63	0.760	0.105
Ghana	55	0.796	0.056	49	0.906	0.040	58	0.815	0.089	72	0.717	0.121
Tanzania	56	0.789	0.059	87	0.770	0.087	43	0.852	0.078	57	0.782	0.111
Israel	57	0.785	0.068	69	0.841	0.064	37	0.862	0.074	76	0.690	0.138
Senegal	58	0.785	0.063	61	0.866	0.055	79	0.750	0.109	62	0.763	0.101
Guyana	59	0.776	0.060	56	0.884	0.049	70	0.781	0.108	77	0.688	0.124
Moldova	60	0.766	0.063	72	0.825	0.068	89	0.689	0.127	48	0.817	0.095
Seychelles	61	0.763	0.062	63	0.860	0.058	102	0.618	0.136	33	0.872	0.067
Niger	62	0.762	0.069	58	0.878	0.051	54	0.823	0.091	95	0.606	0.143
Peru	63	0.762	0.058	103	0.703	0.093	24	0.908	0.053	71	0.729	0.114
Nepal	64	0.755	0.067	106	0.673	0.099	36	0.865	0.074	58	0.778	0.102
Panama	65	0.754	0.062	25	0.953	0.023	56	0.817	0.092	108	0.531	0.147
Malawi	66	0.747	0.065	84	0.777	0.077	45	0.847	0.079	83	0.659	0.129
Sri Lanka	67	0.745	0.064	67	0.846	0.059	125	0.477	0.152	25	0.922	0.044
Brazil	68	0.744	0.056	86	0.773	0.080	81	0.743	0.107	65	0.747	0.104
Colombia	69	0.743	0.061	93	0.748	0.090	75	0.760	0.111	61	0.763	0.108
Montenegro	70	0.741	0.066	59	0.873	0.053	112	0.572	0.148	46	0.819	0.086
Suriname	71	0.737	0.071	66	0.849	0.059	73	0.763	0.112	91	0.627	0.156
Mongolia	72	0.726	0.067	70	0.839	0.065	85	0.703	0.121	78	0.685	0.122
Indonesia	73	0.726	0.066	102	0.703	0.099	68	0.787	0.099	73	0.707	0.122
Kuwait	74	0.722	0.065	101	0.717	0.091	46	0.845	0.077	90	0.631	0.129
Liberia	75	0.719	0.066	88	0.767	0.082	77	0.759	0.108	80	0.669	0.123
India	76	0.718	0.059	121	0.614	0.108	80	0.749	0.112	49	0.812	0.086
Palestine	77	0.715	0.074	94	0.736	0.089	101	0.619	0.137	70	0.730	0.110
Mali	78	0.715	0.060	79	0.798	0.078	57	0.816	0.090	99	0.571	0.150
El Salvador	79	0.711	0.062	96	0.733	0.091	86	0.700	0.117	68	0.744	0.112
Burkina Faso	80	0.711	0.066	76	0.809	0.068	95	0.658	0.127	75	0.692	0.126
Lesotho	81	0.706	0.063	99	0.719	0.095	106	0.590	0.139	47	0.819	0.087
Nigeria	82	0.700	0.074	89	0.764	0.085	52	0.826	0.078	104	0.539	0.164
Georgia	83	0.689	0.070	77	0.805	0.077	88	0.691	0.119	94	0.613	0.147
Singapore	84	0.684	0.073	45	0.910	0.043	122	0.515	0.160	86	0.650	0.131
East Timor	85	0.684	0.065	74	0.817	0.068	107	0.588	0.141	81	0.668	0.126
Serbia	86	0.683	0.076	43	0.912	0.042	114	0.562	0.151	97	0.587	0.143
Solomon Islands	87	0.683	0.069	92	0.758	0.082	116	0.554	0.149	54	0.788	0.098

GREEN color indicates that the country's score has improved over the past 10 years at a statistically significant level.

RED color indicates that the country's score has decreased over the past 10 years at a statistically significant level.

SD+/- reports the standard deviation to indicate the level of uncertainty.

	LIBERAL COMPONENT INDEX (LCI)			EQUALITY BEFORE THE LAW AND INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY INDEX			LEGISLATIVE CONSTRAINTS ON THE EXECUTIVE INDEX			JUDICIAL CONSTRAINTS ON THE EXECUTIVE INDEX		
Guatemala	88	0.678	0.064	112	0.636	0.108	63	0.800	0.094	87	0.638	0.145
Zambia	89	0.675	0.068	119	0.618	0.107	78	0.759	0.113	79	0.683	0.124
Mexico	90	0.674	0.070	107	0.673	0.096	97	0.644	0.140	69	0.743	0.107
Uganda	91	0.670	0.072	120	0.615	0.113	76	0.759	0.107	84	0.657	0.136
Kenya	92	0.661	0.070	124	0.584	0.109	60	0.805	0.092	88	0.633	0.133
Papua New Guinea	93	0.661	0.068	114	0.633	0.103	82	0.742	0.123	85	0.653	0.133
Paraguay	94	0.659	0.072	78	0.801	0.078	110	0.575	0.135	92	0.621	0.135
Philippines	95	0.655	0.078	129	0.528	0.118	91	0.682	0.131	59	0.775	0.108
Jordan	96	0.653	0.072	90	0.763	0.079	109	0.576	0.138	96	0.602	0.141
Comoros	97	0.641	0.083	71	0.834	0.068	93	0.677	0.136	120	0.429	0.170
Bosnia and Herzegovina	98	0.640	0.070	53	0.888	0.049	126	0.476	0.154	107	0.531	0.151
Fiji	99	0.629	0.078	83	0.786	0.075	117	0.548	0.151	105	0.537	0.153
Ivory Coast	100	0.626	0.079	64	0.860	0.057	113	0.570	0.145	113	0.489	0.166
Morocco	101	0.619	0.074	111	0.659	0.105	92	0.678	0.125	101	0.551	0.150
Kyrgyzstan	102	0.607	0.066	95	0.735	0.089	83	0.723	0.121	123	0.395	0.149
Togo	103	0.606	0.074	82	0.791	0.078	98	0.643	0.141	125	0.381	0.162
Bolivia	104	0.605	0.075	91	0.761	0.083	120	0.545	0.150	103	0.541	0.150
Honduras	105	0.585	0.069	73	0.821	0.078	130	0.370	0.179	102	0.550	0.161
Myanmar	106	0.572	0.074	139	0.418	0.125	119	0.546	0.159	52	0.795	0.096
Mozambique	107	0.570	0.080	116	0.624	0.106	123	0.512	0.161	100	0.558	0.151
Kosovo	108	0.559	0.087	127	0.551	0.115	105	0.608	0.129	109	0.529	0.177
Sierra Leone	109	0.559	0.071	85	0.775	0.080	128	0.417	0.150	112	0.495	0.163
Haiti	110	0.557	0.077	80	0.797	0.078	118	0.546	0.180	130	0.346	0.175
Rwanda	111	0.553	0.074	97	0.727	0.096	108	0.578	0.155	126	0.377	0.151
Iraq	112	0.551	0.075	148	0.323	0.113	59	0.813	0.089	106	0.532	0.169
Guinea-Bissau	113	0.550	0.079	122	0.596	0.110	111	0.574	0.151	114	0.486	0.158
Vietnam	114	0.544	0.077	100	0.718	0.099	96	0.645	0.144	136	0.290	0.142
Afghanistan	115	0.528	0.070	149	0.307	0.112	55	0.820	0.092	116	0.452	0.161
Egypt	116	0.527	0.064	163	0.198	0.094	15	0.931	0.048	115	0.466	0.164
Gabon	117	0.524	0.071	51	0.897	0.047	138	0.334	0.163	131	0.330	0.171
Pakistan	118	0.522	0.077	146	0.333	0.118	100	0.620	0.143	82	0.665	0.138
CAR	119	0.522	0.089	142	0.382	0.132	71	0.781	0.105	121	0.403	0.156
Somaliland	120	0.515	0.083	113	0.634	0.110	104	0.610	0.148	135	0.299	0.156
Zanzibar	121	0.501	0.076	126	0.573	0.122	103	0.617	0.146	133	0.305	0.145
Lebanon	122	0.500	0.080	117	0.623	0.105	115	0.557	0.137	132	0.316	0.150
Ukraine	123	0.498	0.067	132	0.498	0.116	74	0.760	0.113	141	0.229	0.146
Malaysia	124	0.491	0.074	133	0.485	0.114	137	0.338	0.151	93	0.620	0.131
Armenia	125	0.483	0.067	75	0.816	0.070	131	0.363	0.144	138	0.248	0.136
Libya	126	0.481	0.070	164	0.171	0.083	41	0.855	0.074	118	0.450	0.156
Macedonia	127	0.466	0.065	105	0.678	0.098	99	0.626	0.139	162	0.102	0.104
Dominican Republic	128	0.455	0.068	98	0.720	0.094	147	0.214	0.133	122	0.402	0.160
Zimbabwe	129	0.438	0.065	150	0.307	0.107	124	0.493	0.152	111	0.495	0.154
Madagascar	130	0.438	0.079	123	0.589	0.112	134	0.344	0.165	128	0.362	0.147
Iran	131	0.432	0.068	138	0.423	0.113	90	0.684	0.123	148	0.198	0.128
Ecuador	132	0.432	0.060	52	0.895	0.049	144	0.245	0.152	161	0.106	0.096
Oman	133	0.423	0.064	109	0.662	0.101	153	0.153	0.119	119	0.446	0.150
Angola	134	0.400	0.078	134	0.468	0.116	159	0.121	0.108	98	0.586	0.154
Laos	135	0.382	0.079	159	0.233	0.106	132	0.361	0.175	110	0.516	0.162
Algeria	136	0.376	0.072	110	0.662	0.098	142	0.257	0.145	146	0.201	0.135
Guinea	137	0.375	0.065	118	0.623	0.112	141	0.267	0.151	142	0.228	0.123
Palestine/Gaza	138	0.372	0.090	145	0.346	0.120	87	0.699	0.126	127	0.370	0.155
Maldives	139	0.353	0.080	141	0.382	0.123	127	0.427	0.148	139	0.246	0.143
Qatar	140	0.351	0.067	130	0.524	0.116	169	0.062	0.072	117	0.450	0.159
Djibouti	141	0.339	0.069	125	0.574	0.112	149	0.187	0.126	140	0.232	0.130
Swaziland	142	0.330	0.080	155	0.263	0.103	133	0.344	0.168	129	0.349	0.163
Kazakhstan	143	0.329	0.061	115	0.631	0.111	161	0.115	0.107	144	0.206	0.122
Thailand	144	0.328	0.066	157	0.242	0.102	163	0.094	0.107	89	0.632	0.145
Turkey	145	0.327	0.069	147	0.331	0.112	129	0.393	0.163	137	0.255	0.138
Cameroon	146	0.327	0.065	128	0.541	0.114	143	0.255	0.150	156	0.148	0.129
Bangladesh	147	0.316	0.069	135	0.468	0.120	154	0.149	0.112	134	0.301	0.159
Nicaragua	148	0.304	0.060	104	0.681	0.100	165	0.084	0.097	163	0.100	0.099
Russia	149	0.287	0.050	131	0.504	0.114	150	0.187	0.122	152	0.153	0.116
Venezuela	150	0.286	0.064	136	0.451	0.128	135	0.342	0.173	169	0.036	0.050
Somalia	151	0.283	0.070	169	0.103	0.068	121	0.534	0.168	149	0.177	0.138
Ethiopia	152	0.273	0.068	137	0.431	0.122	155	0.142	0.125	147	0.199	0.135
Belarus	153	0.273	0.043	108	0.663	0.104	170	0.061	0.077	167	0.056	0.063
Mauritania	154	0.259	0.061	152	0.299	0.127	146	0.217	0.146	143	0.207	0.130
Gambia	155	0.252	0.062	143	0.376	0.119	160	0.120	0.119	145	0.203	0.127
Cambodia	156	0.248	0.062	144	0.365	0.123	152	0.164	0.131	155	0.148	0.119
Congo	157	0.243	0.066	151	0.303	0.124	140	0.270	0.170	159	0.116	0.112
DRC	158	0.242	0.064	162	0.200	0.088	136	0.340	0.160	151	0.154	0.117
Saudi Arabia	159	0.234	0.056	160	0.221	0.101	171	0.058	0.076	124	0.387	0.145
Cuba	160	0.227	0.057	140	0.391	0.113	162	0.096	0.097	154	0.149	0.111
Chad	161	0.196	0.056	154	0.267	0.106	156	0.141	0.120	158	0.116	0.099
China	162	0.190	0.055	153	0.286	0.109	166	0.082	0.084	153	0.152	0.115
Yemen	163	0.183	0.064	171	0.073	0.055	139	0.289	0.196	157	0.119	0.107
Sudan	164	0.177	0.054	167	0.145	0.075	145	0.240	0.156	160	0.113	0.094
Equatorial Guinea	165	0.171	0.055	158	0.237	0.097	148	0.200	0.142	170	0.030	0.045
South Sudan	166	0.156	0.049	170	0.099	0.062	151	0.181	0.123	150	0.162	0.110
Tajikistan	167	0.153	0.048	161	0.211	0.096	158	0.127	0.110	164	0.088	0.080
Burundi	168	0.136	0.046	168	0.139	0.082	157	0.135	0.111	165	0.084	0.077
Azerbaijan	169	0.121	0.036	156	0.252	0.103	167	0.077	0.075	173	0.009	0.018
Turkmenistan	170	0.096	0.035	166	0.150	0.083	174	0.041	0.061	168	0.046	0.057
Uzbekistan	171	0.089	0.033	165	0.165	0.078	168	0.064	0.078	172	0.014	0.024
Syria	172	0.086	0.036	172	0.057	0.044	164	0.088	0.088	166	0.073	0.080
Eritrea	173	0.055	0.024	173	0.051	0.041	172</					

Table 4: Country Scores for the Egalitarian Component Index (ECI) and its Main Components

EGALITARIAN COMPONENT INDEX (ECI)			EQUAL PROTECTION INDEX			EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES INDEX			EQUAL ACCESS INDEX			
Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	
Norway	1	0.971	0.019	2	0.972	0.019	1	0.983	0.011	2	0.985	0.012
Denmark	2	0.952	0.030	1	0.974	0.021	8	0.953	0.028	1	0.986	0.011
Finland	3	0.935	0.035	6	0.952	0.035	10	0.950	0.031	4	0.958	0.031
Iceland	4	0.928	0.038	20	0.926	0.048	5	0.960	0.026	6	0.955	0.033
Germany	5	0.924	0.037	4	0.962	0.027	23	0.923	0.045	7	0.941	0.041
Japan	6	0.923	0.039	3	0.970	0.023	3	0.970	0.019	23	0.872	0.079
Switzerland	7	0.919	0.045	10	0.938	0.047	16	0.939	0.039	3	0.963	0.027
France	8	0.915	0.044	17	0.928	0.040	2	0.972	0.016	19	0.907	0.061
Portugal	9	0.914	0.038	14	0.934	0.043	28	0.903	0.050	5	0.955	0.033
Netherlands	10	0.912	0.043	13	0.934	0.041	11	0.950	0.030	12	0.926	0.050
Czech Republic	11	0.911	0.045	8	0.943	0.038	7	0.953	0.031	18	0.907	0.062
New Zealand	12	0.909	0.044	7	0.946	0.038	22	0.923	0.044	13	0.918	0.056
Lithuania	13	0.908	0.043	22	0.923	0.048	21	0.924	0.041	9	0.933	0.045
Sweden	14	0.906	0.044	23	0.922	0.054	15	0.939	0.035	14	0.915	0.054
Belgium	15	0.900	0.049	25	0.919	0.053	17	0.933	0.039	10	0.931	0.047
Spain	16	0.898	0.042	9	0.943	0.039	29	0.903	0.052	17	0.912	0.057
Taiwan	17	0.889	0.051	24	0.921	0.051	14	0.940	0.035	25	0.872	0.077
Estonia	18	0.887	0.050	18	0.928	0.052	4	0.966	0.021	40	0.831	0.094
Italy	19	0.883	0.045	32	0.904	0.055	35	0.893	0.056	15	0.914	0.057
Greece	20	0.880	0.044	46	0.840	0.086	26	0.912	0.049	8	0.939	0.042
Slovenia	21	0.879	0.048	26	0.918	0.054	25	0.913	0.047	22	0.875	0.076
Costa Rica	22	0.873	0.051	15	0.934	0.043	27	0.904	0.053	26	0.869	0.082
Austria	23	0.873	0.057	16	0.934	0.046	20	0.926	0.041	37	0.833	0.101
United Kingdom	24	0.872	0.048	30	0.906	0.050	12	0.945	0.030	44	0.823	0.104
Cyprus	25	0.871	0.062	27	0.916	0.054	6	0.959	0.027	47	0.812	0.111
Cape Verde	26	0.861	0.056	39	0.877	0.074	36	0.893	0.059	24	0.872	0.083
Poland	27	0.860	0.061	31	0.906	0.058	33	0.893	0.057	36	0.834	0.096
Ireland	28	0.859	0.059	5	0.959	0.031	51	0.828	0.085	30	0.847	0.096
Belarus	29	0.856	0.055	36	0.890	0.066	31	0.900	0.052	28	0.855	0.088
Australia	30	0.843	0.061	28	0.913	0.052	50	0.829	0.082	31	0.847	0.096
Hungary	31	0.843	0.057	11	0.936	0.043	54	0.808	0.085	32	0.843	0.091
Latvia	32	0.843	0.064	29	0.909	0.059	39	0.880	0.060	41	0.829	0.101
Uruguay	33	0.839	0.062	50	0.813	0.093	40	0.877	0.063	20	0.900	0.065
Benin	34	0.834	0.055	12	0.936	0.042	59	0.779	0.090	27	0.865	0.082
South Korea	35	0.830	0.057	52	0.805	0.093	18	0.929	0.039	49	0.810	0.105
Lesotho	36	0.826	0.069	42	0.850	0.086	42	0.863	0.073	33	0.841	0.101
Barbados	37	0.817	0.065	54	0.799	0.103	34	0.893	0.057	39	0.832	0.102
Bhutan	38	0.812	0.068	41	0.855	0.086	19	0.927	0.043	67	0.731	0.141
Bulgaria	39	0.807	0.064	33	0.900	0.064	63	0.751	0.106	35	0.837	0.093
Cuba	40	0.802	0.077	85	0.702	0.133	13	0.941	0.039	34	0.841	0.101
Canada	41	0.799	0.062	76	0.722	0.120	43	0.853	0.067	21	0.879	0.076
Trinidad and Tobago	42	0.789	0.065	34	0.894	0.061	57	0.784	0.093	59	0.764	0.130
Slovakia	43	0.789	0.074	59	0.790	0.111	48	0.838	0.074	45	0.818	0.106
Israel	44	0.776	0.070	48	0.837	0.095	55	0.808	0.092	68	0.731	0.136
Togo	45	0.773	0.078	69	0.742	0.125	32	0.894	0.057	70	0.729	0.147
Mongolia	46	0.768	0.065	66	0.764	0.110	62	0.755	0.097	42	0.826	0.097
Tunisia	47	0.766	0.073	21	0.925	0.046	86	0.662	0.125	60	0.762	0.131
Mauritius	48	0.747	0.079	47	0.840	0.098	38	0.881	0.064	101	0.608	0.179
Georgia	49	0.746	0.081	58	0.791	0.121	46	0.840	0.075	78	0.692	0.157
Niger	50	0.744	0.079	40	0.866	0.078	82	0.665	0.120	56	0.773	0.122
Singapore	51	0.743	0.088	57	0.792	0.148	41	0.871	0.067	95	0.649	0.174
Romania	52	0.742	0.077	62	0.772	0.109	73	0.716	0.114	54	0.785	0.118
Albania	53	0.736	0.083	84	0.702	0.135	52	0.818	0.092	57	0.773	0.130
Croatia	54	0.731	0.083	90	0.678	0.140	37	0.882	0.059	82	0.685	0.158
Zanzibar	55	0.731	0.075	92	0.659	0.142	49	0.831	0.083	69	0.730	0.145
Suriname	56	0.731	0.078	63	0.769	0.113	78	0.682	0.125	52	0.790	0.115
United States	57	0.729	0.082	65	0.767	0.115	85	0.664	0.110	48	0.811	0.108
Panama	58	0.728	0.080	45	0.841	0.091	79	0.673	0.135	62	0.742	0.135
Palestine	59	0.727	0.085	91	0.662	0.144	64	0.748	0.129	38	0.833	0.105
Seychelles	60	0.721	0.082	74	0.726	0.146	30	0.903	0.057	103	0.603	0.175
Jamaica	61	0.721	0.074	108	0.583	0.188	67	0.733	0.107	16	0.913	0.057
Burkina Faso	62	0.720	0.083	38	0.885	0.072	83	0.664	0.129	84	0.678	0.164
Argentina	63	0.718	0.083	56	0.794	0.107	75	0.694	0.107	66	0.734	0.139
Ecuador	64	0.718	0.089	49	0.826	0.110	88	0.645	0.132	63	0.740	0.134
Vanuatu	65	0.714	0.071	44	0.847	0.085	123	0.411	0.148	11	0.930	0.048
Vietnam	66	0.713	0.084	19	0.927	0.049	90	0.635	0.149	104	0.602	0.183
Montenegro	67	0.713	0.088	51	0.809	0.099	44	0.842	0.076	122	0.540	0.190
Armenia	68	0.711	0.085	61	0.775	0.102	56	0.789	0.091	98	0.626	0.172
Bosnia and Herzegovina	69	0.706	0.079	73	0.730	0.129	61	0.755	0.097	80	0.688	0.153
Gabon	70	0.700	0.082	35	0.894	0.072	92	0.625	0.132	89	0.669	0.167
Algeria	71	0.700	0.080	88	0.689	0.130	53	0.813	0.088	90	0.661	0.162
Mali	72	0.688	0.078	37	0.888	0.070	114	0.467	0.158	58	0.764	0.129
Ghana	73	0.683	0.088	68	0.755	0.109	99	0.571	0.136	55	0.777	0.119
Botswana	74	0.682	0.086	79	0.715	0.120	72	0.723	0.102	94	0.656	0.152
Serbia	75	0.682	0.085	89	0.683	0.156	68	0.730	0.103	87	0.671	0.158
Senegal	76	0.670	0.081	113	0.564	0.158	84	0.664	0.117	46	0.816	0.104
Kyrgyzstan	77	0.665	0.085	86	0.697	0.133	80	0.669	0.115	88	0.669	0.165
Indonesia	78	0.661	0.091	99	0.624	0.153	87	0.652	0.131	72	0.711	0.152
Sri Lanka	79	0.659	0.090	107	0.589	0.162	65	0.746	0.114	86	0.675	0.164
São Tomé and Príncipe	80	0.652	0.079	82	0.708	0.119	97	0.579	0.125	73	0.711	0.144
Moldova	81	0.644	0.090	109	0.581	0.164	77	0.683	0.111	85	0.676	0.147
Bolivia	82	0.643	0.073	71	0.738	0.123	119	0.422	0.134	53	0.790	0.112
Kuwait	83	0.641	0.081	105	0.607	0.147	24	0.921	0.045	145	0.404	0.208
Rwanda	84	0.641	0.086	101	0.613	0.176	60	0.779	0.097	123	0.532	0.196
Liberia	85	0.634	0.079	83	0.706	0.133	124	0.408	0.136	29	0.849	0.091
Libya	86	0.629	0.086	103	0.612	0.142	103	0.545	0.153	61	0.746	0.133
Comoros	87	0.626	0.084	43	0.848	0.091	128	0.399	0.140	81	0.687	0.157
Lebanon	88	0.622	0.080	55	0.797	0.096	98	0.574	0.130	127	0.493	0.

GREEN color indicates that the country's score has improved over the past 10 years at a statistically significant level.

RED color indicates that the country's score has decreased over the past 10 years at a statistically significant level.

SD+/- reports the standard deviation to indicate the level of uncertainty.

	EGALITARIAN COMPONENT INDEX (ECI)			EQUAL PROTECTION INDEX			EQUAL DISTRIBUTION OF RESOURCES INDEX			EQUAL ACCESS INDEX		
	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-	Rank	Score	SD+/-
Malaysia	89	0.620	0.082	128	0.476	0.151	45	0.841	0.075	118	0.548	0.184
South Africa	90	0.618	0.071	64	0.767	0.111	127	0.399	0.140	74	0.710	0.145
Kosovo	91	0.614	0.094	80	0.713	0.150	100	0.567	0.131	97	0.626	0.185
CAR	92	0.612	0.085	121	0.507	0.188	105	0.537	0.138	43	0.823	0.103
Namibia	93	0.611	0.082	53	0.801	0.103	109	0.509	0.133	120	0.546	0.180
Fiji	94	0.603	0.095	106	0.604	0.152	93	0.623	0.125	105	0.601	0.184
Nigeria	95	0.602	0.089	87	0.696	0.135	125	0.407	0.154	75	0.705	0.151
Venezuela	96	0.598	0.079	95	0.648	0.139	135	0.364	0.149	50	0.810	0.109
Guyana	97	0.597	0.078	94	0.653	0.130	95	0.614	0.133	117	0.555	0.185
Cameroon	98	0.593	0.082	81	0.709	0.125	81	0.668	0.120	141	0.431	0.206
Nepal	99	0.592	0.075	72	0.738	0.133	142	0.319	0.141	65	0.735	0.133
Macedonia	100	0.586	0.085	115	0.554	0.162	70	0.724	0.104	119	0.547	0.181
Tanzania	101	0.584	0.090	111	0.574	0.144	106	0.536	0.161	79	0.691	0.158
Peru	102	0.580	0.092	77	0.718	0.140	121	0.412	0.145	93	0.656	0.170
Russia	103	0.578	0.085	126	0.477	0.179	74	0.698	0.110	114	0.567	0.184
East Timor	104	0.566	0.078	60	0.780	0.108	154	0.256	0.132	77	0.697	0.154
Chile	105	0.565	0.081	122	0.498	0.172	107	0.535	0.128	91	0.659	0.165
Sierra Leone	106	0.558	0.084	119	0.523	0.190	122	0.412	0.143	64	0.737	0.137
Zambia	107	0.556	0.096	93	0.654	0.143	140	0.336	0.136	83	0.685	0.159
Solomon Islands	108	0.554	0.092	70	0.741	0.121	147	0.297	0.147	100	0.619	0.167
Morocco	109	0.554	0.089	67	0.762	0.110	134	0.369	0.131	113	0.568	0.185
Gambia	110	0.548	0.088	75	0.722	0.115	102	0.555	0.142	148	0.368	0.198
Ivory Coast	111	0.546	0.082	100	0.623	0.160	156	0.245	0.149	51	0.791	0.115
Iran	112	0.545	0.084	110	0.580	0.159	69	0.726	0.121	147	0.370	0.214
Kazakhstan	113	0.544	0.089	125	0.485	0.157	66	0.745	0.102	146	0.397	0.197
Brazil	114	0.520	0.095	116	0.538	0.167	132	0.374	0.144	96	0.639	0.163
Nicaragua	115	0.511	0.104	118	0.525	0.220	110	0.507	0.163	124	0.530	0.191
Guinea-Bissau	116	0.509	0.092	123	0.493	0.143	117	0.444	0.153	99	0.621	0.177
Laos	117	0.508	0.087	97	0.627	0.158	118	0.432	0.154	133	0.471	0.197
India	118	0.508	0.095	96	0.647	0.164	144	0.316	0.136	106	0.598	0.185
Mozambique	119	0.506	0.084	98	0.626	0.132	159	0.230	0.130	92	0.659	0.170
Thailand	120	0.502	0.090	141	0.357	0.154	91	0.632	0.130	110	0.574	0.191
Kenya	121	0.500	0.096	129	0.450	0.154	111	0.483	0.141	109	0.579	0.178
Uganda	122	0.499	0.089	152	0.287	0.181	112	0.476	0.156	76	0.698	0.148
Maldives	123	0.496	0.087	102	0.613	0.150	115	0.458	0.146	138	0.440	0.193
Djibouti	124	0.494	0.083	117	0.527	0.146	116	0.449	0.162	128	0.490	0.202
Guinea	125	0.493	0.097	78	0.718	0.140	145	0.311	0.137	131	0.486	0.207
Afghanistan	126	0.487	0.089	104	0.607	0.170	151	0.288	0.133	112	0.568	0.197
Eritrea	127	0.486	0.092	120	0.518	0.190	108	0.522	0.138	139	0.435	0.198
Oman	128	0.477	0.084	142	0.354	0.167	58	0.783	0.083	160	0.269	0.188
Ukraine	129	0.473	0.083	157	0.245	0.187	71	0.723	0.108	135	0.445	0.219
Mexico	130	0.470	0.091	124	0.492	0.152	137	0.350	0.128	102	0.606	0.175
Colombia	131	0.462	0.087	131	0.426	0.159	133	0.370	0.137	116	0.560	0.187
Jordan	132	0.455	0.085	139	0.371	0.173	76	0.688	0.111	154	0.338	0.209
Qatar	133	0.455	0.069	159	0.204	0.157	9	0.951	0.028	170	0.160	0.154
China	134	0.448	0.083	150	0.304	0.152	113	0.469	0.130	107	0.598	0.167
Honduras	135	0.427	0.081	143	0.348	0.166	149	0.294	0.131	108	0.597	0.177
Equatorial Guinea	136	0.423	0.086	156	0.249	0.153	101	0.565	0.135	137	0.441	0.206
Turkey	137	0.422	0.092	114	0.557	0.154	130	0.389	0.157	159	0.290	0.218
Palestine/Gaza	138	0.416	0.092	155	0.251	0.171	96	0.596	0.159	157	0.323	0.218
Dominican Republic	139	0.411	0.084	148	0.311	0.172	146	0.309	0.135	115	0.565	0.194
Burundi	140	0.400	0.084	144	0.333	0.193	143	0.316	0.143	126	0.507	0.192
Madagascar	141	0.394	0.095	138	0.376	0.246	171	0.084	0.091	71	0.711	0.150
El Salvador	142	0.390	0.082	147	0.315	0.152	155	0.255	0.149	121	0.544	0.193
Saudi Arabia	143	0.389	0.064	160	0.200	0.141	47	0.838	0.072	172	0.125	0.131
DRC	144	0.388	0.090	135	0.388	0.184	148	0.296	0.146	129	0.488	0.202
Ethiopia	145	0.385	0.090	130	0.426	0.180	131	0.388	0.132	151	0.348	0.198
Malawi	146	0.374	0.083	151	0.295	0.159	153	0.264	0.133	111	0.572	0.183
Myanmar	147	0.372	0.086	140	0.358	0.161	160	0.212	0.130	125	0.515	0.192
Iraq	148	0.372	0.088	162	0.197	0.197	120	0.413	0.144	136	0.445	0.202
Somaliland	149	0.370	0.092	137	0.381	0.173	150	0.292	0.167	140	0.433	0.202
Papua New Guinea	150	0.364	0.085	127	0.477	0.167	166	0.144	0.112	144	0.417	0.214
Zimbabwe	151	0.364	0.089	149	0.306	0.149	138	0.343	0.151	149	0.366	0.210
Uzbekistan	152	0.359	0.085	172	0.060	0.090	89	0.643	0.133	150	0.353	0.200
Philippines	153	0.355	0.094	161	0.199	0.176	141	0.329	0.137	132	0.479	0.185
Paraguay	154	0.346	0.079	132	0.404	0.169	163	0.177	0.109	143	0.421	0.189
Congo	155	0.337	0.101	158	0.207	0.231	129	0.393	0.202	155	0.337	0.217
Turkmenistan	156	0.336	0.083	145	0.326	0.171	104	0.544	0.150	171	0.128	0.146
Bangladesh	157	0.333	0.086	164	0.145	0.150	126	0.404	0.145	134	0.453	0.207
North Korea	158	0.328	0.073	174	0.035	0.073	94	0.620	0.127	158	0.323	0.211
Tajikistan	159	0.312	0.095	133	0.404	0.227	136	0.351	0.167	174	0.120	0.142
Azerbaijan	160	0.311	0.073	112	0.573	0.162	168	0.129	0.117	168	0.184	0.182
Guatemala	161	0.302	0.079	165	0.134	0.132	158	0.231	0.119	130	0.488	0.198
Swaziland	162	0.286	0.085	153	0.274	0.195	139	0.340	0.142	167	0.190	0.192
Syria	163	0.285	0.069	134	0.398	0.175	157	0.233	0.120	169	0.183	0.171
Somalia	164	0.275	0.086	136	0.382	0.178	172	0.078	0.086	156	0.334	0.203
Cambodia	165	0.260	0.088	169	0.094	0.136	162	0.195	0.132	142	0.426	0.209
Angola	166	0.248	0.078	166	0.123	0.145	161	0.210	0.124	153	0.339	0.202
Chad	167	0.234	0.076	146	0.322	0.160	165	0.145	0.117	166	0.195	0.177
Pakistan	168	0.232	0.080	171	0.091	0.131	164	0.162	0.110	152	0.344	0.213
Haiti	169	0.226	0.089	168	0.109	0.136	152	0.267	0.161	162	0.230	0.196
Sudan	170	0.212	0.075	154	0.269	0.189	173	0.070	0.069	161	0.241	0.178
Mauritania	171	0.176	0.071	167	0.113	0.128	167	0.133	0.112	164	0.212	0.186
Yemen	172	0.172	0.071	163	0.152	0.162	170	0.094	0.085	163	0.220	0.187
Egypt	173	0.163	0.065	170	0							

Table 5: Country Scores for the Participatory Component Index (PCI) and its Main Components

	PARTICIPATORY COMPONENT INDEX (PCI)			CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION INDEX			DIRECT POPULAR VOTE INDEX			LOCAL GOVERNMENT INDEX			REGIONAL GOVERNMENT INDEX		
	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)
Canada	1	0.709	0.022	12	0.944	0.039	123	0.015		18	0.968	0.038	4	0.984	0.023
Austria	2	0.699	0.030	13	0.942	0.040	32	0.193		29	0.950	0.061	17	0.966	0.040
Australia	3	0.672	0.033	21	0.924	0.052	98	0.032		19	0.968	0.042	8	0.978	0.032
Estonia	4	0.660	0.039	59	0.814	0.106	63	0.101		13	0.973	0.027	79	0.483	0.017
France	5	0.656	0.038	33	0.877	0.076	82	0.053		30	0.946	0.060	23	0.956	0.038
United States	6	0.652	0.014	3	0.976	0.018	161	0		33	0.941	0.028	1	0.995	0.006
Denmark	7	0.651	0.016	1	0.978	0.016	37	0.185		20	0.967	0.045	14	0.973	0.043
Israel	8	0.647	0.052	71	0.789	0.116	139	0.013		11	0.976	0.034	82	0.462	0.043
Iceland	9	0.645	0.021	5	0.974	0.020	43	0.163		10	0.977	0.037	160	0.000	0.000
Switzerland	10	0.644	0.023	7	0.960	0.029	1	0.679		25	0.958	0.052	9	0.978	0.034
Germany	11	0.644	0.022	6	0.968	0.024	142	0.011		34	0.938	0.055	7	0.979	0.035
Venezuela	12	0.642	0.067	135	0.560	0.199	11	0.274		85	0.748	0.082	75	0.576	0.102
Suriname	13	0.641	0.055	51	0.832	0.103	112	0.02		82	0.798	0.132	44	0.849	0.112
Belgium	14	0.640	0.022	9	0.950	0.035	122	0.017		14	0.972	0.033	19	0.964	0.052
Taiwan	15	0.639	0.025	10	0.949	0.037	21	0.212		6	0.978	0.038	20	0.963	0.040
Norway	16	0.638	0.022	2	0.978	0.017	125	0.015		35	0.932	0.067	31	0.922	0.064
United Kingdom	17	0.634	0.024	11	0.949	0.036	50	0.135		81	0.803	0.093	13	0.973	0.034
New Zealand	18	0.634	0.024	17	0.935	0.046	4	0.406		7	0.978	0.031	38	0.876	0.112
Finland	19	0.626	0.024	4	0.974	0.020	127	0.015		44	0.917	0.060	99	0.369	0.079
Uruguay	20	0.626	0.033	24	0.906	0.060	2	0.565		15	0.970	0.041	11	0.976	0.035
Sweden	21	0.622	0.030	15	0.939	0.044	105	0.028		23	0.962	0.037	41	0.856	0.067
Nigeria	22	0.621	0.050	30	0.883	0.075	147	0.007		65	0.861	0.136	66	0.673	0.177
Indonesia	23	0.619	0.032	25	0.902	0.066	158	0		49	0.910	0.070	15	0.970	0.042
Niger	24	0.615	0.039	27	0.893	0.068	24	0.205		45	0.915	0.100	22	0.960	0.066
Colombia	25	0.613	0.035	37	0.866	0.082	16	0.241		21	0.964	0.048	2	0.988	0.022
Sierra Leone	26	0.612	0.041	16	0.938	0.044	145	0.009		40	0.921	0.097	92	0.411	0.070
Jamaica	27	0.610	0.035	38	0.865	0.080	106	0.026		3	0.980	0.028	159	0.000	0.000
Czech Republic	28	0.609	0.053	73	0.783	0.118	80	0.06		53	0.898	0.074	30	0.927	0.056
Slovenia	29	0.607	0.040	20	0.925	0.050	40	0.168		37	0.928	0.065	173	0.000	0.000
South Africa	30	0.606	0.041	42	0.852	0.087	113	0.02		58	0.875	0.093	34	0.902	0.077
Costa Rica	31	0.605	0.038	19	0.930	0.048	36	0.186		46	0.914	0.076	78	0.490	0.015
Benin	32	0.603	0.032	8	0.954	0.034	110	0.02		57	0.877	0.061	134	0.062	0.033
Spain	33	0.601	0.039	49	0.837	0.094	64	0.1		9	0.977	0.033	6	0.979	0.029
Italy	34	0.600	0.045	52	0.832	0.102	10	0.279		22	0.962	0.047	5	0.980	0.031
Argentina	35	0.599	0.044	40	0.853	0.090	124	0.015		43	0.918	0.055	10	0.976	0.021
Zambia	36	0.599	0.044	62	0.806	0.110	52	0.133		61	0.871	0.078	88	0.437	0.036
Portugal	37	0.594	0.045	53	0.831	0.101	56	0.123		2	0.981	0.021	170	0.000	0.000
Brazil	38	0.594	0.033	70	0.790	0.116	58	0.116		5	0.978	0.021	21	0.963	0.031
Lithuania	39	0.591	0.045	64	0.800	0.105	3	0.424		1	0.984	0.019	167	0.000	0.000
Vanuatu	40	0.591	0.046	35	0.871	0.081	138	0.013		39	0.926	0.084	169	0.000	0.000
Slovakia	41	0.590	0.042	61	0.810	0.110	8	0.342		32	0.944	0.077	26	0.953	0.071
Peru	42	0.586	0.047	58	0.817	0.108	13	0.266		24	0.961	0.050	25	0.954	0.068
Netherlands	43	0.586	0.042	29	0.883	0.073	29	0.198		75	0.833	0.108	40	0.867	0.097
Cape Verde	44	0.583	0.051	34	0.876	0.078	79	0.063		89	0.725	0.203	42	0.855	0.123
Japan	45	0.582	0.055	76	0.777	0.122	134	0.013		4	0.979	0.030	12	0.975	0.035
Sri Lanka	46	0.581	0.044	36	0.871	0.082	102	0.031		102	0.626	0.119	35	0.899	0.072
Greece	47	0.579	0.062	63	0.802	0.114	28	0.2		87	0.746	0.209	55	0.812	0.161
Botswana	48	0.579	0.045	54	0.829	0.099	85	0.045		62	0.870	0.075	48	0.837	0.100
Latvia	49	0.578	0.046	69	0.790	0.114	15	0.251		17	0.969	0.040	156	0.000	0.000
Albania	50	0.577	0.058	115	0.632	0.168	83	0.053		8	0.978	0.041	16	0.967	0.050
Montenegro	51	0.575	0.062	87	0.754	0.129	57	0.123		59	0.873	0.106	171	0.000	0.000
Iraq	52	0.572	0.062	86	0.754	0.138	75	0.076		128	0.295	0.086	47	0.839	0.100
Bulgaria	53	0.568	0.053	77	0.773	0.123	5	0.398		28	0.951	0.039	93	0.408	0.052
Croatia	54	0.567	0.052	74	0.783	0.123	9	0.312		55	0.890	0.091	37	0.878	0.087
Bolivia	55	0.567	0.050	39	0.857	0.083	7	0.344		66	0.853	0.105	61	0.732	0.102
Malaysia	56	0.563	0.051	92	0.747	0.133	163	0		123	0.383	0.110	50	0.829	0.088
Gabon	57	0.560	0.062	48	0.838	0.100	96	0.033		74	0.844	0.154	72	0.620	0.162
South Korea	58	0.560	0.051	95	0.731	0.134	103	0.031		26	0.958	0.061	3	0.986	0.026
Chile	59	0.559	0.057	46	0.839	0.098	126	0.015		73	0.846	0.106	65	0.678	0.144
Guyana	60	0.558	0.053	82	0.763	0.126	131	0.013		79	0.806	0.119	33	0.903	0.080
Philippines	61	0.558	0.049	81	0.764	0.127	76	0.07		50	0.903	0.054	32	0.921	0.050
India	62	0.554	0.059	90	0.749	0.133	169	0		108	0.558	0.110	18	0.966	0.044
Trinidad and Tobago	63	0.554	0.059	43	0.851	0.090	159	0		60	0.872	0.110	158	0.000	0.000
Guatemala	64	0.554	0.075	68	0.795	0.119	94	0.033		91	0.704	0.159	162	0.000	0.000
Poland	65	0.553	0.057	94	0.738	0.141	174			27	0.953	0.049	43	0.851	0.082
Dominican Republic	66	0.553	0.059	88	0.753	0.137	99	0.032		41	0.920	0.084	86	0.442	0.047
Ukraine	67	0.551	0.051	50	0.837	0.098	59	0.113		68	0.853	0.073	80	0.481	0.173
Honduras	68	0.550	0.059	84	0.757	0.135	78	0.068		51	0.900	0.080	89	0.437	0.048
Romania	69	0.549	0.051	57	0.818	0.103	12	0.271		93	0.698	0.076	51	0.829	0.124
Mexico	70	0.549	0.055	101	0.703	0.145	77	0.069		52	0.898	0.086	24	0.955	0.051
Bhutan	71	0.546	0.054	91	0.747	0.131	114	0.02		77	0.825	0.131	46	0.840	0.085
Comoros	72	0.543	0.064	134	0.564	0.172	62	0.105		172	0.000	0.000	56	0.799	0.101
Mozambique	73	0.542	0.060	72	0.784	0.119	101	0.031		64	0.863	0.107	114	0.166	0.133
Papua New Guinea	74	0.539	0.063	83	0.761	0.135	135	0.013		63	0.866	0.140	59	0.755	0.157

GREEN color indicates that the country's score has improved over the past 10 years at a statistically significant level.

RED color indicates that the country's score has decreased over the past 10 years at a statistically significant level.

SD+/- reports the standard deviation to indicate the level of uncertainty.

	PARTICIPATORY COMPONENT INDEX (PCI)			CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION INDEX			DIRECT POPULAR VOTE INDEX			LOCAL GOVERNMENT INDEX			REGIONAL GOVERNMENT INDEX		
	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score		Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)
Mali	88	0.513	0.070	45	0.840	0.097	90	0.033		106	0.577	0.179	67	0.669	0.226
Paraguay	89	0.510	0.061	120	0.614	0.172	41	0.166		42	0.919	0.081	49	0.831	0.106
Ivory Coast	90	0.509	0.073	67	0.796	0.117	35	0.187		88	0.742	0.156	96	0.397	0.161
Ecuador	91	0.508	0.063	124	0.609	0.172	6	0.346		67	0.853	0.115	39	0.870	0.104
Mongolia	92	0.504	0.050	66	0.797	0.112	104	0.029		98	0.662	0.104	70	0.629	0.095
Myanmar	93	0.502	0.061	127	0.596	0.175	146	0.009		126	0.348	0.080	29	0.937	0.042
Mauritius	94	0.501	0.077	109	0.669	0.155	144	0.009		70	0.848	0.153	154	0.000	0.000
Solomon Islands	95	0.500	0.064	107	0.676	0.150	154	0		112	0.495	0.180	45	0.845	0.103
Burkina Faso	96	0.496	0.050	18	0.932	0.048	95	0.033		107	0.576	0.117	103	0.304	0.054
Macedonia	97	0.493	0.065	140	0.508	0.196	38	0.184		12	0.973	0.026	161	0.000	0.000
Palestine	98	0.487	0.070	117	0.623	0.168	168	0		71	0.847	0.135	157	0.000	0.000
Nepal	99	0.486	0.077	41	0.853	0.088	109	0.02		105	0.617	0.203	118	0.153	0.059
Lesotho	100	0.485	0.041	31	0.879	0.077	129	0.013		138	0.205	0.143	81	0.469	0.039
Palestine/Gaza	101	0.484	0.069	136	0.545	0.192	165	0		47	0.913	0.115	163	0.000	0.000
Morocco	102	0.480	0.059	44	0.840	0.093	25	0.201		127	0.325	0.157	71	0.628	0.136
Malawi	103	0.477	0.064	98	0.720	0.139	136	0.013		90	0.717	0.129	152	0.000	0.000
Pakistan	104	0.472	0.071	133	0.566	0.177	74	0.08		110	0.529	0.248	54	0.816	0.158
Tanzania	105	0.470	0.066	96	0.731	0.137	128	0.015		94	0.697	0.130	94	0.403	0.067
Lebanon	106	0.463	0.064	85	0.756	0.127	157	0		99	0.654	0.123	120	0.117	0.058
Haiti	107	0.459	0.074	138	0.528	0.195	153	0		86	0.748	0.233	60	0.733	0.110
Liberia	108	0.456	0.033	22	0.923	0.051	70	0.083		124	0.376	0.109	100	0.362	0.077
Rwanda	109	0.455	0.097	97	0.730	0.142	18	0.223		101	0.629	0.266	115	0.164	0.070
Cyprus	110	0.455	0.045	23	0.920	0.054	173	0		137	0.234	0.165	95	0.400	0.091
Tunisia	111	0.455	0.072	28	0.889	0.071	67	0.093		114	0.484	0.210	104	0.303	0.085
Somaliland	112	0.454	0.074	100	0.707	0.155	84	0.051		96	0.676	0.148	91	0.422	0.068
Libya	113	0.451	0.087	108	0.675	0.159	141	0.011		95	0.689	0.205	164	0.000	0.000
Djibouti	114	0.446	0.081	129	0.593	0.185	88	0.04		100	0.642	0.173	87	0.440	0.185
Armenia	115	0.444	0.069	137	0.535	0.176	51	0.133		80	0.806	0.108	128	0.072	0.043
Zimbabwe	116	0.437	0.103	112	0.652	0.157	26	0.2		115	0.469	0.257	127	0.073	0.069
Georgia	117	0.422	0.066	56	0.825	0.098	23	0.206		113	0.489	0.132	113	0.171	0.082
Nicaragua	118	0.417	0.073	142	0.499	0.211	73	0.08		104	0.622	0.128	64	0.691	0.129
Kosovo	119	0.412	0.066	130	0.584	0.177	172	0		97	0.665	0.096	168	0.000	0.000
Turkey	120	0.409	0.070	153	0.396	0.214	14	0.256		78	0.819	0.113	129	0.070	0.069
Kyrgyzstan	121	0.408	0.071	99	0.713	0.144	31	0.195		111	0.514	0.153	133	0.062	0.046
Thailand	122	0.407	0.070	113	0.646	0.175	164	0		122	0.384	0.121	106	0.237	0.106
Maldives	123	0.399	0.066	157	0.326	0.204	44	0.153		72	0.846	0.097	77	0.498	0.260
Gambia	124	0.387	0.077	152	0.404	0.199	107	0.026		92	0.699	0.202	76	0.543	0.231
Fiji	125	0.375	0.058	93	0.739	0.136	148	0.007		120	0.411	0.064	147	0.032	0.036
Chad	126	0.372	0.066	143	0.492	0.213	66	0.096		116	0.468	0.052	117	0.161	0.136
DRC	127	0.371	0.084	144	0.489	0.199	65	0.096		129	0.284	0.079	69	0.641	0.165
Ireland	128	0.363	0.058	14	0.941	0.041	22	0.208		145	0.167	0.158	165	0.000	0.000
Congo	129	0.358	0.071	116	0.624	0.188	45	0.151		117	0.467	0.055	124	0.082	0.091
Bangladesh	130	0.358	0.080	121	0.614	0.182	171	0		118	0.466	0.159	108	0.212	0.100
Swaziland	131	0.350	0.090	149	0.426	0.222	133	0.013		103	0.624	0.199	126	0.073	0.064
Somalia	132	0.349	0.084	131	0.575	0.177	91	0.033		133	0.251	0.127	83	0.456	0.212
Senegal	133	0.347	0.059	60	0.813	0.103	46	0.151		144	0.171	0.129	110	0.194	0.117
Zanzibar	134	0.346	0.075	104	0.684	0.157	19	0.22		147	0.161	0.132	151	0.000	0.000
South Sudan	135	0.340	0.070	155	0.367	0.195	116	0.02		139	0.192	0.088	68	0.646	0.121
Madagascar	136	0.336	0.075	126	0.596	0.178	33	0.189		121	0.399	0.130	138	0.047	0.049
Oman	137	0.333	0.069	159	0.306	0.182	170	0		109	0.551	0.128	132	0.063	0.055
Guinea	138	0.333	0.046	78	0.772	0.120	71	0.081		160	0.667	0.051	137	0.050	0.048
Kuwait	139	0.330	0.072	114	0.643	0.160	150	0		141	0.174	0.141	166	0.000	0.000
Guinea-Bissau	140	0.327	0.058	79	0.771	0.124	111	0.02		153	0.102	0.063	119	0.128	0.095
Ghana	141	0.323	0.043	26	0.895	0.067	108	0.024		154	0.097	0.083	148	0.029	0.029
Mauritania	142	0.318	0.086	139	0.512	0.193	48	0.141		130	0.277	0.176	98	0.382	0.198
Jordan	143	0.312	0.063	123	0.611	0.164	167	0		136	0.236	0.083	130	0.066	0.047
CAR	144	0.301	0.056	110	0.668	0.159	132	0.013		167	0.204	0.041	131	0.065	0.057
Afghanistan	145	0.296	0.060	105	0.682	0.156	118	0.02		150	0.132	0.080	116	0.162	0.097
Cambodia	146	0.290	0.073	145	0.482	0.201	160	0		125	0.351	0.157	105	0.245	0.094
Ethiopia	147	0.283	0.079	166	0.216	0.168	137	0.013		142	0.173	0.132	74	0.586	0.191
Russia	148	0.280	0.059	165	0.231	0.179	81	0.055		131	0.258	0.088	73	0.586	0.081
Seychelles	149	0.274	0.047	47	0.838	0.100	140	0.012		169	0.019	0.033	155	0.000	0.000
Barbados	150	0.266	0.043	55	0.829	0.095	152	0		170	0.000	0.000	153	0.000	0.000
Belarus	151	0.249	0.071	146	0.479	0.199	61	0.106		148	0.161	0.117	112	0.177	0.124
Cameroon	152	0.247	0.064	125	0.609	0.171	115	0.02		149	0.138	0.096	143	0.037	0.040
Burundi	153	0.246	0.063	148	0.448	0.200	54	0.129		159	0.071	0.078	136	0.055	0.065
Cuba	154	0.243	0.072	163	0.250	0.193	93	0.033		140	0.188	0.133	84	0.444	0.154
Kazakhstan	155	0.241	0.060	132	0.571	0.182	89	0.037		158	0.073	0.066	121	0.112	0.072
Sudan	156	0.235	0.075	141	0.500	0.208	97	0.032		151	0.126	0.059	111	0.179	0.122
Algeria	157	0.232	0.068	150	0.421	0.194	55	0.129		135	0.236	0.137	122	0.109	0.097
Singapore	158	0.226	0.094	147	0.453	0.194	143	0.011		173	N/A	N/A	174	0.000	0.000
Iran	159	0.218	0.071	151	0.413	0.200	92	0.033		134	0.				

Table 6: Country Scores for the Deliberative Component Index (DCI) and its Components

	DELIBERATIVE COMPONENT INDEX (DCI)			REASONED JUSTIFICATION			COMMON GOOD JUSTIFICATION			RESPECT FOR COUNTERARGUMENTS			RANGE OF CONSULTATION			ENGAGED SOCIETY		
	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)
Norway	1	0.989	0.008	4	2.853	0.146	12	3.753	0.247	1	4.521	0.443	1	4.887	0.113	6	4.453	0.315
Switzerland	2	0.986	0.009	2	2.878	0.122	52	3.300	0.381	14	3.617	0.443	2	4.825	0.172	1	4.844	0.156
Sweden	3	0.983	0.011	1	2.914	0.085	1	3.901	0.099	11	3.703	0.395	3	4.750	0.245	7	4.447	0.458
Denmark	4	0.974	0.016	9	2.674	0.319	4	3.852	0.148	3	3.943	0.500	12	4.382	0.426	2	4.690	0.302
Germany	5	0.970	0.017	6	2.806	0.194	46	3.384	0.310	2	3.979	0.419	4	4.667	0.287	14	4.215	0.363
Canada	6	0.959	0.024	10	2.658	0.286	8	3.797	0.203	33	3.306	0.559	8	4.511	0.352	8	4.406	0.393
Japan	7	0.945	0.030	3	2.869	0.130	56	3.277	0.313	16	3.608	0.329	15	4.295	0.432	44	3.639	0.422
Estonia	8	0.945	0.031	25	2.384	0.412	9	3.785	0.214	19	3.579	0.454	21	4.068	0.397	11	4.326	0.410
Costa Rica	9	0.942	0.029	17	2.451	0.357	3	3.858	0.142	4	3.930	0.426	19	4.117	0.288	22	4.036	0.435
Belgium	10	0.937	0.031	7	2.758	0.235	36	3.498	0.388	36	3.277	0.369	6	4.535	0.379	38	3.743	0.400
Tunisia	11	0.935	0.034	37	2.263	0.322	30	3.570	0.394	44	3.139	0.403	13	4.380	0.510	9	4.363	0.490
Uruguay	12	0.935	0.037	50	2.118	0.357	29	3.571	0.414	20	3.504	0.541	7	4.526	0.408	17	4.092	0.555
France	13	0.932	0.035	11	2.633	0.367	25	3.599	0.354	13	3.658	0.210	25	3.916	0.509	18	4.073	0.560
Slovenia	14	0.932	0.036	47	2.181	0.287	21	3.676	0.282	18	3.588	0.380	32	3.829	0.451	4	4.478	0.388
Australia	15	0.930	0.036	15	2.564	0.361	45	3.387	0.322	17	3.591	0.453	14	4.340	0.452	32	3.823	0.463
Benin	16	0.928	0.038	45	2.196	0.260	2	3.900	0.100	12	3.662	0.463	27	3.876	0.489	23	4.030	0.391
Romania	17	0.927	0.039	8	2.684	0.308	14	3.738	0.262	48	3.042	0.438	10	4.400	0.483	58	3.468	0.434
Netherlands	18	0.925	0.040	70	1.914	0.283	58	3.268	0.363	10	3.712	0.447	5	4.596	0.400	28	3.932	0.557
Chile	19	0.921	0.038	12	2.618	0.293	49	3.370	0.316	26	3.425	0.442	20	4.104	0.401	26	3.976	0.407
Greece	20	0.916	0.046	42	2.214	0.550	6	3.811	0.189	27	3.413	0.569	44	3.610	0.537	5	4.455	0.508
Burkina Faso	21	0.914	0.045	77	1.841	0.256	10	3.773	0.227	30	3.369	0.480	63	3.223	0.476	3	4.600	0.392
Trinidad & Tobago	22	0.912	0.045	5	2.817	0.180	48	3.370	0.375	34	3.292	0.430	59	3.335	0.650	25	3.987	0.450
Austria	23	0.911	0.046	20	2.423	0.381	40	3.474	0.514	56	2.920	0.541	11	4.389	0.506	37	3.746	0.782
Italy	24	0.911	0.043	23	2.399	0.337	77	3.124	0.294	5	3.928	0.490	30	3.851	0.494	33	3.763	0.520
Spain	25	0.911	0.044	34	2.319	0.337	15	3.737	0.247	41	3.190	0.602	41	3.653	0.443	12	4.265	0.442
Taiwan	26	0.910	0.047	13	2.602	0.311	84	2.995	0.444	15	3.615	0.500	40	3.668	0.499	34	3.755	0.436
Indonesia	27	0.901	0.047	51	2.110	0.213	62	3.242	0.377	21	3.499	0.408	29	3.858	0.568	16	4.145	0.613
Lithuania	28	0.899	0.049	33	2.334	0.334	5	3.850	0.150	32	3.321	0.443	9	4.421	0.354	94	2.845	0.298
Ireland	29	0.894	0.051	21	2.414	0.356	123	2.554	0.277	83	2.491	0.417	16	4.228	0.510	24	3.989	0.557
Cape Verde	30	0.890	0.057	28	2.348	0.370	7	3.808	0.192	22	3.498	0.492	34	3.798	0.552	64	3.319	0.581
Finland	31	0.889	0.056	36	2.272	0.431	100	2.828	0.643	37	3.269	0.616	24	3.935	0.608	19	4.064	0.592
Portugal	32	0.887	0.051	48	2.154	0.349	11	3.764	0.236	31	3.344	0.296	18	4.150	0.394	73	3.215	0.344
Latvia	33	0.881	0.054	16	2.555	0.332	33	3.519	0.379	66	2.750	0.359	31	3.848	0.426	57	3.481	0.485
Kyrgyzstan	34	0.874	0.060	22	2.413	0.314	35	3.498	0.375	52	2.989	0.417	42	3.626	0.496	51	3.588	0.506
Mauritius	35	0.870	0.061	44	2.205	0.372	150	1.699	0.573	24	3.478	0.448	35	3.792	0.475	35	3.752	0.645
Mongolia	36	0.869	0.057	81	1.812	0.217	44	3.415	0.387	6	3.888	0.409	62	3.241	0.407	27	3.951	0.392
Israel	37	0.868	0.062	54	2.056	0.328	13	3.742	0.258	58	2.886	0.488	50	3.431	0.585	39	3.686	0.450
United States	38	0.863	0.059	61	2.014	0.187	32	3.559	0.377	72	2.638	0.312	39	3.690	0.396	31	3.848	0.359
Bulgaria	39	0.863	0.064	91	1.678	0.160	79	3.091	0.376	47	3.073	0.448	17	4.220	0.445	43	3.650	0.426
Senegal	40	0.862	0.063	66	1.969	0.239	27	3.593	0.395	38	3.254	0.559	49	3.466	0.487	29	3.931	0.401
South Africa	41	0.859	0.066	14	2.577	0.355	80	3.058	0.313	60	2.842	0.584	37	3.739	0.497	67	3.282	0.452
United Kingdom	42	0.857	0.065	46	2.189	0.270	55	3.278	0.373	65	2.791	0.527	36	3.777	0.539	50	3.588	0.466
Afghanistan	43	0.852	0.069	56	2.036	0.373	22	3.648	0.351	45	3.134	0.420	45	3.608	0.663	68	3.281	0.410
Barbados	44	0.848	0.070	35	2.290	0.313	86	2.954	0.359	68	2.712	0.467	26	3.915	0.613	75	3.205	0.349
Georgia	45	0.847	0.068	32	2.336	0.303	57	3.269	0.269	28	3.413	0.380	90	2.676	0.438	42	3.657	0.509
Suriname	46	0.847	0.069	110	1.453	0.365	88	2.952	0.323	70	2.690	0.386	43	3.611	0.486	15	4.215	0.556
Dominican Rep.	47	0.846	0.072	31	2.337	0.389	47	3.384	0.597	98	2.238	0.502	57	3.371	0.412	36	3.751	0.432
Togo	48	0.845	0.067	18	2.446	0.255	70	3.193	0.342	8	3.746	0.508	64	3.218	0.404	106	2.677	0.495
Liberia	49	0.842	0.072	43	2.212	0.408	93	2.883	0.760	54	2.931	0.644	72	3.054	0.677	45	3.633	0.436
Cyprus	50	0.841	0.074	26	2.378	0.350	126	2.506	0.734	53	2.961	0.702	33	3.816	0.583	77	3.137	0.658
Vanuatu	51	0.839	0.071	105	1.508	0.328	117	2.606	0.449	55	2.931	0.512	38	3.734	0.507	21	4.044	0.583
Mali	52	0.838	0.072	78	1.832	0.322	118	2.578	0.498	84	2.466	0.382	58	3.363	0.377	10	4.356	0.463
Singapore	53	0.835	0.071	24	2.388	0.333	17	3.706	0.293	99	2.226	0.325	23	3.981	0.472	93	2.872	0.477
Lebanon	54	0.833	0.073	69	1.923	0.338	73	3.174	0.568	46	3.122	0.548	61	3.255	0.717	53	3.562	0.515
Panama	55	0.832	0.076	53	2.087	0.588	95	2.871	0.433	59	2.873	0.614	60	3.327	0.575	30	3.861	0.813
Colombia	56	0.830	0.073	67	1.967	0.321	129	2.416	0.553	39	3.245	0.505	47	3.508	0.462	60	3.395	0.454
Morocco	57	0.822	0.074	19	2.427	0.373	19	3.679	0.313	78	2.589	0.410	98	2.566	0.248	47	3.613	0.396
Jamaica	58	0.821	0.080	40	2.250	0.392	60	3.259	0.469	7	3.777	0.500	83	2.837	0.464	90	2.902	0.484
Philippines	59	0.814	0.081	72	1.902	0.381	26	3.596	0.403	75	2.618	0.494	52	3.411	0.674	69	3.255	0.626
Ghana	60	0.813	0.076	87	1.705	0.214	51											

GREEN color indicates that the country's score has improved over the past 10 years at a statistically significant level.

RED color indicates that the country's score has decreased over the past 10 years at a statistically significant level.

SD+/- reports the standard deviation to indicate the level of uncertainty.

	DELIBERATIVE COMPONENT INDEX (DCI)			REASONED JUSTIFICATION			COMMON GOOD JUSTIFICATION			RESPECT FOR COUNTERARGUMENTS			RANGE OF CONSULTATION			ENGAGED SOCIETY		
	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)	Rank	Score	SD (+/-)
Kenya	89	0.710	0.102	90	1.682	0.277	92	2.889	0.329	35	3.283	0.580	103	2.493	0.474	110	2.620	0.378
Serbia	90	0.693	0.118	129	1.281	0.461	20	3.679	0.320	116	1.938	0.456	113	2.170	0.623	55	3.514	0.616
Myanmar	91	0.692	0.110	96	1.590	0.229	78	3.111	0.696	29	3.380	0.533	121	1.983	0.332	99	2.768	0.360
Congo	92	0.686	0.115	79	1.831	0.369	99	2.833	0.860	77	2.601	0.552	109	2.338	0.519	112	2.574	0.767
Kuwait	93	0.679	0.108	74	1.896	0.233	42	3.455	0.316	115	1.954	0.306	130	1.699	0.333	61	3.372	0.350
Pakistan	94	0.677	0.119	149	0.980	0.236	155	1.559	0.557	64	2.799	0.421	82	2.842	0.645	49	3.594	0.549
Croatia	95	0.676	0.114	95	1.593	0.331	121	2.556	0.534	136	1.551	0.413	101	2.506	0.556	48	3.598	0.497
East Timor	96	0.666	0.105	115	1.408	0.256	97	2.850	0.349	74	2.622	0.317	97	2.584	0.610	91	2.884	0.318
CAR	97	0.662	0.121	134	1.201	0.262	122	2.556	0.678	112	2.012	0.498	75	3.036	0.666	83	3.069	0.577
Uganda	98	0.660	0.109	86	1.722	0.171	101	2.794	0.447	89	2.418	0.344	102	2.503	0.319	105	2.686	0.319
Guatemala	99	0.659	0.110	112	1.421	0.254	134	2.371	0.411	91	2.356	0.448	95	2.638	0.414	92	2.875	0.314
Mauritania	100	0.654	0.134	118	1.384	0.369	83	3.029	0.565	102	2.161	0.573	100	2.506	0.772	80	3.102	0.546
Vietnam	101	0.651	0.119	92	1.669	0.327	105	2.759	0.290	96	2.273	0.489	93	2.643	0.517	116	2.437	0.591
Malaysia	102	0.647	0.117	104	1.513	0.317	145	1.914	0.540	61	2.840	0.445	51	3.413	0.508	133	1.817	0.385
Nepal	103	0.645	0.123	97	1.548	0.238	141	2.090	0.543	100	2.180	0.462	84	2.792	0.577	101	2.739	0.556
Comoros	104	0.636	0.120	142	1.146	0.248	137	2.308	0.338	9	3.732	0.512	136	1.579	0.398	96	2.808	0.460
Slovakia	105	0.632	0.112	116	1.405	0.190	143	2.081	0.356	101	2.163	0.383	86	2.732	0.412	89	2.962	0.438
Poland	106	0.631	0.116	89	1.686	0.207	76	3.124	0.319	145	1.281	0.392	115	2.133	0.377	62	3.360	0.415
Mozambique	107	0.627	0.116	94	1.634	0.307	61	3.251	0.532	104	2.135	0.373	108	2.370	0.482	119	2.375	0.312
Brazil	108	0.623	0.120	109	1.456	0.246	114	2.627	0.418	92	2.344	0.426	107	2.381	0.562	109	2.666	0.604
Armenia	109	0.615	0.123	123	1.336	0.335	50	3.339	0.308	123	1.838	0.299	139	1.545	0.336	56	3.513	0.438
Jordan	110	0.614	0.119	120	1.374	0.257	120	2.568	0.422	80	2.553	0.362	124	1.894	0.450	97	2.798	0.319
Algeria	111	0.613	0.120	83	1.792	0.340	128	2.448	0.313	139	1.415	0.366	88	2.686	0.352	111	2.606	0.301
China	112	0.607	0.134	58	2.024	0.269	16	3.720	0.270	162	0.760	0.306	87	2.704	0.535	124	2.129	0.434
Solomon Islands	113	0.604	0.123	127	1.286	0.300	144	2.026	0.604	90	2.406	0.344	111	2.283	0.408	95	2.808	0.372
Zambia	114	0.582	0.120	71	1.912	0.290	125	2.520	0.343	124	1.819	0.279	126	1.853	0.338	117	2.406	0.390
Guinea	115	0.581	0.139	102	1.527	0.292	154	1.560	0.624	97	2.261	0.693	66	3.207	0.676	132	1.845	0.430
Bosnia & Herzeg.	116	0.571	0.133	141	1.157	0.341	164	0.989	0.428	85	2.457	0.360	122	1.961	0.393	65	3.310	0.545
Guyana	117	0.569	0.131	130	1.274	0.182	94	2.872	0.453	120	1.881	0.380	127	1.853	0.679	102	2.718	0.625
Iraq	118	0.565	0.135	82	1.806	0.312	153	1.571	0.657	128	1.762	0.460	148	1.360	0.354	78	3.117	0.480
Iran	119	0.549	0.134	80	1.830	0.502	106	2.741	0.640	117	1.914	0.649	118	2.019	0.506	135	1.795	0.360
Ecuador	120	0.542	0.143	85	1.745	0.239	43	3.452	0.326	146	1.209	0.516	125	1.875	0.599	122	2.274	0.614
Papua New Guinea	121	0.542	0.138	111	1.448	0.298	136	2.353	0.497	87	2.441	0.389	117	2.052	0.530	130	1.869	0.593
Tanzania	122	0.535	0.133	140	1.166	0.240	116	2.624	0.361	93	2.327	0.385	110	2.290	0.536	131	1.853	0.554
Rwanda	123	0.528	0.144	88	1.699	0.327	71	3.183	0.467	113	2.004	0.385	123	1.920	0.519	137	1.668	0.530
Fiji	124	0.526	0.143	101	1.528	0.207	90	2.951	0.545	108	2.038	0.530	128	1.717	0.703	128	1.890	0.516
Madagascar	125	0.520	0.132	114	1.412	0.309	89	2.951	0.334	141	1.383	0.406	99	2.544	0.469	126	1.947	0.505
Maldives	126	0.518	0.125	119	1.382	0.206	66	3.226	0.486	135	1.560	0.369	137	1.571	0.479	121	2.309	0.427
Somaliland	127	0.518	0.153	157	0.801	0.370	135	2.361	0.647	118	1.913	0.433	77	2.885	0.889	125	2.071	0.494
Djibouti	128	0.509	0.141	126	1.297	0.198	132	2.379	0.877	137	1.510	0.532	116	2.065	0.700	114	2.459	0.429
Paraguay	129	0.502	0.132	162	0.657	0.224	160	1.329	0.469	119	1.906	0.264	94	2.640	0.497	113	2.538	0.384
Moldova	130	0.497	0.124	124	1.330	0.269	113	2.637	0.350	122	1.858	0.375	114	2.152	0.345	136	1.775	0.311
Zanzibar	131	0.487	0.146	106	1.492	0.299	107	2.712	0.436	125	1.816	0.367	133	1.599	0.447	129	1.879	0.575
Hungary	132	0.483	0.134	122	1.348	0.356	131	2.386	0.532	127	1.778	0.519	119	2.011	0.419	134	1.801	0.323
Albania	133	0.476	0.146	132	1.249	0.263	146	1.887	0.358	111	2.030	0.559	150	1.323	0.419	123	2.247	0.650
Macedonia	134	0.460	0.148	147	1.101	0.448	98	2.850	0.336	121	1.876	0.438	153	1.267	0.247	115	2.444	0.609
Palestine/Gaza	135	0.428	0.149	117	1.397	0.495	140	2.156	0.984	73	2.622	0.786	155	1.176	0.471	155	1.166	0.435
Cuba	136	0.428	0.141	52	2.088	0.234	18	3.700	0.295	150	1.039	0.475	145	1.427	0.374	154	1.174	0.397
Ethiopia	137	0.427	0.134	133	1.247	0.259	38	3.486	0.452	142	1.365	0.365	131	1.640	0.392	146	1.468	0.310
DRC	138	0.409	0.158	135	1.194	0.491	139	2.266	0.484	131	1.648	0.723	112	2.282	0.660	158	1.037	0.388
Nicaragua	139	0.395	0.136	113	1.416	0.288	110	2.668	0.387	144	1.301	0.459	144	1.436	0.459	139	1.630	0.454
Cameroun	140	0.387	0.135	170	0.305	0.126	163	1.231	0.457	129	1.748	0.378	129	1.702	0.473	104	2.701	0.383
Zimbabwe	141	0.380	0.132	148	0.985	0.212	96	2.859	0.334	151	1.022	0.311	92	2.651	0.434	145	1.468	0.449
Bangladesh	142	0.372	0.137	156	0.818	0.265	148	1.848	0.293	130	1.711	0.397	135	1.588	0.254	143	1.522	0.407
Swaziland	143	0.363	0.132	137	1.178	0.413	130	2.391	0.518	133	1.580	0.305	147	1.372	0.367	148	1.426	0.359
Angola	144	0.360	0.123	150	0.949	0.227	111	2.646	0.455	132	1.610	0.200	140	1.513	0.306	152	1.247	0.373
Cambodia	145	0.350	0.134	139	1.169	0.243	168	0.892	0.470	138	1.429	0.406	141	1.500	0.375	142	1.524	0.382
Chad	146																	

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This Publication Mainly Builds on the Following Key References

V-DEM CODEBOOK V7

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