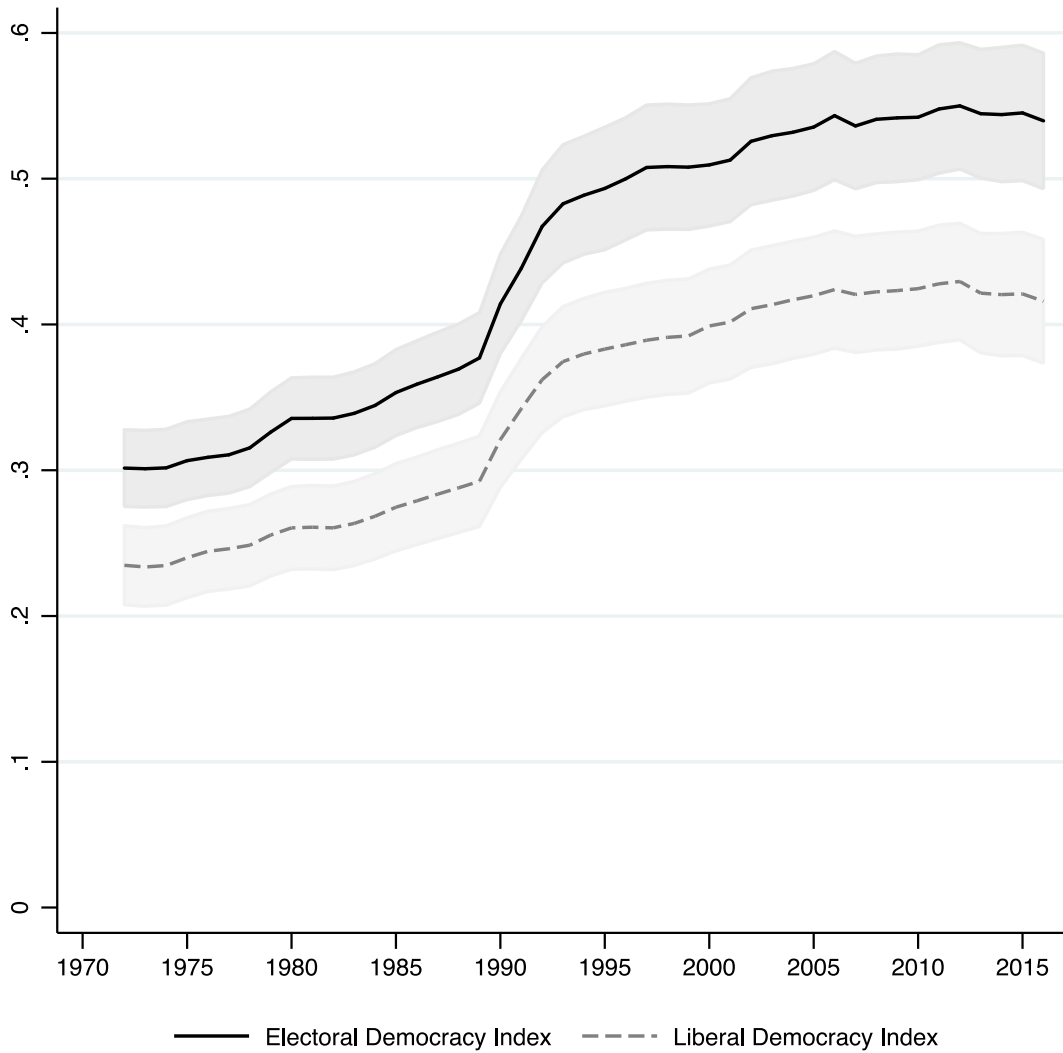
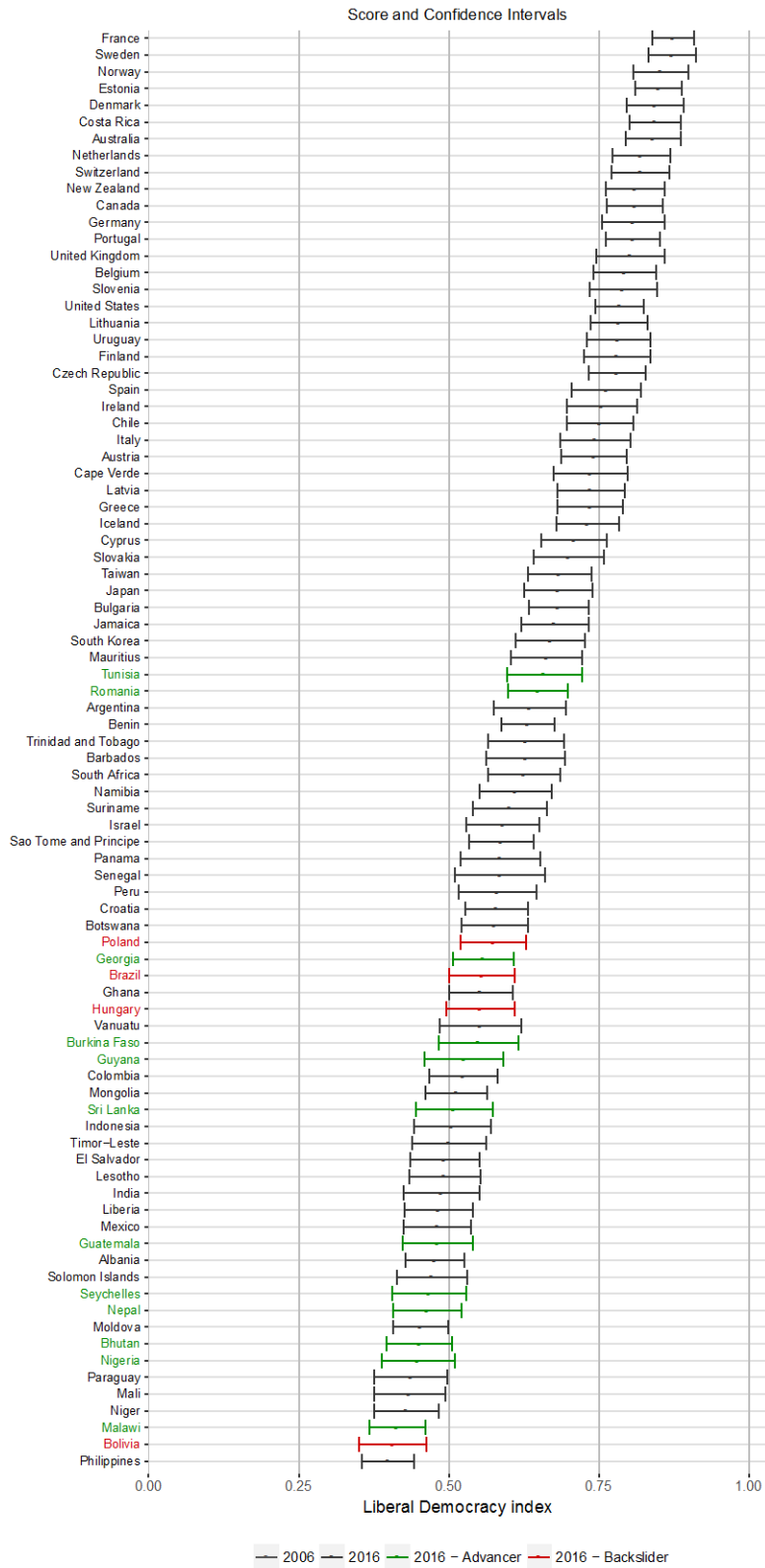


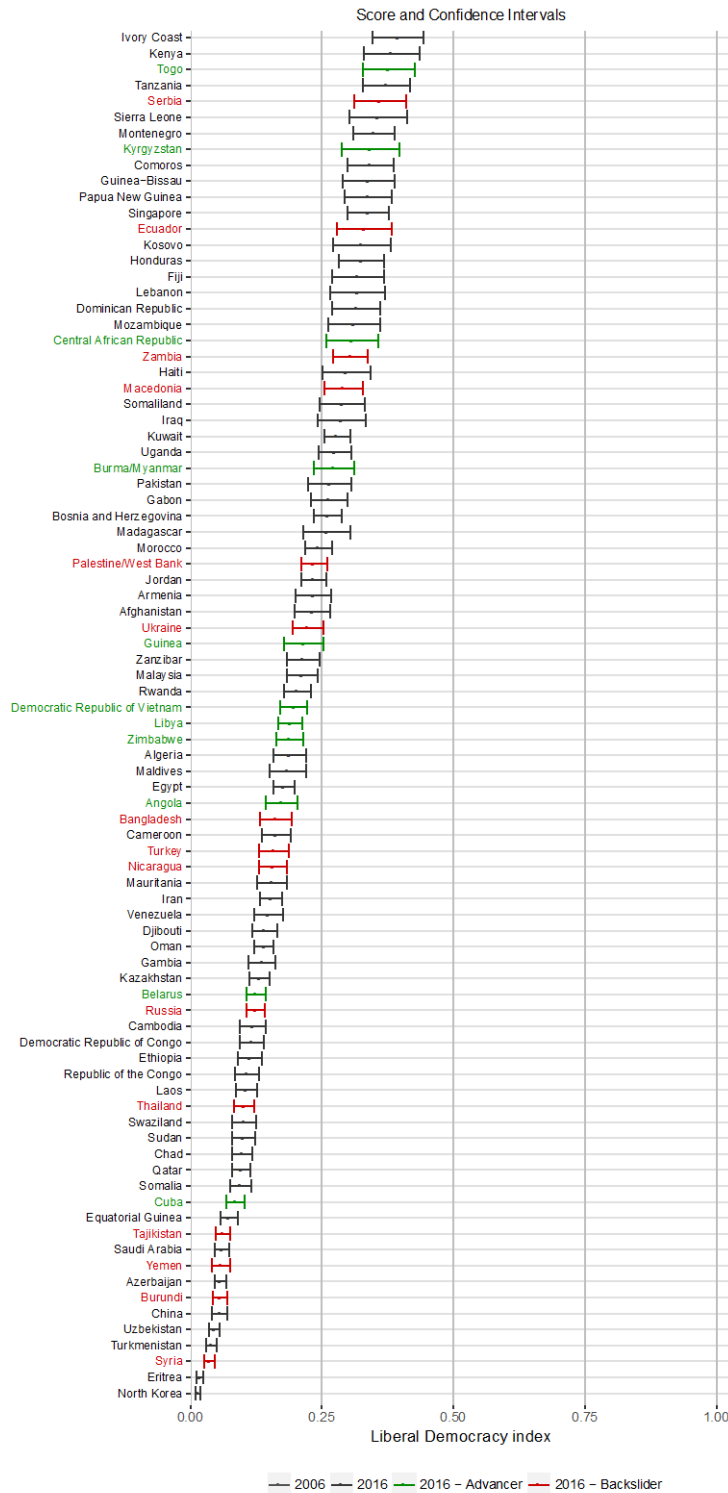
**FIGURE 1. AVERAGE LEVELS OF DEMOCRACY, 174 COUNTRIES, 1972–2016**



*Note: The figure depicts the V-Dem indices on liberal and electoral democracy ranging from 0 (not democratic) to 1 (fully democratic). V-Dem Data Set Version 7.0.*

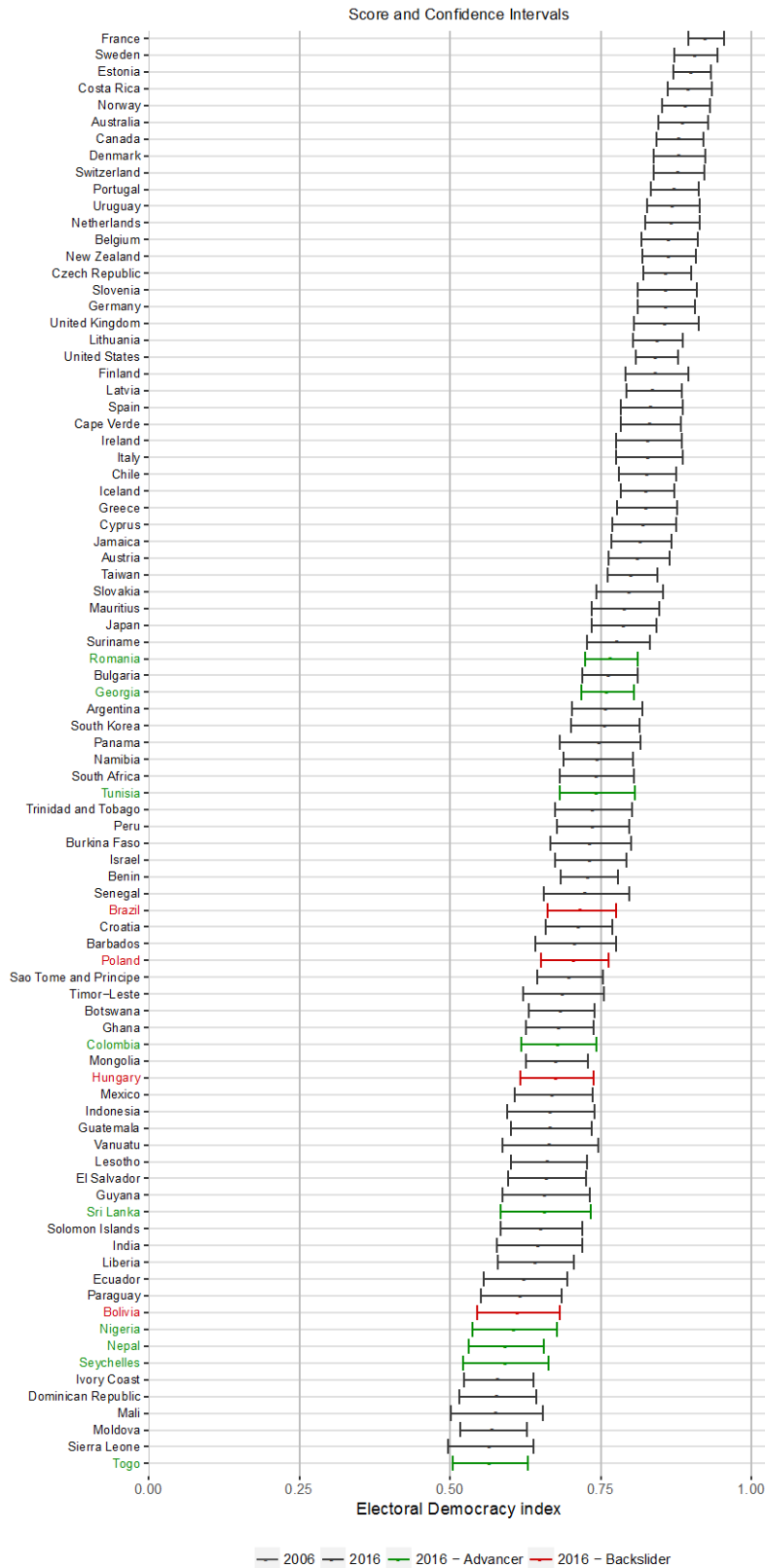
**FIGURE 2. V-DEM LIBERAL DEMOCRACY INDEX, 2006 AND 2016**

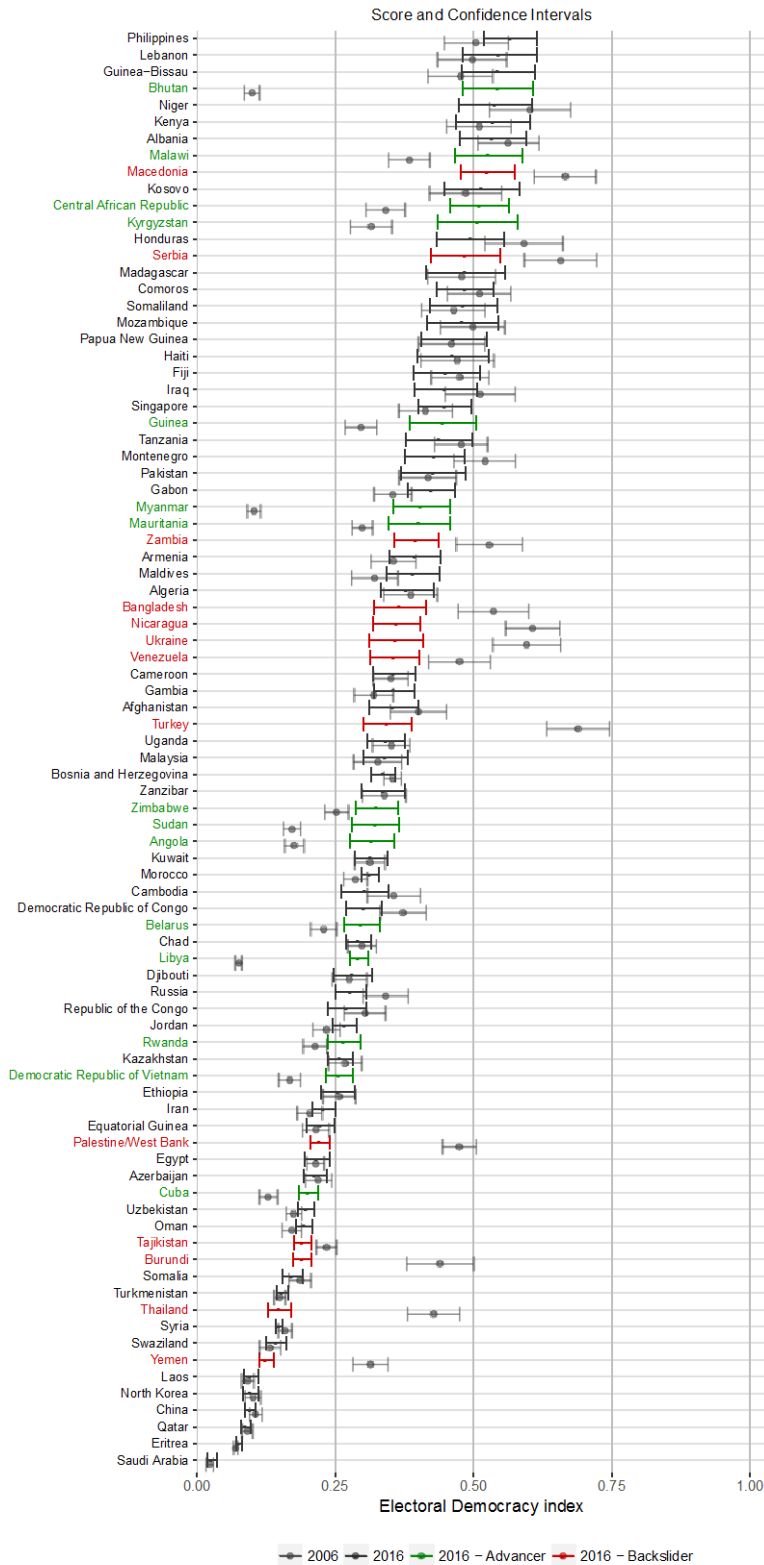




Note: The figure depicts V-Dem’s Liberal Democracy Index (LDI) ranging from 0 (not democratic) to 1 (fully democratic). V-Dem Data Set Version 7.0. Advancers are countries that improved their LDI score from 2006 to 2016 at a significant level (without overlapping confidence intervals) whereas the LDI score for backsliders declined.

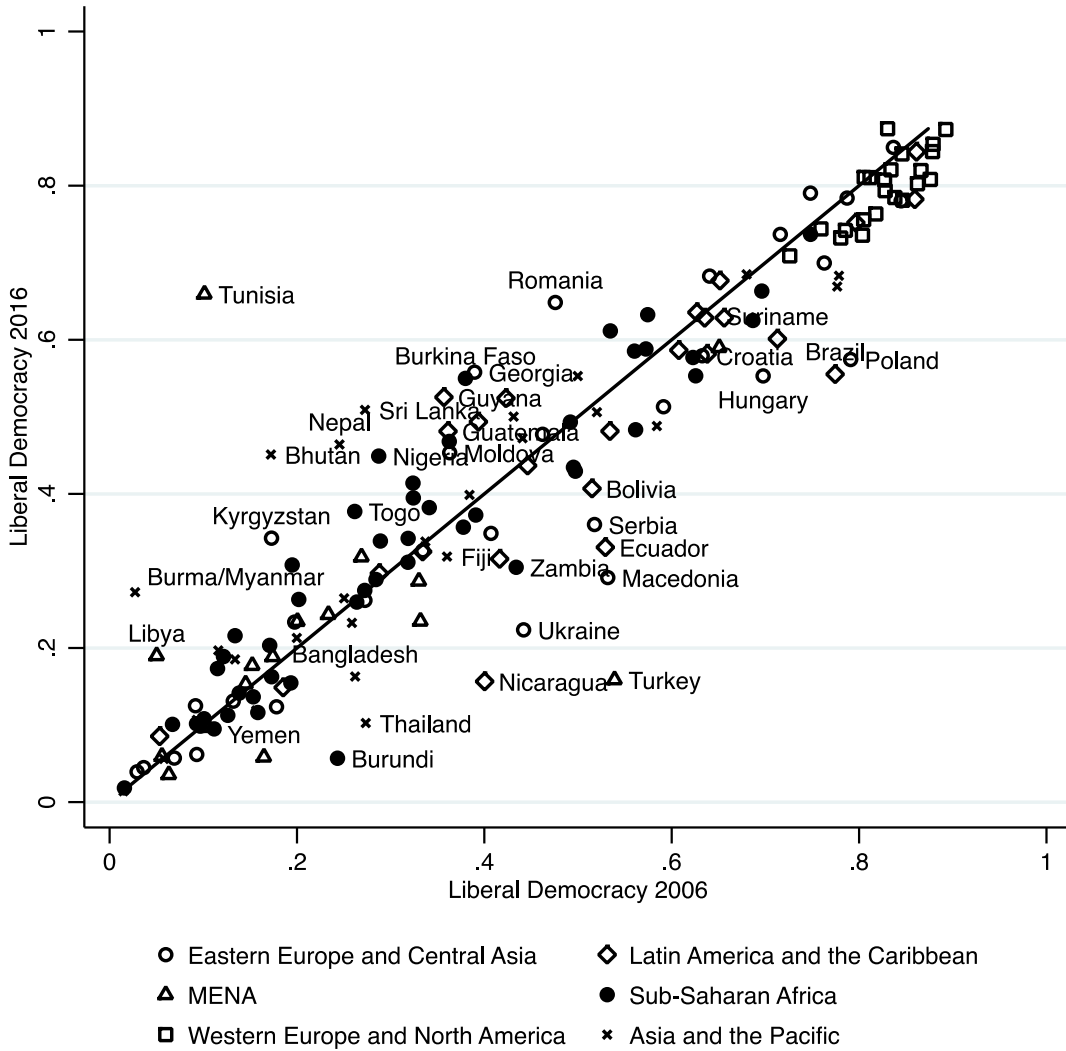
FIGURE 3. V-DEM ELECTORAL DEMOCRACY INDEX, 2006 AND 2016





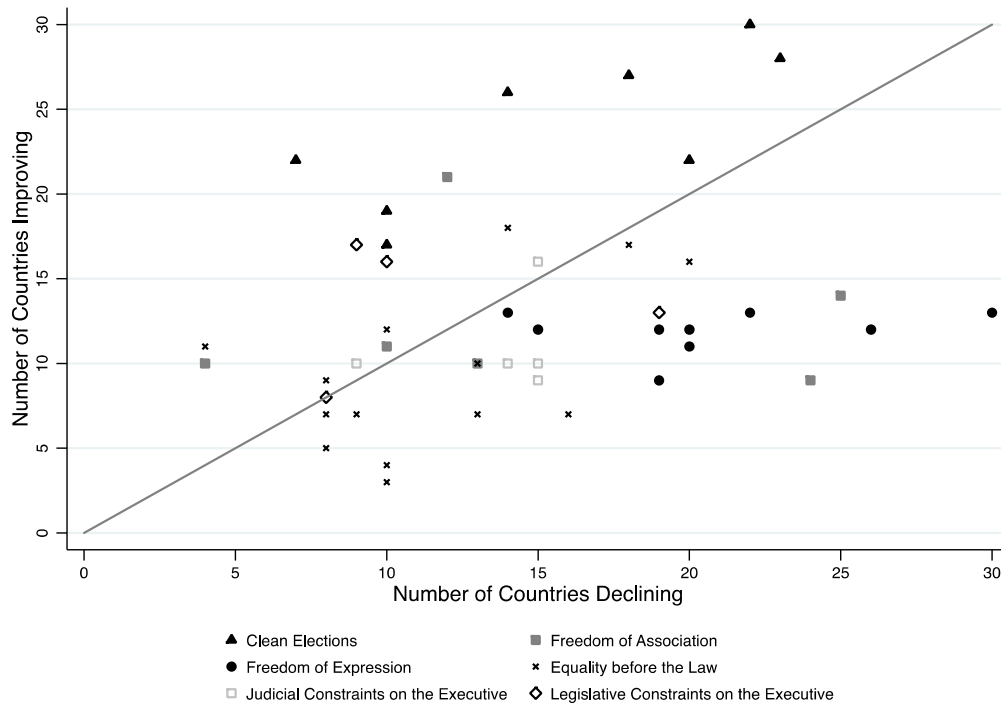
Note: The figure depicts V-Dem’s Electoral Democracy Index (EDI) ranging from 0 (not democratic) to 1 (fully democratic). V-Dem Data Set Version 7.0. Advancers are countries that improved their EDI score from 2006 to 2016 at a significant level (without overlapping confidence intervals) whereas the EDI score for backsliders declined.

FIGURE 4. BACKSLIDING AND ADVANCING COUNTRIES, 2006 TO 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 7.0.

**FIGURE 5. VARIABLES REGISTERING POSITIVE/NEGATIVE CHANGES IN THE MOST COUNTRIES, 2006–2016**



*Note: To facilitate interpretation, we have marked the variables by the areas covered by components of V-Dem’s indices on electoral and liberal democracy. The 45-degree diagonal line indicates where indicators would fall if significant changes are recorded in equally many positive and negative cases. For indicators that fall below the line, there are more countries recording negative changes than positive. Significant changes are changes without overlapping confidence intervals.*

**TABLE 1. REGIME CLASSIFICATION**

<b>Closed Autocracy</b>	<b>Electoral Autocracy</b>	<b>Electoral Democracy</b>	<b>Liberal Democracy</b>
No free and fair, de-facto multiparty elections or minimal institutional prerequisites fulfilled		Free and fair and multiparty elections and minimal institutional prerequisites fulfilled	
No multiparty elections for the chief executive	Elections for the chief executive with a minimal level of multiparty competition	Liberal principles not satisfied	Liberal principles satisfied

*Note: Taken from Anna Lührmann, Marcus Tannenberg, and Staffan I. Lindberg, “Regimes In the World (RIW): A Robust Regime Type Measure based on V-Dem,” V-Dem Working Paper No. 47, V-Dem Institute, 2017. [www.v-dem.net/media/filer\\_public/8b/c9/8bc9f1c8-0df2-4ea4-b46d-81539c791aad/v-dem\\_working\\_paper\\_2017\\_47.pdf](http://www.v-dem.net/media/filer_public/8b/c9/8bc9f1c8-0df2-4ea4-b46d-81539c791aad/v-dem_working_paper_2017_47.pdf), p.7). Electoral democracy is defined by holding elections above the level of including at least one real opposition party and being marred by significant irregularities as indicated by a score above 2 on the V-Dem indicators for multi-party (v2elmulpar\_osp) and free and fair (v2elfrefair\_osp) elections. In addition, a high level of other institutional guarantees must be satisfied as captured by a score above 0.5 on the V-Dem Electoral Democracy index (v2x\_polyarchy). Liberal democracy is defined by these same criteria but must also satisfy the liberal principles of respect for personal liberties, rule of law, and judicial as well as legislative constraints on the executive, as indicated by a score above 0.8 on the V-Dem Liberal Component index (v2x\_liberal). Electoral autocracies fail to meet one or more of the above-mentioned criteria of electoral democracies, but subject the chief executive to de-facto multiparty elections as indicated by a score above 1 on the V-Dem multiparty elections indicator. Closed autocracies do not satisfy the latter criterion.*



TABLE 2. REGIME CATEGORIES FOR 2006 AND 2016

COUNTRY	2006	2016	COUNTRY	2006	2016	COUNTRY	2006	2016	COUNTRY	2006	2016
Albania	ED+	LD	Mauritius	LD	LD-	Central Afri. Rep.	EA	ED-	Kazakhstan	EA	EA
Australia	LD	LD	Namibia	ED+	LD-	Guinea-Bissau	EA+	ED-	Malaysia	EA	EA
Austria	LD	LD	Romania	ED	LD-	Kenya	ED-	ED-	Maldives	CA	EA
Barbados	LD	LD	Sao Tome &Pr.	LD-	LD-	Kosovo	EA+	ED-	Mauritania	CA	EA
Belgium	LD	LD	South Africa	LD-	LD-	Kyrgyzstan	EA	ED-	Montenegro	ED-	EA
Benin	ED+	LD	Taiwan	LD	LD-	Lebanon	EA+	ED-	Nicaragua	ED	EA
Bulgaria	LD	LD	Trinidad&Tob.	LD	LD-	Macedonia	ED+	ED-	Pakistan	EA	EA
Canada	LD	LD	Vanuatu	LD-	LD-	Malawi	EA	ED-	Palestine/West B.	EA+	EA
Cape Verde	LD	LD	Colombia	ED-	ED+	Sierra Leone	ED	ED-	Russia	EA	EA
Chile	LD	LD	Croatia	ED+	ED+	Comoros	ED-	EA+	Rwanda	EA	EA
Costa Rica	LD	LD	Ghana	LD	ED+	Guinea	EA	EA+	Singapore	EA	EA
Cyprus	LD	LD	Guyana	ED	ED+	Fiji	EA+	EA+	Sudan	EA	EA
Czech Republic	LD	LD	Israel	ED+	ED+	Haiti	EA+	EA+	Tajikistan	EA	EA
Denmark	LD	LD	Moldova	EA+	ED+	Honduras	ED	EA+	Tanzania	EA+	EA
Estonia	LD	LD	Nepal	CA	ED+	Iraq	ED-	EA+	Turkey	ED+	EA
Finland	LD	LD	Panama	LD-	ED+	Madagascar	EA+	EA+	Uganda	EA	EA
France	LD	LD	Peru	ED+	ED+	Mozambique	EA+	EA+	Ukraine	ED	EA
Germany	LD	LD	Poland	LD	ED+	Niger	LD-	EA+	Venezuela	EA+	EA
Greece	LD	LD	Senegal	ED	ED+	Papua New G.	EA-	EA+	Zambia	ED-	EA
Iceland	LD	LD	Seychelles	EA+	ED+	Serbia	ED+	EA+	Zanzibar	EA	EA
Ireland	LD	LD	Sri Lanka	EA+	ED+	Somaliland	EA+	EA+	Zimbabwe	EA	EA
Italy	LD	LD	Suriname	LD	ED+	Afghanistan	EA	EA	Uzbekistan	EA-	EA-
Japan	LD	LD	Bolivia	ED	ED	Algeria	EA	EA	Kuwait	CA+	CA+
Latvia	LD	LD	Brazil	LD	ED	Angola	CA	EA	Turkmenistan	CA	CA+
Lithuania	LD	LD	Burkina Faso	ED	ED	Armenia	EA	EA	Vietnam	CA	CA+
Netherlands	LD	LD	Dominican Rep.	ED	ED	Azerbaijan	EA	EA	China	CA	CA
New Zealand	LD	LD	East Timor	ED	ED	Bangladesh	ED-	EA	Cuba	CA	CA
Norway	LD	LD	Ecuador	ED	ED	Belarus	EA	EA	Eritrea	CA	CA
Portugal	LD	LD	El Salvador	ED	ED	Bosnia-Herz.	EA	EA	Jordan	CA	CA
Slovakia	LD	LD	Georgia	ED	ED	Burma/Myanmar	CA	EA	North Korea	CA	CA
Slovenia	LD	LD	Guatemala	ED	ED	Burundi	EA+	EA	Laos	CA	CA
South Korea	LD	LD	India	ED+	ED	Cambodia	EA	EA	Libya	CA	CA
Spain	LD	LD	Indonesia	ED	ED	Cameroon	EA	EA	Morocco	CA	CA
Sweden	LD	LD	Ivory Coast	EA+	ED	Chad	EA	EA	Oman	CA	CA
Switzerland	LD	LD	Lesotho	ED	ED	Congo, DRC	EA	EA	Qatar	CA	CA
Tunisia	EA	LD	Liberia	ED+	ED	Congo	EA	EA	Saudi Arabia	CA	CA
United Kingdom	LD	LD	Mali	ED	ED	Djibouti	EA	EA	Somalia	CA	CA
United States	LD	LD	Mexico	ED	ED	Egypt	EA	EA	Swaziland	CA	CA
Uruguay	LD	LD	Mongolia	ED+	ED	Equ. Guinea	EA	EA	Syria	EA-	CA
Argentina	ED+	LD-	Nigeria	EA	ED	Ethiopia	EA	EA	Thailand	EA	CA
Bhutan	CA	LD-	Paraguay	ED	ED	Gabon	EA	EA	Yemen	EA	CA
Botswana	LD	LD-	Philippines	EA+	ED	Gambia	EA	EA	Palestine/Gaza	N/A	CA
Hungary	LD	LD-	Solomon Islands	ED	ED	Iran	EA	EA	South Sudan	N/A	CA
Jamaica	ED+	LD-	Togo	EA	ED						

Note: Countries are sorted by regime type in 2016, and after that in alphabetical order. Countries are classified based on the Regimes In the World measure. (RIW; see Appendix Table 1 and Anna Lührmann, Marcus Tannenber, and Staffan I. Lindberg, “Regimes In the World (RIW): A Robust Regime Type Measure based on V-Dem,” V-Dem Working Paper No. 47, V-Dem Institute, 2017. [www.v-dem.net/media/filer\\_public/8b/c9/8bc9f1c8-0df2-4ea4-b46d-81539c791aad/v-dem\\_working\\_paper\\_2017\\_47.pdf](http://www.v-dem.net/media/filer_public/8b/c9/8bc9f1c8-0df2-4ea4-b46d-81539c791aad/v-dem_working_paper_2017_47.pdf).) **LD** = Liberal Democracy; **ED** = Electoral Democracy; **EA** = Electoral Autocracy; **CA** = Closed Autocracy. The RIW measure includes uncertainty estimates to identify countries in the grey zone between regime types and to reflect disagreement among V-Dem expert coders. “-” indicates that our best guess is that the country belongs to the indicated regime category, but that some evidence suggests it could also belong to the next lower category. “+” indicates that our best guess is that the country belongs to the indicated regime category, but that some evidence suggests it could also belong to the next higher category.

**Appendix**—Valeriya Mechkova, Anna Lührmann, and Staffan I. Lindberg, “How Much Democratic Backsliding?” *Journal of Democracy* 28 (October 2017): 162–69.

**TABLE 3. TOP 3 CHANGING INDICATORS, 2006 TO 2016**

<b>Autocracies</b>		<b>Electoral Democracies</b>		<b>Liberal Democracies</b>	
	<i>N</i>		<i>N</i>		<i>N</i>
<i>Democratic Backsliding</i>	<i>Countries</i>		<i>Countries</i>		<i>Countries</i>
Civil society repression	14	Government intimidation during elections	14	Government censorship of media	9
Government control of civil society entry and exit	13	Government censorship of media; Freedom of discussion	12	Harrasment of journalists; Academic & cultural freedom	7
Political killings by government	12	Media reports critically about government	10	Government compliance with highest court rulings; Media reports critically about government	6
<i>Democratic Advances</i>					
Elections free & fair	22	Voter registry quality	8	Vote buying	5
Government intimidation during elections	21	Government intimidation during elections	6	Elections free & fair; Freedom from torture; Media reports critically about government	3
Election irregularities	20	Legislature holds executive accountable	6	Legislature holds executive accountable; Election irregularities; Political party ban; Media range of perspectives	2

*Note: This table depicts how many countries registered significant declines (democratic backsliding) or improvements (democratic advances) on the indicators that form V-Dem’s Electoral Democracy Index. Only the indicators with the most improvements or declines (top 3) per regime category are reported. Significant changes are those without overlapping confidence intervals. Countries are classified based on the Regimes In the World measure (RIW; see Appendix Table 1 and 2).*