

Trends in Political Parties Development

@ Expert Group for Aid Studies Stockholm, 11 February 2015 Prof. Staffan I. Lindberg, Valeriya Mechkova



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Today, 15 minutes:

- 1. V-Dem
- 2. Global Trends Political Parties
- 3. Regional Trends + Countries of Special Interest
- 4. Does It Matter?







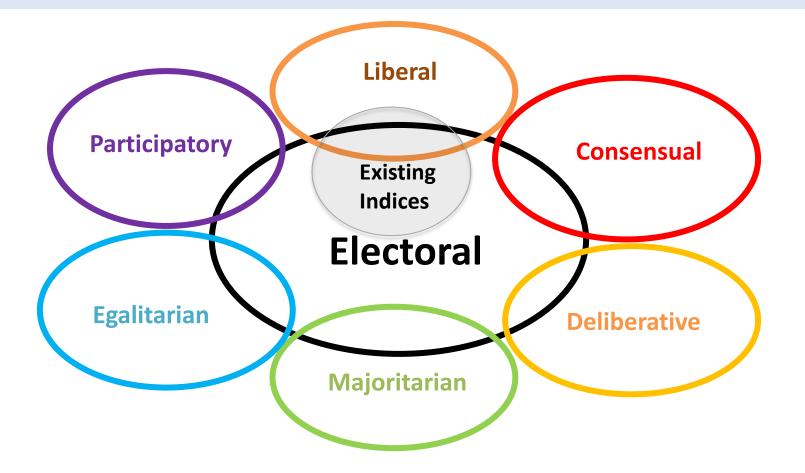


1. V-Dem Goals





Electoral "Core" & 6 Democratic "Properties"



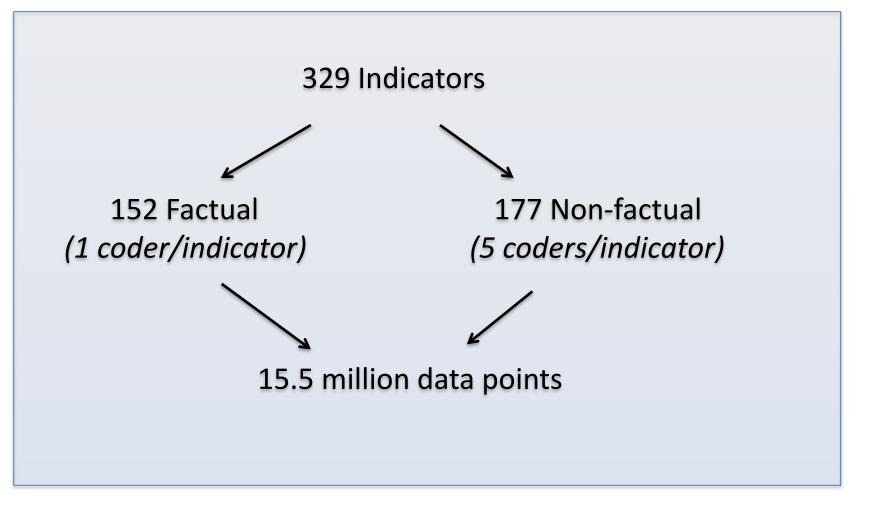
Varying Democratic Core Values







174 countries, 1900-2012 (+60 countries 2013-14)







Main Data Collection Effort 2012-2014:

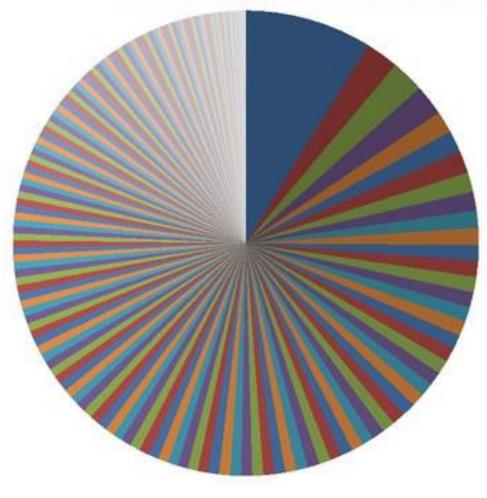


Dec. 2014: 168 countries finished 2,156 Country Experts 37 Regional Managers 164 Country Coordinators 15.5 mn data





V-Dem experts country of origin: 2156 coders from 163 countries!



United States	Germany	# Sweden	United Kingdom
E Kores	Netherlands	China .	Argentina
# Portugal	# Canada	a Taly	· Brazil
a India	Colombia	# Pakistan	III Televieri
· Australia	# Norway	# Venezuela	# Mexico
# Spain	# Peru	# Jamaica	m Iceland
· France	· Vietnam	# Russia	# Croatia
a Serbia	· Romania	Turkey	· Degium
# Uruguby	# Lithuania	e Tunisie	· Greece
· Dulgorio	# Hungary	· Switzerland	# Finland
· Philippines	· Denmark	Czech Republic	m Kenya
# Senegal	# Austria	# Ch-le	= Benin
# Bosnia and Herzegovina	# Nigeria	# Japan	# Yemen
Cameroon	= Azerbaijan	# Poland	# Ghane
s New Zesland	= incland	# Macedonia	=Zambia
· Costa Rica	· Latvia	w Madagascar	# Bolvia
e Israel	- Belarus	Nory Coest	m iran
# Afghanistan	# Algeria	# Estonia	# Egypt
 Tajikistan 	 Banglodesh 	# Burundi	m Shutan
 Kyrgyzstan 	··· Malaysia	e iraq	Trinidad and To
# Guyana	a Malavi	= Ugandia	# Albania
Thailand	= Lebanon	= Tarzania	m Sibyakia
# Mali	# Georgia	Mozambique	III Cube
= Niger	# Montenegro	II Cape Verde	II Zimbabwe
# Moldova	# South Africa	R Burkina Faso	# Ethiopia
s Armenia	# Topo	# Palestine/West Bank	III Swaziland
# Maur Elus	la Jordan	# Ukraine	Kacak/tattah
# Rwanda	III Somalia	# Mauritaria	III Indonesia
# Cambod ia	III Slovenia	# Sierra Leone	# Morocco
# Suriname	III Guinea-Bissau	# Botswana	Mongolia
# Chad	# Nepal	# Usbekistan	II Guatemala
Kosovo	Ecuador	II EISalvador	III.Syria
II: Honduras	# Guinea	it Paraguay	 Dominican Repr
Comoros	# Cyprus	II: Central African Republic	ii Sri Lanka
il: Lesotho	Eritres	Maldives	iii Hong Kong
Namibia	# Congo	Saudi Arabia	Nicaragua
# Sudan	Gabon	- Haiti	iii Gambia
Burma/Myanmar	Turkmenistan	II Libya	Panama
Liberia	::: Angola	ii Laos	Seychelies
Grenada	Andorra	Kunast	Saint Lucia
 Yuposlavia 	German Democratic Republic	Singapore	



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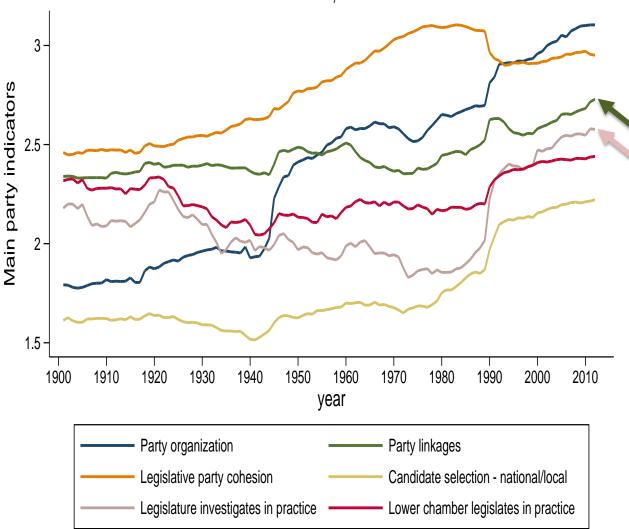


2. Global Trends





Development of main party indicators Global trend, 1900-2012



Legislative Party Cohesion: highest -> downward trend after 1990

Party Organization: up in two waves, WWII and 1990s

➢ P<u>arty Linkages:</u> modest increase in the 1940s and 1990s

Lower chamber legislates/investigates: down 1920 – 1950, improvement after 1990







2. Regional Trends + Countries

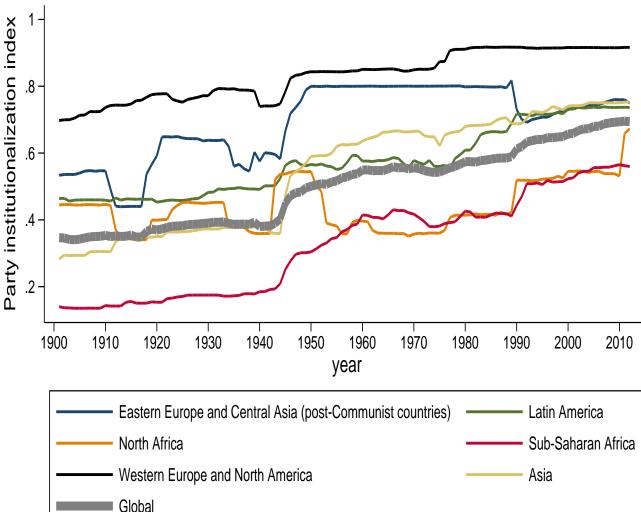


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Party institutionalization index

Development by region, 1900-2012



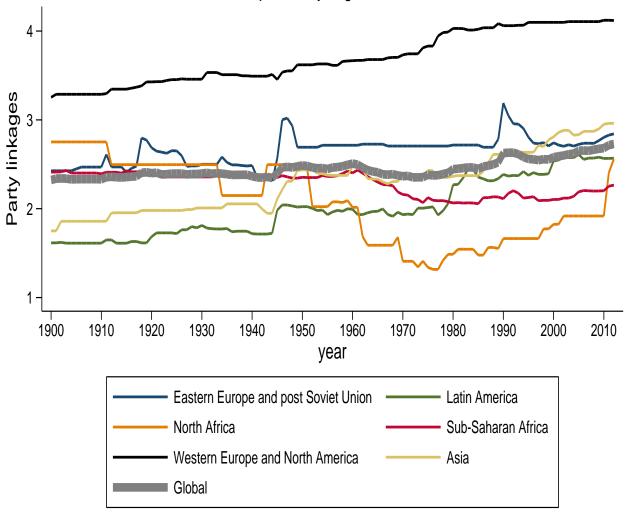
- Europe&NA: Top of the crowd (as expected)
- Africa: increase with decolonization & democratization
- North Africa & Africa: Largest deficits
- Asia & Latin America: Doing somewhat ok.
- <u>Post-Communist:</u> downward trend after democratization





Party linkages

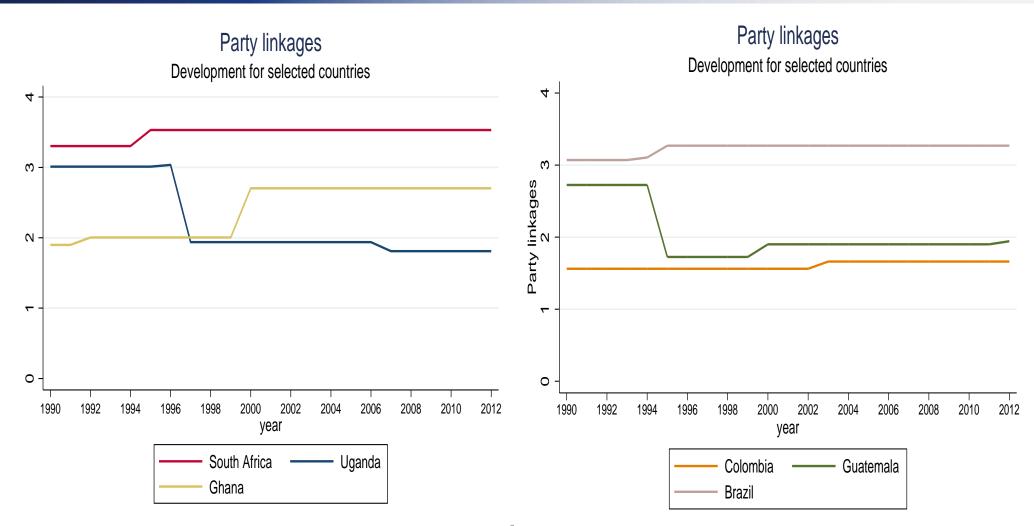
Development by region 1900-2012



- Clientelism: Common with clientelistic linkages in all regions, except for Western Europe and North America
- Latin America: Democratization lead to more policy-linkage
- Africa: Very clientelistic and democratization no improvement...
- North Africa: down after 1950; extreme clientelism – reason to problems with Arab Spring?





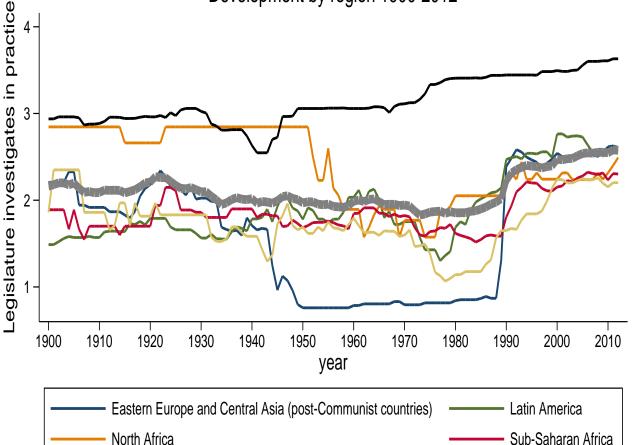


- Policy linkages more policy-based in South Africa and Brazil
- Increasing clientelism in Uganda after 1996 and Guatemala 1994
- Ghana -> improvement after 2000, still issue



Legislature investigates in practice

Development by region 1900-2012



Asia

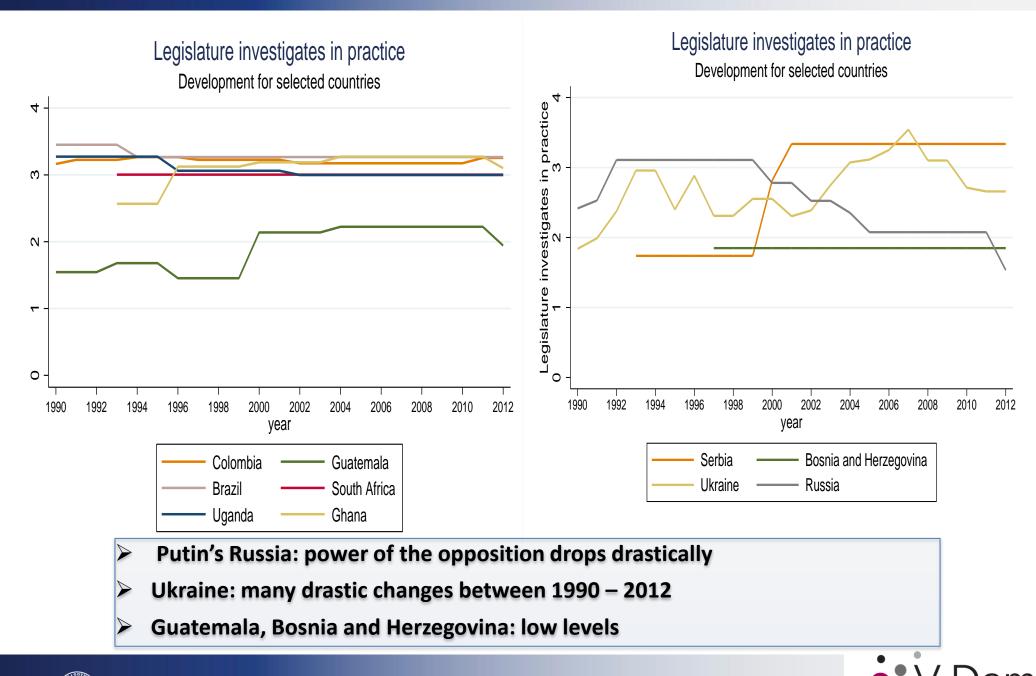
- Exception: Western Europe & North America
- Post-Communist Countries: lowest scores -> sharp increase 1990
- <u>Rest:</u> Upward trend after
 1960s and 70s, but still rare
 to hold executive to account





Global

Western Europe and North America



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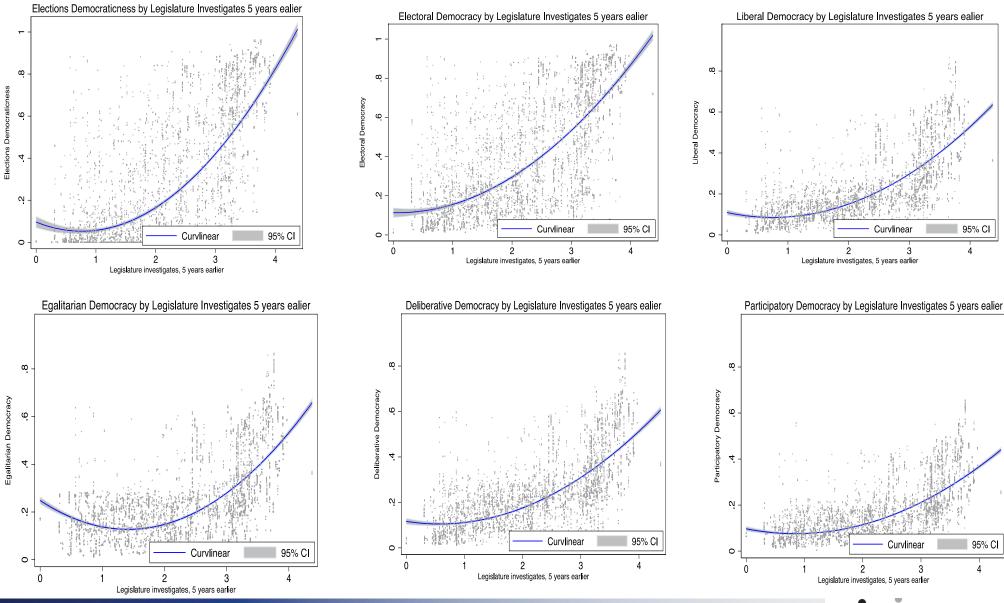
Yes.

Parties in legislature strong enough to hold the executive accountable matter





The effect of Legislature Investigates the Executive on Varieties of Democracy



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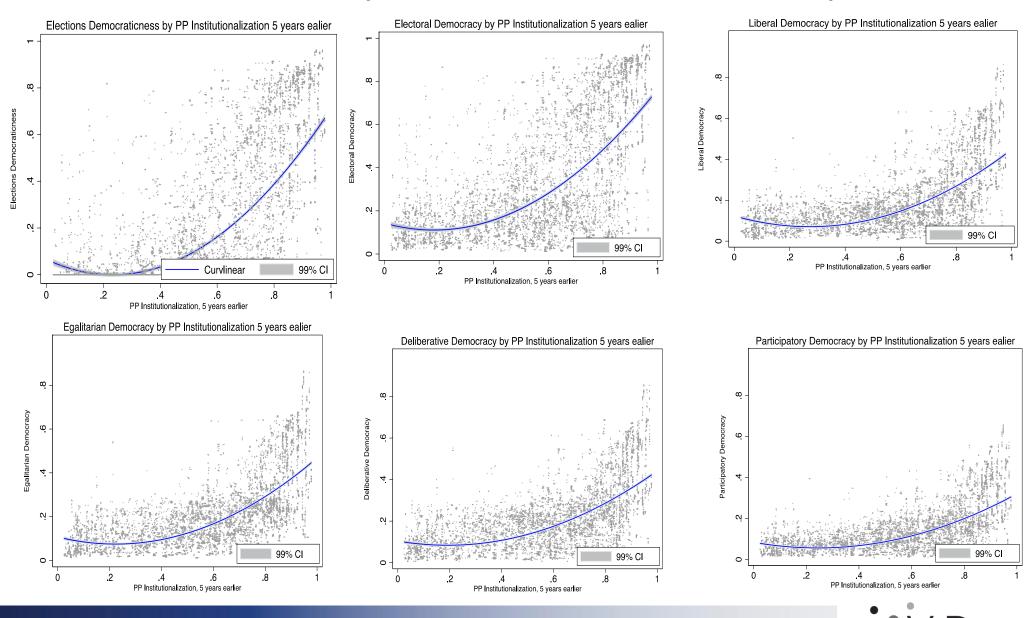


Yes. Institutionalized parties matter





The effect of Party Institutionalization on Varieties of Democracy



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Concluding remarks

- Parties matter for democratization
- Party linkages & Holding executive to account
 - two key weak areas to focus on
- Sub-Saharan & North Africa generally most problems with parties, all indicators
- Variation within all regions, eg:
 - Uganda and Guatemala both significant problems with clientelism
 - Guatemala and Bosnia-Herz. significant issues with parties/legislatures holding executive to account





Thank you...

Q & A



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VARIETIES OF DEMOCRACY



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