

Appendix D: Codebook

D.1 Overview

This codebook refers to annual classifications of governmental institutions in the world along three dimensions:

1. Type of Electoral System: Majority-Plurality, Semi-proportional or Proportional Representation.
2. Form of Executive: Presidential, Semi-presidential or Parliamentary.
3. Federalism of Political Authority: Unitary, Semi-federal or Federal.

The data was created as part of the dissertation 'Institutional Variance of the Democratic Peace, 1816-2002: Electoral, Executive, and Federal Systems in Time and Space.'

D.1.1 Variable Definitions

Column Variable	Description
SSNO	Country codes from Gleditsch and Ward (1999).
Year	Year in which country is observed.
Name	Country name.
Primkey	Primary key for the purpose of merging datasets, (SSNO*10000)+year.
Systemmember	System membership as defined by Gleditsch and Ward (1999): 0=No, 1=Yes.
Election_dem	Electoral system in democracies (dem-aut>=3), 1816-2002: 1=Majority-Plurality, 2=Semi-PR, 3=PR, 4=Autocracy.
Parlpres	Form of executive, 1816-2002: 1=Presidential, 2=Semi-presidential, 3=Parliamentary, 4=Non-elective.
Federal	Degree of Federalism, 1816-2002: 1=Unitary, 2=Hybrid, 3=Federal.
Electiondem_dur	Duration of electoral system in democracies, 1946-2002.
Electionall_dur	Duration of electoral system in all states, 1816-2002.
Parlpres_dur	Duration of presidential/parliamentary system in all states, 1816-2002.
Federal_dur	Duration of federal system in all states, 1816-2002.
Indexksg	Authority index from the Polity4 dataset (democracy-autocracy), ranging from -10 to +10, plus -66=Interruption, -77=Interregnum, -88=Transition.

D.1.2 Cases Included

The criteria for inclusion is based on the Gleditsch and Ward (1999) revision and update of the Russett, Singer and Small (1968) list of independent states from 1816 to present. According to this list, an independent polity needs to meet the following criteria: a) it has a relatively autonomous administration over some territory, b) is considered a distinct entity by local actors or the state it is dependent on, and c) has a population greater than 250,000 (Gleditsch and Ward, 1999:398).⁹⁶

I base the identification of democracy on the Polity4, version 1.0 (Gleditsch, 2003). This version of the Polity data has been modified and extended to fit the Gleditsch and Ward (1999) system membership definition. Scholars have used different thresholds on the democracy-autocracy index to classify democratic states, with a score of 6 is considered a strict level and a score of 3 is seen as lenient. In order to leave the choice of strictness to each user of this data, electoral systems are recorded in all countries that receive a score of democracy-autocracy ≥ 3 on the Polity4 index.

D.1.3 Classification of Electoral Systems

Electoral systems 'translate the votes cast in a general election into seats won by parties and candidates. The key variables are the electoral formula used' (Reynolds and Reilly, 1997:7). Furthermore, an electoral system is 'a set of elements of the electoral regulations that have a direct influence on the conversion of votes into seats by parties and candidates. It is the basic lines of mediation that all electoral laws apply between votes and representation integrating, as such, the core decisions that all

⁹⁶Countries that do not meet the criteria for system membership are American Samoa, Andorra, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Cook Islands, Dominica, French Guiana, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Guam, Kiribati, Lichtenstein, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated State of), Monaco, Nauru, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Niue, Northern Marina Islands, Palau, Palestinian Territory (occupied), Reunion, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Pierre and Miquelon, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Tonga, Turks and Caicos Islands, Vanuatu, Wallis and Futuna.

legislators must adopt when it comes to drafting an electoral laws, those that are able to bring about different results in terms of representation with the same numbers of popular votes. It is a way to constitute government bodies' (ACE Project, 2003). The International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance (International IDEA) (Reynolds and Reilly, 1997) and the ACE Project (2003) apply the same definitions of electoral systems.

The data here records legislative elections, including democracies only. The coding is straightforward if the national assembly or parliament has a unicameral structure, but in the event of a bi-cameral structure, the lower chamber is generally the most influential and therefore used as the basis for the coding (Druckman and Thies, 2002:760). Electoral systems come in many forms, which can be classified within three main groups: plurality-majority, semi-proportional, and proportional elections (Reynolds and Reilly, 1997:17-25).

1. Majority-Plurality Electoral Systems (Maj-Plur): Systems that use single-member districts and favors allocating many seats to few parties or candidates. The winner is the one who receives the most votes or the majority of the votes.
2. Semi-Proportional Electoral Systems (Semi-PR) Systems which inherently translate votes into seats won in a way that falls somewhere between the proportionality of proportional representation systems and the majoritarianism of plurality-majority systems.
3. Proportional Representation Electoral Systems (PR): Representation proportionate to the overall share of the national vote in order of the winning candidates' position on the lists.

There are several difficulties involved in coding electoral systems. First, no sources systematically record electoral systems annually for the entire 200-year period of interest. Most sources available classify electoral systems at the time of coding, which very often is not explicitly stated. Second, electoral systems exist in many different forms and discrepancies between different classifications seem largely due to the application of unlike definitions and confusion of similar labels used to classify different systems. A third problem refers to the failure of making the focus of attention explicit, for example whether referring to presidential or parliamentary elections, local or central elections, or to the upper- or lower chamber of the parliament. All these problems are dealt with by consulting different sources of information, among them are many excellent case studies and comparative case studies. When sources are conflicting, the choice made is made explicit in footnotes (see below in coding scheme).

Another problem is that of classifying the years immediately following a period of authoritarian rule or transition. Many of the newly independent countries are former colonies in which the first year of democratic rule is characterized by the former colonial power appointing a government or holding elections, whereas the first truly independent legislative election tends to follow within the next 5 years. In this situation, each country receives a code also for the first year upon independence because the governmental setup tends to be in the spirit of the electoral system, which is often constitutionally accepted, although not always practically applied at that point.

Lastly, coding electoral systems rely on already made operational definitions of democracy. It is important to keep in mind the likely bias inherently present in classifying democracy and autocracy: the fewer democracies in a region, the laxer the region-specific criteria for classifying a country as democratic (Geddes, 1999:13).

D.1.4 Classification of Executive

Executive systems define formal political authority between the head of state, the cabinet, and the legislative. The two main forms of executive systems are presidentialism and parliamentarism.

The 'Executive Systems' variable was generated through a three-stage process: It takes as its basis information from the variables 'Type of Regime,' 'Head of State,' 'Effective Executive'

and ‘Legislative Selection’ from the Banks dataset (1986). These results were largely checked and complemented by consulting historical records. Lastly, the values have been extrapolated in order to avoid the problem of missing data. Specifically, this technique proved useful to overcome the problem of missing information during the two World Wars in the original data, and in order to extend the usage of the dataset from 1995 to 2002. If the code starting after the end of a World War differed from the code at the outset, the code during the war was assigned as a continuation of the code at the war outset, because major regime changes generally took place in the aftermath of the World Wars. In addition, the extrapolation technique was applied to avoid missing information created by different criteria for inclusion in Banks (1986, 1996) and Gleditsch and Ward (1999). The general criteria for extrapolating being changes in the Polity4 index score of less than 3 during the relevant time period. One example is Wurttemberg, which was included during 1816-1869 in Banks whereas Gleditsch and Ward continue to regard it as an independent state until 1871. Consequently, the information for 1870-71 was coded based on the ending years in the Banks dataset. Another example is Hesse-Darmstadt in which the data for 1867-71 was based on previous Banks coding. Another modification of the original data was smoothening the data by recoding observations classified as ‘other’ into one of the categories below. Typically, these are countries in which the head of state is classified as ‘monarch’ for a single year within a longer period of a prime minister being regarded as the effective executive.

1. Presidential (Pres): Systems in which the president exercises primary influence in the shaping of most major decisions affecting the state’s domestic and foreign policy. In this category fall regimes in which the effective executive was originally classified as ‘other’ or ‘military’ and the head of state was president. The most important feature of presidential systems is that the government is appointed by and contingent on presidential approval.
2. Semi-Presidential (Semi-Pres): Systems in which a prime minister works as the head of the government (effective executive), whereas the head of state is a president. In some semi-presidential systems, the president possesses little effective power, at least in the democratic semi-presidential states such as Finland and Iceland. However, in other semi-presidential systems, the president has some executive powers.
3. Parliamentary (Parl): Systems in which the executive is depending on legislative approval and in which the prime minister exercises primary influence in the shaping of most major decisions affecting the state’s domestic and foreign policy. This category also encompasses parliamentary monarchies in which the head of state is a monarch, but the formal executive is the premier. An example of a parliamentary monarchy is contemporary Spain.
4. Military: Direct rule by the military, mostly following a coup d’etat, or an outwardly civilian government that is effectively controlled by a military elite. Some of these observations are regimes in which the government achieved power through coup d’etat.
5. Non-elective: Systems in which selection of the effective executive is non-elective, such as 19th Century European monarchies and theocracies in the Middle East.⁹⁷ Franco Spain falls in this category, as well as the *nomenklatura* systems in Eastern Europe.⁹⁸ As there are examples of in some *nomenklatura* systems, it is possible for a country to have an electoral system without

⁹⁷Vanhanen (2000:254) interprets systems in which the governmental institution using the highest executive or legislative power is not based on popular elections as power being concentrated in the hands of one group. Vanhanen describes these regimes as being ‘military, revolutionary, non-elective autocratic governments, and monarchies in which the ruler and the government responsible to the ruler dominate and exercise executive and often also legislative power.’ Vanhanen’s description encompasses most of the regimes that I classify as non-elective.

⁹⁸Nomenklatura is the communist party’s system of appointing key personnel in the government and other important organizations. Determining whether communist regimes were non-elective in this sense was difficult at times. The

actually performing elections. Other observations in this category are autocratic regimes in which there are no legislative or presidential elections under democratic or autocratic rule. These are Bhutan, Brunei, China, Eritrea, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somaliland and the United Arab Emirates.

D.1.5 Classification of Federalism

In most democratic states, the constitution determines the territorial distribution of powers (Hague and Harrop, 1987:163), or in other words, the national and the sub-national concentration of political authority. The two main forms are unitary states, in which sovereignty is placed at the central government, and federal states where there is a formal distribution of power between the central and the sub-national government.

This variable was generated from a combination of sources. The starting point was the Polity III dataset's classification of 'federalism of political authority' (Gurr, Jagers and Moore, 1989; Jagers and Gurr, 1996) during 1816-1994. The variable was compared to other comprehensive data sources and literature, such as Gerring and Thacker's data on unitarism (2004), Lundell and Karvonen's dataset on institutions (2003) and Lemco's study of federal governments (1991). When these sources differed, additional sources were consulted. The data was extended by following certain rules. First, assuming continuation backward and forward of code unless there was a transition code in-between. Secondly, assuming continuation backward and forward of code unless there was a major change in the polity code.

Gurr, Jagers and Moore (1989:21) political authority variable builds on structural patterns laid out by Eckstein and Gurr (1975). They refer to federalism of political authority as 'an important structural property of national political systems that is related to several dimensions of authority patterns [...]. In purely structural terms it is an aspect of Conformation: federal polities have greater complexity of Conformation than do centralized polities. Opportunities for Participation also tends to be higher in federal systems, and regional units of government potentially are more responsive to local inputs than are centralized governments.'

Gerring and Thacker's (2002, 2004) data and definition of federalism as 'a highly institutionalized division or sharing of responsibilities between a national authority and semi-autonomous regional units.' Gerring and Thacker's data provide records of federalism during 1900-2001. Since Gurr, Jagers and Moore's and Gerring and Thacker's universe did not always correspond to that of my own (as defined by Gleditsch and Ward (1999)), I altered and checked the applicability of the data for my purpose by consulting different sources on federalism. For example, I looked at Lundell and Karvonen's (2003) comparative data set on political institutions during 1960-2002. Furthermore, Hicken and Kasuya (2003) provided an excellent source for Asia after 1945 and McHenry (1997) offered insightful discussions of federalism in post-independent African countries. Lemco (1991) provided historical information on federations.

Since the degree to which responsibilities are shared between central and local governmental units varies and this power-division is not always formally approved by the constitution, federalism can sometimes be difficult to determine and operationalize. For example, the existence of territorial

1959 Constitution of North Korea was explicitly communist but established a symbolic president, an assembly and a council headed by the prime minister as the formally highest executive organ, when in reality all political power lay within the Political Bureau. Constitutional changes in 1980 replaced the North Korean president with the Council of State in which all power was concentrated. North Korea was classified as non-elective therefore. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam (North) was similarly classified as non-elective during 1954-91: Until 1959, Ho Chi Minh's presidential government dominated Vietnamese politics and from 1960 until 1991, parliamentary elections were held, but the real power lay within the Communist Party. During 1960-1991 therefore, North Vietnam is classified as non-elective. The constitutional changes in 1992 reinstated the president as the head of state, established a national assembly, and a prime minister as the head of government, which qualified North Vietnam to be classified as semi-presidential.

sub-divisions in a country does not necessarily mean that these regions are guaranteed autonomy. Building on the sources layed out above, my own regime classification fall into three categories:

1. Unitary: Elective legislatures and constitutional sovereignty centered at the national government.
2. Semi-Federal: There are elective legislatures at the regional level, but constitutional sovereignty is reserved to the national government.
3. Federal: Elective regional legislatures plus constitutional recognition of subnational authority. In this category fall countries in which the constitution formally divides legislative authority between regional and central governmental units.

Classification of the above outlined categories was not always straightforward. For example do some formally unitary regimes such as Japan assure substantial authority to regional governments, whereas power is very limited in some formally federal regimes, such as Malaysia (Hicken and Kasuya, 2003:127-128). The Philippines is fairly unitary, but is classified as mixed since substantial power is granted to governance regionally. Such aspects of the federal-unitary distinction are a reminder of the complexity hidden inside categories like federal and unitary, which is difficult to capture in the form used here.

D.2 Coding Scheme, Governmental Institutions, 1816-2002

Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System 1816-2002	Executive System 1816-2002	Federalism of Political Authority 1816-2002
700	Afghanistan	1816-1888 1919-2002	1816-1888: Autocracy 1919-1977: Autocracy 1979-1991: Autocracy 1996-2000: Autocracy	1816-1888: Non-Elective 1919-1972: Non-Elective 1973-1977: Military 1979-1979: Military 1980-1991: Pres 1996-2000: Non-Elective	1816-1888: Federal 1919-1924: Federal 1925-1977: Unitary 1979-1991: Unitary 1996-2000: Unitary
339	Albania	1913-2002	1913-1914: Autocracy 1925-1938: Autocracy 1946-1991: Autocracy 1992-1995: Semi-PR 1996-1996: Autocracy 1997-2002: Semi-PR	1913-1914: Unitary 1925-1938: Unitary 1946-2002: Unitary	
615	Algeria	1816-1830 1962-2002	1816-1830: Autocracy 1962-2002: Autocracy	1816-1830: Non-Elective 1962-1964: Pres 1965-1975: Military 1976-2002: Pres	1816-1830: Missing 1962-2002: Unitary
540	Angola	1975-2002	1975-1990: Autocracy 1997-2002: Autocracy	1975-1990: Pres 1997-2002: Pres	1975-1990: Unitary 1997: Missing 1998-2002: Unitary
160	Argentina	1816-2002	1816-1828: Autocracy 1835-1851: Autocracy 1853-1936: Autocracy 1937-1942: Maj-Plur 1943-1945: Autocracy 1948-1954: Autocracy 1957-1972: Autocracy 1973-1975: PR 1976-1982: Autocracy 1983-2002: PR	1816-1828: Pres 1835-1851: Pres 1853-1929: Pres 1930-1930: Military 1931-1945: Pres 1948-1954: Pres 1957-1965: Pres 1966-1972: Military 1973-2002: Pres	1816-1828: Federal 1835-1851: Federal 1853-1945: Federal 1948-1954: Federal 1957-2002: Federal

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System 1816-2002	Executive System 1816-2002	Federalism of Political Authority 1816-2002
371	Armenia	1991-2002	1991-1995: Semi-PR 1996-1997: Autocracy 1998-2002: Semi-PR	1991-2002: Pres	1991-2002: Unitary
900	Australia	1901-2002	1901-2002: Maj-Plur	1901-2002: Parl	1901-2002: Federal
305	Austria	1918-2002	1920-1932: PR 1934-1937: Autocracy 1946-2002: PR	1920-1932: Semi-Pres 1934-1937: Semi-Pres 1946-2002: Semi-Pres	1920-1932: Semi-Fed 1934-1937: Semi-Fed 1946-2002: Semi-Fed
300	Austria-Hungary	1816-1918	1816-1917: Autocracy	1816-1917: Non-Elective	1816-1866: Missing 1867-1917: Semi-Fed 1991-2002: Unitary
373	Azerbaijan	1991-2002	1991-2002: Autocracy	1991-2002: Pres	1991-2002: Unitary
267	Baden	1816-1871	1816-1871: Autocracy	1816-1871: Non-Elective	1816-1871: Unitary
31	Bahamas	1973-2002	1973-2002: Maj-Plur	1973-2002: Parl	1973-2002: Unitary
692	Bahrain	1971-2002	1971-2002: Autocracy	1971-2002: Non-Elective	1971-2002: Unitary
771	Bangladesh	1972-2002	1972-1973: Maj-Plur 1974-1990: Autocracy 1991-2002: Maj-Plur	1972-1974: Semi-Pres 1975-1975: Military 1976-1981: Semi-Pres 1982-1985: Military 1986-2002: Semi-Pres	1972-2002: Unitary
53	Barbados	1966-2002	1966-2002: Maj-Plur	1966-2002: Parl	1966-2002: Unitary
245	Bavaria	1816-1871	1816-1871: Autocracy	1816-1871: Non-Elective	1816-1871: Unitary
370	Belarus	1991-2002	1991-1994: Maj-Plur 1995-2002: Autocracy	1991-2002: Pres	1991-2002: Unitary

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System 1816-2002	Executive System 1816-2002	Federalism of Political Authority 1816-2002
211	Belgium	1830-2002	1830-1852: Autocracy 1853-1898: Maj-Plur 1899-1913: PR ⁹⁹ 1915-1938: PR 1944-2002: PR	1830-1913: Parl 1915-1938: Parl 1944-2002: Parl	1830-1913: Unitary 1915-1938: Unitary 1944-1969: Unitary 1970-1992: Semi-Fed 1993-2002: Federal
80	Belize	1981-2002	1981-2002: Maj-Plur	1981-2002: Parl	1981-2002: Unitary
434	Benin	1960-2002	1960-1962: Autocracy 1965-1989: Autocracy 1991-2002: PR	1960-1962: Pres 1965-1967: Military 1968-1968: Pres 1969-1969: Military 1970-1989: Pres 1991-2002: Pres	1960-1962: Unitary 1965-1989: Unitary 1991-2002: Unitary
760	Bhutan	1949-2002	1949-2002: Autocracy	1949-2002: Non-Elective	1949-2002: Unitary
145	Bolivia	1825-2002	1825-1840: Autocracy 1842-1870: Autocracy 1873-1951: Autocracy 1956-1981: Autocracy 1982-2002: PR	1825-1840: Pres 1842-1870: Pres 1873-1929: Pres 1930-1930: Military 1931-1951: Pres 1956-1963: Pres 1964-1965: Military 1966-1966: Pres 1967-1978: Military 1979-1979: Pres 1980-1981: Military 1982-2002: Pres	1825-1840: Unitary 1842-1870: Unitary 1873-1951: Unitary 1956-2002: Unitary
346	Bosnia-Herzegovina+	1992-2002	1992-2002: Missing	1992-2002: Missing	1992-2002: Missing
571	Botswana	1966-2002	1966-2002: Maj-Plur	1966-2002: Pres	1966-2002: Unitary

⁹⁹Belgium was the first country to adopt a PR system in 1899, followed by Finland in 1906, and Sweden in 1907 (Farrell, 1997:61-62).

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System 1816-2002	Executive System 1816-2002	Federalism of Political Authority 1816-2002
140	Brazil	1822-2002	1822-1929: Autocracy 1934-1944: Autocracy 1946-1963: PR 1965-1984: Autocracy 1985-2002: PR	1822-1888: Non-Elective 1889-1929: Pres 1934-1944: Pres 1946-1963: Pres 1965-2002: Pres	1822-1890: Unitary 1891-1929: Federal 1934-1944: Semi-Fed 1946-1963: Federal 1965-2002: Federal
835	Brunei	1984-2002	1984-2002: Autocracy	1984-2002: Non-Elective	1984-2002: Missing
355	Bulgaria	1878-2002	1878-1912: Autocracy 1914-1933: Autocracy 1935-1942: Autocracy 1946-1989: Autocracy 1990-2002: PR	1878-1883: Non-Elective 1884-1893: Parl 1894-1912: Non-Elective 1914-1918: Non-Elective 1919-1933: Parl 1935-1942: Non-Elective 1946-1971: Semi-Pres 1972-1990: Pres 1991-2002: Semi-Pres	1878-1912: Unitary 1914-1933: Unitary 1935-1942: Unitary 1946-2002: Unitary
439	Burkina Faso	1960-2002	1960-1976: Autocracy 1978-1979: PR 1980-2002: Autocracy	1960-1965: Pres 1966-1969: Military 1970-1976: Pres 1978-1979: Pres 1980-1982: Military 1983-1990: Non-Elective 1991-2002: Pres	1960-1976: Unitary 1978-2002: Unitary
516	Burundi	1961-2002	1962-1964: Autocracy 1966-1991: Autocracy 1996-2002: Autocracy	1962-1964: Parl 1966-1986: Pres 1987-1987: Military 1988-1991: Pres 1996-2002: Pres	1962-1964: Unitary 1966-1991: Unitary 1996-2002: Unitary
811	Cambodia	1954-2002	1955-1969: Autocracy 1972-1974: Autocracy 1976-1978: Autocracy 1993-2002: Autocracy	1955-1969: Parl 1972-1974: Pres 1976-1978: Non-Elective 1993-2002: Parl	1955-1969: Unitary 1972-1974: Unitary 1976-1978: Unitary 1993-2002: Unitary
471	Cameroon	1960-2002	1960-2002: Autocracy	1960-2002: Pres	1960: Unitary 1961-1972: Federal 1973-2002: Unitary

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System	Executive System	Federalism of Political Authority
20	Canada	1867-2002	1867-2002: Maj-Plur	1867-2002: Parl	1816-2002 1867-2002: Federal
402	Cape Verde	1975-2002	1975-1991: Autocracy 1992-2002: PR	1975-2002: Pres	1975-2002: Unitary
482	Central African Republic	1960-2002	1960-1992: Autocracy 1993-2002: Maj-Plur ¹⁰⁰	1960-1965: Pres 1966-1978: Military 1979-1980: Pres 1981-1985: Military 1986-2002: Pres	1960-2002: Unitary
483	Chad	1960-2002	1960-1977: Autocracy 1985-1990: Autocracy 1992-2002: Autocracy	1960-1977: Pres 1985-1989: Pres 1990-1990: Military 1992-2002: Pres	1960-1977: Unitary 1985-1990: Unitary 1992-2002: Unitary
155	Chile	1818-2002	1818-1873: Autocracy 1874-1923: Maj-Plur 1925-1954: Autocracy 1955-1972: PR 1973-1988: Autocracy 1989-1989: PR 1990-2002: PR ¹⁰¹	1818-1825: Military 1826-1923: Pres 1925-1972: Pres 1973-1980: Military 1981-2002: Pres	1818-1825: Unitary 1826-1827: Semi-Fed 1828-1923: Unitary 1925-2002: Unitary

¹⁰⁰The National Assembly was suspended following a coup 15 March 2003 (IPU, 2003).

¹⁰¹Both Colomer (2004:97) and Reynolds and Reilly (1997) characterize the Chilean electoral system as proportional representation. However, Reynolds and Reilly (1997:93) concede that this electoral system largely works as two-party system. According to Blais and Massicotte (1997:111), Chile is the only democracy that does not fit into any of the three electoral system categories.

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System	Executive System	Federalism of Political Authority
710	China	1816-2002	1816-1859: Autocracy 1862-1910: Autocracy 1912-1912: Autocracy 1914-1936: Autocracy 1946-2002: Autocracy	1816-1859: Non-Elective 1862-1910: Non-Elective 1912-1912: Pres 1914-1923: Pres 1924-1927: Military 1928-1936: Pres 1946-1958: Pres 1959-1982: Non-Elective 1983-2002: Pres	1816-2002 1816-1859: Unitary 1862-1910: Unitary 1912: Unitary 1914-1936: Unitary 1946-2002: Unitary
100	Colombia	1831-2002	1830-1859: Autocracy 1861-1866: Autocracy 1867-1885: Maj-Plur 1886-1929: Autocracy 1930: Maj-Plur 1931-1947: PR 1948-1956: Autocracy 1957-2002: PR	1830-1859: Pres 1861-1952: Pres 1953-1958: Military 1959-2002: Pres	1830-1852: Unitary 1853-1859: Federal 1861-1885: Federal 1886-2002: Semi-Fed
581	Comoros	1975-2002	1975-1975: Maj-Plur 1976-1989: Autocracy 1990-1994: Maj-Plur 1996-1998: Maj-Plur 1999-2001: Autocracy 2002-2002: Maj-Plur	1975-1994: Pres 1996-1998: Pres 1999-1999: Military 2000-2002: Parl	1975-1994: Federal 1996-2002: Federal
484	Congo	1960-2002	1960-1962: Maj-Plur 1963-1990: Autocracy 1992-1996: Maj-Plur 1997-2002: Autocracy	1960-1990: Pres 1992-2002: Pres	1960-1990: Unitary 1992-2002: Unitary
490	Congo, Democratic Republic of (Zaire)	1960-2002	1965-1991: Autocracy	1965-1991: Pres	1965: Federal 1966-1991: Unitary

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System	Executive System	Federalism of Political Authority
94	Costa Rica ¹⁰²	1840-2002	1840-1852: Autocracy 1853-1892: Missing 1893-1952: Semi-PR 1953-2002: PR	1840-2002: Pres	1816-2002 1840-2002: Unitary
437	Cote D'Ivoire	1960-2002	1960-1998: Autocracy 2000-2002: Maj-Plur	1960-1998: Pres 2000-2002: Pres	1960-1998: Unitary 2000-2002: Unitary
344	Croatia	1991-2002	1991-1998: Autocracy 2000-2002: Semi-PR	1991-1998: Pres 2000-2002: Pres	1991-1998: Unitary 2000-2002: Unitary
40	Cuba	1902-2002	1902-1927: PR 1928-1932: Autocracy 1933-1947: PR 1948-1951: PR 1955-1958: Autocracy 1961-2002: Autocracy	1902-1951: Pres 1955-1958: Pres 1961-1975: Semi-Pres 1976-2002: Pres	1902-1951: Unitary 1955-1958: Unitary 1961-2002: Unitary
352	Cyprus	1960-2002	1960-1962: Maj-Plur 1968-2002: PR	1960-1962: Pres 1968-2002: Pres	1960-1962: Federal 1968-2002: Unitary
316	Czech Republic	1993-2002	1993-2002: PR	1993-2002: Semi-Pres	1993-2002: Unitary
315	Czechoslovakia	1919-1992	1919-1938: PR 1945-1946: PR 1948-1967: Autocracy 1969-1989: Autocracy 1990-1992: Semi-PR	1919-1938: Semi-Pres 1945-1946: Semi-Pres 1948-1967: Non-Elective 1969-1989: Non-Elective 1990-1992: Semi-Pres	1919-1938: Unitary 1945-1946: Unitary 1948-1967: Unitary 1969-1992: Federal

¹⁰²According to Lijphart (1984:39), the long Costa Rican democratic rule was interrupted by civil war in 1948. This interruption is not recorded in the Polity4 dataset.

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System	Executive System	Federalism of Political Authority
390	Denmark	1816-2002	1816-1900: Autocracy 1915-1919: Maj-Plur 1920-1939: PR 1945-2002: PR 1816-1848: Non-Elective 1849-1900: Parl 1915-1939: Parl 1945-2002: Parl	1816-1900: Unitary 1915-1939: Unitary 1945-2002: Unitary	1816-2002
522	Djibouti	1977-2002	1977-2002: Autocracy	1977-2002: Pres	1977-2002: Unitary
42	Dominican Republic	1845-2002	1845-1860: Autocracy 1865-1913: Autocracy 1925-1929: Autocracy 1932-1960: Autocracy 1963-1963: PR 1966-1977: Autocracy 1978-2002: PR	1845-1860: Pres 1865-1913: Pres 1925-1929: Pres 1932-1960: Pres 1963-1963: Pres 1966-2002: Pres	1845-1860: Unitary 1865-1913: Unitary 1925-1929: Unitary 1932-1960: Unitary 1963: Unitary 1966-2002: Unitary
860	East Timor+	2002-2002	2002-2002: PR	2002-2002: Semi-Pres	2002: Missing
130	Ecuador	1830-2002	1830-1967: Autocracy 1968-1968: Semi-PR 1969-1969: PR 1970-1978: Autocracy 1979-2002: Semi-PR	1830-1962: Pres 1963-1965: Military 1966-2002: Pres	1830-2002: Unitary
651	Egypt+	1827-1855 1922-2002	1827-1855: Autocracy 1922-1927: Missing 1930-1933: Autocracy 1935-2002: Autocracy	1827-1855: Non-Elective 1922-1927: Non-Elective 1930-1933: Non-Elective 1935-1951: Non-Elective 1952-1952: Military 1953-1956: Non-Elective 1957-2002: Pres	1827-1855: Unitary 1922-1927: Unitary 1930-1933: Unitary 1935-1957: Unitary 1958-1960: Semi-Fed 1961-2002: Unitary

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System 1816-2002	Executive System 1816-2002	Federalism of Political Authority 1816-2002
92	El Salvador	1840-2002	1840-1854: Autocracy 1858-1947: Autocracy 1950-1978: Autocracy 1984-2002: PR	1840-1854: Pres 1858-1947: Pres 1950-1959: Pres 1960-1960: Military 1961-1978: Pres 1984-2002: Pres	1840-1854: Unitary 1858-1947: Unitary 1950-1978: Unitary 1984-2002: Unitary
411	Equatorial Guinea	1960-2002	1960-2002: Autocracy	1960-1978: Pres 1979-1981: Military 1982-2002: Pres	1960-1967: Missing 1968-2002: Unitary
531	Eritrea	1993-2002	1993-2002: Autocracy	1993-2002: Pres	1993-2002: Unitary
366	Estonia	1918-1940 1991-2002	1919-1932: PR 1936-1940: Autocracy 1991-2002: PR	1919-1919: Semi-Pres 1920-1932: Parl 1936-1940: Pres 1991-2002: Semi-Pres	1919-1932: Unitary 1936-1940: Unitary 1991-2002: Unitary
530	Ethiopia+	1855-2002	1855-1929: Missing 1930-1935: Autocracy 1942-1973: Autocracy 1975-1990: Autocracy 1995-2002: Autocracy	1855-1935: Non-Elective 1942-1973: Non-Elective 1975-1986: Military 1987-1990: Pres 1995-2002: Semi-Pres	1855-1935: Unitary 1942-1951: Unitary 1952-1962: Federal 1963-1973: Unitary 1975-1990: Unitary 1995-2002: Federal
950	Fiji	1970-2002	1970-1986: Maj-Plur ¹⁰³ 1987-1989: Autocracy 1990-1999: Maj-Plur 2001-2002: Maj-Plur	1970-1986: Parl 1987-1989: Military 1990-1999: Semi-Pres 2001-2002: Semi-Pres	1970-1999: Unitary
375	Finland	1917-2002	1917-1929: PR 1931-2002: PR	1917-1929: Semi-Pres 1931-2002: Semi-Pres	1917-1929: Unitary 1931-2002: Unitary

¹⁰³Upon independence from Britain, British rule sustained a powerful institutional framework for the Fiji government (Norton, 2002:137). The Legislative Council instituted in 1970 was strongly disproportionate to the ethnic composition of the state at the time (Norton, 2002:151).

(continued from previous page)

Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System 1816-2002	Executive System 1816-2002	Federalism of Political Authority 1816-2002
220	France	1816-2002	1816-1847: Autocracy 1848-1850: Maj-Plur 1852-1859: Autocracy 1863-1869: Autocracy 1877-1939: Maj-Plur 1940-1943: Autocracy 1946-1957: PR ¹⁰⁴ 1958-2002: Maj-Plur	1816-1847: Non-Elective 1848-1850: Pres 1852-1859: Non-Elective 1863-1869: Non-Elective 1877-1878: Pres 1879-1943: Semi-Pres 1946-1957: Semi-Pres 1958-2002: Pres	1816-1850: Unitary 1852-1857: Unitary 1858: Semi-Fed 1859: Unitary 1863-1869: Unitary 1877-1943: Unitary 1946-2002: Unitary
481+	Gabon	1960-2002	1960-1989: Autocracy 1991-2002: Autocracy	1960-1989: Pres 1991-2002: Pres	1960-2002: Missing
420	Gambia	1965-2002	1965-1993: Maj-Plur ¹⁰⁵ 1994-2002: Autocracy	1965-1993: Pres 1994-1995: Military 1996-2002: Pres	1965-1989: Unitary 1991-2002: Unitary
372	Georgia	1991-2002	1991-2002: Semi-PR	1991-2002: Pres	1991-2002: Semi-Fed
265	German Democratic Republic	1949-1990	1949-1988: Autocracy	1949-1988: Non-Elective	1949-1988: Unitary
260	German Federal Republic	1949-2002	1949-2002: PR	1949-2002: Semi-Pres	1949-2002: Federal
255	Germany (Prussia)	1816-1945	1816-1866: Autocracy 1871-1917: Autocracy 1919-1932: PR 1933-1944: Autocracy	1816-1866: Non-Elective 1871-1889: Parl 1890-1917: Non-Elective 1919-1944: Semi-Pres	1816-1866: Unitary 1871-1917: Semi-Fed 1919-1932: Semi-Fed 1933-1944: Unitary

¹⁰⁴ According to Lijphart (1984:151-154) the French IV Republic (1950-1957) exercised a PR electoral system with majoritarian elements, and a majority-plurality system during the French V Republic (1958-1962). Reilly (2001:15, fn. 10) writes that the two-round run-off majority system in legislative elections is typically associated with France. LeDuc et al. (1996:54, 65-66) classify France as a country that uses different electoral formulas: it uses majority-runoff for presidential elections, majority-plurality in single-member districts for legislative and departmental elections, majority-plurality in multi-member districts for senatorial and smaller municipalities.

¹⁰⁵ Gambia gained independence from Britain in 1965. Until 1984, the president of Gambia was elected by the House of Representatives, but subsequently, there has been separate elections to the legislature and the president (Saine, 2003:377).

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System	Executive System	Federalism of Political Authority
452	Ghana	1957-2002	1957-1908: Autocracy 1970-1971: Maj-Plur 1972-1977: Autocracy 1979-1980: Maj-Plur 1981-1990: Autocracy 1992-2000: Autocracy 2001-2002: Maj-Plur	1957-1959: Parl 1960-1965: Pres 1966-1968: Military 1970-1971: Pres 1972-1977: Military 1979-1980: Pres 1981-1990: Military 1992-2002: Pres	1816-2002 1957-1968: Unitary 1970-1977: Unitary 1979-1990: Unitary 1992-2002: Unitary
99	Great Colombia	1821-1830	1821-1830: Autocracy	1821-1830: Pres	1821-1830: Federal
350	Greece	1827-2002	1827-1861: Autocracy 1864-1914: Maj-Plur 1915-1915: Autocracy 1920-1921: Autocracy 1924-1925: Autocracy 1926-1927: PR 1928-1931: Maj-Plur 1932: PR 1933-1935: Maj-Plur 1936-1940: Autocracy 1944-1951: PR 1952-1955: Maj-Plur 1956-1957: Semi-PR 1958-1966: PR 1967-1973: Autocracy 1975-2002: PR	1827-1843: Non-Elective 1844-1861: Parl 1864-1915: Parl 1920-1921: Parl 1924-1924: Parl 1925-1925: Military 1926-1934: Parl 1935-1940: Military 1944-1966: Parl 1967-1973: Military 1975-2002: Semi-Pres	1827-1861: Unitary 1864-1915: Unitary 1920-1921: Unitary 1924-1940: Unitary 1944-1973: Unitary 1975-2002: Unitary
90	Guatemala	1840-2002	1840-1870: Autocracy 1873-1943: Autocracy 1944-1949: Semi-PR 1950-1965: Autocracy 1966-1969: Semi-PR 1970-1984: Autocracy 1986-2002: Semi-PR	1840-1870: Pres 1873-1981: Pres 1982-1984: Military 1986-2002: Pres	1840-1870: Unitary 1873-1984: Unitary 1986-2002: Unitary
438	Guinea	1958-2002	1958-2002: Autocracy	1958-2002: Pres	1958-2002: Unitary

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System 1816-2002	Executive System 1816-2002	Federalism of Political Authority 1816-2002
404	Guinea-Bissau	1974-2002	1974-1993: Autocracy 1994-1997: PR 2000-2002: PR	1974-1979: Pres 1980-1983: Military 1984-1997: Pres 2000-2002: Pres	1974-1997: Unitary 2000-2002: Unitary
110	Guyana	1966-2002	1966-1991: Autocracy 1992-2002: PR	1966-1969: Parl 1970-1979: Semi-Pres 1980-2002: Pres	1966-2002: Unitary
41	Haiti	1816-1914 1934-2002	1816-1914: Autocracy 1934-1945: Autocracy 1950-1985: Autocracy 1988-1989: Autocracy 1990-1990: Maj-Plur 1991-1993: Autocracy 1994-1998: Maj-Plur 2000-2002: Autocracy	1816-1819: Military 1820-1914: Pres 1934-1945: Pres 1950-1950: Military 1951-1985: Pres 1988-1989: Military 1990-1991: Pres 1992-1993: Military 1994-1998: Pres 2000-2002: Pres	1816-1914: Unitary 1934-1945: Unitary 1950-1985: Unitary 1988-1998: Unitary 2000-2002: Unitary
240	Hanover	1816-1871	1816-1871: Autocracy	1816-1871: Non-Elective	1816-1871: Missing
275	Hesse-Darmstadt	1816-1871	1816-1871: Autocracy	1816-1871: Non-Elective	1816-1871: Missing
273	Hesse-Kassel+	1816-1871	1816-1871: Autocracy	1816-1871: Non-Elective	1816-1871: Missing
91	Honduras+	1840-2002	1840-1851: Autocracy 1854-1893: Autocracy 1894-1903: Missing 1904-1906: Autocracy 1908-1911: Missing 1913-1918: Missing 1920-1923: Missing 1925-1929: Missing 1930-1935: Maj-Plur 1936-1979: Autocracy 1982-2002: PR	1840-1851: Pres 1854-1906: Pres 1908-1911: Pres 1913-1918: Pres 1920-1923: Pres 1925-1955: Pres 1956-1956: Military 1957-1962: Pres 1963-1964: Military 1965-1971: Pres 1972-1979: Military 1982-2002: Pres	1840-1851: Unitary 1854-1906: Unitary 1908-1911: Unitary 1913-1918: Unitary 1920-1923: Unitary 1925-1979: Unitary 1982-2002: Unitary

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System 1816-2002	Executive System 1816-2002	Federalism of Political Authority 1816-2002
310	Hungary	1918-2002	1919-1943: Autocracy 1948-1955: Autocracy 1957-1988: Autocracy 1990-2002: Semi-PR ¹⁰⁶	1919-1943: Non-Elective 1948-1955: Non-Elective 1957-1988: Non-Elective 1990-2002: Semi-Pres	1919-1943: Unitary 1948-1955: Unitary 1957-1988: Unitary 1990-2002: Unitary
395	Iceland	1944-2002	1944-1958: Semi-PR 1959-2002: PR	1944-2002: Semi-Pres	1944-2002: Unitary
750	India	1947-2002	1947-2002: Maj-Plur	1947-2002: Semi-Pres	1947-2002: Federal
850	Indonesia	1945-2002	1945-1947: Autocracy 1948-1949: PR 1950-1998: Autocracy 1999-2002: PR ¹⁰⁷	1945-2002: Pres	1945-1948: Unitary 1949-1950: Federal 1951-2002: Unitary
630	Iran, Islamic Republic of (Persia)	1816-2002	1816-1905: Autocracy 1925-1952: Autocracy 1955-1978: Autocracy 1982-1996: Autocracy 1997-2002: Maj-Plur	1816-1905: Non-Elective 1925-1952: Non-Elective 1955-1959: Parl 1960-1962: Non-Elective 1963-1975: Parl 1976-1978: Non-Elective 1982-2002: Pres	1816-1905: Unitary 1925-1952: Unitary 1955-1978: Unitary 1982-2002: Unitary
645	Iraq	1932-2002	1932-2002: Autocracy	1932-1957: Non-Elective 1958-1978: Military 1979-1994: Non-Elective 1995-2002: Pres	1932-2002: Unitary

¹⁰⁶This code is supported by Birch (2001); Blais and Massicotte (1996:66); Norris (2003); Shugart and Wattenberg (2001:231-254). However, Reynolds and Reilly (1997) and International IDEA (2003) claim that Hungary has a PR system.

¹⁰⁷According to Lipset (1995:86-91), Indonesia was occupied by the Japanese during 1942-1945, followed by a declaration of independence and a four-year revolutionary struggle against the Dutch colonial power (Lijphart, 1977:183). Indonesia was granted formal independence in 1949 and a constitutional parliamentary democracy during its first nine years as a sovereign republic, 1950-1959, holding a legislative election in 1955. The PR electoral system resulted in a weak and divided government, which was replaced by a 'guided democracy' in 1959. According to the constitution, the House of Representatives functions as a single-chamber legislature and have 400 directly elected members and 100 presidential appointees, three quarter of whom represent the armed forces. Elections are held every five years (Derbyshire and Derbyshire, 1996:145).

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System	Executive System	Federalism of Political Authority
205	Ireland	1921-2002	1921-2002: PR	1921-1936: Parl 1937-2002: Semi-Pres	1816-2002 1921-2002: Unitary
666	Israel	1948-2002	1948-2002: PR	1948-2002: Semi-Pres	1948-2002: Unitary
325	Italy/ Sardinia	1816-2002	1816-1921: Autocracy 1928-1942: Autocracy 1948-1992: PR 1993-2002: Semi-PR ¹⁰⁸	1816-1860: Non-Elective 1861-1921: Parl 1928-1942: Parl 1948-2002: Semi-Pres	1816-1860: Missing 1861-1921: Unitary 1928-1942: Unitary 1948-2002: Unitary
51	Jamaica	1962-2002	1962-2002: Maj-Plur	1962-2002: Parl	1962-2002: Unitary
740	Japan	1816-2002	1816-1857: Autocracy 1868-1944: Autocracy 1952-2002: Semi-PR	1816-1857: Military 1868-1884: Non-Elective 1885-1894: Parl 1895-1909: Non-Elective 1910-1931: Parl 1932-1944: Military 1952-2002: Parl	1816-1857: Unitary 1868-1944: Unitary 1952-2002: Unitary
663	Jordan	1946-2002	1946-2002: Autocracy	1946-2002: Non-Elective	1946-2002: Unitary
705	Kazakhstan	1991-2002	1991-2002: Autocracy	1991-2002: Pres	1991-2002: Unitary
501	Kenya	1963-2002	1963-2001: Autocracy 2002: Maj-Plur	1963-2002: Pres	1963-1965: Federal 1966-2002: Unitary
730	Korea	1816-1910	1816-1910: Autocracy	1816-1910: Non-Elective	1816-1910: Unitary
731	Korea, Democratic People's Republic of (North)	1948-2002	1948-2002: Autocracy	1948-1971: Parl 1972-2002: Non-Elective	1948-2002: Unitary

¹⁰⁸Italy went through an electoral reform in 1993 that abolished the list PR system for the Senate and to change the electoral system for the Chamber of Deputies (Farrell, 1997:80). In the Chamber of Deputies' system, the voters have two separate votes, one for constituency politicians and one for party lists. Farrell writes that this implies that the Chamber of Deputies' system share features common with the two-vote or a mixed system.

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System 1816-2002	Executive System 1816-2002	Federalism of Political Authority 1816-2002
732	Korea, Republic of (South)	1948-2002	1948-1959: Autocracy 1960-1960: Maj-Plur 1961-1962: Autocracy 1963-1971: Semi-PR ¹⁰⁹ 1972-1986: Autocracy 1988-2002: Semi-PR	1948-1986: Pres 1988-2002: Pres	1948-1986: Unitary 1988-2002: Unitary
690	Kuwait	1961-2002	1961-1989: Autocracy 1991-2002: Autocracy	1961-1989: Non-Elective 1991-2002: Non-Elective	1961-1989: Unitary 1991-2002: Unitary
703	Kyrgyz Republic	1991-2002	1991-2002: Autocracy	1991-2002: Pres	1991-2002: Unitary
812	Laos	1954-2002	1958-1959: Maj-Plur 1960-1960: Autocracy 1975-2002: Autocracy	1958-1959: Parl 1960-1960: Military 1975-2002: Semi-Pres	1958-1960: Unitary 1975-2002: Unitary
367	Latvia+	1918-1940 1991-2002	1918-1933: Missing ¹¹⁰ 1934-1940: Autocracy 1991-2002: PR	1918-1940: Semi-Pres 1991-2002: Semi-Pres	1918-1940: Unitary 1991-2002: Unitary
660	Lebanon	1944-2002	1944-1969: Autocracy 1970-1974: Maj-Plur	1944-1974: Pres	1944-1974: Unitary
570	Lesotho	1966-2002	1966-1969: Maj-Plur ¹¹¹ 1970-1992: Autocracy 1993-1997: Maj-Plur 2002-2002: Maj-Plur	1966-1969: Parl 1970-1985: Non-Elective 1986-1992: Military 1993-1997: Parl 2002-2002: Parl	1966-1997: Unitary 2002: Unitary

¹⁰⁹South Korea has applied Semi-PR combining electoral formulas from 1962 to present (Hicken and Kasuya, 2003:133-136).

¹¹⁰The multiplicity of parties in the parliament (Saeima) (22 in 1922 and 24 in 1931) made it impossible to form a stable government during 1920-1934 (Encyclopædia Britannica, 2003).

¹¹¹Reynolds and Reilly (1997:17) describe Lesotho as a classical majoritarian FPTP system, and the website lists Lesotho as having a plurality system in 1965, 1970, 1993, and 2002. IPU (2003) describes Lesotho's system as mixed in 2002.

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System 1816-2002	Executive System 1816-2002	Federalism of Political Authority 1816-2002
450	Liberia+	1847-2002	1847-1883: Missing ¹¹² 1884-1989: Autocracy 1997-2002: Autocracy	1847-1979: Pres 1980-1983: Military 1984-1989: Pres 1997-2002: Pres	1847-1989: Unitary 1997-2002: Unitary
620	Libya	1816-1835 1951-2002	1816-1834: Autocracy 1951-2002: Autocracy	1816-1834: Non-Elective 1951-1968: Non-Elective 1969-2002: Military	1816-1834: Missing 1951-1963: Federal 1964-2002: Unitary
368	Lithuania	1918-1940 1991-2002	1918-1925: PR 1928-1940: Autocracy 1991-2002: Semi-PR	1918-1925: Semi-Pres 1928-1940: Pres 1991-2002: Semi-Pres	1918-1925: Unitary 1928-1940: Unitary 1991-2002: Unitary
212	Luxembourg	1867-2002	1867-1889: Autocracy 1890-1918: Maj-Plur 1919-1939: PR 1946-2002: PR	1867-1939: Parl 1946-2002: Parl	1867-1939: Unitary 1946-2002: Unitary
343	Macedonia	1991-2002	1991-1997: Maj-Plur ¹¹³ 1998-2002: Semi-PR	1991-2002: Pres	1991-2002: Unitary

¹¹²Liberia was founded in 1820 as a place of refuge for freed slaves from the United States and the Caribbean, whose descendants are today's Americo-Liberians. The area was a de facto American colony, governed by agents of the American Colonization Society, until 1847, when it made a formal declaration of independence as the Republic of Liberia. For 133 years after independence, Liberia was a poor but peaceful one-party state ruled by the Americo-Liberian-dominated True Whig Party (Carr, 2003). The 1847 constitution was drawn using that of the United States as a model (Encyclopædia Britannica, 2003).

¹¹³IPU (2003) describes the Macedonian legislative election system as party list proportional system, established by the electoral law from September 21, 1990. International IDEA (2003) describes Macedonia as having a parallel TRS system in the 1994, 1998, 2002 legislative elections. The Carr (2003) election archive describes Macedonia as having PR legislative election in 1998.

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System 1816-2002	Executive System 1816-2002	Federalism of Political Authority 1816-2002
580	Madagascar/ Malgasy	1816-1896 1960-2002	1816-1896: Autocracy 1960-1990: Autocracy 1992-2002: PR ¹¹⁴	1816-1896: Non-Elective 1960-1971: Pres 1972-1975: Military 1976-1990: Pres 1992-2002: Pres	1816-1896: Missing 1960-1990: Unitary 1992-2002: Unitary
553	Malawi	1964-2002	1964-1993: Autocracy 1994-2002: Maj-Plur	1964-1965: Parl 1966-2002: Pres	1964-2002: Unitary
820	Malaysia	1957-2002	1957-1968: Maj-Plur 1969-1970: Autocracy 1971-2002: Maj-Plur	1957-2002: Parl	1957-2002: Federal
781	Maldives	1965-2002	1965-1975: Maj-Plur 1976-2002: Autocracy	1965-1967: Non-Elective 1968-2002: Pres	1965-2002: Unitary
432	Mali	1960-2002	1960-1990: Autocracy 1992-2002: Maj-Plur	1960-1967: Pres 1968-1978: Military 1979-1990: Pres 1992-2002: Pres	1960-1990: Unitary 1992-2002: Unitary
338	Malta	1964-2002	1964-2002: PR	1964-2002: Semi-Pres	1964-2002: Unitary
435	Mauritania	1960-2002	1960-2002: Autocracy	1960-2002: Pres	1960-2002: Unitary
590	Mauritius	1968-2002	1968-2002: Maj-Plur	1968-1991: Parl 1992-2002: Semi-Pres	1968-2002: Unitary
280	Mecklemburg- Schwerin+	1816-1871	1816-1871: Autocracy	1816-1871: Non-Elective	1816-1871: Missing

¹¹⁴Different sources disagree on how to classify the election system in Madagascar. According to Library of Congress (2003), the Madagascar legislative election is a proportional representation list-system. International IDEA (2003) classifies the Madagascar legislative election system as Parallel FPTP, which differs from the List PR description from the Reynolds and Reilly (1997). IPU (2003) classify Madagascar as a semi-PR system.

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System	Executive System	Federalism of Political Authority
70	Mexico	1821-2002	1821-1833: Autocracy 1835-1845: Autocracy 1848-1862: Autocracy 1864-1875: Autocracy 1880-1910: Autocracy 1917-1993: Autocracy 1994-2002: Semi-PR ¹¹⁵	1821-1833: Pres 1835-1845: Pres 1848-1862: Pres 1864-1875: Pres 1880-1910: Pres 1917-2002: Pres	1816-2002 1821-1833: Federal 1835-1845: Unitary 1848-1862: Unitary 1864-1875: Unitary 1880-1910: Unitary 1917-2002: Federal
332	Modena	1816-1861	1816-1861: Autocracy	1816-1861: Non-Elective	1816-1861: Unitary
359	Moldova	1991-2002	1991-2002: PR ¹¹⁶	1991-2002: Pres	1991-2002: Unitary
712	Mongolia	1921-2002	1921-1991: Autocracy 1992-2002: Maj-Plur	1921-1951: Non-Elective 1952-1991: Parl 1992-2002: Semi-Pres	1921-1928: Semi-Fed 1929-2002: Unitary
341	Montenegro+	1868-1915	1868-1915: Autocracy	1868-1915: Non-Elective	1868-1915: Missing
600	Morocco	1816-1904 1956-2002	1816-1904: Autocracy 1956-2002: Autocracy	1816-1904: Non-Elective 1956-1962: Non-Elective 1963-1964: Parl 1965-1969: Non-Elective 1970-1971: Parl 1972-1976: Non-Elective 1977-2002: Parl	1816-1904: Missing 1956-2002: Unitary
541	Mozambique	1975-2002	1975-1993: Autocracy 1994-2002: PR	1975-2002: Pres	1975-2002: Unitary

¹¹⁵Reynolds and Reilly (1997) and International IDEA (2003) characterizes Mexico as a MMP PR system. According to Shugart and Wattenberg's case study of the Mexican electoral reforms (2001:209-230, 598), Mexico switched from PR to a MMM system (Mixed Member Majoritarian) in 1994.

¹¹⁶Reynolds and Reilly (1997) classify the Moldova electoral system as a TRS majority system in 1997.

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System	Executive System	Federalism of Political Authority
775	Myanmar (Burma) ⁺	1816-1885 1948-2002 ¹¹⁷	1816-1885: Autocracy 1948-1961: Maj-Plur 1962-2002: Autocracy	1816-1885: Non-Elective 1948-1961: Parl 1962-2002: Military	1816-1885: Missing 1948-1962: Federal 1963-2002: Unitary
565	Namibia	1990-2002	1990-2002: PR	1990-2002: Pres	1990-2002: Unitary
790	Nepal	1816-2002	1816-1956: Autocracy 1959-1989: Autocracy 1990-2001: Maj-Plur 2002-2002: Autocracy	1816-1956: Non-Elective 1959-1989: Non-Elective 1990-2001: Parl 2002-2002: Non-Elective	1816-1956: Unitary 1959-2002: Unitary
210	Netherlands	1816-2002	1816-1916: Autocracy 1917-1939: PR 1945-2002: PR	1816-1847: Non-Elective 1848-1939: Parl 1945-2002: Parl	1816-1939: Unitary 1945-2002: Unitary
920	New Zealand	1907-2002	1907-1992: Maj-Plur 1993-2002: PR ¹¹⁸	1907-2002: Parl	1907-2002: Unitary
93	Nicaragua	1840-2002	1840-1925: Autocracy 1928-1978: Autocracy 1981-1989: Autocracy 1990-2002: PR	1840-1925: Pres 1928-1978: Pres 1981-1984: Military 1985-2002: Pres	1840-1925: Unitary 1928-1978: Unitary 1981-2002: Unitary
436	Niger	1960-2002	1960-1990: Autocracy 1992-1995: Semi-PR 1996-1998: Autocracy 1999-2002: Semi-PR	1960-1973: Pres 1974-1986: Military 1987-1990: Pres 1992-2002: Pres	1960-1990: Unitary 1992-2002: Unitary

¹¹⁷According to Lipset (1998:51), the British colonial rule ended in 1948. Upon independence, Burma adopted a multi-party democratic system dominated by a political coalition, which gave way to a military regime in 1958. Democratic rule was re-instituted through elections in 1960 and lasted until 1962. Interestingly, Burma receives the score 8 on the Polity4 authority index throughout this period, including the 1958 military regime.

¹¹⁸The new PR (MMP) system in New Zealand was institutionalized in 1993, but the first election applying the new system did not take place until 1996.

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System 1816-2002	Executive System 1816-2002	Federalism of Political Authority 1816-2002
475	Nigeria	1960-2002	1960-1965: Maj-Plur 1966-1977: Autocracy 1979-1983: Maj-Plur 1984-1997: Autocracy 1999-2002: Maj-Plur	1960-1965: Semi-Pres 1966-1977: Military 1979-1983: Pres 1984-1997: Military 1999-2002: Pres	1960-1977: Federal 1979-1983: Federal 1984-1997: Unitary 1999-2002: Missing
385	Norway	1905-2002	1905-1919: Maj-Plur 1920-1939: PR 1945-2002: PR	1905-1939: Parl 1945-2002: Parl	1905-1939: Unitary 1945-2002: Unitary
698	Oman	1816-2002	1816-2002: Autocracy	1816-2002: Non-Elective	1816-1919: Unitary 1920-1956: Federal 1957-2002: Unitary
564	Orange State+	1854-1910	1854-1910: Missing ¹¹⁹	1854-1910: Pres	1854-1910: Unitary
770	Pakistan	1947-2002	1947-1948: Autocracy 1949-1957: Maj-Plur 1958-1968: Autocracy 1973-1976: Maj-Plur 1977-1987: Autocracy 1988-1998: Maj-Plur 1999-2002: Autocracy	1947-1955: Parl 1956-1968: Pres 1973-1976: Pres 1977-1985: Military 1986-1998: Pres 1999-2002: Military	1947-1954: Unitary 1955-1968: Federal 1973-2002: Federal
95	Panama	1903-2002	1903-1954: Autocracy 1955-1955: PR 1956-1967: Semi-PR 1968-1988: Autocracy 1989-1989: PR 1990-2002: Semi-PR ¹²⁰	1903-1967: Pres 1968-1968: Military 1969-2002: Pres	1903-2002: Unitary

¹¹⁹According to Encyclopeædia Britannica (2003), the political structure of the former British colony combined traditional Boer institutions with Dutch and American constitutional theory. The members of the unicameral legislative assembly, the Volksraad were elected by white adult males only.

¹²⁰Panama has a unicameral legislature, the Legislative Assembly (Asamblea Legislativa), which has 71 members elected for five-year terms from single-member and multi-member constituencies (Carr, 2003).

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System 1816-2002	Executive System 1816-2002	Federalism of Political Authority 1816-2002
327	Papal States	1816-1870	1816-1847: Autocracy 1850-1870: Autocracy	1816-1847: Non-Elective 1850-1870: Non-Elective	1816-1847: Unitary 1850-1870: Unitary
910	Papua New Guinea	1975-2002	1975-2002: Maj-Plur	1975-2002: Parl	1975-2002: Semi-Fed
150	Paraguay	1816-2002	1816-1868: Autocracy 1870-1991: Autocracy 1992-2002: PR	1816-1839: Pres 1840-1840: Military 1841-1868: Pres 1870-2002: Pres	1816-1868: Unitary 1870-2002: Unitary
335	Parma	1816-1860	1816-1861: Autocracy	1816-1861: Non-Elective	1816-1861: Unitary
135	Peru	1824-2002	1828-1834: PR 1835-1880: Autocracy 1883-1918: Autocracy 1920-1929: Autocracy 1933-1949: Autocracy 1950-1967: PR 1968-1977: Autocracy 1980-1991: PR 1992-1999: Autocracy 2001-2002: PR	1828-1880: Pres 1883-1918: Pres 1920-1929: Pres 1933-1947: Pres 1948-1949: Military 1950-1961: Pres 1962-1962: Military 1963-1967: Pres 1968-1977: Military 1980-1999: Pres 2001-2002: Pres	1828-1836: Unitary 1837-1838: Federal 1839-1880: Unitary 1883-1895: Unitary 1896-1918: Federal 1920-1929: Unitary 1933-1977: Unitary 1980-1999: Unitary 2001-2002: Unitary
840	Philippines	1946-2002	1946-1949: Autocracy 1950-1968: Maj-Plur ¹²¹ 1969-1985: Autocracy 1987-1994: Maj-Plur 1995-2002: Semi-PR ¹²²	1946-1985: Pres 1987-2002: Pres	1946-1971: Unitary 1972-1985: Semi-Fed 1987-2002: Semi-Fed

¹²¹According to the Encyclopaedia Britannica (2003), the Philippines has been governed under three constitutions, the first of which was promulgated in 1935, during the period of U.S. administration. It was closely modeled on the U.S. Constitution and included provisions for a bicameral legislative branch, an executive branch headed by a president, and an independent judiciary. During the period of martial law (1972-81) under President Ferdinand E. Marcos, this constitution was abolished and replaced by a new constitution (adopted in January 1973) that changed the Philippine government from a U.S.-style presidential system to a parliamentary form.

¹²²International IDEA (2003) classifies the Philippine system as Parallel FPTP and plurality, whereas Derbyshire and Derbyshire (1996:545) and Carr (2003) classify it as a mixed system. Hicken and Kasuya (2003:136-137) define the Philippines as having an electoral formula with both Plurality and Mixed PR from 1995. 'The

(continued from previous page)

Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System	Executive System	Federalism of Political Authority
290	Poland	1918-2002	1918-1925: PR ¹²³ 1926-1938: Autocracy 1947-1988: Autocracy 1989-2002: PR	1918-1925: Pres 1926-1938: Military 1947-1980: Non-Elective 1981-1981: Military 1982-1988: Non-Elective 1989-1996: Pres 1997-2002: Semi-Pres	1816-2002 1918-1938: Unitary 1947-2002: Unitary
235	Portugal	1816-2002	1823-1832: Autocracy 1834-1909: Autocracy 1911-1925: PR 1930-1973: Autocracy 1976-2002: PR	1823-1832: Non-Elective 1834-1909: Non-Elective 1911-1925: Parl 1930-1973: Parl 1976-2002: Semi-Pres	1823-1832: Unitary 1834-1909: Unitary 1911-1925: Unitary 1930-1973: Unitary 1976-2002: Unitary
694	Qatar	1971-2002	1971-2002: Autocracy	1971-2002: Non-Elective	1971-2002: Unitary
360	Rumania	1878-2002	1878-1915: Autocracy 1917-1939: Autocracy 1941-1943: Autocracy 1948-1988: Autocracy 1990-2002: PR	1878-1915: Non-Elective 1917-1937: Parl 1938-1939: Non-Elective 1941-1943: Parl 1948-1965: Non-Elective 1966-1988: Pres 1990-2002: Pres	1878-1915: Unitary 1917-1939: Unitary 1941-1943: Unitary 1948-1988: Unitary 1990-2002: Unitary
365	Russia (Soviet Union)	1816-2002	1816-1904: Autocracy 1906-1991: Autocracy 1992-2002: Semi-PR	1816-1904: Non-Elective 1906-1990: Non-Elective 1991-2002: Pres	1816-1904: Unitary 1906-1921: Unitary 1922-2002: Federal
517	Rwanda	1962-2002	1962-1992: Autocracy 1994-2002: Autocracy	1962-1972: Pres 1973-1977: Military 1978-1992: Pres 1994-2002: Pres	1962-1992: Unitary 1994-1995: Missing 1996-2002: Unitary

provision for a mixed-member system was included in the 1987 Constitution but a law fully implementing the measure was not passed until 1995 and not used in an election until 1998. In the interim, both President Aquino and President Ramos appointed some sectoral representatives to the lower chamber' (Ibid).

¹²³ According to Encyclopædia Britannica (2003), the constitution of 1921 made the parliament supreme vis-à-vis the executive. The proportional system of universal suffrage (which included women) necessitated coalition cabinets, and, except at times of national crisis, the left and the right hardly cooperated.

(continued from previous page)

Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System 1816-2002	Executive System 1816-2002	Federalism of Political Authority 1816-2002
670	Saudi Arabia	1932-2002	1932-2002: Autocracy	1932-2002: Non-Elective	1932-2002: Unitary
269	Saxony	1816-1871	1816-1847: Autocracy 1849-1871: Autocracy	1816-1847: Non-Elective 1849-1871: Non-Elective	1816-1847: Unitary 1849-1871: Unitary
433	Senegal	1960-2002	1960-1961: Autocracy 1963-1999: Autocracy 2000-2002: Semi-PR	1960-1961: Pres 1963-2002: Pres	1960-1961: Unitary 1963-2002: Unitary
340	Serbia+	1878-1915	1878-1902: Autocracy 1903-1914: Missing	1878-1914: Non-Elective	1878-1914: Missing
451	Sierra Leone	1961-2002	1961-1966: Maj-Plur ¹²⁴ 1967-1995: Autocracy 1996-1996: PR 2002-2002: Semi-PR	1961-1966: Parl 1967-1967: Military 1968-1970: Parl 1971-1991: Pres 1992-1996: Military 2002-2002: Pres	1961-1969: Federal 1970-1996: Semi-Fed 2002: Missing
830	Singapore	1965-2002	1965-2002: Autocracy	1965-2002: Semi-Pres	1965-2002: Unitary
317	Slovakia	1993-2002	1993-2002: PR	1993-2002: Semi-Pres	1993-2002: Unitary
349	Slovenia	1991-2002	1991-2002: PR	1991-2002: Semi-Pres	1991-2002: Unitary
940	Solomon Islands	1978-2002	1978-2000: Maj-Plur 2001-2002: Autocracy	1978-2002: Parl	1978-2002: Federal

¹²⁴ According to Encyclopædia Britannica (2003), parliamentary institutions were introduced in stages during the 1950s on the British pattern. The last stage was reached on April 27, 1961, when Sierra Leone became an independent state within the British Commonwealth. International IDEA (2003) lists Sierra Leone as having an FPTP electoral system on the voter turnout URL, which according to several sources seems to be the case until the constitutional revision in 1991 (Derbyshire and Derbyshire, 1996:396-397; Hirsch, 2001:114-115). notes that Sierra Leone had a PR system in 1997 (Reynolds and Reilly, 1997) and in 2002, whereas Carr (2003) describes Sierra Leone's legislative electoral system as PR with some modifications. According to Hirsch (2001:114-115), Sierra Leoneans voted overwhelmingly in favor of introducing a multi-party system in a 1991 referendum. The new law was endorsed and passed into law the same year. CIA - The World Factbook (2002) lists the percentages of vote by party in the 2002 legislative elections as: SLPP 70.06%, APC 22.35%, PLP 3%, others 4.59%; and the seats distributed by party: SLPP 83, APC 27, PLP 2, which supports the claim that Sierra Leone uses a semi-PR electoral system during its recent period of democratic government.

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System	Executive System	Federalism of Political Authority
520	Somalia	1960-2002 ¹²⁵	1960-1968: Semi-PR 1969-1990: Autocracy	1960-1968: Pres 1969-1975: Military 1976-1990: Pres	1816-2002 1960-1968: Federal 1969-1990: Semi-Fed
560	South Africa	1910-2002 ¹²⁶	1910-1991: Maj-Plur 1994-2002: PR ¹²⁷	1910-1960: Parl 1961-1983: Semi-Pres 1984-1991: Pres 1994-2002: Pres	1910-1991: Unitary 1994-2002: Semi-Fed

¹²⁵According to the World Factbook (2002), Somalia became independent on 1 July 1960 (from a merger of British Somaliland, which became independent from the UK on 26 June 1960, and Italian Somaliland, which became independent from the Italian-administered UN trusteeship on 1 July 1960, to form the Somali Republic).

¹²⁶During 1910-1991, South Africa receives a score of 4 on the Polity IV democracy-autocracy index, which theoretically means the country is a democracy during the apartheid regime. South Africa is a special case and not representative for other countries that receive the same score on the authority index. I make an exception to the obvious autocratic characteristics in this case, and treat South Africa as democratic.

¹²⁷South Africa's first democratic election with universal suffrage took place in 1994.

(continued from previous page)

Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System 1816-2002	Executive System 1816-2002	Federalism of Political Authority 1816-2002
230	Spain	1816-2002	1816-1835: Autocracy 1837-1867: Autocracy 1871-1873: Autocracy 1876-1878: Autocracy 1879-1922: Maj-Plur ¹²⁸ 1923-1929: Autocracy 1931-1938: Maj-Plur 1939-1974: Autocracy 1978-2002: Semi-PR ¹²⁹	1816-1835: Non-Elective 1837-1839: Non-Elective 1840-1845: Parl 1846-1846: Non-Elective 1847-1867: Parl 1871-1872: Parl 1873: Pres ¹³⁰ 1876-1922: Parl 1923-1929: Military 1931-1936: Semi-Pres 1937-1974: Non-Elective 1978-2002: Parl	1816-1835: Unitary 1837-1867: Unitary 1871-1873: Unitary 1876-1929: Unitary 1931-1974: Unitary 1978-1979: Unitary 1980-2002: Semi-Fed
780	Sri Lanka (Ceylon)	1948-2002	1948-1978: Maj-Plur ¹³¹ 1979-2002: PR	1948-1977: Parl 1978-2002: Pres	1948-2002: Unitary

¹²⁸Library of Congress (2003) describes 1898 as a turning point in the Spanish democratic government. The Spanish defeat by the United States in the war over Cuba, prompted political reevaluation in Spain. A plethora of new, often short-lived, personalist parties and regional groups on both the left and the right (that broke the hegemony of the two-party system and ultimately left the parliamentary structure in disarray) sought solutions to the country's problems. By 1915 it was virtually impossible to form a coalition government that could command the support of a parliamentary majority. The November 1932 election combined electoral lists and encouraged coalitions, which intended to prevent parliamentary fragmentation in the multiparty system. However, Lipset (1998:160) describes the electoral law in 1933 as 'favoring the conservative coalition against a divided left.'

¹²⁹Spain has a semi-PR system according to IPU (2003), which corresponds to Blais and Massicotte (1996:67) who characterize Spain as having a PR system which contains many modifications which make it strictly disproportional. Mackie and Rose (1991) describe how the deputies to the assembly are elected according to different rules depending on the electing province. The North African territories of Ceuta and Melilla and the islands (Mallorca, Gran Canaria and Tenerife) all elect their deputies by a plurality system whereas the general election system is multi-member constituencies by d'Hondt electoral system.

¹³⁰The First Spanish republic was headed by president Emilio Castelar y Ripoll and lasted from September 1873 until January 1874 (Encyclopædia Britannica, 2007).

¹³¹Sri Lanka has one of the longest experience with holding democratic elections of the Asian states (Reilly, 2001:115). Sri Lanka moved from a British type parliamentary system to a mixed presidential-parliamentary system like the French in the 1978 constitutional changes. A PR electoral system was introduced to parliamentary elections in 1978, but was not applied until the subsequent election a decade later (Hicken and Kasuya (2003:138, fn. G; Reilly, 2001:117).

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System	Executive System	Federalism of Political Authority
625	Sudan	1956-2002	1956-1957: Maj-Plur 1958-1963: Autocracy 1965-1968: Maj-Plur 1971-1984: Autocracy 1986-1988: Maj-Plur 1989-2002: Autocracy	1956-1957: Parl 1958-1963: Military 1965-1968: Parl 1971-1984: Pres 1986-1988: Pres 1989-1992: Military 1993-2002: Pres	1816-2002 1956-1963: Unitary 1965-1968: Unitary 1971: Unitary 1972-1984: Semi-Fed 1986-1997: Semi-Fed 1998-2002: Federal
115	Surinam	1975-2002	1975-1980: PR 1981-1988: Autocracy 1989-1990: PR 1991-1992: Autocracy 1993-2002: PR	1975-1979: Semi-Pres 1980-1987: Military 1988-2002: Pres	1975-2002: Unitary
572	Swaziland	1968-2002	1968-2002: Autocracy	1968-2002: Non-Elective	1968-2002: Unitary
380	Sweden	1816-2002	1816-1906: Autocracy 1917-2002: PR	1816-1882: Non-Elective 1883-1906: Parl 1917-2002: Parl	1816-1906: Unitary 1917-2002: Unitary
225	Switzerland	1816-2002	1816-1917: Maj-Plur 1918-2002: PR	1816-1847: Missing 1848-2002: Semi-Pres	1816-2002: Federal
652	Syria+	1946-2002	1946-1948: Missing ¹³² 1949-1953: Autocracy 1954-1957: Missing 1961-2002: Autocracy	1946-1948: Pres 1949-1953: Military 1954-1957: Pres 1961-2002: Pres	1946-1957: Unitary 1961-2002: Unitary
713	Taiwan/ Republic of China	1949-2002	1949-1991: Autocracy 1992-2002: Semi-PR	1949-1974: Military 1975-1975: Parl 1976-1977: Semi-Pres 1978-2002: Pres	1949-2002: Unitary
702	Tajikistan	1991-2002	1991-2002: Autocracy	1991-2002: Pres	1991-2002: Unitary
510	Tanzania/ Tanganyika	1961-2002	1961-2002: Autocracy	1961-2002: Pres	1961-2002: Semi-Fed

¹³²Syria was administered by the French until independence in 1946, which might have affected their adaptation of democratic system.

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System 1816-2002	Executive System 1816-2002	Federalism of Political Authority 1816-2002
800	Thailand	1816-2002	1816-1931: Autocracy 1935-1940: Autocracy 1942-1967: Autocracy 1969-1972: Autocracy 1974-1975: Maj-Plur 1976-1976: Autocracy 1978-1987: Autocracy 1988-1990: Maj-Plur 1991-1991: Autocracy 1992-1996: Maj-Plur 1997-2002: Semi-PR ¹³³	1816-1931: Non-Elective 1935-1940: Parl 1942-1946: Parl 1947-1948: Military 1949-1950: Parl 1951-1951: Military 1952-1956: Parl 1957-1957: Military 1958-1958: Parl 1959-1959: Military 1960-1967: Parl 1969-1972: Parl 1974-1975: Parl 1976-1976: Military 1978-1987: Military 1988-1990: Parl 1991-1991: Military 1992-2002: Parl	1816-1867: Semi-Fed 1868-1931: Unitary 1935-1940: Unitary 1942-1967: Unitary 1969-1972: Unitary 1974-1976: Unitary 1978-2002: Unitary
711	Tibet	1913-1950	1913-1950: Autocracy	1913-1950: Non-Elective	1913-1950: Missing
461	Togo	1960-2002	1960-1990: Autocracy 1993-2002: Autocracy	1960-1990: Pres 1993-2002: Pres	1960-1990: Unitary 1993-2002: Unitary
563	Transvaal+	1852-1910	1852-1910: Autocracy	1852-1910: Pres	1852-1910: Missing
52	Trinidad and Tobago	1962-2002	1962-2002: Maj-Plur	1962-1975: Parl 1976-2002: Semi-Pres	1962-2002: Unitary
616	Tunisia	1816-1881 1956-2002	1816-1881: Autocracy 1956-2002: Autocracy	1816-1881: Non-Elective 1956-2002: Pres	1816-1881: Missing 1956-2002: Unitary

¹³³In contrast to International IDEA (2003) which defines Thailand as having a Maj-Plur system during all years as a democracy, Hicken and Kasuya (2003:137) classify Thailand as a Semi-PR system from 1997 to present, combining List PR and Plurality electoral formulas.

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System	Executive System	Federalism of Political Authority
640	Turkey/ Ottoman Empire	1816-2002	1816-1917: Autocracy 1923-1945: Autocracy 1946-1959: PR 1961-1970: PR 1971-1972: Autocracy 1973-1979: PR 1980-1982: Autocracy 1983-2002: PR	1816-1917: Non-Elective 1923-1959: Pres 1961-1979: Semi-Pres 1980-1981: Military 1982-2002: Semi-Pres	1816-1917: Federal 1923-1959: Unitary 1961-2002: Unitary
701	Turkmenistan	1991-2002	1991-2000: Autocracy 2001-2002: Missing	1991-2002: Pres	1991-2002: Unitary
337	Tuscany	1816-1861	1816-1861: Autocracy	1816-1861: Non-Elective	1816-1861: Unitary
329	Two Sicilies	1816-1861	1816-1861: Autocracy	1816-1861: Non-Elective	1816-1861: Unitary
500	Uganda	1962-2002	1962-1965: Maj-Plur 1967-1978: Autocracy 1980-1984: Maj-Plur 1986-2002: Autocracy	1962-1965: Parl 1967-1978: Pres 1980-1984: Pres 1986-2002: Pres	1962-1965: Federal 1967-1978: Unitary 1980-1984: Unitary 1986-2002: Unitary
369	Ukraine	1991-2002	1991-1997: Maj-Plur 1998-2002: Semi-PR	1991-2002: Semi-Pres	1991-2002: Semi-Fed
696	United Arab Emirates	1971-2002	1971-2002: Autocracy	1971-2002: Pres	1971-2002: Federal
200	United Kingdom	1816-2002	1816-1836: Autocracy 1837-1866: Maj-Plur 1867-1883: Semi-PR 1884-2002: Maj-Plur	1816-2002: Parl	1816-2002: Unitary
89	United Provinces of Central America	1823-1839	1823-1839: Autocracy	1823-1839: Pres	1823-1839: Federal
2	United States of America	1816-2002 ¹³⁴	1816-2002: Maj-Plur	1816-2002: Pres	1816-2002: Federal

¹³⁴Most African-Americans could not vote in the South until 1960 (Carr, 2003). Nevertheless, the United States has scored the maximum of 10 on the Polity4 authority index since 1872.

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Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System	Executive System	Federalism of Political Authority
165	Uruguay	1830-2002	1830-1918: Autocracy 1919-1933: Maj-Plur ¹³⁵ 1934-1951: Autocracy 1952-1970: Maj-Plur 1973-1984: Autocracy 1985-2002: Maj-Plur	1830-1970: Pres 1973-1974: Military 1975-2002: Pres	1830-1970: Unitary 1973-2002: Unitary
704	Uzbekistan	1991-2002	1991-2002: Autocracy	1991-2002: Pres	1991-2002: Unitary
101	Venezuela	1829-2002	1829-1934: Autocracy 1936-1957: Autocracy 1958-2002: PR	1829-1934: Pres 1936-1947: Pres 1948-1958: Military 1959-2002: Pres	1829-1863: Unitary 1864-1869: Semi-Fed 1870-1934: Unitary 1936-2002: Federal
815	Vietnam	1816-1893	1816-1893: Autocracy	1816-1893: Non-Elective	1816-1893: Missing
816	Vietnam, Democratic Republic of	1954-2002	1954-2002: Autocracy	1954-1959: Pres 1960-1991: Non-Elective 1992-2002: Semi-Pres	1954-2002: Unitary
817	Vietnam, Republic of	1975-2002	1954-1975: Autocracy	1954-1962: Pres 1963-1963: Military 1964-1964: Semi-Pres 1965-1966: Military 1967-1975: Semi-Pres	1954-1975: Unitary
271	Württemberg	1816-1871	1816-1871: Autocracy	1816-1871: Non-Elective	1816-1871: Unitary
678	Yemen (Arab Republic of)	1918-2002	1918-1945: Autocracy 1948-1989: Autocracy 1993-2002: Autocracy	1918-1945: Non-Elective 1948-1961: Non-Elective 1962-1977: Military 1978-1989: Pres 1993-2002: Pres	1918-1945: Unitary 1948-1989: Unitary 1993-2002: Unitary
680	Yemen, People's Republic of	1990-2002	1967-1990: Autocracy	1967-1990: Pres	1967-1990: Unitary

¹³⁵National officials in Uruguay are elected every five years. All Uruguayans 18 years of age and older are required to vote. Elections have been secret and obligatory since 1918, and a 1932 law granted women the right to vote (Encyclopædia Britannica, 2003).

(continued from previous page)

Country Code	Country	System Membership	Democratic Electoral System	Executive System	Federalism of Political Authority
345+	Yugoslavia (Serbia)	1918-2002	2000-2002: PR	1921-1936: Non-Elective 1939-1940: Non-Elective 1945-1951: Semi-Pres 1953-1962: Semi-Pres 1963-1979: Pres 1980-2002: Semi-Pres	1816-2002 1921-1936: Unitary 1939-1940: Unitary 1945-1951: Federal 1953-2002: Federal
551	Zambia	1964-2002	1964-1990: Autocracy 1991-1995: Maj-Plur 1996-2002: Autocracy	1964-2002: Pres	1964-2002: Unitary
511	Zanzibar	1963-1964	1963-1964: Autocracy	1963-1964: Parl	1963-1964: Missing
552	Zimbabwe	1965-2002	1965-1978: Maj-Plur 1980-1982: PR ¹³⁶ 1983-2002: Autocracy	1965-1969: Parl 1970-1978: Semi-Pres 1980-1986: Semi-Pres 1987-2002: Pres	1965-1978: Unitary 1980-2002: Unitary

+ Information missing.

¹³⁶ According to Reynolds (1999:64-67), Zimbabwe switched electoral systems from plurality to PR in the 1980 parliamentary election, but reverted back to a plurality system in 1984.

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