ELECTORALLY CONTESTED REGIMES DATASET (ECRD)
Data originally collected for:

Kharis Templeman
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CODEBOOK V1.1
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Case Selection Coding Rules

Case Selection Criteria, w/ Coding Rules and Examples: Country-regimes included in the dataset must meet the following criteria.

Criterion 1 - Elections: Elections consistently determine who wields executive power.

1. The following types of cases are ruled out *in toto* by this criterion:
    a. Military regimes, e.g. Myanmar at present, Argentina under the military junta of 1976-1983
    b. Theocracies or absolute monarchies, e.g. the Islamic Republic of Iran; Bhutan; Saudi Arabia
    c. Other regimes where executive power is awarded based on a non-elective process, e.g. Communist regimes such as Vietnam, China, Eastern Europe pre-1989; regimes installed by foreign intervention such as Iraq 2003-2009.
2. The election outcome determines control of central government *executive* power, not *legislative*.
    a. In presidential regimes, the party of the president is coded as the single executive party
    b. In parliamentary regimes, the party of the prime minister is coded as the single executive party
    c. In semi-presidential regimes, executive power is determined by the following:
        i. If the prime minister is appointed and can be removed by the president without parliamentary approval, then the key executive is the president. The incumbent party is the president's party.
        ii. If the prime minister's appointment and removal requires parliamentary approval, then cannot be removed by the president), then the key executive is the prime minister. The incumbent party is the prime minister's party.
        iii. **Divided government rule**: when they occur, periods when the presidency and parliament are controlled by different parties ("cohabitation") are used to determine whether the parliament or the president is the ultimate principal to whom the prime minister is responsible.
3. Indirect elections for executive power count if the following hold; otherwise, the regime is excluded:
    a. For parliamentary regimes, if the members of the parliament are directly elected
    b. For presidential regimes, if the members of the electoral college are directly elected

Criterion 2 - Contestation: Elections must be contested.

1. Opposition (i.e. non-incumbent or incumbent-friendly) parties must be allowed to field candidates, and these candidates must gain a "meaningful" percentage of the vote.
2. A contest was treated as uncontested if the incumbent party or candidate received >90% of the vote.
   a. Coded using descriptions of elections and election results from elections handbooks edited by Dieter Nohlen. These were:
      i. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook* (ed. Nohlen et al. 1999),
      ii. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook* (ed. Nohlen et al. 2001),
      iii. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook* (ed. Nohlen 2005), and
      iv. *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook* (ed. Nohlen et al. 2010).
   b. Cross-checked against the Database of Political Institutions (DPI) Executive Index of Electoral Competitiveness (EIEC) variable (1975-2006):
      i. EIEC scores the vote share of the winning candidate, with the following ranking:
         1. 5 = multiple parties, only one party wins seats (parl.) or votes (pres.)
         2. 6 = multiple parties win seats (votes) but one wins at least 75%
         3. 7 = multiple parties win seats (votes) and largest party wins less than 75%
      ii. Contestation requires a score of 6 or 7.
   c. Cross-checked against the POLITY IV PARCOMP variable:
      i. PARCOMP gives the competitiveness of political participation, with the following ranking:
         1. 1=repressed, no opposition activity allowed outside ruling party
         2. 2=suppressed, some opposition but sharply limited by government
         3. 3=factional, parochial or ethnic-based factions
         4. 4=transitional, any transitional arrangements from 1,2,3 to 5 or vise versa
         5. 5=competitive, regular, institutionalized competition with alternative of power
      ii. Contestation requires a score of 2 or greater.
3. In country-regimes in which descriptions were inconsistent with DPI and POLITY IV scores, decisions about contestation were made based on country-specific sources. In several instances, these sources led me to adjust the period of contestation or to exclude the regime altogether.

Criterion 3 – Institutionalization: Elections not only determine who controls power but also are held regularly and are uninterrupted by non-institutionalized changes of power

1. **Two-election rule:** at least two consecutive, contested executive elections must be held, and the term between them uninterrupted by successful non-institutionalized leadership turnover, for the country-regime to be included in the sample. These elections must occur *after* 1950.
2. **Independence rule:** the two consecutive elections must occur *after* the country has gained independence or reacquired full sovereignty.
   a. Regimes which ban opposition parties after holding the first post-independence elections are excluded, e.g. Chad, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Tanzania
   b. States which are in "free association" with another state are treated as independent from the month they assume that status, e.g. Cook Islands, Marshall Islands.
   c. Colonies which are highly autonomous but *not* formally independent are not included until they achieve full independence, e.g. Bahamas internal self-government granted in 1969, independence granted July 1973, regime coded as beginning July 1973.
   d. Ruling parties in states which have been occupied by foreign powers are not included until full sovereignty is restored through formal treaty, or the occupying power is defeated and a new election is held, e.g. Austria beginning July 1955; Japan beginning April 1952; Norway beginning October 1945; Luxembourg beginning October 1945.
   e. Ruling parties in states which were officially neutral during WWII are included, e.g. SAP in Sweden 1936-1976, FBP in Liechtenstein 1928-1970.
   f. Ruling parties in the former Soviet republics are counted beginning with formal recognition of independence—the Baltic states: September 1991; others: December 1991.
3. **Five year rule:** the period of consecutive, contested elections must span at least five full years for the country-regime to be included in the sample, e.g. Somalia 1960-1969 is included, Nigeria 1979-1983 is excluded
4. **Coup d'Etat rule:** coups are an indication that elections are not the main route to power.
   a. The period prior to the coup is included in the sample only if the case satisfies the two-election rule, the independence rule, and the five year rule
   b. A coup that occurs after at least two consecutive contested elections is treated as the end of the regime; the observation is censored in the month of the coup, not recorded as a ruling party "death".
   c. Unsuccessful coups are not coded. An "unsuccessful" coup is one in which the incumbent executive returns to power within a month of the coup attempt, e.g. Chavez in Venezuela April 2002

    d. A non-military suspension of multi-party contestation that occurs after two consecutive elections, such as a declaration of martial law or proclamation of a one-party state, is treated like a coup, i.e. the observation is censored.

    e. A declaration of martial law or suspension of constitutional procedures is *not* coded as a coup if followed within five years by a contested election. Examples:

        i. India 1975-1977: Indira Gandhi declares State of Emergency in June 1975, suspends civil liberties, eventually calls elections for March 1977; coded as no regime change.

        ii. Malaysia 1969-1972: election held May 1969, leads to ethnic rioting, UMNO declares national emergency and suspends parliament, National Operations Council governs country until September 1970, contested parliamentary elections held September 1974; coded as no regime change.

        iii. Mauritius 1971-1976: state of emergency declared December 1971 in response to MMM-led strikes, 1972 elections unilaterally postponed, parliamentary elections finally held December 1976, MMM allowed to contest; coded as no regime change.

    f. Coded based on data from Nohlen handbooks, cross-checked against the CSP Coup d'Etat Database.

5. **Popular protest rule:** popular protests that lead to a change in ruling party are treated differently depending on whether they occurred in response to an election.

    a. If an election campaign or result, such as oppression of the opposition or ruling party attempts at electoral fraud, was the main immediate cause of a popular uprising, the result is coded as follows:

        i. An incumbent's loss of power due to a popular, election-related uprising is coded as ruling party "death" in the month the ruler leaves office.

        ii. Popular protests that do not result in the incumbent leaving office are coded as no turnover.

    b. If an election was *not* the main cause of a popular protest that led to a change of the ruling party, the event is coded as follows:

        i. If the change in ruling party occurred through constitutionally-prescribed means, such as resignation and replacement by a constitutionally-designated successor, then the event is a ruling party "death."

        ii. If the change did *not* occur through constitutionally-prescribed means (e.g. military intervention to install a new civilian leader, popular rebellion, rebel victory, etc.), then the event is treated like a coup—the observation is censored rather than a ruling party "death".

Coding for the Dependent Variable - Ruling Party Duration in Power: The sample includes all ruling parties in electorally-contested country-regimes over the time period January 1950 to December 2006. Duration in power is measured in months.

1. **Birth observation:** The ruling party "birth"—the first period in the duration count—occurs in the month the party takes office, *not* the month the party is elected to office.
2. **Death observation:** The ruling party "death"—the last period in the duration count—occurs in the month the party leaves office
3. **Right-censored observations rule:** Duration counts that end with either a coup or the end of the observation period are treated as right-censored. That is, the ruling party remained in power during the last observed period, and subsequent periods are unobserved. A coup is *not* counted as a ruling party "death."
4. **Left-censored observations rules:** Duration counts for incumbent party rule that begins before the first observation in the dataset (i.e. truncated observations) are treated as follows:
   a. **Competitive regimes rule** (Democracies and electoral autocracies only): If the ruling party took office before January 1950, observations on all variables for the month the party took office are recorded and included in the dataset, and the duration count and regime period is adjusted accordingly.
      i. E.g. in the U.S., the Democratic Party is the ruling party in January 1950, enters office March 1933, so the duration count is adjusted so that March 1933 is month 1, January 1950 is month 301 of ruling party duration.
      ii. Note that regime periods are also adjusted: the U.S. regime is included in the sample from March 1933 to December 2006, *not* January 1950.
   b. **Non-competitive regimes ("at risk") rule:** If the ruling party took office before the first *contested* election, as determined above by the Contestation Criterion, then ruling party duration in power is counted two ways:
      i. *duration:* This variable records when the incumbent party becomes *at risk* for "death," beginning with the month the first contested elections for the executive are held.
      ii. *duration2:* This variable records total duration from the month the party took office.
      iii. If the party was founded by a non-elected incumbent, such as a military leader, the *duration2* count begins the month that leader took office, *not* the month the party was officially founded. As before, the incumbent is at risk of defeat beginning in the month the first contested elections are held.
   c. **Independence rule:** If the party was in power before the country achieved independence, ruling party duration in power is counted from the month of independence.

       i. E.g. in the Bahamas, the PLP took power in 1967, won reelection in 1972, 1977, 1982, and 1987, was defeated in August 1992. PLP ruling party duration count begins with Bahamas's independence, July 1973, ends August 1992.

5. **Name rule:** Incumbent parties frequently are renamed. Name changes are not coded as a change of ruling party if the following are true:
   a. The leaders, organization, and supporters of the new party are substantially the same as the old
   b. If the name change is due to a merger or split, the incumbent leader remains the same
   c. Coded using the Nohlen handbooks, supplemented by handbooks of political parties:
      i. *World Encyclopedia of Political Systems and Parties* (ed. George Delury and Deborah Kaple, 1999).

6. **Caretaker government ("six month") rule:** In some regimes, caretaker (non-partisan) governments often assume power between a government's resignation and the next election. These are treated as follows:
   a. If the caretaker government lasts *less than six full months*, then it is considered an extension of the previous government, regardless of what party replaces it. No turnover of power is recorded until a new PM from a different party assumes office. If the same party wins the subsequent elections, no turnover occurs despite the interim caretaker period.
      i. E.g. In Bangladesh after 1996, all elections held only after the (partisan) government resigns and hands over power to a non-partisan cabinet led by the chief justice. So the ruling BNP's duration is coded as ending in June 1996, when the election winner BAL replaced the non-partisan caretaker government, rather than in March 1996, when the BNP resigned and handed over power.
   b. If the caretaker government lasts *more than six full months*, then it is considered an independent government in its own right, and a turnover of power is recorded for the month the "caretaker" PM takes office, and again when a new partisan PM replaces the caretaker government.
      i. E.g. in Finland the partisan PM resigned and handed power to a non-partisan PM in Dec. 1963; new elections not held and n/p PM not replaced until Sept. 1964, so both Dec. 1963 and Sept. 1964 are coded as a change of party.
   c. "Caretaker" and non-partisan presidents in presidential regimes are coded using the same rule

Definition of a Dominant Party: For a ruling party to be included in the set of dominant parties, the following conditions must hold:

1. **20-Year Rule:** The ruling party has controlled the executive for an unbroken period of at least 20 years
   a. In a parliamentary regime, the PM has come from the same party
   b. In a presidential regime, the president has come from the same party
2. **Contested Election Rule:** The ruling party has been at risk of electoral defeat for at least 20 consecutive years
   a. If the ruling party has not yet been defeated, it has been at risk of defeat in regularly scheduled elections for at least the previous 20 years
   b. If the ruling party has lost power due to an electoral defeat, it held power at risk of defeat for at least the preceding 20 years
3. **Party Rule:** The chief executive must have turned over at least once during the ruling party's duration in power. Otherwise, the ruler is coded as a "personalist incumbent"

Definition of a First Mover: An incumbent executive is a first mover if it is the first to hold office in a newly-established electorally contested regime:

1. **Independence rule:** in formerly non-sovereign states, the first mover is the party that holds the chief executive office in the month the state becomes independent
   a. E.g. Russia, independence from USSR finalized Dec. 1991, Yeltsin is incumbent president, so Yeltsin is first mover.
2. **First contested election rule:** in formerly closed or unstable autocracies, the party that wins the first fully-contested election for the executive is coded as the first mover
   a. If the incumbent contests and wins the first election, the previous incumbent is the first mover. The duration count begins with the month of the election
      i. E.g. Taiwan, first direct election of president occurs March 1996, KMT president Lee Teng-hui re-elected, KMT is the first mover, duration count begins March 1996
   b. If the incumbent contests but loses the first election, the opposition winner is the first mover. The duration count begins with the month the opposition winner is seated.
      i. E.g. Zambia, first direct election of president occurs October 1991, incumbent president Kaunda of UNIP loses election, opposition winner Chiluba of MMD seated Nov. 1991, MMD is the first mover, duration count begins then
   c. If the incumbent does not run, the first election is an open-seat contest. The winner of the first election is the first mover. The duration count begins with the month the winner is seated.
      i. E.g. Argentina, direct election of president occurs October 1983, military does not contest, winner Alfonsin of UCR seated December 1983, UCR is the first mover, duration count begins then

Definition of an Advantaged First-Mover Party: A first-mover party is "advantaged" if it has full control of the institutions of the central government when the regime begins.

A party has "full control" if the following conditions hold:
1. **Chief executive rule:** A member of the party holds the chief executive office.
   a. In presidential regimes, the president is a member of the party
      i. The candidate's vote share in the presidential election does not matter, only that he/she was seated in the office
   b. In parliamentary regimes, the prime minister is a member of the party
   c. In semi-presidential regimes, both the prime minister and the (directly-elected) president are members of the same party
2. **Legislature rule:** The party that controls the chief executive office must also have a majority of seats in the legislature.
   a. In unicameral or weak bicameral legislatures, the party controls at least 50% of the seats in the lower house
   b. In strong bicameral legislatures, the party controls at least 50% of the seats in both houses
   c. Multi-party coalitions are coded as single-party majorities only if there is a pre-electoral pact between parties *and* this coalition wins a majority of seats
3. **First election rule:** The party must secure or retain control of the chief executive and legislature in the first election of the regime.
   a. Parties that preside over independence but lose the first election are not advantaged, e.g. PUP incumbent party in Belize at independence, September 1981, loses first post-independence election in December 1984, replaced by opposition UDP. PUP coded as non-advantaged first mover.
   b. See First Mover definition for first election coding rule.

Miscellaneous Notes:
1. Four regimes were excluded because of power-sharing or party-rotation requirements in the executive: Lebanon, Switzerland, Uruguay (1952-1967), Colombia (1958-1974).
2. Zimbabwe, Sri Lanka, and Gambia all changed executive selection from parliamentary to presidential. Because this is a critical distinction in the analysis, these are treated as changes of regime, i.e. Zimbabwe is coded as two separate regimes, one from April 1980-December 1987, and one from December 1987-present.
3. The start month in electorally-contested regime is coded differently depending on whether the incumbent wins or loses the first election. Ideally, the official beginning of the new executive term would be counted as the first month in office for both new and continuing incumbents. However, because data on the beginning of new incumbent terms were lacking for most continuing incumbents,

the month the first election is held is coded as the start month of the electorally-contested regime when the incumbent wins the first election.

An Example: The Philippines.

- Gained independence July 4, 1946.
- Roxas of the Liberal Party elected first president in April 1946, prior to independence
- Roxas dies in office, April 15, 1948, succeeded by vice president Quirino, of the Liberal Party.
- Quirino re-elected 1949, in office until 1953, defeated by Magsaysay of the Nacionalista Party, left office in December.
  - **Enters dataset July 1946, because incumbent party as of January 1950 took office then**
  - **Coded as change in ruling party, December 1953**
  - **Regime satisfies two election rule, December 1953**
  - **Regime satisfies independence rule, December 1953**
  - **Roxas holds presidency at independence, so Liberal Party is a First Mover**
  - **In 1946, Liberal Party holds 49 of 98 seats in House, or 50%, and 9 of 16 seats in the Senate, or 56.25%. So Liberal Party is an Advantaged First-Mover Party.**
  - **Total Liberal Party duration: July 1946 to December 1953 = 89 months**
- Magsaysay in office until March 1957, killed in plane crash. Succeeded by Garcia, also of the Nacionalista Party.
  - **Coded as no change in ruling party**
  - **Regime satisfies five year rule, January 1955**
- Garcia re-elected in 1957, serves until defeated in Nov. 1961, leaves office in December 1961, succeeded by Macapagal of the Liberal Party.
  - **Coded as change in ruling party, December 1961**
- Macapagal defeated for reelection in Nov. 1965, leaves office in December. Succeeded by Marcos of the Nacionalista Party.
  - **Coded as change in ruling party, December 1965**
- Marcos reelected in 1969.
- Marcos declares martial law in September 1972. No direct election of the presidency until 1981.
  - **Coded as regime change; observation of incumbent duration censored**
  - **September 1972 - January 1986 coded as non-competitive; observations not included in sample**
- Martial law lifted January 1981.
- June 1981, Marcos re-elected president, inaugurated for another term. Opposition boycotts.
  - **Coded as non-competitive election; observations not included in sample**

- Nov. 1985, Marcos calls for early presidential election in Feb. 1986
- Presidential election held in Feb. 1986, contested by opposition, highly competitive, results disputed
- Feb. 15, Marcos declared winner, EDSA protests begin
- Feb. 25, Marcos leaves country, Aquino of the UNIDO inaugurated as president
  - **Coded as regime change, competitive regime beginning February 1986**
  - **Aquino of UNIDO coded as First Mover in 2nd Philippine electorally-contested regime; duration count begins February 1986**
  - **Supporters of Aquino in legislative elections did not run under single party label, so seat totals unclear. No obvious majority for president in House; coded as no first-mover advantage.**
- Aquino not eligible for re-election. Ramos of the LE-NUCD elected in May 1992, takes office in June 1992
  - **Coded as change in ruling party, June 1992**
- Ramos not eligible for re-election. Estrada of the LMP elected in May 1998, takes office in June 1998.
  - **Coded as change in ruling party, June 1998**
- Estrada impeached, removed from office by ruling of the Supreme Court, January 2001. Succeeded by Arroyo of the LE-NUCD-UMDP.
  - **Coded as a constitutionally-prescribed change in incumbent, January 2001**
  - **Coded as change in ruling party, January 2001**
- Arroyo re-elected in competitive elections in May 2004, inaugurated for full term in June 2004. Current incumbent.
  - **Data series ends December 2006; coded as censored observation**

The entry for the Philippines in the dataset then appears as follows:

Country	Party #	Start Month	End Month	Duration at risk (m)	Censored? (y=1)
Philippines (I)	1	Jul-46	Dec-53	89	0
	2	Dec-53	Dec-61	96	0
	3	Dec-61	Dec-65	48	0
	4	Dec-62	Sep-72	117	1
Philippines (II)	1	Feb-86	Jun-92	76	0
	2	Jun-92	Jun-98	72	0
	3	Jun-98	Jan-01	31	0
	4	Jan-01	Dec-06	71	1

Appendix B. Electorally Contested Regimes in the Sample

Regime	Regime Months	Regime	Regime Months
Albania	Mar-91 to Dec-06	El Salvador	Jun-84 to Dec-06
Andorra	Dec-93 to Dec-06	Estonia	Sep-91 to Dec-06
Antigua and Barbuda	Nov-81 to Dec-06	Ethiopia	May-95 to Dec-06
Argentina	Dec-83 to Dec-06	Fiji	Oct-70 to May-87
Armenia	Dec-91 to Dec-06	Finland	Mar-48 to Dec-06
Australia	Dec-49 to Dec-07	France (I)	Oct-49 to Jan-59
Austria	Jul-55 to Dec-06	France (II)	Jan-59 to Dec-06
Azerbaijan	Oct-98 to Dec-06	Gabon	Dec-93 to Dec-06
Bahamas	Jul-73 to Dec-06	Gambia (I)	Feb-65 to May-82
Bangladesh	Mar-91 to Dec-06	Gambia (II)	May-82 to Jul-94
Barbados	Nov-66 to Dec-06	Gambia (II)	Sep-96 to Dec-06
Belarus	Jul-94 to Dec-06	Georgia	Oct-92 to Dec-06
Belgium	Aug-49 to Dec-06	Germany	Sep-49 to Dec-06
Belize	Sep-81 to Dec-06	Ghana	Nov-92 to Dec-06
Benin	Apr-91 to Dec-06	Greece (I)	Jan-50 to Apr-67
Bolivia (I)	Jun-56 to Nov-64	Greece (II)	Nov-74 to Dec-06
Bolivia (II)	Aug-85 to Dec-06	Grenada	Dec-84 to Dec-06
Botswana	Sep-66 to Dec-06	Guatemala	Jan-86 to Dec-06
Brazil (I)	Jan-51 to Mar-64	Guinea	Dec-93 to Dec-06
Brazil (II)	Mar-85 to Dec-06	Guyana (I)	May-66 to Oct-80
Bulgaria	Jun-90 to Dec-06	Guyana (II)	Oct-92 to Dec-06
Burkina Faso	Nov-98 to Dec-06	Honduras	Jan-82 to Dec-06
Cambodia	Jul-98 to Dec-06	Hungary	May-90 to Dec-06
Cameroon	Oct-92 to Dec-06	Iceland	Dec-49 to Dec-06
Canada	Oct-35 to Dec-06	India	Aug-47 to Dec-06
Cape Verde	Jan-91 to Dec-06	Indonesia	Oct-99 to Dec-06
Chad	Jun-96 to Dec-06	Ireland	Feb-48 to Dec-06
Chile (I)	Nov-46 to Sep-73	Israel	May-48 to Dec-06
Chile (II)	Mar-90 to Dec-06	Italy	Dec-45 to Dec-06
Colombia	Aug-74 to Dec-06	Ivory Coast	Oct-90 to Dec-99
Comoros	Apr-02 to Dec-06	Jamaica	Aug-62 to Dec-06
Cook Islands	Aug-65 to Dec-06	Japan	Apr-52 to Dec-06
Costa Rica	Jul-53 to Dec-06	Kenya	Dec-92 to Dec-06
Croatia	Jun-91 to Dec-06	Kiribati	Jul-79 to Dec-06
Cyprus (I)	Aug-60 to Jul-74	Korea, S. (I)	Aug-48 to May-61
Cyprus (II)	Dec-74 to Dec-06	Korea, S. (II)	Oct-63 to Oct-72
Czech Republic	Jan-93 to Dec-06	Korea, S. (III)	Feb-88 to Dec-06
Denmark	Nov-47 to Dec-06	Kyrgyzstan	Aug-91 to Dec-06
Djibouti	May-93 to Dec-06	Latvia	Sep-91 to Dec-06
Dominica	Nov-78 to Dec-06	Lesotho	Apr-93 to Dec-06
Dominican Republic	Jul-66 to Dec-06	Liechtenstein	Jul-28 to Dec-06
Ecuador (I)	Sep-48 to Nov-61	Lithuania	Sep-91 to Dec-06
Ecuador (II)	Aug-79 to Feb-97	Luxembourg	Oct-45 to Dec-06

Macedonia	Sep-91 to Dec-06	Spain	Jun-77 to Dec-06
Madagascar	Mar-93 to Feb-02	Sri Lanka (I)	Feb-48 to Feb-78
Malawi	May-94 to Dec-06	Sri Lanka (II)	Feb-78 to Dec-06
Malaysia	Aug-65 to Dec-06	Suriname	Sep-91 to Dec-06
Mali	Jun-92 to Dec-06	Sweden	Sep-36 to Dec-06
Malta	Sep-64 to Dec-06	Taiwan	Mar-96 to Dec-06
Marshall Islands	Oct-86 to Dec-06	Tanzania	Oct-95 to Dec-06
Mauritius	Mar-68 to Dec-06	Thailand	Sep-92 to Sep-06
Mexico	Jul-46 to Dec-06	Trinidad and Tobago	Aug-62 to Dec-06
Micronesia	Nov-86 to Dec-06	Turkey (I)	Jul-46 to May-60
Moldova	Aug-91 to Dec-06	Turkey (II)	Oct-87 to Dec-06
Mongolia	Jul-90 to Dec-06	Tuvalu	Oct-78 to Dec-06
Mozambique	Oct-94 to Dec-06	Ukraine	Dec-91 to Dec-06
Myanmar	Jan-48 to Mar-62	United Kingdom	Jul-45 to Dec-06
Namibia	Mar-90 to Dec-06	United States	Mar-33 to Dec-06
Nauru	Jan-68 to Dec-06	Uruguay	Mar-85 to Dec-06
Nepal	May-91 to Oct-02	Vanuatu	Jul-80 to Dec-06
Netherlands	Aug-48 to Dec-06	Venezuela	Feb-59 to Dec-06
New Zealand	Dec-49 to Dec-06	Zambia	Nov-91 to Dec-06
Nicaragua	Apr-90 to Dec-06	Zimbabwe (I)	Apr-80 to Dec-87
Niger	Dec-99 to Dec-06	Zimbabwe (II)	Dec-87 to Dec-06
Nigeria	May-99 to Dec-06		
Norway	May-45 to Dec-06		
Pakistan	Dec-88 to Oct-99		
Palau	Oct-94 to Dec-06		
Panama	Sep-94 to Dec-06		
Papua New Guinea	Sep-75 to Dec-06		
Paraguay	May-93 to Dec-06		
Peru	Jul-80 to Dec-06		
Philippines (I)	Jul-46 to Sep-72		
Philippines (II)	Feb-86 to Dec-06		
Poland	Dec-91 to Dec-06		
Portugal	Jul-76 to Dec-06		
Romania	May-90 to Dec-08		
Russia	Dec-91 to Dec-06		
St Kitts and Nevis	Sep-83 to Dec-06		
St Lucia	Feb-79 to Dec-06		
St Vincent	Oct-79 to Dec-06		
Samoa	Jan-62 to Dec-06		
Sao Tome & Principe	Feb-91 to Dec-06		
Senegal	Feb-78 to Dec-06		
Seychelles	Jul-93 to Dec-06		
Singapore	Aug-65 to Dec-06		
Slovakia	Jan-93 to Dec-06		
Slovenia	Jun-91 to Dec-06		
Solomon Islands	Jul-78 to Jun-00		
Somalia	Jul-60 to Oct-69		
South Africa (I)	Jun-48 to May-94		
South Africa (II)	May-94 to Dec-06		

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Codebook for Electorally Contested Regimes Dataset, 2016.10.07
Kharis Templeman


. codebook, compact

Variable    Obs Unique    Mean       Min      Max  Label
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
------------
sttcount    787   141  71.9352         1      141  State number
sttflagD    787     2  .1791614        0        1
rgmcount    787   164  83.36468        1      164  Regime number
rgmflagD    787     2  .2083863        0        1
ptycount    787    23  4.522236        1       23  Party number in regime
partyid     787   787       394        1      787  Unique party id
region      787    11  7.003812        1       11  World region in which state is located
cowccode    787   141         .        .        .  Correlates of War country code
isocode     787   141         .        .        .  3-letter ISO code for each country/territory
country     787   141         .        .        .  Full text name of country
smonth      787   467  10279.18    -11506    19298  Month party begins at-risk; format d-m-y
emonth      787   411  12519.73     -3593    19328  Month party ends at-risk; format d-m-y
durationcalc 787   366  73.61176  .9856263 664.0164  durationcalc
duration    787   201  73.19568        1      664  Total months party survived at-risk
rgmchangeD  787     2  .043202         0        1  Regime change in last month; dummy
censoredD   787     2  .2007624        0        1  Censored; no defeat but end of observation; dummy
failureD    787     2  .7992376        0        1  Failure dummy
lhvote1     686   418  .3500721        0     .867  Incum LH vote share in 1st election
lhvote2     686   362  .2982489     .022     .943  2nd party LH vote share in 1st election
lhvotedif   686   432  .0518231     -.865    .827  LH 1st-2nd pty vote share
lhseat1     721   220  77.07351        0      471  Incum LH #seats in 1st election
lhseat2     722   181  59.4349         0      366  2nd party LH #seats in 1st election
lhseattotal 755   203  190.4159        9      669  Total #seats in lower house, 1st election
lhseatdif   721   596  .1199871 -.8571429       1  LH 1st-2nd pty seat share
firstmoverD 787     2  .1829733        0        1  Party is 1st incumbent in the regime; dummy
fmadvD      787     2  .1029225        0        1  Party has 1st-mover advantage; dummy
npD         787     2  .1067344        0        1  Incumbent is non-partisan; dummy
mphistoryD  787     2  .8996188        0        1  Multiparty history before current incumbent; dummy
execleg     787     2  .2515883        0        1  Pres or parl exec; pres==1
semipresD   787     2  .1575604        0        1  Semipres regime; dummy
politylow   618    12  7.993528       -6       10  Lowest polity score of regime during party's tenure
polityhigh  618    12  8.200647       -5       10  Highest polity score of regime during party's tenure
democ5D     787     2  .9021601        0        1  Polity≥5 during party's tenure; dummy
democ7D     787     2  .8068615        0        1  Polity≥7 during party's tenure; dummy
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democ8D       787     2  .7547649          0          1  Polity≥8 during party's tenure; dummy
hegemonD      787     3  .0584498          0          9  Incum party held power under previous non-contested regime;
dummy
founderD      787     3  .0800508          0          9  Incum party founded the current regime; dummy
priorsmonth   787   475  9888.943     -14001      19298  Month hegemon or founder took power; format d-m-y
priordurdays  787    75  390.2338          0      25140  smonth - priorsmonth; in days
rgmsmonth     787   123  1983.616     -21914      16953  Month regime began
priordurmo~s  787    75  12.82082          0   825.9548  Months elapsed before party at risk; priordurdays/365.25*12
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