ACLP Political andEconomic Database Codebook

Mike Alvarez, De Paul University
José Antonio Cheibub, University of Pennsylvania
Fernando Limongi, University of Sao Paulo
Adam Przeworski, University of Chicago

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This document describes all the variables created for and used in the project *Democracy and Development: Political Institutions and Material Well-Being in the World, 1950-1990.* The data set covers 135 countries observed between 1950 or the year of independence or the first year for which data on economic growth are available ("entry year"), and 1990 or the last year for which data on economic growth are available ("exit year"). The unit of analysis is a particular country during a particular year, for a total of 4,126 observations.

The core of the data set is constituted by the regime variables. A detailed discussion of the way in which these variables were conceptualized and operationalized can be found in Alvarez, Cheibub, Limongi and Przeworski (1996).

All variables used in the project are listed below. The regime variables are listed first, followed by all the other variables in alphabetical order, including the ones derived or related to the regime variables. Missing data in all variables are coded as -9. Information about sources is given in brackets. Variables with no reference to source are either coded by the authors, derived from existing variables, or common knowledge. All variable names are in capital letters.

REGIME VARIABLES

See Alvarez, Cheibub, Limongi and Przeworski (1996).

REG: Dummy variable coded 1 for dictatorships and 0 for democracies. Transition years are coded as the regime that emerges in that year. For instance, there was a transition from democracy to dictatorship in Argentina in 1955. In that year, REG=1.

INST: Classification of political regimes in which democracies are distinguished by the type of executive. Coded 0 if dictatorship; 1 if parliamentary democracy; 2 if mixed democracy; 3 if presidential democracies. Transition years are coded as the regime that emerges in that year.

INST2: Identical to INST, except for the cases that resulted in a transition from above (by the incumbent). In these cases the incumbent rule (INCUMB) for classification of democracies and dictatorships was not applied and the regime was classified as parliamentary, mixed or presidential.

DIVIDED: Classification of political regimes in which dictatorships are distinguished by the number of formal powers. Coded 0 if democracy; 1 if dictatorship with a legislature or at least one political party; 2 if dictatorship with executive only. Transition years are coded as the regime that emerges in that year.

MOBILIZE: Classification of political regimes in which dictatorships are distinguished by the presence of political parties. Coded 0 if democracy; 1 if mobilizing dictatorship (with parties); 2 if exclusionary dictatorship (without parties). Transition years are coded as the regime that emerges in that year.

AUT: Classification of political regimes in which dictatorships are distinguished by the existence of a legislature (elected or appointed). Coded 0 if democracy; 1 if bureaucracy (dictatorships with a legislature); 2 if autocracy (dictatorships without a legislature). Identical to LAWS, except that coding was adjusted for transitional regimes. See appendix 3 for a summary of these adjustments. Transition years are coded as the regime that emerges in that year.

LAWS: Classification of political regimes in which dictatorships are distinguished by the existence of a legislature (elected or appointed). Coded 0 if democracy; 1 if bureaucracy (dictatorships with a legislature); 2 if autocracy (dictatorships without a legislature). Transition years are coded as the regime that emerges in that year.

ALL OTHER VARIABLES

ACCHEAD: Number of changes of chief executives (HEADS) accumulated during the life of a

particular political regime as defined by REG.

AGDEMONS: Any peaceful public gathering of at least 100 people for the primary purpose of displaying or voicing their opposition to government policies or authority, excluding demonstrations of a distinctly anti-foreign nature. [Banks 1996]

AGEA: Age in years of the current regime as classified by AUT.

AGEH: Number of years chief executive has been in power. The year the chief executive comes to power is coded 1. In cases in which chief executive changed more than once during one year (HEADS>1) AGEH=1. Also, AGEH=1 for the first year of countries that became independent after 1950 (even in cases where the chief executive served as a prime-minister or governor general of the colony). AGEH is missing for Switzerland, Uruguay (1951-1966) and Yugoslavia after 1980 due to their collective executive. [Banks 1997, Da Graça 1985, Bienen and Van De Walle 1991]

AGEI: Age in years of the current regime as classified by INST.

AGER: Age in years of the current regime as classified by REG. The year in which the regime comes into existence is coded as 1. When applicable, ages were extended back as far as 1870. See appendix 2 for the value of AGER in 1950 for those regimes that existed before then.

AGETOGO: Number of years before a regime transition (as classified by REG). Transition year is coded as 0. Countries that never experienced a transition during the 1950-90 period, and the last regime in each country, are coded as missing.

ASPELL: Number of successive spells of political regimes as classified by AUT. A spell is defined as years of continuous rule under the same regime.

BIRTHS: Crude birth rate per 1000 people [WB94, series 374].

BRITCOL: Dummy variable coded 1 for every year in countries that were British colonies any time after 1918, 0 otherwise.

CATH: Percentage of Catholics in the population. [LPS 1993/94].

CIVLIB: Civil liberty. This variable can take values from 1 (least free) to 7 (most free). [Freedom House 1992].

CIVMIL: Civil-military relations coded 1 if a government was controlled by a nonmilitary component of the nation's population; 2 if outwardly civilian government effectively controlled by a military elite; 3 if direct rule by the military, usually (but not necessarily) following a military coup d'etat; 4 if other (all regimes not falling into one or another of

the foregoing categories, including instances in which a country, save for reasons of exogenous influence, lacks an effective national government). [Banks 1996].

COMEX: Dummy variable coded 1 for countries that are primary commodity exporters, as defined by the IMF, 0 otherwise. [IMF 1994b].

CTRCEPT: Percentage of female population using contraception [WB94, series 369].

COUNTRY: The number assigned to each country in ACLP, from 1 to 135 (See appendix 1 for country codes).

CPI: Rate of inflation: annual rate of growth of the consumer price index. [IMF (1994, CD-ROM)].

DEATHS: Crude death rate per 1000 people [WB94, series 375].

DEMADIC: Dummy variable coded 1 for all the years of a democracy that follows a dictatorship (as defined by REG), 0 otherwise.

DEMBDIC: Dummy variable coded 1 for all the years of a democracy that precedes a dictatorship (as defined by REG), 0 otherwise.

DICADEM: Dummy variable coded 1 for all the years of a dictatorships that follows a democracy (as defined by REG), 0 otherwise.

DICBDEM: Dummy variable coded 1 for all the years of a dictatorship that precedes a democracy (as defined by REG), 0 otherwise.

EDT: Cumulative years of education of the average member of the labor force. (Bhalla-Lau-Louat series). [Bhalla 1994].

EDTG: Percent annual rate of growth of EDT.

EFFPARTY: Number of effective parties, defined as 1/(1-F), where F=Party Fractionalization Index. [Banks 1996].

ELF60: Index of ethnolinguistic fractionalization, 1960. [Easterly and Levine 1997]

ETHNIC: Percentage of population of the largest ETHNIC group, measured in the year for which data were available (roughly 1976-1985). [*The Economist* 1988 and Vanhanen 1992].

EXSELEC: Mode of effective executive selection:1 if direct election (election of the effective executive by popular vote or the election of committed delegates for the purpose of executive selection); 2 if indirect election (selection of the effective executive by an

elected assembly or by an elected but uncommitted electoral college); 3 if nonelective (any means of executive selection not involving a direct or indirect mandate from an electorate). [Banks 1996, but modified and completed where appropriate].

FEMSEC: Gross enrollment ratio, secondary, female [WB94, series 301].

FERTIL: Total fertility rate (births per woman). [WB94, series 373].

FLAGC: Dummy variable coded 1 for the first year each country is observed, 0 otherwise.

FLAGE: Dummy variable coded 1 for the last year each country is observed, 0 otherwise.

FLAGR: Dummy variable coded 1 in the first year of each regime spell (as classified by REG), 0 otherwise.

G: Annual rate of growth of per capita income (LEVEL).

GDPW: Real GDP per worker, 1985 international prices [PWT56].

GINI: Gini index of income distribution. [Deininger and Squire 1996]

GLAG: G lagged one year.

GXPDEDUC: Central government expenditure on education as as share of GDP (both at factor cost, current national currency). [WB1994, series 450/series 9].

GXPDHLTH: Central government expenditure on health as a share of GDP (both at factor cost, current national currency). [WB 1994, series 451/series 9].

GXPDSSEC: Central government expenditure on social security and welfare as a share of GDP (both at factor cost, current national currency) [WB 1994, series 452/series9].

GXPKTOTL: Central government total capital expenditure as a share of GDP (both at factor cost, current national currency) [WB 1994, series462/ series S9].

HEADS: Number of changes of the chief executive in each year. Chief executives are presidents in presidential democracies, prime ministers in parliamentary and mixed democracies, and whoever is the effective ruler in dictatorships (designated explicitly as "dictators," or as "heads of military juntas," "presidents," "leaders of the ruling party," "executers of the state of emergency," or "kings"). Contrary to Bienen and Van del Walle (1991), we did not exclude acting or provisional governments, on the assumption that one cannot distinguish between cases in which heads attempted to consolidate power and failed from cases in which heads did not try to do so. HEADS is coded as missing for Switzerland, Uruguay from 1951 to 1966, and Yugoslavia after 1980, cases of a collective executive

with specific rules for rotation of the chief executive. For Portugal the president was considered to be the chief executive between 1976-1982 and the prime minister between 1983-90. [da Graça 1985, Bienen and Van de Walle 1991, and Banks 1996].

INCUMB: Consolidation of incument advantage. Dummy variable coded 1 if: (1) the regime year qualifies as a democratic regime *and* (2) sometime during its current tenure in office the incumbents (person, party, military hierarchy) unconstitutionally closed the lower house of the national legislature and rewrote the rules in their favor.

INEQ: Ratio of income shares of the top to the bottom quintiles of income recipients. [Deininger and Squire 1996].

INFMORT: Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births [WB 1994, series 379].

INV: Real gross domestic investment (private and public) as a percentage of GDP (both in 1985 international prices). [PWT56].

KS: Capital stock per capita. Capital stock data come from PWT5.6 for 1578 observations in 62 countries. The remaining cases are generated according to the following procedure: (1) Regress (in logs) output on capital stock and labor force for the observations for which data are available, using a fixed-effects model. (2) Regress the country-specific fixed effects on initial LEVEL and regional dummy variables and fill for the remaining 73 countries. (3) Use the estimated coefficients from (1) and the predicted fixed effects from (2) to fill both for the missing years in countries for which some data are available and all years for countries for which they are not. Retain the original observations whenever available and fill with the estimates when they are not. See appendix 4 for the detailed procedure adopted to construct this variable.

KSG: Growth of KS.

LAGREG: Lagged REG. In this case, transition years are coded as the regime that dies. For instance, there was a transition from democracy to dictatorship in Argentina in 1955. In that year, LAGREG=0.

LEGELEC: Number of elections held for the national lower chamber in a given year. [Mostly taken from Banks 1996; complemented by Keesing's Contemporary Archives.]

LEGSELEC: Legislative selection. Coded 0 if no legislature exists (includes cases in which there is a constituent assembly without ordinary legislative powers); 1 non-elective legislature (examples include the selection of legislators by the effective executive, or on the basis of heredity or ascription); 2 if elective (legislators, or members of the lower house in a bicameral system, are selected by means of either direct or indirect popular election). [Banks 1996, but modified and completed where appropriate].

LEVEL: Real GDP per capita, 1985 international prices, Chain index. [PWT56].

LEVLAG: LEVEL lagged one year.

LF: Labor force, derived from PWT5.6.

LFAGRIC: Labor in agriculture (% of total labor force). [WB 1994, series 309].

LFG: Labor force growth. Annual rate of growth of LF.

LFGLAG: LFG lagged one year.

LFPW: Labor force, female (% of total). [WB 1994, series 308].

LIVES: Life expectancy at birth, total (in years). [WB 1994, series 387].

LS: Labor share of value added in manufacturing. [WB 1995, series UM VAD WAGE ZS].

MOSLEM: Percentage of Moslems in the population. [LPS 1993/94].

NEWC: Dummy variable coded 1 for every year in countries that became independent after 1945, 0 otherwise.

ODRP: Other democracies in the regions, percentage. Percentage of democratic regimes (as defined by REG) in the current year (other than the regime under consideration) in the REGION to which the country belongs. For example, in 1980 Kenya had an authoritarian regime. The number of democracies in the region equalled 4 and the total number of regimes in the region equalled 44. ODRP for Kenya 1980 then equals 4/44. In turn, Austria had a democratic regime in 1980. The number of other democracies in the region was 24 and the total number of regimes in the region was 25. ODRP for Austria 1980 then equals 24/25.

ODWP: Other democracies in the world, percentage. Percentage of democratic regimes (as defined by REG) in the current year (other than the regime under consideration) in the world. Constructed in the same way as ODRP.

OIL: Dummy variable coded 1 if the average ratio of fuel exports to total exports in 1984-86 exceeded 50%, 0 otherwise. [International Monetary Fund (1994b)].

OPENC: Exports and imports as a share of GDP (both in 1985 international dollars). [PWT56].

PARTY: Number of political parties in a given year. Coded 0 if no parties (political parties were banned, or elections were held on a non-partisan basis, or incumbents used their electoral victory to establish a non-party rule by banning all parties, or the current term in office

ended up in a later year in the establishment of a non-party rule; 1 if one party (the share of seats in the lower house of the national legislature held by the largest party was 100%, or there was only one party list presented to voters, or incumbents used the electoral victory to establish a one-party rule by banning all opposition parties or forcing them to merge with the ruling party, or the current term in office ended up in a later year in the establishment of a one-party rule); 2 if more than one party. [Banks 1996, but modified and completed where appropriate].

PINV: Price level of investment. [PWT56].

POLLIB: Political liberty. This variable can take values from 1 (least free) to 7 (most free). [Freedom House 1992].

POP: Population, in thousands. [PWT56].

POPG: Annual rate of growth of population. [PWT56].

PPPQUAL: Data quality (ranging from 0 = worst to 10 = best) of Penn World Tables, version 5.5, by country. [Appendix A:2 in Summers and Heston 1991].

PRESELEC: Number of presidential elections held in a given year. [Mostly taken from Banks 1996; complemented by Keesing's Contemporary Archives].

PRIME: US prime rate. [IMF 1994a, CD-ROM)].

PROT: Percentage of Protestants in the populaton [LPS 1993/94].

RECOVERY: Dummy variable coded 1 for the first five years after the end of a war (WAR).

REGION: Region of the world, coded 1 if Latin America and Caribbean; 2 if Middle East; 3 if Eastern Europe; 4 if Africa; 5 if Southern Asia; 6 if Eastern Asia; 7 if OECD. [World Bank 1990].

REGION2: Region of the world, coded 1 if Sub-Saharan Africa; 2 if South Asia; 3 if East Asia; 4 if South East Asia; 5 if Pacific Islands/Oceania; 6 if Middle East/North Africa; 7 if Latin America; 8 if Caribbean and non-Iberic America; 9 if Eastern Europe/Soviet Union; 10 if Industrial Countries.

RELIGION: Percentage of population of the largest religious group, measured in the year for which data were available (roughly 1976-1985). [*The Economist* 1988 and Vanhanen 1992]

RIOTS: Number of violent demonstrations or clashes of more than 100 citizens involving the use of physical force. [Banks 1996].

RSPELL: Number of successive spells of political regimes as classified by REG. A spell is defined as years of continuous rule under the same regime.

SEATS: Percentage of seats in the lower house of the national legislature which are held by the largest political party or party list. [Based on Banks 1996, but modified and completed where appropriate].

STRA: The sum of past transitions to authoritarianism (as defined by REG) in a country. If a country experienced one or more transitions to authoritarianism before 1950, STRA was coded 1 in 1950.

STRD: The sum of past transitions to democracy (as defined by REG) in a country. If a country experienced one or more transitions to democracy before 1950, STRD was coded 1 in 1950.

STRIKES: Number of strikes of 1,000 or more industrial or service workers that involves more than one employer and that is aimed at national government policies or authority. [Banks 1996].

TINC: Regime transitions (including transitions by incumbents), as coded by INST2. Coded 0 for years in which there was no transition, 1 for years in which TTI = 1, and 2 for years in which there was a regime transition led by the current incumbent. TINC includes all the transitions in TTI (except transitions from one type of democracy to another, two of them in Brazil and one in France), although five cases in which TTI=1 were recoded as TTI=2.

TTR: Dummy variable coded 1 if a regime transition (as classified by REG) occurred at any time during the current year, and the regime at the end of the year was different from the regime at the beginning of the year, 0 otherwise.

TTRLAG: TTR lagged one year.

TTRLEAD: TTR led one year.

TURNOVER: Rate of turnover of chief executives per year of life of a regime. Defined as ACCHEAD/T, where T is the cummulative year of life of the regime from the first observation.

TYPEII: Dummy variable coded 1 if the "Alternation" rule for classifying regimes as democracies or dictatorships applies, 0 otherwise.

UNDER15: Proportion of people under 15 years of age. [WB94, series 356-58, 364-69].

UNSTABLE: Dummy variable coded 1 for all the years in a country that experienced at least one regime transition (as defined by REG) between 1950 and 1990.

WAR: Dummy variable coded 1 when there is a war of any type (international or civil) on the territory of a country, 0 otherwise. [Singer and Small 1994].

WORLD: Average annual rate of growth of LEVEL for all the countries in the WORLD, weighted by SIZE = POP*LEVEL of each country.

XR: Exchange rate (national currency relative to the US dollar). [PWT56].

YEAR: Calendar year.

Appendix I: Country Codes

	COUNTRY		COUNTRY		COUNTRY
1.	Algeria	48.	Zimbabwe	95.	Singapore
2.	Angola	49.	Bahamas	96.	Sri Lanka
3.	Benin	50.	Barbados	97.	Syria
4.	Botswana	51.	Belize	98.	Taiwan
5.	Burkina Faso	52.	Canada	99.	Thailand
6.	Burundi	53.	Costa Rica	100.	Yemen Arab Rep.
7.	Cameroon	54.	Dominican Rep.	101.	Austria
8.	Cape Verde Is.	55.	El Salvador	102.	Belgium
9.	C.African Rep.	56.	Grenada	103.	Bulgaria
10.	Chad	57.	Guatemala	104.	Czechoslovakia
11.	Comoro Island	58.	Haiti	105.	Denmark
12.	Congo	59.	Honduras	106.	Finland
13.	Djibouti	60.	Jamaica	107.	France
14.	Egypt	61.	Mexico	108.	West Germany
15.	Ethiopia	62.	Nicaragua	109.	East Germany
16.	Gabon	63.	Panama	110.	Greece
17.	Gambia	64.	Trin. & Tobago	111.	Hungary
18.	Ghana	65.	U S A	112.	Iceland
19.	Guinea	66.	Argentina	113.	Ireland
20.	Guinea-Bisau	67.	Bolivia	114.	Italy
21.	Ivory Coast	68.	Brazil	115.	Luxembourg
22.	Kenya	69.	Chile	116.	Malta
23.	Lesotho	70.	Colombia	117.	Netherlands
24.	Liberia	71.	Ecuador	118.	Norway
25.	Madagasgar	72.	Guyana	119.	Poland
26.	Malawi	73.	Paraguay	120.	Portugal
27.	Mali	74.	Peru	121.	Romania
28.	Mauritania	75.	Suriname	122.	Spain
29.	Mauritius	76.	Uruguay	123.	Sweden
30.	Morocco	77.	Venezuela	124.	Switzerland
31.	Mozambique	78.	Bangladesh	125.	Turkey
32.	Niger	79.	China-PR	126.	U K
33.	Nigeria	80.	India	127.	U S S R
34.	Rwanda	81.	Indonesia	128.	Yugoslavia
35.	Senegal	82.	Iran	129.	Australia
36.	Seychelle	83.	Iraq	130.	Fiji
37.	Sierra Leone	84.	Israel	131.	New Zealand
38.	Somalia	85.	Japan	132.	Papua New Guinea
39.	South Africa	86.	Jordan	133.	Solomon Islands
40.	Sudan	87.	Korea, South	134.	Vanuatu
41.	Swaziland	88.	Laos	135.	Western Samoa
42.	Tanzania	89.	Malaysia		
43.	Togo	90.	Mongolia		
44.	Tunisia	91.	Myanmar		
45.	Uganda	92.	Nepal		
46.	Zaire	93.	Pakistan		
47.	Zambia	94.	Philippines		

Appendix II: Value of AGER in 1950

Country Name	Code	REG	AGER					
Egypt	14	1	29		South Africa	39	1	17
Ethiopia	15	1	81		Canada	52	0	31
Liberia	24	1	81		Costa Rica	53	0	2
					Dom. Rep.	54	1	81

Country Name	Code	REG	AGER
El Salvador	55	1	81
Guatemala	57	0	6
Haiti	58	1	81
Honduras	59	1	81
Mexico	61	1	81
Nicaragua	62	1	81
Panama	63	0	2
U.S.A.	65	0	81
Argentina	66	0	5
Bolivia	67	1	81
Brazil.	68	0	5
Chile.	69	0	19
Colombia	70	1	2
Ecuador	71	0	3
Paraguay	73	1	81
Peru	74	1	3
Uruguay	76	0	9
Venezuela	77	1	3
China-PR	79	1	81
India	80	0	4
Indonesia	81	1	4
Iran	82	1	81
Iraq	83	1	19
Israel	84	0	3
Jordan	86	1	5
S. Korea	87	1	3
Mongolia	90	1	30
Myanmar	91	0	3
Nepal	92	1	81
Pakistan	93	0	4
Philippines	94	0	5
Sri Lanka	96	0	3
Syria	97	1	5
Taiwan	98	1	2
Thailand	99	1	81

Country Name	Code	REG	AGER
Austria	101	0	6
Belgium	102	0	32
Bulgaria	103	1	17
Czechoslovakia	104	1	3
Denmark	105	0	50
Finland	106	0	7
France.	107	0	76
Germany	108	0	2
Greece	110	0	2
Hungary.	111	1	33
Iceland	112	0	7
Ireland	113	0	30
Italy	114	0	5
Luxembourg	115	0	81
Netherlands	117	0	81
Norway	118	0	66
Poland	119	1	25
Portugal	120	1	26
Romania.	121	1	81
Spain .	122	1	14
Sweden	123	0	33
Switzerland	124	0	81
Turkey	125	1	81
U.K.	126	0	40
U.S.S.R.	127	1	81
Yugoslavia	128	1	22
Australia	129	0	50
New Zealand	131	0	44

Appendix III: Adjustments for Transitional Dictatorships in AUT

There are four potentially problematic sequences (B = bureaucracy, A = autocracy and D = democracy) when we code the variable LAWS:

(1) B/AB or D/AB, where / stands for the occurrence of a coup (or a change in administration). This may indicate a transitional autocracy, that is, a regime that is reorganizing after the breakdown. The closure of congress does not really indicate a trait of the regime. These cases of autocracies should be, in fact, considered as bureaucracies.

(2) A/BD or B/AD. These sequences pose a problem because they may indicate a liberalizing bureaucracy or autocracy, that is, a regime that is in the process of becoming democratic. These transitional regimes, however, cannot be classified as a democracy yet. Nor can they be classified as the pre-coup regime since the very fact of the coup indicates that they are not the same regime.

In view of these considerations, some regimes classified by LAWS as "autocracies" were in fact bureaucracies, while others classified as "bureaucracies" were in fact autocracies. The table below summarizes the changes that were made from LAWS to AUT. The facts of each case can be obtained by request to the authors.

Summary of Cases Recoded in AUT:

COUNTRY	YEARS	FROM	TO	# OF YEARS
Benin 1963		A	B	1
12. Congo	1968-72	A	B	5
14. Egypt	1952-56	A	B	5
	1958-59	A	B	2
	1961	A	B	1
20. Guinea-Bissau	1980-83	A	B	4
31. Mozambique	1975-76	A	B	2
36. Seychelles	1977-78	A	B	2
40. Sudan	1969-73	A	B	5
48. Zimbabwe	1979	A	B	1
55. El Salvador	1979-81	A	B	3
57. Guatemala	1957	A	B	1
	1982-83	A	B	2
82. Iran	1979	A	B	1
87. Korea	1961-62	A	B	2
90. Mongolia	1950	A	B	1
93. Pakistan	1969	A	B	1
97. Syria	1951	A	B	2
	1958-59	A	B	2
	1970-72	A	B	3
99. Thailand	1977-78	A	B	2
110. Greece	1973	A	B	1
120. Portugal	1974	A	B	1
125. Turkey	1960	A	B	1
18. Ghana	1969	B	A	1

A = Autocracy; B = Bureaucracy

Appendix IV: The Capital Stock Data

PWT has capital stock data for 62 countries, following 1965, altogether 1578 observations. Our problem is to generate the data for the entire sample of 135 countries between entry and exit years, or 4126 observations.

One way to do it is to follow Benhabib and Spiegel (1994), who in turn appear to be following Kyriacou (1991). They use two years (1980 and 1985), regress output on capital stock, labor force, and human capital, and then fill for the remaining countries. Using these base-year estimates, they then depreciate and add the observed investment.

When we apply this method, we get negative estimates of capital stock for the early years, whatever depreciation rate is used. This is one reason not to follow them. There are others: (1) Since PWT has 1578 observations, one loses what are presumably better estimates by basing the series just on two years and (2) Summers and Heston use a weighted depreciation rate which is much higher than the one applied by Benhabib and Spiegel.

The alternative is to proceed as follows: (1) Regress (in logs) output on capital stock and labor force for the observations for which data are available, using LSDV. (2) Regress the country-specific fixed effects on some variables and fill for the remaining 73 countries. (3) Use the estimated coefficients from (1) and the predicted fixed effects from (2) to fill both for the missing years in countries for which some data are available and all years for countries for which they are not. Retain the original observations whenever available and fill with the estimates when they are not.

A detailed explanation follows.

(1) *Estimating with the available data.* The coefficients are constrained to $\alpha+\beta=1$. Fixed effects are very strong: they alone explain 98 per cent of variance of logY. Haussman test indicates fixed effects. Moreover, fixed effects, as opposed to random, generate almost exactly the same coefficients at different bands of per capita income. Hence, there are good reasons to use fixed.

Note: The errors are highly autocorrelated. But since we want to reproduce the data structure, we did not remove the autocorrelation.

When the predicted values of capital stock are calculated on the basis of this estimate, the predicted and the observed values are very close.

The file that performs these operations is KSTOCK.LIM.

(2) *Estimating fixed effects for other countries.* Fixed effects can be estimated for the 62 countries for which capital stock data are available. In the second step, therefore, we regress these fixed effects on other variables. We used various regions and the initial per capita income.

Once the regions are introduced, colonial legacy no longer matters. These variables explain together 49 per cent of variance of the country-specific effects.

Using these estimates, we then fill for the countries for which data were not available.

The estimation file is ALPHA.LIM. It produces an output that has 135 rows (called FALPHA.DAT), which needs to be rewritten by repeating the values for each year of each country, to get N=4221 (which is the size of the original matrix when missing observations of LEVEL and LF and the oil countries are rejected). The latter operation is done by FALPHA.BAS, which generates FALPHA.FIL.

(3) Once fixed effects are available for all countries, the coefficients α and β obtained by doing LSDV and the estimated fixed effects are used to calculate predicted values of capital stock. Then the original and the constructed observations are merged by retaining the original whenever available and filling the rest with constructed. This is done by FKSTOCK.LIM and the output is KSTOCK.DAT, with COUNTRY, YEAR, KSFILL (predicted values), and KSMERGE (original whenever available, otherwise predicted).

The results can be evaluated in four ways: (1) By checking whether there are any negative estimates of capital stock: there are none. (2) By comparing predicted and observed values, whenever the latter are available. (3) By examining whether there are sharp breaks between the original and the constructed data for the countries for which some original data exist and (4) By seeing whether countries for which no data were available look like otherwise similar countries for which they were. To show the second and third, we enclose the results for the US (country = 65). Until 1965, the "Merged" data are constructed; beginning from 1965 they are original.

COUNTRY	YEAR	KSFILL	KSMERGE
65.00000	1950.000	0.6744426E+09	0.6744426E+09
65.00000	1951.000	0.7573322E+09	0.7573322E+09
65.00000	1952.000	0.7769572E+09	0.7769572E+09
65.00000	1953.000	0.8363387E+09	0.8363387E+09
65.00000	1954.000	0.8120309E+09	0.8120309E+09
65.00000	1955.000	0.9466806E+09	0.9466806E+09
65.00000	1956.000	0.9671177E+09	0.9671177E+09
65.00000	1957.000	0.9778685E+09	0.9778685E+09
65.00000	1958.000	0.9449523E+09	0.9449523E+09
65.00000	1959.000	0.1064459E+10	0.1064459E+10
65.00000	1960.000	0.1101628E+10	0.1101628E+10
65.00000	1961.000	0.1127370E+10	0.1127370E+10
65.00000	1962.000	0.1236474E+10	0.1236474E+10
65.00000	1963.000	0.1317772E+10	0.1317772E+10
65.00000	1964.000	0.1440311E+10	0.1440311E+10
65.00000	1965.000	0.1607697E+10	0.1411350E+10
65.00000	1966.000	0.1769061E+10	0.1536030E+10
65.00000	1967.000	0.1826227E+10	0.1673167E+10
65.00000	1968.000	0.1960646E+10	0.1792351E+10
65.00000	1969.000	0.2049893E+10	0.1910183E+10
65.00000	1970.000	0.2061184E+10	0.2031148E+10

```
   65.00000       1971.000      0.2144339E+10  0.2122478E+10
   65.00000       1972.000      0.2310302E+10  0.2211898E+10
   65.00000       1973.000      0.2521537E+10  0.2314585E+10
   65.00000       1974.000      0.2406241E+10  0.2448548E+10
   65.00000       1975.000      0.2269051E+10  0.2565864E+10
   65.00000       1976.000      0.2461641E+10  0.2621177E+10
   65.00000       1977.000      0.2652404E+10  0.2688546E+10
   65.00000       1978.000      0.2870965E+10  0.2780432E+10
   65.00000       1979.000      0.2943199E+10  0.2901940E+10
   65.00000       1980.000      0.2816983E+10  0.3030964E+10
   65.00000       1981.000      0.2913208E+10  0.3129392E+10
   65.00000       1982.000      0.2710989E+10  0.3243614E+10
   65.00000       1983.000      0.2875053E+10  0.3306650E+10
   65.00000       1984.000      0.3268954E+10  0.3371726E+10
   65.00000       1985.000      0.3423352E+10  0.3512069E+10
   65.00000       1986.000      0.3575714E+10  0.3667862E+10
   65.00000       1987.000      0.3759874E+10  0.3814035E+10
   65.00000       1988.000      0.4036773E+10  0.3955738E+10
   65.00000       1989.000      0.4248064E+10  0.4090568E+10
   65.00000       1990.000      0.4268825E+10  0.4270735E+10
```

Files necessary for creating KSFILL and KSMERGE:

FILE NAME: KSTOCK.LIM

```
READ; FILE=REGPPP6.WK1; FORMAT=WKS; NAMES $

CREATE; KAPT=KAPW*LF $
REJECT;LEVEL=-9|LF=-9 $
CREATE; LOGY=LOG(SIZE); LOGLF=LOG(LF) $

SAMPLE; ALL $
REJECT;LEVEL=-9|LF=-9|KAPT<0 $
CREATE; LOGK=LOG(KAPT) $
DSTAT; RHS=KAPT $

CREATE;GROUP=NDX(COUNTRY,0) $
MATRIX;NGA=GSIZ(GROUP) $

REGRESS; LHS=LOGY; RHS=LOGK,LOGLF
        ; PANEL; fixed; STR=GROUP; rls:b(1)+b(2)=1 $

?????? Make predicted values without constant $
MATRIX;KAL=PART(B,1,1); BETA=PART(B,2,2) $ CONST=PART(B,3,3);
CALC; B1=1/KAL; B2=-BETA/KAL; B3=-1/KAL $
MATRIX; LIST; BB=[B1/B2] $
NAME; XG=LOGY,LOGLF $
CREATE; PLOGK1=DOT(XG,BB) $
DSTAT; RHS=PLOGK1 $

????? Calculate part due to constants $
MATRIX; CI=INIT(1578,1,0) $ R=1578, C=1
CALC; K=0 $
MATRIX; ALPHA1=B3*ALPHA $

PROCEDURE
MATRIX; GN=PART(NGA,J,J); AL=PART(ALPHA1,J,J) $
```

```
CALC; I=0 $
LABEL; 100 $
CALC; I=I+1 $
CALC; K=K+1 $
MATRIX; CI(K,*)=AL $
GOTO; 100; I<GN $
ENDPROC
EXECUTE; J=1,62 $

CREATE; PCONS=CI $
CREATE; PLOGK=PLOGK1+PCONS $
CREATE; PK=EXP(PLOGK) $
DSTAT; RHS=PLOGK, LOGK, PK, KAPT $

??????? Create FILL $

SAMPLE; ALL $
REJECT; LEVEL=-9|LF=-9 $
CREATE;IF(KAPT>0)PKMERGE=KAPT;(ELSE)PKMERGE=PK $
WRITE; COUNTRY,YEAR,KAPT,PKMERGE; FILE=KSTOCK.DAT $
STOP
```

FILE NAME: ALPHA.LIM

```
READ; NVAR=2; FILE=ALPHA.DAT; NAMES=X1,ALPHA $
READ; NVAR=7; FILE=ALPHA.ADD
        ; NAMES=COUNTRY,LEVEL,REGION,NEWC,BRITCOL,COMEX,PPPQUAL $

CREATE;IF(REGION=1)AFRICA=1
        ;IF(REGION=2)SASIA=1
        ;IF(REGION=3)EASIA=1
        ;IF(REGION=4)SEASIA=1
        ;IF(REGION=5)OCEANIA=1
        ;IF(REGION=6)MEAST=1
        ;IF(REGION=7)LA=1
        ;IF(REGION=8)CARRIB=1
        ;IF(REGION=9)EE=1
        ;IF(REGION=10)OECD=1 $ OCEANIA HAS NO VARIATION
NAME; REGIONS=SASIA,MEAST,LA,OECD $

REJECT; ALPHA=-999 $
REGRESS; LHS=ALPHA; RHS=ONE,REGIONS,LEVEL
        ; KEEP=PALPHA; FILL $
SAMPLE; ALL $
CREATE;IF(ALPHA=-999)AMERGE=PALPHA;(ELSE)AMERGE=ALPHA $

WRITE; COUNTRY,AMERGE; FILE=AMERGE.DAT $
STOP
```

FILE NAME: FALPHA.BAS

```
OPEN "FALPHA.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
OPEN "FALPHA.FIL" FOR OUTPUT AS #2

FOR I = 1 TO 135
INPUT #1, COUNTRY, ALPHA, N
         FOR J = 1 TO N
         WRITE #2, COUNTRY, ALPHA, N
         K = K + 1
```

```
        NEXT J
NEXT I
PRINT K
```

FILE NAME: FKSTOCK.LIM

```
READ; FILE=REG4221.WK1; FORMAT=WKS; NAMES $
READ; NVAR=3; NAMES= X1,AMERGE,X2; FILE=FALPHA.FIL $
DSTAT; RHS=AMERGE $

CREATE;GROUP=NDX(COUNTRY,0) $
CREATE; LOGLF=LOG(LF); LOGY=LOG(SIZE) $
NAME; XG=LOGY,LOGLF $
CREATE;KAPT=KAPW*LF $

REJECT; KAPT<0 $
CREATE; LOGK=LOG(KAPT) $

REGRESS; LHS=LOGY; RHS=LOGK,LOGLF
        ; PANEL; fixed; STR=GROUP; rls:b(1)+b(2)=1 $

MATRIX;KAL=PART(B,1,1); BETA=PART(B,2,2) $
CALC; B1=1/KAL; B2=-BETA/KAL; B3=-1/KAL $
MATRIX; LIST; BB=[B1/B2] $

SAMPLE; ALL $

CREATE; PLOGK1=DOT(XG,BB) $
CREATE; PCONS=B3*AMERGE $
CREATE; PLOGK=PLOGK1+PCONS $
DSTAT; RHS=PLOGK1,PCONS,PLOGK $
CREATE; PK=EXP(PLOGK) $
DSTAT; RHS=PLOGK, LOGK, PK, KAPT $

CREATE;IF(KAPT>0)PKMERGE=KAPT;(ELSE)PKMERGE=PK $
WRITE; COUNTRY,YEAR,PK,PKMERGE; FILE=KSTOCK.DAT $
STOP
```

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Key:
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LPS 93/94 = Leksykon Pań'stw S'wiata 1993/94
PWT56 = Penn World Tables, mark5.6
WB94 = World Bank 1994

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TAX VARIABLES

7) TAX Files

COUNTRY: The number assigned to each country in ACLP, from 1 to 141 (See appendix 1).

YEAR: from 1950 or date of independence to 1990.

TAXGDP: Tax revenue/GDP factor cost (S422/S9).

TAXGNP: Tax revene/GNP factor cost (S422/S8).

TAXGDPGW: Growth of TAXGDP (% annual change).

TAXGNPGW: Growth of TAXGNP (% annual change).

TREVGR: Total Revenue + Grants/GDP (S418/S9).

TREV: Total revenue/GDP (S419/S9).

GNIGW: Growth of gross national income, %, average annual rate (S180).

GDPGW: Growth of GDP, %, average annual rate (S181).

GDINV: Gross domestic investment (% of GDP) (S188).

GDSAV: Gross domestic savings (% of GDP) (S189).

PRIVCON: Private consumption (% of GDP) (S190).

MANEMP: Manufacturing employment (1987=100) (S192).

IMP: Imports of goods and NF services/GDP (cur. local) (S18/S9).

EXP: Exports of goods and NF services/GDP (cur. local) (S17/S9).

EXIM: IMP + EXP.

EXPRIM: Exports of primary products/Exports of goods and NF services (cur. US$) (S245/S49).

EXFUEL: Exports of fuel/Exports of goods and NF services (cur. US$) (S246/S49).

EXNFUEL: Exports of non-fuel/Exports of goods and NF services (cur. US$) (S247/S49).

EXNFOOD: Exports of non-food primary products/Exports of goods and NF services (cur. US$) (S249/S49).

EXMETALS: Exports of metals and minerals/Exports of goods and NF services (cur. US$) (S250/S49).

EXOTHER: Exports of other primary products/Exports of goods and NF services (cur. US$) (S251/S49).

AGRILAND: Agricultural land (% of land area) (S280).

INRDPST: Interest: deposit rate (% per annum) (S412).

INRLEND: Interest: lending rate (% per annum) (S413).

NONTAX: Nontax revene/GDP factor cost (S433/S9).

GRANTS: Grants/GDP factor cost (S440/S9).

DEBTEXP: Debt (EDT)/Exports of goods and services (XGS), % (S715).

DEBTGNP: Debt (EDT)/GNP (%) (S716).

DEBTSER: Debt service (TDS)/Exports of goods and services (XGS) (%) (S717).

INTEXP: Interest (INT)/Exports of goods and services (XGS) (%) (S718).

INTGNP: Interest (INT)/GNP (%) (S719).

RESDEBT: Reserves (RES)/Debt (EDT) (%) (S720).

RESIMP: Reserved (RES)/Imports of goods and services (MGS) (months?) (S721).

STDEBT: Short-term debt/Total debt (EDT) (%), (S722).

CONCDEBT: Concessional debt/Total debt (EDT) (%), (S723).

MULTDEBT: Multilateral debt/Total debt (EDT) (%), (S724).

INCOMEY: Income tax/GDP (S423/S9).

SOCSECY: Social security taxes/GDP (S424/S9).

PAYROLLY: Payroll taxes/GDP (S425/S9).

PROPY: Property taxes/GDP (S426/S9).

DOMESTY: Taxes on domestic transactions/GDP (S427/S9).

INTERNY: Taxes on international transaxtions/GDP (S429/S9).

OTHERY: Other taxes/GDP (S432/S9).

INCOMET: Income tax/tax revenue (S423/S422).

SOCSECT: Social security taxes/tax revenue (S424/S422).

PARYROLLT: Payroll taxes/tax revenue (S425/S422).

PROPT: Propoerty taxes/tax revenue (S426/S422).

DOMESTT: Taxes on domestic transactions/tax revenue (S427/S422).

INTERNT: Taxes on international transactions/tax revenue (S429/S422).

OTHERT: Other taxes/tax revenue (S432/S422).

DIRY: Direct taxes/GDP (S423+S424+S425+S426/S9).

INDRY: Indirect taxes/GDP (S427+S429+S432/S9).

DIRT: Direct taxes/tax revenue (S423+S424+S425+S426/S422).

INDIRT: Indirect taxes/tax revenue (S427+S429+S432/S422).

TAXLED: Led TAXGDP.

Compact version of Jose's data codebook.

Codebook for the variables used in Jos, Antonio Cheibub, "Political Regimes and the Extractive Capacity of Governments: Taxation in Democracies and Dictatorships." WORLD POLITICS, forthcoming 1998.

COUNTRY: Country number. See country list at the end of this codebook.

YEAR: from 1950, or date of independence, to 1990.

REGIME: Dummy variable coded 1 for dictatorships and 0 for democracies. Transition years are coded as the regime that emerges (Alvarez et al. 1996, hereafter "ACLP").

TAX: Central government total tax revenue as a percentage of GDP at factor cost, both in local currency (World Bank 1994, hereafter "WB94").

LEVEL: Real GDP per capita, 1985 international prices, Chain index (Penn World Tables, release 5.6, hereafter "PWT56").

G: economic Growth. Annual rate of growth of LEVEL (PWT56).

TRADE: Share of exports and imports in GDP in 1985 international dollars (PWT56).

AGRIC: Agriculture, value added, % of GDP (WB94).

MINERAL: Exports of metals and minerals, % of total exports of goods and NF services (WB94).

ELECTION: Dummy variable coded 1 for the years in which a presidential or a legislative election occurred (ACLP).

ADM: Dummy variable coded 1 for the years in which at least one change in the chief executive occurred (ACLP). Chief executives are presidents in presidential democracies, prime ministers in parliamentary and mixed democracies, and whoever is the effective ruler in dictatorships (designated explicitly as "dictators," or as "heads of military juntas," "presidents," "leaders of the ruling party," "executers of the state of emergency," or "kings." Sources: da Gra‡a (1985), Bienen and Van de Walle (1991), and Banks (1993). Contrary to Bienen and van del Walle, no effort is made to exclude acting or provisional governments, on the assumption that we cannot distinguish between cases in which heads attempted to consolidate power and failed from cases in

which heads did not try to do so. ADM=-9 for Switzerland, Uruguay from 1951 and 1966 and Yugoslavia after 1980. These are cases of a collective executive with specific rules for rotation of the chief executive. For Portugal between 1976-82 the chief executive is the president; between 1983-90 it is the prime minister.

CADM: Number of changes of ADM accumulated during the life of a particular regime.

AGEADM: Age in years of the incumbent administration (chief executive). The first year of each administration is classified as 1. In cases in which ADM>1 (that is, when the chief executive changed more than once during one year), we loose information and AGEADM=1. Of the countries that were independent in 1950, some experienced one or more changes in the chief executive in 1950 (Haiti, Nicaragua, Colombia, Paraguay, Peru, Venezuela, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Greece, Iceland and Turkey). In these cases, AGEADM=1 for 1950. Moreover, AGEADM=1 for the first year of countries that became independent after 1950 (even in cases where the head served as a prime-minister or governor general of the colony). The rationale for this is the same for only including independent countries when coding REGIME. AGEADM=-9 for Switzerland, Uruguay between 1951 and 1966, and Yugoslavia after 1980.

ADMSPL: Number of each successive spell of administrations as classified by ADM. Spells begin in the year in which the change in head takes place. Hence, the last year of the spell is the last full year of a ADM. There are 799 spells in ADMSPL for the 4126 observations.

TRANS: Dummy variable coded 1 for the years in which a regime transition occurred (ACLP).

DEBT: Ratio of service on the outstanding public foreign debt to exports (WB94).

GRANTS: GDP share of grants to the central government (WB94).

STRA: Sum of past transitions to authoritarianism since 1950. If a country experienced at least one transition to authoritarianism before 1950, STRA was coded 1 in 1950 (ACLP).

STRD: Sum of past transitions to democracy since 1950. If a country experienced at least one transition to democracy before 1950, STRD was coded 1 in 1950 (ACLP).

ODRP: Percentage of democratic regimes in the current year (other

than the regime under consideration) in the region to which the country belongs (ACLP).

ETHNIC: Percentage of population of the largest ethnic group, measured in the year for which data were available (roughly 1976-1985). Based on The Economist, comp, The World in Figures (Boston: G. K. Hall and Co., 1988) and Vanhanen (1992).

NEWC: Dummy variable coded 1 for every year in countries that were not independent as of 1950 (ACLP).

BRITCOL: Dummy variable coded 1 for every year in countries that had been a British colony prior to independence (ACLP).

MOSLEM: Percentage of population Moslem. (Leksykon Pan'stw S'wiata 1993/94. Warszawa: Real Press, 1993, hereafter cited as LPS).

CATH: Percentage of population Catholic (LPS).

AFRICA, SOASIA, EASIA, LATAMER, OECD: Dummy variables coded 1 for countries in Africa, South Asia, East Asia, Latin America and the OECD, respectively.

DISCOUNT: Probability that the chief executive will be removed from office, given the length of his/her tenure in office, the rate of economic growth (defined by the rate of change of LEVEL), and the number of changes of chief executive accumulated in each country since 1950. Estimated through a duration model assuming a Weibull distribution. The file DISCOUNT.LIM produces the values of DISCOUNT.

FLAGC: FLAG Country. Dummy variable coded 1 for the first ("entry") year each country is observed, 0 otherwise. The "entry" year varies depending on the file format. At the most, it is 1950 or the year of independence, whichever comes first.

Country Codes:

Country	Country Code
Algeria	1
Angola	2
Benin	3
Botswana	4
Burkina Faso	5
Burundi	6
Cameroon	7

Cape Verde Island 8
Ctrl African Rep 9
Chad 10
Comoro Island 11
Congo 12
Djibouti 13
Egypt 14
Ethiopia 15
Gabon 16
Gambia 17
Ghana 18
Guinea 19
Guinea-Bisau 20
Ivory Coast 21
Kenya 22
Lesotho 23
Liberia 24
Madagasgar 25
Malawi 26
Mali 27
Mauritania 28
Mauritius 29
Morocco 30
Mozambique 31
Niger 32
Nigeria 33
Rwanda 34
Senegal 35
Seychelle 36
Sierra Leone 37
Somalia 38
South Africa 39
Sudan 40
Swaziland 41
Tanzania 42
Togo 43
Tunisia 44
Uganda 45
Zaire 46
Zambia 47
Zimbabwe 48
Bahamas 49
Barbados 50
Belize 51
Canada 52
Costa Rica 53
Dominican Republic 54
El Salvador 55

Grenada 56
Guatemala 57
Haiti 58
Honduras 59
Jamaica 60
Mexico 61
Nicaragua 62
Panama 63
Trinidad & Tobago 64
USA 65
Argentina 66
Bolivia 67
Brazil 68
Chile 69
Colombia 70
Ecuador 71
Guyana 72
Paraguay 73
Peru 74
Suriname 75
Uruguay 76
Venezuela 77
Bangladesh 78
China-PR 79
India 80
Indonesia 81
Iran 82
Iraq 83
Israel 84
Japan 85
Jordan 86
Korea, South 87
Laos 88
Malaysia 89
Mongolia 90
Myanmar 91
Nepal 92
Pakistan 93
Philippines 94
Singapore 95
Sri Lanka 96
Syria 97
Taiwan 98
Thailand 99
Yemen Arab Rep. 100
Austria 101
Belgium 102
Bulgaria 103

Czechoslovakia 104
Denmark 105
Finland 106
France 107
Germany 108
East Germany 109
Greece 110
Hungary 111
Iceland 112
Ireland 113
Italy 114
Luxembourg 115
Malta 116
Netherlands 117
Norway 118
Poland 119
Portugal 120
Romania 121
Spain 122
Sweden 123
Switzerland 124
Turkey 125
UK 126
USSR 127
Yugoslavia 128
Australia 129
Fiji 130
New Zealand 131
Papua New Guinea 132
Solomon Islands 133
Vanuatu 134
Western Samoa 135

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