MILITARY RECRUITMENT DATA SET

Codebook, Version 2005.1

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Author contact information:

Nathan Toronto
Foreign Military Studies Office
731 McClellan Avenue
Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027

E-mail: nathan.toronto@us.army.mil
Office: 913-684-5614

Overview:

This data set provides country-year observations on states' method of military recruitment, whether conscription or volunteer. For state membership information, it employs version 2004.1 of the Correlates of War (COW) State System Membership List.[1]

Citation:

Please cite this data set as follows, including the current version number:

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Files:

The Military Recruitment Data Set contains two files, "RecruitmentCodebook.doc," which describes the collection and organization of the data, and "RecruitmentData2005.csv," which presents the data in comma-separated format.

Corrections:

No data set is perfect, so all suggestions for improving this one are very much welcomed. When corresponding regarding corrections, please include contact information and documentation to support the proposed change.

[1] See Correlates of War Project, "State System Membership List, v2004.1," Online, http://correlatesofwar.org (2005).

Sources:

Data for this variable come principally from five sources. On rare occasions, information also came from the CIA World Fact Book, US State Dept country background notes, or Library of Congress Country Studies. Other, country-specific sources are cited at the end of the notes.

1. Prasad, Devi, and Tony Smythe. 1968. *Conscription: A World Survey: Compulsory Military Service and Resistance to It*. London: War Resisters' International. ***Hereafter referred to as PS.***
2. Horeman, Bart, and Marc Stolwijk, eds.. 1998. *Refusing to Bear Arms: A World Survey of Conscription and Conscientious Objection to Military Service*. London: War Resister's International. Available at <http://www.wri-irg.org/co/rtba/index.html>. ***Hereafter referred to as WRI.***
3. International Institute for Strategic Studies. 1959–present. *Military Balance*. London, UK: International Institute for Strategic Studies. ***Hereafter referred to as MB.***
4. Heyman, Charles, ed. 2002. *Jane's World Armies*. Southampton, UK: Hobbs. ***Hereafter referred to as JWA.***
5. Keegan, John. 1983. *World armies*, 2nd ed. Detroit, MI: Gale Research Co. ***Hereafter referred to as WA.***

Variables:

This data set is composed of eight variables:

ccode	Country Code: COW country code for the country of observation (if available)[2] [num]
cabbr	Country Abbreviation: COW abbreviated country name (if available). A missing value means that the country-year was not in the COW State System Membership List. [string]
year	Year: The year of observation [num]
recruit	Recruitment: The method of recruitment; 1 = volunteer recruitment, 0 = conscription [num]
tmenlist	Term of Enlistment: The number of months for which recruits typically join [num]
mil	Military: Equals 0 if there were no standing armed forces for the country in the given year, and 1 if there were. In addition, a code of 0 for this variable means that the recruitment variable for the observation in question refers to paramilitary and police forces only [num]
estimate	Estimate: Equals 1 if, for the observation in question, it was necessary to make an educated guess for the recruit variable [num]
version	Version Number: The version number of the Military Recruitment Data Set [num]

[2] If the country does not appear in the COW2 data set, then the observation is left blank.

Definitions:

The method of recruitment is how a state satisfies its military manpower requirements. The method of recruitment is considered to be "conscription" if the principal means of induction into the military is the use of force, be it through legal means (e.g., conscription) or extra-legal means (e.g., impressments), or where individuals cannot realistically say "no" to military service.[3]

The method of recruitment is "volunteer" if individuals enter the military as a matter of choice. States that allow for conscientious objection can still be considered to use conscription as the method of recruitment, as long as conscription is the principal means of satisfying the military manpower requirement. States that use a selective service system (e.g., a non-universal draft that distinguishes inductees from non-inductees based on economic necessity) are considered to use conscription as the method of recruitment as long as the military manpower requirement is still typically satisfied via the draft.[4]

Conscription is considered the principal means for satisfying the military manpower requirement as long as a non-trivial number of recruits are enlisted through force. For instance, a country in which a minority of soldiers are technically conscripts can be considered to have a conscription system—as long as the proportion of conscripts is significant—because there may be many soldiers who volunteer in order to avoid the undesirable circumstances associated with being a conscript (as in, for example, Morocco). This would especially be the case if conscripts are indeed being treated poorly and if all citizens must register for service liability at a certain age. Methods of forced recruitment must thus be either unsystematic or inconsequential in order for a military manpower system to qualify as volunteer.

Given these rules, a country-year observation is coded 1 if the state's method of military recruitment in that year is volunteer, and 0 if it is conscript. This variable is thus dichotomous between 0 and 1.[5]

The typical term of enlistment refers to the period of active duty (not reserve duty) for which most soldiers *initially* enlist, be they conscript or volunteer. This information is easier to come by for conscript militaries, since the term of enlistment is generally fixed for these militaries. If the term of initial enlistment is variable (e.g., if naval conscripts serve for one year and army conscripts for two, or if some volunteers are induced with shorter enlistment terms than others because of desirable skills), then the period can be averaged (in the former case) or the coder can take the most typical term (in the latter case).

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[3] For simplicity's sake, I refer to all non-voluntary methods of recruitment as "conscription," even though they encompass more than that.

[4] For instance, the United States used selective service more actively in the Vietnam era than after the introduction of the all-volunteer force, for which the use of selective service is dormant. In the former period, the US method of recruitment is considered to be conscription and in the latter volunteer, even though the institutions of selective service have remained the same, essentially, since World War I.

[5].

Notes:

The notes are organized into two sections: one for notes pertaining to the data set as a whole, and one for notes pertaining to individual countries, which are organized alphabetically, by country.

General Notes

1. WRI and PS make a point of indicating when military service is forced on the populace. As a result, when these sources make no mention of whether manpower requirements are filled voluntarily or not, I assume that it is voluntarily. I generally tried to make this assumption when there was evidence that military service was likely voluntary (e.g., when there were two periods of conscription separated by a long period of time, or when the sources mention that a country used conscription only during wars). I have made this assumption for the following countries and dates, in order to verify later: USA (1866–1916), BRA (1940–1988), PAR (1969–1991), SUD (1956–1972), IRN (1855–1924), EGY (1937–1954).
2. It was occasionally necessary to calculate the tmenlist variable using an average of the enlistment terms in different services or at different education levels (see the chart below). When averaging ranges to determine the tmenlist variable, I rounded the result down to the next lowest integer. In arriving at these averages, I also ignored the terms of officers, NCOs, and specialists, since this variable is intended to measure the typical term of enlistment amongst the rank-and-file.

COUNTRY-YEARS OF AVERAGED ENLISTMENT TERMS

COW country code	Years for which an average is used
AFG	1984–1989
ALB	1964–1991
ARG	1970, 1972–1989
AUS	1970
BEL	1965–1967, 1969–1970, 1973, 1975–1992
BLR	1992–2004
BUL	1967–1990
CHL	1986
CHN	1965–1981, 1984–1992
COL	1986, 1988–1992
CUB	1965–1968
CZE	1967–1973, 1979–1988
CZR	1993–2004
DEN	1964–1968, 1986–1992
EGY	1956–2004
FIN	1968–1992
FRN	1968–1970, 1981–1992
GFR	1969

GMY	1991–2004
GDR	1963, 1967–1970, 1981, 1983–1990
GRC	1959, 1961–1963, 1966–1970, 1976–1992
GUA	1982–1986
HON	1982–1984
HUN	1971, 1983–1988
IRN	1988–1989
IRQ	1980–1991
ISR	1964–1992
ITA	1959, 1961–1987
KYR	1992–2004
LIB	1986–1992
NIC	1992
NTH	1959, 1961–1992
NOR	1959, 1961–1964, 1966–1992
PAR	1981–1992
POL	1963–1990
POR	1959, 1961–1992
PRK	1968–1992
ROK	1966–1992
ROM	1967–1992
RUS	1964–1987, 1989–1990
SAF	1968–1974
SIN	1971–1982, 1985–1989
SPN	1965–1968, 1987–1991
SUD	1992–2004
SWD	1968–1974, 1976–1992
TAW	1970–1971
TUR	1959, 1961–1963, 1967–1968
UKR	1992–2004
URU	1985–1989
VEN	1987–1992
YUG	1964–1966, 1968–1970, 1972–1980
ZIM	1979

3. I tried to code changes as occurring in the year in which the change took place, unless there is clear information that the change occurred in the second half of the year.
4. When consulting Military Balance, I took the first of the two years covered by an issue to constitute the relevant time period for data extraction. In other words, the 1999/2000 issue furnished data for 1999, and the 2000/2001 issue for 2000. Since data in Military Balance are current as of 1 August of the first year in the date range, this does not seem problematic.
5. When there was a discrepancy between any of the sources (MB, WA, WRI), I examined the differences to assess which information most

closely coincided with the coding rules. Discrepancies are listed in the tables below. The final column in the tables gives the source that was eventually used to substantiate the information in the data set.

COUNTRY-YEARS OF SOURCE DISCREPANCIES FOR THE RECRUIT VARIABLE

COW country code	Dates of discrepancy	Source(s) used
AFG	1996–1998	WRI
ALB	1998–2002	WRI
ALG	1973–1975	WRI
ANG	1976, 1991–1998	WRI
AUL	1964	WRI
BFO	1986–1990	MB
BOS	1992–2005	WRI
BUI	1996–1998	MB
CAM	1970–1973 (MB), 1993–1995 (WRI)	MB/WRI
CDI	1979	WRI
CHA	1991–1993	MB
CHN	1982–1983	WRI
CUB	1970, 1972	MB
DJI	1991–1994	MB
DOM	1970, 1972–1976	MB
ECU	1985–1988	MB
ERI	1994–1997	WRI
ETH	1978–1982	MB
GUA	1980 (WRI), 1995–1998 (MB)	MB/WRI
GUY	1985–1998	MB
HON	1970, 1976–1980, 1995	WRI
INS	1967–1985	WRI
JOR	1968–1972, 1985–1991	WRI
KUW	1992	WRI
KZK	1992–1996	MB
LAO	1965–1974	MB
LEB	1974–1976, 1979, 1983–1985, 1992	WRI
LIB	1970–1971, 1977	MB
LIT	1992	WRI
MYA	1970–1973	MB
MZM	1978 (WRI), 1992 (MB)	MB/WRI
NEW	1961–1972	WRI
NIC	1970 (MB), 1983 (WRI)	MB/WRI
NIG	1995	MB
PAK	1972–1976	WRI
PHI	1961–1964	MB
POR	1998–2004	MB
ROK	1961–1962	WRI
RWA	1990–1993	MB
SAL	1970, 1993–1998	WRI
SAU	1980, 1982–1985	WRI

SEY	1991–1992			MB
SIN	1967			WRI
SOM	1984–1985			MB
SUD	1990–1991			MB
SUR	1975–1984 (MB)	(WRI/WA),	1985–1998	MB/WA/WRI
TAJ	1994–1996			WRI
TAZ	1970, 1972–1984			WRI
THI	1997			MB
TKM	1992–1996			WRI
UAE	1979–1980			WRI
UGA	1997–1998			MB
USA	1959, 1961–1962			WRI
UZB	1992			WRI
ZIM	1981–1982, 1986–1993			MB

COUNTRY-YEARS OF SOURCE DISCREPANCIES FOR THE MIL VARIABLE

COW country code	Dates of discrepancy	Source used
MAS	1996	WRI

COUNTRY-YEARS OF SOURCE DISCREPANCIES FOR THE TMENLIST VARIABLE

COW country code	Dates of discrepancy	Source(s) used
AFG	1981, 1984, 1986–1987, 1990–1991	MB
ALB	1998–2002	WRI
ALG	1972, 1976–1985, 1987–1988	MB
ANG	1991–1998	WRI
AUS	1990–1994	MB
AZE	1992–2004	MB
BEN	1985	MB
BLR	2002–2005	MB
CAM	1989–1992	MB
CHA	1991–1993	MB
CHL	1983–1998	MB
CHN	1964	MB
COL	1996–1998	MB
CUB	1991–1998	MB
CYP	2004	MB
DEN	1968, 2004	MB
ECU	1985–1998	MB
EGY	1979–1998	MB
ERI	1994–1997	WRI
FIN	1968–1990, 2004	MB
FRN	1965–1968	MB
GDR	1967–1968	MB

GMY	2004	MB
GRC	2004	MB
GUA	1982–1998	MB
HON	1981–1984	MB
HUN	1968	MB
IRN	1961–1968, 1987–1989	MB
IRQ	1967–1968, 1979–1991	MB
ISR	1968, 1994–1998	MB
ITA	1968	MB
KYR	1994–1995	MB
LAT	1994–1997	MB
LIB	1994	MB
LUX	1961–1965	MB
MON	1987	MB
MZM	1992	MB
NIC	1985	MB
NIG	1995	MB
NTH	1964–1968	MB
PAR	1993–1998	MB
POL	1990, 2004–2005	MB
POR	1998–2004	MB
ROK	1966–1968	MB
ROM	2004	MB
RUS	1964, 1967–1968	MB
RVN	1966–1968	MB
SAF	1968–1974, 1977–1989, 1994–1996	MB
SAL	1970 (WRI), 1982–1983 (MB)	MB/WRI
SEN	1960–1973	WA
SIN	1968–1984, 1992–1993	MB
SLO	1993–1995	MB
SPN	1968, 1978–1985, 1987–1991	MB
SUD	1982, 1991–1998	MB
SWD	2004	MB
SWZ	1963–1992 (WRI), 1993–2004 (MB)	MB/WRI
SYR	1967–1969	MB
TAW	1969–1971	MB
TKM	1992–1996	WRI
TUR	1959, 1961–1963, 1967–1968, 1982–1992, 1995–1998, 2000–2003	MB
UKR	1992–1995	MB
URU	1986–1989	MB
USA	1959, 1961–1966	MB
UZB	1992	WRI
YUG	1993–2004	MB
ZIM	1992–1993	MB

6. Following on the explanatory notes published in the preface of each issue of MB, if there was a listing for "Terms of service" for a country, then I understood that country to employ conscription in the given year. If there was no such entry for a country (or if service was explicitly listed as voluntary under the terms of service), then the method of recruitment was considered to be volunteer. Still, the method of recruitment was coded as conscript if MB listed the term of service as either selective or voluntary and there was a non-trivial number of conscripts listed as serving in the active forces (e.g., Venezuela in the 1999/2000 issue).
7. A country can maintain a military with conscripts in it and still receive a 1 on the recruit variable, since I code the change in the variable as occurring when conscription ends, not when the last conscript leaves the service. Thus, there is a lag between the end of conscription and the end of conscript service. The reason for this decision was that it is too difficult to determine when no conscripts remain in the military for a reasonably large sample of countries.
8. In general, I reflected changes in recruitment policies in the year in which they actually took place, instead of the year after. If, however, it was clear that one system was used in more than half of a year, then the country-year was coded as using that method of recruitment for the entire year, and the change was reflected in the next year. For example, since the U.S. changed to volunteer recruitment on July 1, 1973 (at the exact midpoint of the year), I regarded the change as occurring in 1973 instead of 1974—the U.S. did not have volunteers for more than half of 1973, but for exactly half of it.
9. Since earlier issues of MB did not have the complete explanatory notes in the preface--these would come later—there were some entries that listed a term of service while it remained unclear whether the method of recruitment was conscription, selective conscription, or voluntary (for instance, Libya in 1970 and 1971). When this was the case, I did not take the giving of a service term to mean that there was conscription in that country in that year, which is the implication for MB entries in more recent editions. Thus, Libya in 1970 and 1971 received a 1 for the recruit variable, based on information in WRI. To give another example, Cuba is coded 1 for the recruit variable in 1967-1968, 1970, and 1972, even though MB gives a service term.
10. To close small gaps in the time series, I have used the information I already have to make an educated guess as to the actual coding for a country year. For each observation filled in using this estimation method, I have entered a 1 for the estimate variable. For large gaps, and small gaps at the beginning or end of series, I have left cells missing data.

Country Notes

AFGHANISTAN

1. Data for Afghanistan from 1996 to 2001 refer to recruitment practices in Taliban-controlled areas, and exclude data from opposition-held areas, since recruitment practices in those areas for the time period in question are not known. Cells for the recruit variable for Afghanistan from 1999 to 2001, however, are estimates due to a lack of conclusive data, although the Taliban probably used forced recruitment widely to man the ranks. Data from 2002 on refer to practices of recruitment in areas controlled by the transitional Afghan government.
2. Data from 1992 to 1995 refer to the policies of the Rabbani government, which abolished the conscription laws of the Najibullah era. However, due to the uncertainty of central governance in this time, as well as the lack of specific information in MB, it is doubtful that there was a functioning national military from 1993 to 1995, so I have estimated values for the recruit and tmenlist variables, with the mil variable coded 0.
3. From 1990 to 1992, Afghanistan had a conscription system whereby a recruit served two years, had a three-year break, and then served another two years (for a 48 month term of service). In 1989 and 1987, the term of enlistment was two years for volunteers, at least three years for conscripts, and four to five years for non-combatant enlistees. To calculate the tmenlist entry for these country-years, I included the terms of service for both combatants and non-combatants, since this study deals with the overall organization and control of violence through an overarching military bureaucracy, and not simply the use of violence. This same rule applied to the tmenlist variable for 1985 (when the term was only 4 years for non-combatants, instead of 4 to 5). For 1981, MB lists Afghanistan's term of service as "2 years, may be extended to 30 months." Since it is unclear whether the extension is at the behest of the government or the soldier, I ignore the extension period in calculating the tmenlist variable (and so enter 24 months).

ALBANIA

1. Even though the MB listing for Albania (ALB) in 1997 does not have a "terms of service" entry, I still considered Albania to be using conscription in that year, since that was the case from 1998 on and since manpower figures under the individual services for the 1997 entry include conscripts as well as volunteers.

ALGERIA

1. MB occasionally lists Algeria as using volunteer recruits (for instance, from 1973 to 1975—see note on discrepancies between MB and WRI above for more specific dates), but information in WRI quite clearly indicates that Algeria has had national service (which includes military training) since 1969. In fact, military training was further institutionalized

in a 1974 National Service Act, and MB lists the recruitment as conscript in years before 1974, so Algeria is coded as 0 on the recruit variable for all years since 1969. Also, given the lack of clarity on the term of enlistment, I left the tmenlist variable blank for all years in which MB lists Algeria's military service as voluntary.

2. WA characterizes Algeria's army as "invariably oversubscribed with volunteers" (13). This is at odds with the information in MB and WRI, however, and since it is not very explicit as to the dates to which this comment applies (could it apply to Algeria before 1969, when conscription was introduced?) or in the proportion of volunteers, I did not change any of the information in the data set.

ANGOLA

1. The information on recruitment in Angola for the year 2000 is indecisive, so this entry is an estimate.

ARGENTINA

1. For ARG (1948-1968), the tmenlist variable (coded as 18) is an average between the army and air force term of 12 months and the navy term of 24.

AUSTRIA

1. Barnard 1969 [1872], 409, notes that in 1872 Austria used conscription with a six- to eight-year service term.

BAVARIA

2. 1. Barnard 1969 [1872], 467, notes that Bavaria used conscription at least after 1867 (until German unification in 1871), with three years' active service.

BELGIUM

1. Belgium (BEL) introduced a conscription law in 1870, but there is not definitive evidence in WRI sources to indicate that recruitment was voluntary before that, so I left BEL cells before 1870 blank.

BENIN

1. Conscription was used in Benin at least as early as 1985. It was probably in force before then, even from independence, but the information in WRI is not definitive enough to code these years 0, and MB provides no information before 1982.

BHUTAN

1. Conscription was probably in force in Bhutan (BHU) before the outbreak of civil unrest in 1988 (which required the government to expand the size of the military and thus use more compulsory tactics to man the ranks), but the evidence in WRI sources is not definitive, so earlier cells are left blank (except 1982: see note 2 below).

2. WA notes that in Bhutan "military service is obligatory for all males,… but in practice there are invariably sufficient volunteers to fill the ranks" (58). Given this, I have given Bhutan a 1 for the recruit variable for 1982 (although it is 0 from 1988 to 1998), pending further confirmation.

BRAZIL

1. Though the term of enlistment in Brazil can be extended from 12 to 18 months, I entered 12 for the tmenlist variable because it is unclear whether the extension is at the behest of the government or the conscript and because 18 months is listed only as a possibility, not the upper limit of a range (as it is with other countries).

BURKINA FASO

1. For the 1985 MB entry for Burkina Faso (Upper Volta), a two-year conscription term is listed for a part-time People's Militia, although service is voluntary in the regular active forces. Since this militia is only part-time (as with Mexico's militia), I list this observation as 1 for the recruit variable after 1985.

BURUNDI

1. It is not clear, based solely on WRI sources, how widespread compulsory recruitment methods were in Burundi (BUI) from 1996 to 1998, so these observations rely on information in MB.

CAMBODIA

1. Since conscription has officially not existed in Cambodia since 1993, with the signing of the Paris Peace Accords ending the country's civil war, recruit entries from 1993 to 2005 are coded 1 for this country, even though MB entries from 1993 to 1995 list terms of service of five years (conscripted) for Cambodia's armed forces (there is no entry for the tmenlist variable for these years). Since WRI sources are somewhat vague as to the timing of conscription before the 1980s in Cambodia, I deferred to MB in these years.

CAMEROON

1. The WRI sources for Cameroon (CAO) do not make a definitive indication as to whether the country used only volunteer recruits before 1982. Even though it in all very great likelihood did use volunteer recruitment from independence on, I relied on MB information from 1960 to 1981 and coded the years 1960–1974 as 1 and the years 1975–1981 as 0.

CAPE VERDE

1. It is unclear whether Cape Verde used conscription or not from 1975 to 1981.

CHAD

1. According to WRI, in Chad (CHA) conscription is authorized but not enforced, so I coded the recruit variable as 1 (volunteer) for recent years. Military training is required for graduates of the National College of Administration (ENAM), but only about 22 students graduate from this secondary school every two years (WRI), a number too insignificant to classify Chad as using conscription to fulfill its military manpower needs.

CHILE

1. CHL (1931-1998) is coded 0 because, even though conscripts only constituted one-third of the armed forces in 1998, all male citizens are required to register their service liability and because there is a recent history of conscription in Chile.

CHINA

1. This is from the section "Draft Evasion and Desertion" under the China entry in WRI:

   > Draft evasion has greatly increased since the 1980s. The Chinese press has openly acknowledged that Chinese youth are becoming more and more indifferent about military service. This is partly because of the economic reforms introduced in the 1980s. Military service has become less attractive to peasant youths, the major source of recruits in the past. They have become more economically independent and no longer consider military service a means of learning useful skills or a possible escape route from a backward countryside.
   >
   > Draft evasion is evidently particularly widespread in those areas that have benefited most from increasing economic liberalisation. Given the economic prosperity of the area, young people seem quite willing to pay the fines imposed for non-compiance with the conscription law. In some townships in the Wenzhou area for years not a single youth has registered for military service. At some high schools in Bejing hardly anyone has registered since 1980.
   >
   > Desertion from the armed forces seems to have increased in recent years as well. The reasons for this include discontent over low pay, actual poor conditions within the armed forces and general disbelief in the leading ideological role of the PLA.
   >
   > It is not known how far draft evasion is monitored in practice. It is likely that many young men manage to evade military service through bribery. Several government decrees passed in November 1996 suggest that corruption is rife in local army offices.

2. MB lists the term of service for technical volunteers in China's armed forces in 1985 and 1987 as 8 to 12 years. Since this does not refer to the typical term of enlistment, I do not include it in calculating the tmenlist variable.

3. Inexplicably, MB lists China as using volunteer recruits in 1982 and 1983. WRI, however, states quite clearly that conscription has been in force since the 1948 revolution, so I have coded these country-years 0 for the recruit variable, but left the tmenlist variable blank (since MB does not give a term of service when they give the method of recruitment as volunteer).

CUBA

1. WA gives Cuba as having introduced conscription on 12 November 1963, so from 1964 I have given Cuba a 0 for the recruit variable (since the change was made so late in the previous year). The conscript term is three years, while the volunteer term is five years (Keegan 1983, 133).

CYPRUS

1. Data for Cyprus refer to Greek Cyprus. Conscription has existed since 1974 in Turkish Cyprus, however, and the terms of enlistment in this northern region seem to be similar to those in the south (24 months as opposed to 26 in Greek Cyprus).
2. WA gives the enlistment term in (Greek) Cyprus as increasing to one year at the end of 1964, and then later to two years (page 136). This is at odds with MB (which gives it as 6 months from 1964 to 1968), but I have kept the MB figures since it is unclear when the change from one to two years occurred, and to only change the tmenlist observation for one year would disrupt the continuity of the time series.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1. WRI sources do not specify whether Czechoslovakia (CZE) used conscription from 1968 to 1992, although it probably did. This hunch seems to be corroborated by MB.

DENMARK

1. The 1974 and 1975 MB entries for Denmark lists "voluntary; 9 months' conscription for Augmentation Force ("Supplementary Force" in 1974)," which I took to mean, based on WRI information as well, that, while most conscripts actually volunteer for military service, conscription still exists (and has existed for a very long time) in a significant way. The recruit coding for this year is thus 0, with 9 for the tmenlist variable.
2. Barnard 1969 [1872], 516, notes that Denmark employed a conscript service term of 8 years (96 months) from 1867 at least until about 1872.
3. In Denmark, according to WA, conscripts have served for between 8 and 16 months (the exact term has varied over time). By 1982, at least, volunteers had to enlist for 54, 63, or 72 months (Keegan 1983, 148).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

1. Instead of leaving the recruit observation for the Dominican Republic (DOM) in 1971 missing data due to a lack of information (MB does not specify clearly the absence or presence of conscription in that year), I have

coded it 0, since both 1970 and 1972 are also 0 and since this lends continuity to the series.

ECUADOR

1. Since, in the Ecuador entry for 1987 (and other nearby years), MB notes that, while conscription is in force, "most are volunteers," I consider this to mean that the method of recruitment is volunteer, with a 24 month enlistment term. This is similar to the situation in Morocco.

EL SALVADOR

1. WRI and PS indicate that before 1980 conscription was legal but not enforced in El Salvador and, as a result, I have coded SAL 1970 as 1, even though MB lists the method of recruitment as conscript. I have used the WRI term of enlistment, as well, because—in addition to the reason already given—the 18 month term coincides more fluidly with the series. WRI also indicates that conscription ceased to be enforced after the end of the civil war in 1992, which is also at odds with the information in MB, which contends that conscription was in force. However, based on the depth of information in WRI and my own personal experience in El Salvador, I have coded years from 1992 on as 1 on the recruit variable (although I have not changed the tmenlist variable as given in MB).

ETHIOPIA

1. It appears that, in 1991 and 1992, Ethiopia did not have regular national armed forces.
2. The following is from the Ethiopia entry of WRI:

> According to a report in 1962, Ethiopia had no conscription, but any individual pursuing education was automatically involved in the police and army system. The recruitment methods were rigorous and military discipline was rigidly enforced.
>
> During Menghistu's Derg regime compulsory military service was introduced in 1983 by Proclamation no. 236. All men and women aged 18 to 30 were liable for a six months' military training and a two years' military service, with the obligation to remain in the reserves until the age of 50.
>
> The Derg regime has recruited thousands of soldiers by force. Local communities, such as local militias, factories, offices, farmers associations and urban dwellers associations (kebele) were required to provide a quota of recruits. As more and more conscripts were needed to fight the liberation movements, these local communities tried to present others than members of their own communities for conscription, in order to reach the quota. Thereby all prisoners, all strangers and refugees, and all unaccompanied children were liable to be press-ganged to be recruited into the armed forces. Boys as young as 12 have been recruited.

> Recruits have been sent to the war front with very little military training. Most of them stood no chance against the hardened guerrilla fighters and thousands were killed, wounded or captured. Professional units behind the line of conscripts at the war front, shot at them if they tried to flee. From 1974 to 1990, 300,000 soldiers died and in the final phase of the war, from January to May 1991, 230,000 were killed in battle.
>
> People resisting conscription have been arrested and imprisoned. Even arrests of relatives of draft evaders in order to make the evaders report for national service, have occurred.

3. Even though WA notes that recruitment in Ethiopia " has generally been voluntary" (178), this information is not specific enough to change the recruit variable, which is 0 from 1978 to 1990 for Ethiopia (I did not want to change only one year in the series—1982—which is all I would have been able to change given this WA information).

GABON

1. There is, in Gabon, a legal basis for conscription, but it is unclear based on WRI sources to what extent it is enforced, so observations for this country rely on MB information.

GEORGIA

1. WRI sources do not clarify whether Georgia used conscription from 1991 to 1994, but it probably did, a presumption that is confirmed by MB for all years except 1991, for which the recruit variable is left blank.

GUATEMALA

1. In 1980, MB codes Guatemala as using voluntary recruitment methods. However, this seems to contradict WRI information, which indicates that conscription has not been enforced since 1994 (which implies that it was before then). Since MB does not have military service entries for Guatemala before 1980, and since MB codes Guatemala as using conscription from 1981 on, I sided with WRI and coded Guatemala 0 for the recruit variable for 1980 and earlier. That said, I have left the tmenlist variable as it is for Guatemala for 1980 and earlier, based on WRI information.

GUINEA-BISSAU

1. Based solely on WRI sources, it is unclear whether Guinea-Bissau used conscription before 1991, and MB gives information only as far back as 1985.
2. JWA notes, "In November 2000 a government official in Guinea-Bissau confirmed that the armed forces are involved in drug-trafficking" (Heyman 2002, 312).

GUYANA

1. WA notes that Guyana employs voluntary recruitment, but this contradicts the MB and WRI information. Given the lack of specificity in WA, I am sticking with the other sources, which indicate that Guyana had conscription from independence until 1984, but used volunteers after that.

HAITI

1. Since the Haitian military was disbanded in 1994, values for the mil variable for this year onwards are coded 0, even though MB lists armed forces 7,300 strong for this year (this number is taken to refer to the first half of the year, before the military was disbanded).
2. In Haiti, according to JWA, "charges of corruption and the abuse of power continue to be leveled at the [police] force. A number of police personnel have been arrested for complicity in drug-related offenses" (Heyman 2002, 320).

HONDURAS

1. MB lists Honduras as using volunteer recruits in 1979 and 1980, but WRI sources indicate quite clearly that conscription was enforced before 1994, so I defer to WRI information for this country.

INDONESIA

1. It is unclear how long Indonesia's term of service is (even though the tmenlist variable for INS is typically 24 months, this refers to the authorized term of conscription, not necessarily the term of volunteer enlistment, so tmenlist data for INS should be regarded with caution). Also, it is clear that Indonesia uses and has used conscription very selectively since independence (to recruit doctors and other specialists, for instance), according to WRI and PS. Given this, the recruit variable for INS was coded 1 (volunteer) for all years, even though MB sometimes notes that INS used selective conscription (without specifying how selective, of course).
2. Although a conscription law was passed in 1958 in Indonesia, and although students and civil servants were conscripted in the 1950s and 1960s, this use of compulsory recruitment did not appear general enough to warrant a 0 coding for these country-years.

IRAQ

1. For IRQ (1933-1968), I coded the method of recruitment as conscription (conscription was introduced shortly after independence), even though PS indicate that Iraq used volunteer forces for a time after independence in 1932. Since the implication is that this was a short time, I left 1932 blank.

ITALY

1. Conscription was probably used in the various Italian city-states from 1816 to 1860—the period prior to unification—since, according to PS, "[before 1861, conscription] operated in several of [the Italian Kingdom's] constituent states" (Prasad & Smythe 1968, 79). This information is not clear enough, however, to code these observations one way or the other.
2. Barnard 1969 [1872], 482, notes that Italy employed conscription in 1869.
3. Though Italian conscripts serve for ten months, volunteers typically serve for three years (although there are some one-year volunteers, as well) (Heyman 2002, 394–5).

IVORY COAST

1. In the 1960s in the Ivory Coast (CDI), the term of enlistment was one year for conscripts but 15 for volunteers.
2. In 1979, MB lists Ivory Coast as using volunteer recruits—a seeming contradiction of WRI information, which indicates that conscription has been in force in the Ivory Coast since the 1960s—but since MB has no service term information for this country for many years before and after 1979, I have deferred to the WRI sources and coded this year as conscript for the recruit variable.

JORDAN

1. Although MB only occasionally lists Jordan as using conscription from 1976 to 1984, information from WRI sources make it clear that conscription was indeed in effect in Jordan from 1976 until April, 1992, albeit very selectively. Nonetheless, Jordan receives a 1 on the recruit variable from 1976 to 1991, since all indications are that conscription was applied only to recruit specialists for technical positions that could not otherwise be induced to enlist (mainly Palestinians). WA notes that "recruitment is almost entirely by voluntary enlistment" (Keegan 1983, 333). This is similar to the situation in Morocco, where conscription is also applied so sparingly as to have little real significance. The tmenlist variable for these years only refers to the conscript term of enlistment, not the volunteer term.

KOREA, PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF (NORTH)

1. It is not clear whether the People's Republic of Korea employed conscription before 1957, nor is it clear what form of recruitment Korea employed before the Japanese occupation (i.e., KOR, 1887–1905).

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF (SOUTH)

1. In 1961 and 1962, MB lists South Korea as using volunteers. However, these are the only two years for which MB makes this assessment. South Korea had conscription for many years before this, and WRI sources indicate that conscription was in place at this time, so I have left the recruit variable coded as 0 for these two country-years.

KUWAIT

1. WA indicates that Kuwait instituted conscription in 1978, but used volunteers before that, which is at odds with the MB and WRI accounts (which indicate that volunteers were not used before 2002). In 1978, WA explains, the Kuwaiti government realized that it could not accomplish its intended expansion program using volunteers, given the increasing benefits of civilian life (Keegan 1983, 351). Still, I have chosen to code Kuwait as using conscription from independence to the present based on the recent nature and probably better accuracy of the other sources.

LAOS

1. Data for the recruit variable for Laos refer to Royal Lao Forces up to 1975, and to national forces after that.

LEBANON

1. MB indicates that Lebanon used conscription in 1979 (although only from 1 July on) and 1983-1985, but volunteer recruits in 1992. According to WRI sources, however, conscription was introduced on a legal basis in 1983 but was not actually enforced (after yet another law was passed) until 1992. Based on the completeness of the WRI information and the erratic nature of the MB information, I have coded Lebanon as using volunteer recruitment until 1991 and conscription from 1992 on.
2. MB gives a service length of 18 months for Lebanon for 1985, so I have entered this figure for the tmenlist variable in this year (a rule I have followed for other years, as well), though users should regard this figure with caution, since it is not clear that it refers to both volunteers and conscripts.

LIBERIA

1. Although Liberia has never officially employed conscription (and thus received a 1 coding for the recruit variable from 1920 to the present), the data from 1989 on should be regarded with caution, since there are reports of forced recruitment amongst the various armed factions in the country. Still, whether forced recruitment is in any way systematic across the country is questionable, although the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) seems to have had a conscription program at one point. In addition, Liberia employed conscription in 1987, but only into militias, not active forces, so this country-year was coded 1 for the recruit variable.

LIBYA

1. WA reports that the conscription term for Libya is 18 months, but the service term for volunteers is five years (Keegan 1983, 372).

LITHUANIA

1. The following is from the "Recruitment" section in WRI's CONCODOC report for Lithuania:

> The armed forces evidently has [sic] difficulty obtaining the requisite number of recruits. This means that the recruitment commission accepts anyone willing to perform military service, including men forbidden by law to do so. According to a military commander in Vilnius, in February 1996, 30 percent of all conscripts serving in his barracks had criminal records.

LUXEMBOURG

1. JWA notes that Luxembourg uses 18-month volunteers, while MB gives the term as 36 months (from 1967 to 2005). In order not to break up the continuity of the series, I left the tmenlist variable at 36 for 2002, the only year that would have been affected based on the JWA information.

MAURITIUS

1. Mauritius probably had a military before 1992, but the WRI sources are not explicit in this regard. There was no military after 1992.

MEXICO

1. Mexico (MEX) enforces conscription, but conscripts have not typically made up the majority of the armed forces (volunteers have), and service is only in the militia and on a part-time basis. They generally have met only once a week for military training, sometimes with neither uniforms nor weapons. The method of recruitment is thus coded as volunteer from 1942 (when the current conscription law came into use) on. The tmenlist variable is also left blank from 1942 on, even though this is the term of service listed in MB and WRI sources, because it refers to the part-time militia, which is not an active force. Also, it is unclear whether Mexico used conscription or not before 1917, although it is likely that she did. Still, these earlier cells are left blank for lack of data.
2. In Mexico in 2002, there were between 55,000 and 60,000 conscripts in the army, according to JWA (Heyman 2002, 514).

MOLDOVA

1. Data for Moldova (MLD) do not refer to the Dniester Republic (or Transnistria), where there is conscription for all residents for a period of 18 months.
2. In Moldova, "conscripts serve 18 months, volunteer servicemen either 3, 5, or 10 years, and NCOs and officers 5 or 10 years" (Heyman 2002, 522).

MONGOLIA

1. Mongolia probably used conscription well before 1987, but WRI sources are not definitive enough to make a judgment on this score. WA, for its part, notes that Mongolia instituted two years' conscription in the 1930s, so I have coded the recruit variable 0 from 1939 on, in the absence of clearer information (it is blank before then).

2. MB lists the term of service in 1987 (and some other years) as "3 years authorized, actual service may only be 2," so the tmenlist variable for this year is 24 months.
3. In 1998, Mongolia announced that it would move to an all-volunteer force (Heyman 2002, 526). By 2004, this change appears not yet to have taken place.

MOROCCO

1. The military is a popular (and relatively well-paid) profession in Morocco (MOR), but there has officially been conscription since 1967, and WRI notes that it is difficult to get a passport or a government job without having fulfilled military obligations (by either serving or gaining an exemption). It seems that most of the conscripts called up actually volunteer, and most personnel stay on in the armed forces after the required 18-month term of service. As in Jordan, however, conscription *per se* seems to be used only sparingly (though increasingly, it seems: in 1971 only about 4000 recruits were conscripts [*WA*, 404] but in 1998 just over half of recruits were conscripts [*MB*]). Still, in each issue from 1986 to 2004, MB indicates that "most enlisted personnel are volunteers," and *WA* notes that "it has always been possible to get almost all the recruits required on voluntary long-term enlistments" (Keegan 1983, 404). Based on this, I considered Morocco to be using a volunteer method of recruitment both before and after 1967.
2. In 2002, according to JWA, the Moroccan army's total strength of 175,000 included approximately 100,000 conscripts (Heyman 2002, 529). This could cast doubt on my decision to code Morocco as using conscripts, but I am leaving the series as it is because the JWA information comes from only one year.

MOZAMBIQUE

1. The following is from the "History" portion of the Mozambique entry in WRI, and refers to the demobilization period following the 1992 peace accord:

> The troops that are being demobilised and sent home present specific problems. Many of those fighting for RENAMO were forcibly recruited. Some were made soldiers when they were only children. The government soldiers now being demobilised have, in most cases, been 'forgotten' during the conflict. They were not mobilised on schedule and were left to fend for themselves in conflict areas, often without food, clothing or command. Some have been in the army for eight or more years. Like RENAMO troops they often had to steal their food for survival. In many instances they have terrorised and abused the population.

2. Mozambique is listed as using volunteers in 1977 and 1978, according to MB. However, WRI notes that conscription has been in effect in Mozambique since independence in 1975. Since 1977 and 1978 are the only two years for which MB indicates that recruitment was voluntary, I

defer to WRI and code MZM as using conscription from 1975 until 1991. When the civil war ended in 1992, conscription was suspended.

MYANMAR

1. Based on WRI sources, there is not enough information to code Myanmar (Burma) as using either conscript or volunteer recruitment from 1988 to 1998, although there is evidence that the government used some compulsory methods to fill its military manpower needs. These observations thus rely on information in MB.

NETHERLANDS

1. Based on WRI sources, it is unclear to what extent the Netherlands employed conscription before 1912. The only indication in this regard is in Conscription: A World Survey: "Compulsory service was enforced at various times during the 19th century but not continuously until 1912 (91)."
2. The 1996/1997 MB entry for the Netherlands does not list any terms of service but does include conscripts in the individual services' manpower figures. Since, according to WRI sources, 1996 was the last year that Dutch conscripts were called up, I code NTH 1996 as 0 for the recruit variable.
3. Barnard 1969 [1872], 475, notes that Holland used volunteer recruitment, with six years' service.

NEW ZEALAND

1. It is unclear from MB entries what the term of enlistment was in New Zealand before 1973 (when conscription was abolished). If the term is unclear then I have left the tmenlist with missing data for that observation. MB lists that voluntary service is "supplemented by selective service of 12 weeks for the Army" for 1972 (which would indicate a 3 month service term) and a 14 week supplemental term of enlistment for 1971. However, these same terms are listed for 1973 and after, making the actual term of enlistment unclear for New Zealand.

NICARAGUA

1. MB lists Nicaragua as employing conscription only for militia and only on an emergency basis for 1983 (with regulars recruited on a voluntary basis), but WRI indicates that conscription was reintroduced in this year. WRI's history seems to be more complete, so I have coded this observation as 0: Nicaragua used conscription in 1983.

NIGER

1. It is unclear from WRI and PS whether Niger used conscription from 1960 to 1996, although she probably did. Data for this time period for Niger thus come exclusively from MB.

NIGERIA

1. The following is from the Nigeria entry of WRI:

   > Apparently there is no standard or basic educational requirement to be allowed to enlist in the Nigerian armed forces as a private, corporal or sergeant. But there are stringent physical requirements. Despite the fact that examinations are required before being promoted to the rank of sergeant, there are sergeants within the military who are illiterate.

2. WA indicates that Nigeria used conscription during the civil war over Biafran secession (1967-1970). This contradicts WRI, which states plainly that "Nigeria has no military conscription and has never had since achieving independence." Given the more recent nature of the WRI information, I have left the recruit variable coded 1 for these years.

PAKISTAN

1. MB lists Pakistan as using conscription in 1976, but the Pakistan entry of WRI states quite clearly that "conscription has never existed in Pakistan." Given the recency of the WRI information, I have coded Pakistan as 1 for the recruit variable for all years, although I retain the term of service from MB when it is given, which should give data set users pause when using the tmenlist variable for Pakistan.

PANAMA

1. WRI indicates that the Panamanian military was dissolved after the 1989 US invasion, but MB lists Panama as having a military in that year, so the nomil entry for Panama in 1989 is 1 (meaning that she did have a military in 1989).
2.

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA

1. While it is not explicit, WA implies that Papua-New Guinea used volunteers in its armed forces from independence on. Given this, and based on other sources, I have made all the years for Papua-New Guinea a 1 for the recruit variable, even though WA does not definitively state that recruitment is of volunteers for these years. Both MB and WRI indicate that volunteers have been used in all the years after 1981.

PHILIPPINES

1. It is not clear that conscription laws were in force in the Philippines from 1969 to 1986, so entries for these years rely on MB information.

POLAND

1. PS indicates that Poland has always used conscription to man its forces, but WA contradicts this, saying that until 1949 recruitment was of volunteers. However the latter source says nothing more, but the former gives the dates that the service term changed, so I have decided to go with 0 on the recruit variable for years before 1949.

PORTUGAL

1. In Portugal, the term of conscription was four years during the African Wars, according to WA. Given the greater explicitness of the MB information for these years, however (the terms average around three years in the late 1960s and early 1970s), I have gone with the latter figures for the tmenlist variable.

ROMANIA

1. Although it probably was the case, it is unclear whether Romania used conscription in 1919 and 1920. Entries for these years have been left blank.

RUSSIA

1. The following is from the Russian Federation entry of WRI:

   > The future of conscription is a much-debated issue in the Russian Federation, but the abolition of conscription is not foreseen in the near future. The military are in favour of maintaining conscription and it appears to be financially impossible to replace conscripts by professional soldiers in the short term. In fact, Minister of Defence Ivanov publicly stated in April 2004 that "conscription into military service will never be abolished in Russia." However, President Putin has announced that by the end of 2007 contract soldiers should make up almost half of the military, which should allow for a gradual reduction of the term of military service to one year by 2008.

2. In the 2004/2005 issue of MB, the Russia entry does not have a "terms of service" listing, which normally indicates that the country uses volunteer recruits. However, since the narrative description of Russian military reform at the beginning of the MB chapter in question indicates that conscription is not to be abolished as part of these reforms, and since the army, navy, and air force sections in the Russia entry indicate that there were conscripts serving in these services in 2004, I coded Russia as using conscription (recruit=0) in this year.
3. Barnard 1969 [1872], 503, notes that Russia used conscription around 1872, with 20-, 22-, or 25-year terms of service (average term: 268 months).
4. According to WA (p. 628), Russian communists used volunteers in late 1917 and early 1918, but conscription was reinstated thereafter. I did not take this episode—and in the midst of a civil war, which could shroud the two sides' actual recruitment methods—to be significant enough to code an entire year as 1 on the recruit variable. So, both 1917 and 1918 are 0 on this variable for Russia.

SAUDI ARABIA

1. Although Saudi Arabia is occasionally listed in MB as using conscription, according to WRI conscription has never existed in the kingdom. Given that MB notes conscription in SAU on an inconsistent basis, and given that the militaries of Gulf states have historically been manned by

volunteers (both foreign and native), I defer to WRI sources for this country. So, SAU receives a 1 for all years on the recruit variable.

SENEGAL

1. WA notes that Senegal's national military service term was extended from 18 to 24 months in 1974. Based on the lack of specificity in this regard in WRI, I have thus changed the tmenlist variable for the years 1960–1973 to 18 months.

SIERRA LEONE

1. Recruitment in Sierra Leone was probably voluntary before 1991, but the WRI sources are not definitive in this regard; entries for these years rely on MB information.
2. Data for Sierra Leone do not refer to practices of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), which did at some point involve forced recruitment, even though these forces comprised a large portion of government troops in 1997 and 1998, since (1) it is unclear that they used forced recruitment during their time in power, (2) they were not the only troops loyal to the government, and (3) the government did not employ any official means of conscription throughout this time period.

SINGAPORE

1. In MB, the Singapore entries for 1990–1991 do not list a term of service, but do list conscripts in the manpower figures. Given that terms of service are listed in later years for Singapore in MB, and given that WRI indicates that conscription was in effect in these earlier years, I coded Singapore as using conscription from 1990 to 1991.
2. In Singapore in 2002, 36,000 of 50,000 army troops were conscripts, as were 2,000 of 4,500 naval personnel and 3,000 of 6,000 air force personnel (Heyman 2002, 680).

SOMALIA

1. From the information in MB, it is unclear whether Somalia (SOM) uses conscription or not in manning its paramilitary forces. That said, WRI sources indicate that there is no tradition of forced recruitment in Somalia and armed factions typically rely on volunteers. Hence, unless there is information that indicates otherwise, entries for SOM typically are coded 1 on the recruit variable. Also, since 1991 there has been no active national military in Somalia, so the mil variable is coded 1 from that point on.

SOUTH AFRICA

1. In South Africa, there are four terms of voluntary service: career, 10 yrs, 6 yrs, and one year. For averaging this range, I ignored the career reference and averaged the other three categories, so this variable probably underestimates the term of enlistment for South Africa.

SPAIN

1. WRI notes that, in Spain, "since 2002 the armed forces consist of professional soldiers only," although JWA gives the end date of conscription as 31 Dec 2002 (Heyman 2002, 709), so I have coded the recruit variable 0 for 2002 but 1 for 2003.

SURINAME

1. Both WRI and WA insist that Suriname has never had conscription, which contradicts information in MB (which says that it did until 1985). Given the clarity of the former two sources on the matter, I have coded the recruit variable as 1 for 1975–1984, such that Suriname is represented as never having used conscription.

SRI LANKA

1. Data for Sri Lanka refer to recruitment practices of government forces, not for the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE)—regarding which there are some reports of forced recruitment—or for other Tamil opposition groups (in 1990, many of these groups shifted their allegiance to the government).

SUDAN

1. WRI sources indicate that conscription was not strictly enforced in the Sudan until 1992, even though a conscription law was passed in 1976. I have chosen to side with the MB, however, which regards conscription as being in force until 1982 and then from 1990 on. I do this because the periodic nature of the MB information makes it seem more reliable and because the WRI narrative is rather sparse in some places (e.g., the "History" section in the Sudan entry of *Refusing to Bear Arms* is only one sentence long).

SWAZILAND

1. WRI sources are not clear on the method of recruitment in Swaziland before 1997 and after 1998, and MB does not include this country in its analyses.

SWEDEN

1. Barnard 1969 [1872], 513, notes that Sweden employed conscription from 1810 to at least about 1872 (since this disagrees with WRI sources, I have left the recruit variable as 1 for these years until I have further information).
2. WA gives the date that Sweden went from volunteer to conscript recruits as 1901, but PS gives that date as 1892. Given the more general level of completeness in the latter source (indicating specific laws and terms of service), I have coded Sweden as using conscription from 1892 on.

SWITZERLAND

1. Conscription has been in force continuously in Switzerland from 1848 on, but it is not clear from WRI sources how continuous conscription was before then (though it was likely very much so), so years before 1848 for Switzerland are left blank.
2. Given the discrepancy between the term of service listed in MB in 2004 (15 weeks) and the 21 weeks listed in WRI sources for 2005, and given that such a policy change is unlikely to have occurred (since Switzerland had just reduced the term of service from 17 to 15 weeks in 1993), I have left this cell blank until I can consult the 2005/2006 issue of MB.

SYRIA

1. WA gives the start date for conscription in Syria as 1953, although WRI points to 1946 (the date of independence). Since WA makes this reference only in passing and WRI cites specific laws, I have coded Syria as 0 on the recruit variable from 1946 to 1952.

TAJIKISTAN

1. The following is from the Tajikistan entry in WRI:

> The armed forces have difficulties achieving the requisite number of recruits. According to the Ministry of Defence, the local recruitment commissions are badly organised and sometimes refuse to abide by national recruitment regulations. For instance, in 1996 it was reported that the war committee of the province Berg Badachshan refused to call up any recruits.
>
> Conscripts are known to be poorly trained and poorly motivated. According to a Russian report, not only are the rank-and-file ill-prepared for combat, but 90 percent of the officers were appointed as such after a mere three-month training course.
>
> Russian officers of the border guards regularly voice complaints about the quality of Tajik troops, describing them as "physically unfit, unable to speak Russian, lacking secondary schooling, and prone to desertion or surrender."

On forced recruitment, the entry reads:

> As legal recruitment methods have failed to attract sufficient recruits the armed forces have turned to forced recruitment on various occasions. There have been reports of the press-ganging of young men on the streets by the militia. The commander of the Russian border guards has complained about competition between Russian and Tajik military units for new recruits, and has accused the Tajik of using press-ganging to obtain them.

TANZANIA

1. National Service (which includes military training) was instituted in 1963 in Tanzania (TAZ). However, since it was not compulsory for secondary school graduates (only strongly encouraged for the unemployed) until 1972—when it came under the auspices of the Ministry of Defense—I

regard Tanzania as using volunteer recruitment until 1971, and conscription thereafter. That said, the Tanzanian armed forces officially use only volunteer recruits, but the fact that National Service conscripts undergo military training, as well as the fact that MB regards Tanzania as using conscription (consistently from 1985 on, but on a sporadic basis before then), leads me to code TAZ as having conscription from 1972 on.

THAILAND

1. On the history of conscription in Thailand, WRI gives the following:

   > Conscription was introduced in Thailand shortly after the First World War I.
   >
   > All men aged 21 to 30 were liable for a two years' military service, with reservist duties applying afterwards. Buddhist monks, students in certain technical studies and naturalized students were exempted. The exemption of naturalized students was meant to exclude Chinese from joining the armed forces.
   >
   > Call-up took place once a year. Each district was given a quota of the number of recruits needed by the armed forces. As the number of liable conscripts was far higher than the number needed by the armed forces, recruitment was by ballot: those drawing a red ticket had to perform military service; those drawing a black ticket did not. In the 80s and 90s the recruitment system increasingly became subject to public debate. Obviously the system was likely to lead to favoritism on the hands of influential or rich people. As a result most of the conscripts in the armed forces had a poor and uneducated background.
   >
   > In 1993 the Ministry of Defence launched a proposal to reduce the length of military service from two years to 18 months and to lower the call-up age from 21 to 18 years so that military service would not interfere with people's professional careers. This was apparantly an attempt to counter the unpopularity of military service, but in 1997 the government decided to end conscription altogether.

2. For Thailand, PS gives 1919 as the start date for conscription, whereas WA gives this date as 1954. I have gone with PS in this case—so, the recruit variable is coded 0 for 1919–1953—given the greater clarity and completeness of the information found there (it even reports terms of service well before 1954 (as early as 1937).

TONGA

1. In 1982, at least, the Tonga Defense Force (essentially an internal security force) recruited volunteers for 18 to 24 months of service (WA, 583).

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

1. Trinidad and Tobago (TRI) had conscription when it was part of the British Empire, until it gained independence in 1962.

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

1. In some years, MB lists the United Arab Emirates (UAE) as using conscription. This flatly contradicts WRI information, which indicates that conscription has never existed in the UAE. This, coupled with the facts that the Emirates' military was formed and trained by the British and that Gulf states have historically used volunteers to man their militaries, leads me to give UAE a 1 coding on the recruit variable for all years.

UNITED STATES

1. Since the United States changed its recruitment system from conscription to voluntary in 1973, the recruit variable is coded 1 in that year. In general, I reflected changes in recruitment policies in the year in which they actually took place, instead of the year after. If, however, it was clear that one system was used in more than half of a year, then the country-year was coded as using that method of recruitment for the entire year, and the change was reflected in the next year. Since the U.S. changed to volunteer recruitment on July 1, 1973 (at the exact midpoint of the year), I regarded the change as occurring in 1973 instead of 1974.
2. In 1959, 1961, and 1962, MB notes that the United States used selective conscription for two years, but that "most" (1959) and "over 90%" (1961 and 1962) of soldiers are volunteers. Normally, this would result in a code of 1 for the recruit variable, but since it is not clear when the ratio of conscripts to volunteers started changing, since it is not clear how many of these volunteers enlisted to avoid the conditions of conscription, and since WRI indicates that the US used conscription in this time, I have left the recruit variable 0 for these country-years.

UZBEKISTAN

1. In Uzbekistan, conscripts serve 18 months while volunteers serve for three to five years (JWA, 862-3).

VIETNAM

1. In determining the term of enlistment for Vietnam, I did not take into account the terms for specialists (typically 4 years) and ethnic minorities (varies between 2 and 3 years), since they probably do not reflect the term of enlistment for the typical Vietnamese recruit.

YEMEN

1. Data for Yemen for the tmenlist variable in 1994 refer to the North Yemenese forces, since they represented the official government forces and since they won the civil war that lasted from May through July of that year. MB lists a two year term of service for those conscripted into the South Yemenese forces.

ZIMBABWE

1. WA notes that "the Zimbabwe National Army is at present an all-volunteer force" (Keegan 1983, 683). However, it is unclear which year "at present" refers to, since the move away from white rule in 1980 involved rescinding the previous regime's recruitment policies and since—if MB is to be believed—the new regime may have employed conscription in 1981 and 1982, and then again from 1986 to 1993. As a result, I have left Zimbabwe's recruit time series an unlikely—though perfectly plausible, given the situation—see-saw of conscription to volunteer recruitment, and then back again (twice).

Other Sources (besides PS, MB, WRI, WA, & JWA):

AUSTRIA

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