Institutions in Dictatorships, 1946-2008

Codebook

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Citation

We ask the users of this dataset to cite it as:

> Milan Svolik. 2012. *The Politics of Authoritarian Rule*. New York: Cambridge University Pres.

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Authoritarian Spells and Leaders

Periods of dictatorship come from the "Authoritarian Spells, 1946 – 2008" dataset; leaders come from the "Leadership Change in Dictatorships, 1946-2008" dataset. Please see codebooks for those datasets for coding rules concerning the identification of regime types, authoritarian spells, and leaders; see also Chapter 2 in the *Politics of Authoritarian Rule.*

Variables in the "Institutions in Dictatorships, 1946-2008" dataset

ccode   Country code from the Correlates of War (2005)

cabb   Country name abbreviation from the Correlates of War (2005)

year   Current year

leadid   Leader identifier for the last leader in office during the current year

leader   The name of the last leader in office during the current year

military   Military involvement in politics:

- civilian: the head of the executive is a civilian and there is no evidence that the military intervenes in government policies unrelated to national security;
    - includes former soldiers who won a multi-party election;
- indirect: the head of the executive is a civilian but the military intervenes in government policies unrelated to national security;
- direct: the head of the executive is a professional soldier (who typically entered office in a coup d'état with overt military involvement, after a civil war, or was elected as the candidate of a military junta); we further distinguish between direct military involvement that is personal and corporate:
    - corporate: the political involvement of the military within the government has been institutionalized by establishing a decision-making body that formally incorporates the military into customarily civilian areas of the government (e.g. education or the management of the economy);
    - personal: military involvement is direct but not corporate.

executive   Executive selection and concentration of power:

- unelected: the head of the executive is not elected;
- one party or candidate: the head of the executive is elected but only one party or candidate may contest the post;
- selected by a small, unelected body: the head of the executive is elected or selected by a small, unelected body (typically a ruling council or a military junta);
- elected by more than 75%: the head of the executive is elected in a multi-party or multi-candidate election by more than 75% of the vote (either in a direct, typically presidential election or by an indirect, typically legislative vote);
- elected by less than 75%: the head of the executive is elected in a multi-party or multi-candidate election by less than 75% of the vote (either in a direct, typically presidential election or by an indirect, typically legislative vote).

legislative   Legislative selection and concentration of power (the lower house is considered in bicameral systems):

- none: no national level legislature exists;
- unelected or appointed: a legislature exists but it is either unelected or appointed by another body
    - if a legislature is partially elected, it is considered appointed if more than 50% of seats are appointed, otherwise it is considered elected;

- <u>one party or candidate per seat:</u> a legislature exists and is elected but only one party may contest seats (or only one candidate may contest a particular seat)
    - includes cases when legislative seats may be contested by multiple candidates but all must be from the same party;
    - includes cases when only one non-partisan individual may contest any particular seat;
- <u>largest party controls more than 75% of seats:</u> multiple parties competed in a legislative election and the largest party controls more than 75% of the contested seats;
- <u>largest party controls less than 75% of seats:</u> multiple parties competed in a legislative election and the largest party controls less than 75% of the contested seats;
- <u>nonpartisan:</u> multiple candidates compete in a legislative election but parties are banned from competing.

party   Restrictions on political parties:

- <u>banned:</u> parties are banned;
- <u>single:</u> only one party is legal,
    - includes cases when multiple parties are legal but must operate under the leadership of a single party or as a single front,
    - includes cases where only one party is legal but independents are allowed to contest elections;
- <u>multiple:</u> multiple parties are legal.

mpgov   Does more than one party participate in the government?

.   if parties are banned or a missing observation;
0   no;
1   yes.

lparty   Is the head of the executive associated with a party?

.   if parties are banned or a missing observation;
0   no;
1   yes, the head of the executive is either a member, a leader, or an explicit supporter of a political party.

lpname   If **lparty** =1, what is the name of the party?

.   if parties are banned, if **lparty** =0, or if a missing observation.

share If **lparty** =1, what is the share of seats controlled by the party in (the lower house of) the legislature?

. if parties are banned, if **lparty** =0, or if a missing observation.

largest If **lparty** =1, is this the party with the largest share of seats in (the lower house of) the legislature?

. if parties are banned, if **lparty** =0, or if a missing observation;
0 no;
1 yes.

opposition Is at least one seat in the legislature controlled by an opposition party?

. if parties are banned or if a missing observation;
0 no;
1 yes.

founder If **lparty** =1, is the current leader the founder of the party that he/she is affiliated with?

. if parties are banned, if **lparty** =0, or if a missing observation;
0 no;
1 yes.

after If **lparty** =1, was the party established after the current leader came to power?

. if parties are banned, if **lparty** =0, or if a missing observation;
0 no;
1 yes.

previous Is the current leader from the same party as the previous (authoritarian) leader?

- . if parties are banned or if a missing observation;
- first after independence: the current leader is the first after the country gained independence;

- <u>first under dictatorship:</u> the current leader is the first leader in the current authoritarian spell;
- <u>previous no party:</u> previous leader under dictatorship was not affiliated with a party;
- <u>yes;</u>
- <u>no.</u>