CONSTITUENCY-LEVEL ELECTIONS ARCHIVE (CLEA)

APPENDIX I:

COUNTRY DESCRIPTIONS
(in alphabetical order by country)

Version: December 16, 2020 (20201216)

Afghanistan

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1919 following the Third Anglo-Afghan War

2. **Political Institutions:** Afghanistan has a bicameral National Assembly (*Jirga*). The upper chamber is referred to as the House of Elders (*Meshrano Jirga*) and the lower chamber as the House of People (*Wolesi Jirga*). Members of the House of People are elected by single non-transferable vote for five-year terms. The President is elected by absolute majority vote through a two-round system and serves a five-year term. The President is the chief of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
- 1931: Constitution establishes bicameral National Assembly. *Wolesi Jirga* comprised of 216 single-member constituencies.
- 1964: Women permitted to vote and run for office
- 1979: Parliament abolished
- 2005: SNTV system established. There are 34 multi-member districts corresponding to the 34 provinces. The constitution reserves 68 seats to women.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1932	N/A	General	-6	
1934	N/A	General	-6	
1937	N/A	General	-8	
1940	N/A	General	-8	
1943	N/A	General	-8	
1946	N/A	General	-10	
1949	N/A	General	-10	
1952	N/A	General	-10	
1955	N/A	General	-10	
1958	N/A	General	-10	
1961	N/A	General	-10	
1965	September 10 - September 26	General	-7	
1969	August 29 - September 11	General	-7	
1988	April 6 - April 15	General	-66	
2005	September 18	General	-66	√
2010	September 18	General	-66	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Afghanistan." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries (April 12, 2017).

IPU PARLINE database: Afghanistan. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2317_arc.htm (April 12, 2017)

Larson, Anna. 2016. "House of the people? Afghanistan's parliament in 2015." *Conflict, Security & Development* 16: 595-612.

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartmann, eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Afghanistan Election Data. *The National Democratic Institute*. http://afghanistanelectiondata.org (January 31, 2017).

Albania

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1912 from the Ottoman Empire

2. **Political Institutions**: Albania relies on a unicameral parliamentary system. Parliament is composed of a total of 140 seats. 100 members are elected through an absolute majority, and 40 seats are obtained through proportional distribution. The president is the head of the government and is elected by parliament for a five-year term upon attaining two-thirds of the vote.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1914: First Albanian Constitution is approved.
   - 1920: Following Italian occupation, a New National Assembly is called by 56 deputies. It demands complete sovereignty.
   - 1921: First direct elections are held. 78 deputies are elected.
   - 1925: A new constitution is passed in favor of Ahmet Zogu dictatorship. Number of deputies increased to 95.
   - 1928: National assembly elevates him to King Zog I. 57 deputies are elected by a relative majority.
   - 1943: Parliament renamed the Fascist Corporation Council ceding all the powers to the king.
   - 1944: Communists ascent to power. They rule until 1990.
   - 1945: Suffrage granted to all Albanians over the age of 18.
   - 1948: Communist party renamed the Albanian Party of Labor (PPSH).
   - 1966: New law stipulates 250 deputies to be elected by absolute majority for a four-year term.
   - 1990: New law passed that allows alternative independent candidates in all constituencies.
   - 1991: Pure majority system. 250 seats directly elected in single-member constituencies by absolute majority in two rounds. If none of the candidates made 25% of the votes, there was a reelection. A reelection had to be scheduled if turnout was below 50%.
   - 1992: New law reduces chamber of deputies to 140 members. Mixed-member system. 100 seats directly elected in single-member constituencies by absolute majority in two rounds. 40 seats directly elected by proportional representation (Hare) and national party lists, on the basis of the number of first round votes won by the party's candidates under the majority system. The proportional seats functioned as corrections, since the seats were distributed based on the unused votes from the single-member districts. There was a 4% threshold for the party list tier.
   - 1996: Mixed-member system. 115 seats directly elected in single-member constituencies by absolute majority in two rounds. 25 seats directly elected by proportional representation (Hare) and national party lists, on the basis of the number of first round votes won by the party's candidates under the majority system. The proportional seats were not connected with the direct seats. There was a threshold of 4% for parties, and for party coalitions an additional 4% for each party included.
   - 1997: 40 seats directly elected by proportional representation and national party lists, on the basis of the number of first round votes won by the party's candidates under the majority system. There was a 2% threshold for the party list tier. New parliamentary elections under the auspice of the international community are held.
   - 1998: New constitution is adopted. It includes provisions that allow for judicial and administrative reforms. The number of seats in parliament is increased to 155.
   - 2005: Mixed-member system. Each voter casts two votes, one for candidates in 100 single member districts and one for a party list in a national constituency with 40 seats. In the single member districts candidates are elected by plurality, in the multi-member constituency seats are distributed by the Hare

formula. In the national tier there is a 2.5% legal threshold for parties and a 4% electoral threshold for coalitions.

- 2009: Multi-member system. 140 seats allocated in 12 constituencies with 4 to 32 seats. Seats allocated by d'Hondt for the initial allocation and Sainte-Laguë for allocating seats to political parties within a coalition. A 3% threshold for political parties and a 5% threshold for coalitions. Electoral lists are closed and party leaders can run in all constituencies.

4. Electoral History: Elections to the *Kuvendi i Shqipërisë* were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score*[b]	*CLEA Data Release*
1945	December 2	General	-5	
1950	May 28	General	-9	
1954	May 30	General	-9	
1958	June 1	General	-9	
1962	June 3	General	-9	
1966	July 10	General	-9	
1970	September 20	General	-9	
1974	October 6	General	-9	
1978	November 12	General	-9	
1982	November 14	General	-9	
1987	February 1	General	-9	
1991	March 31& April 7	Constitutional Assembly	1	
1992	March 22& March 29	General	5	
1996	May 26 & June 2	General	0	
1997	June 29 & July 6	General	5	
2001	June 24	General	5	√
2005	July 3	General	9	√
2009	June 28	General	9	√
2013	March 23	General	9	√
2017	June 25	General	9 (2016)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Central Electoral Commission of Albania. www.cec.org.al
CSES Module 2 Election Study Archive. www.cses.org
Elsie, Robert. 2004. *Historical dictionary of Albania.* Lanham: Scarecrow Press.
Inter-Parliamentary Union. 2008. www.ipu.org

Krisafi, Ksenofon. 2004. “The Albanian Electoral Legislation and Electoral Systems during the Transition”, in Kosta Barjaba (Ed.): *Albania’s Democratic Elections, 1991-1997. Analysis, Documents and Data.* Berlin: Edition Stigma.

Lubonja, Fatos. 2004. “The Introduction of Political Pluralism in Albania: Contradictions and Paradoxes”, in Kosta Barjaba (ed.): *Albania’s Democratic Elections, 1991-1997. Analysis, Documents and Data.* Berlin: Edition Stigma.

Nohlen, Dieter, and Phillip Stöver , eds. 2010. *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

Shvetsova, Olga. 1999. “A survey of post-communist electoral institutions: 1990-1998.” *Electoral Studies* 18: 397-409.

Szajkowski, Bogdan. 2007. "The parliamentary election in Albania, July-August 2005." *Electoral Studies* 26: 196-231.

OSCE. 2009. “Republic of Albania – Parliamentary Elections 2009.” OSCE/ODIHR needs assessment mission report. Warsaw: 16 - 19 (March, 2009).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Central Election Commission of Albania. http://www.cec.org.al

Andorra

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1278 by Paréage from the Kingdom of Aragon.

2. **Political Institutions**: The Principat d'Andorra is a parliamentary co-principality and relies on the unicameral *Consell General*. The 28 representatives are elected for a four-year term based on a segmented two-tier electoral system with closed lists. Half of the members are elected in one national constituency based on PR, while the other half is elected by closed party lists in seven constituencies drawing along parish boundaries based on the plurality of votes. The position of head of state remains divided between the Bishop of Urgell and the President of France, even after the ratification of Andorra's first constitution on 14 March 1993, though with a rather representative function.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1419: Introduction of the *Consell de la Terra*. The representatives of the council, usually consisting of 12 representatives from 6 parishes, were chosen at parish level and then congregated at national level. Only land-owning families (*els caps grossos*) had the right to vote. Elections were held every year, later on every two years.
   - 1866: Creation of *Consell General* by the decree of Nova Reforma, which separated elections to the national and provincial assemblies and replaced the *Consell de la Terra*. The 24 members were elected for four years by absolute majority in six four-member constituencies along the parish boundaries. The right to vote was expanded to the heads of all Andorran households. Elections took place every two years for half of the members of parliament.
   - 1933: Introduction of universal male suffrage for those over the age of 21 (raised to 25 years in 1941)
   - 1975: *Reglament Electoral* sets down detailed electoral provisions based on rules from 1866 and introduced passive suffrage for women who were granted suffrage in 1971
   - 1978: The number of parishes is raised to seven and accordingly the number of representatives grew to 28.
   - 1981: Executive and legislative powers were divided by decree of co-princes and on 4 January 1982 the Andorra's first Prime Minister elected. Elections are held every four years and replacing all the members of parliament
   - 1985: Voting age fixed at 18 years.
   - 1993: New constitution allows parliament to act autonomously from the co-princes: two-tier electoral system to elect *Consell General* with half of the 28 members elected in one national constituency and the other half in seven constituencies drawn along parish boundaries.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Consell General were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1933	August 31	General	N/A	
1935		General	N/A	
1937		General	N/A	
1939		General	N/A	
1941		General	N/A	
1947		General	N/A	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1949		General	N/A	
1951		General	N/A	
1953		General	N/A	
1955		General	N/A	
1957		General	N/A	
1959		General	N/A	
1961		General	N/A	
1963		General	N/A	
1965		General	N/A	
1967		General	N/A	
1969		General	N/A	
1971		General	N/A	
1973		General	N/A	
1975		General	N/A	
1977		General	N/A	
1979		General	N/A	
1981	December 9 (1st) & December 16 (2nd)	General	N/A	
1985	December 21	General	N/A	
1989	December 10 (1st) & December 17 (2nd)	General	N/A	
1992	April 5 (1st) & April 12 (2nd)	General	N/A	
1993	December 12	General	N/A	
1997	February 16	General	N/A	√
2001	March 4	General	N/A	√
2005	April 24	General	N/A	√
2009	April 26	General	N/A	√
2011	April 3	General	N/A	√
2015	March 1	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Electoral board of Andorra (Govern d'Andorra). http://www.eleccions.ad

Nohlen, Dieter, and Phillip Stöver , eds. 2010. *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

PARLINE. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2005_A.htm

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Elections Division. "Eleccions anteriors." Government of Andorra. http://www.eleccions.ad

Angola

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1975, from Portugal.

2. **Political Institutions**: The National Assembly of Angola is composed of 220 seats that are filled by direct election. Five of the seats are multi-member (18) provincial constituencies, and 130 of the seats are one multi-member, nationwide constituency. The seats are filled through direct election with proportional representation, using the d'Hondt method. Of the 220 Deputies, 90 are elected in 18 provincial constituencies (5 per province) and the remainder from national lists. Three Deputies represent Angolans living abroad. Candidates figure on closed lists of parties or coalitions of parties. Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by substitutes elected at the same time as titular members. Currently, its democratic practice is considered to be restricted

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1980: 229-member unicameral People's Assembly elected by 18 Provincial People's Assemblies, which were directly elected by the public. The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Party of Labour nominated candidates as the only legal political party.
   - 1986: People's Assembly expanded to 289 members.
   - 1992: New Constitution following 1991 Civil War peace accords establishes transition to 223-seat National Assembly, with 5 members elected from each of the 18 multi-member constituencies, 130 elected proportionally from a single national constituency, and three from a three-member constituency representing Angolans living abroad.
   - 2008: Elections were not held between 1992 and 2008 because of the second phase of the Civil War.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1980	November 11	General	-7	
1986	December 9	General	-7	
1992	September 29-30	General	-7	√
2008	September 5-6	General	-2	√
2012	August 31	General	-2	√
2017	August 23	General	-2 (2016)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

Albert, A. C. (n.d.). *African Elections Database*. http://africanelections.tripod.com/index.html

Angola's Political and Economic Development.
www.cfr.org/world/angolas-political-economic- development/p16820#p3

IPU PARLINE database: ANGOLA (Assembleia nacional), Last elections (n.d.)
http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2007_E.htm (February 11, 2014).

The World Factbook. https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ao.html

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
National Election Commission. Republic of Angola. http://www.cne.ao

Anguilla

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: Anguilla is an overseas territory of the United Kingdom.

2. **Political Institutions**: The Anguillan constitution was adopted in 1982, shortly after the island nation broke away from a political union with St. Kitts and Nevis. Anguilla is now an internally self-governing overseas territory of the UK, with a semi-autonomous parliamentary government. The head of state is the British monarch, represented by a governor who is appointed by the monarch. The head of government is the chief minister, who is the leader of the majority party or the majority coalition and is officially appointed by the governor. Anguilla has a unicameral legislature, known as House of Assembly, with eleven representatives. Within the House of Assembly, seven representatives are elected by direct popular vote and four representatives are appointed, two as ex officio members. Members of the House of Assembly serve five-year terms.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1982: The seven elected representatives in the House of Assembly are elected by the first past-the-post system in single-member constituencies.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1972	July 24	General	N/A	
1976	March 15	General	N/A	
1980	March 15	General	N/A	
1984	March 9	General	N/A	
1989	February 27	General	N/A	√
1994	March 16	General	N/A	√
1999	March 4	General	N/A	√
2000	March 3	General	N/A	√
2005	February 12	General	N/A	√
2010	February 15	General	N/A	√
2015	April 22	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

"Anguilla History." 2011. Government of Anguilla. http://www.gov.ai/anguillahistory.php
"Anguilla." 2011. Caribbean Elections. Knowledgewalk Institute. http://www.caribbeanelections.com/elections/ai_elections.asp.

"Central America and the Caribbean: Anguilla." 2011. The World Factbook. Central Intelligence Agency (April 15, 2011). https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/av.html (May 6, 2011).

Results Archive." The Anguilla House of Assembly 2010 Elections. Anguilla House of Assembly. http://www.gov.ai/elections/results.php (May 6, 2011).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1994: http://www.elections.ai/comparison.html
1999: http://www.elections.ai/comparison.html
2000-2005: Government of Anguilla. http://www.gov.ai/elections
1989, 2010: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
Government of Anguilla. http://www.gov.ai/elections/results.php
2015: http://www.caribbeanelections.com/ai/elections/ai_results_2015.asp

Antigua and Barbuda

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1981

2. **Political Institutions**: Antigua and Barbuda has a history of parliamentary elections dating back to 1946, with universal suffrage since 1951. It did not become an independent state within the British Commonwealth of Nations until November 1, 1981. Antigua and Barbuda is a constitutional monarchy governed by a parliamentary democracy. The head of state is the British monarch, represented in Antigua and Barbuda by a governor general, who is selected by the British monarch with the advice of the prime minister. The head of government is the prime minister, typically the leader of the majority party or the majority coalition in the legislature and appointed by the governor general. The cabinet is called the Council of Ministers and is also appointed by the governor general on the advice of the prime minister. Antigua and Barbuda has a bicameral Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The Senate is an unelected body of 17 members appointed by the governor general. The House of Representatives is an elected body of 17 members, each representing single-member districts and serve five-year terms.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1981: Members of the House of Representatives are elected by the first past-the-post system from the 17 electoral districts.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1946	N/A		N/A	
1951	December 20	General	N/A	√
1956	November 1	General	N/A	√
1960	November 29	General	N/A	√
1965	November 29	General	N/A	√
1971	February 11	General	N/A	√
1976	February 18	General	N/A	√
1980	April 24	General	N/A	√
1984	April 17	General	N/A	√
1989	March 9	General	N/A	√
1994	March 8	General	N/A	√
1999	March 9	General	N/A	√
2004	March 23	General	N/A	√
2009	March 12	General	N/A	√
2014	June 12	General	N/A	√
2018	March 21	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

"Antigua and Barbuda 2009 Parliamentary Elections." 2009. Political Database of the Americas. Georgetown University, March 25. http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Elecdata/Antigua/parl09.html (May 7, 2011).

"Background Note: Antigua and Barbuda." 2010. U.S. Department of State. U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, July 15. http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/2336.htm

"Central America and the Caribbean: Antigua and Barbuda." 2011. The World Factbook. Central Intelligence Agency, May 1. https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ac.html (May 7, 2011).

"About Parliament." Official Website for the Government of Antigua and Barbuda. http://www.ab.gov.ag/article_details.php?id=194&category=66

Political Database of the Americas. 1999. Antigua and Barbuda: 1951-1976 Parliamentary Election Results. Georgetown University and the Organization of American States. http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Elecdata/Antigua/parl51-76.html. (May 7, 2011).

"Vote Antigua and Barbuda 2009." 2011. Caribbean Elections. Unison Global Corporation, May 7. http://www.caribbeanelections.com/antigua/default.asp. (May 7, 2011).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1999: Antigua and Barbuda Electoral Commission. www.antiguaelections.com

1951-1994, 2004-2014: Antigua and Barbuda Electoral Commission. www.antiguaelections.com

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Argentina

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1816 from Spain

2. **Political Institutions:** Argentina relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the Chamber of Deputies, seats 257 members who are directly elected from one of 24 multi-member constituencies using party-list, proportional representation. Seats are allocated according to the d'Hondt method, and parties must secure at least 3% of the votes in order to be seated in the Chamber of Deputies. The upper chamber, the Senate, consists of 72 members who are directly elected by closed and blocked party lists, with voters having one vote. In each province, the top vote-getting party receives two seats in the Senate, while the second place party receives one seat. As both head of state and head of government, the president is elected by direct vote, needing 45% of the vote, or 40% of the vote if receiving more than 10% of the votes more than the second place candidate, to avoid a runoff between the top two vote-getters.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - Pre-1983: For all but a few elections, deputies were elected using a majority or plurality rule with limited suffrage.
   - 1983: 24 multi-member constituencies to elect deputies to the Chamber of Deputies. There are two election cycles, with 127 deputies elected in one, and 130 elected in the other. Voters have one vote for a closed and blocked party list, and seats are distributed according to the d'Hondt formula. There is a 3% threshold for a list in each constituency.

4. **Upper Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1854: Senate established by Argentine Confederation. Senators indirectly elected for nine year terms. Each province is represented by two senators.
   - 1994: District magnitude increases from two to three
   - 2001: Direct elections are introduced. Senators elected using closed and blocked party lists for six year terms with partial renewal. One third of the provinces renew all seats every two years. Party with most votes receives two seats and party with second most votes receives one seat.

5. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Chamber of Deputies were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1912	April 7	General	2	
1914	March 22	General	2	
1916	April 2	General	2	
1918	March 3	General	2	
1920	March 7	General	2	
1922	April 2	General	2	
1924	March 23	General	2	
1926	March 7	General	2	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1928	April 1	General	2	
1930	March 2	General	-8	
1931	November 8	General	-8	
1934	March 4	General	-8	
1936	March 1	General	5	
1938	March 6	General	5	
1940	March 3	General	5	
1942	March 1	General	5	
1946	February 24	General	-8	
1948	March 7	General	-8	
1951	November 11	General	-9	
1954	April 25	General	-9	
1960	February 23	General	-1	
1962	March 18	General	-1	
1963	July 7	General	-1	
1965	March 17	General	-1	
1973	March 11	General	6	
1983	October 30	General	8	√
1985	November 3	General	8	√
1987	September 6	General	8	√
1989	May 14	General	7	√
1991	October 27	General	7	√
1993	October 3	General	7	√
1995	May 14	General	7	√
1997	October 26	General	7	√
1999	October 24	General	8	√
2001	October 14	General	8	√
2003	April 27	General	8	√
2005	October 23	General	8	√
2007	October 28	General	8	√
2009	June 28	General	8	√
2011	October 23	General	8	√
2013	October 27	General	8	√
2015	October 25	General	9	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2017	October 22	General	9	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

6. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Senate were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2001	October 14	General	8	√
2003	April 27	General	8	√
2005	October 23	General	8	√
2007	October 28	General	8	√
2009	June 28	General	8	√
2011	October 23	General	8	√
2013	October 27	General	8	√
2015	October 25	General	9	√
2017	October 22	General	9	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

7. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   IPU PARLINE database: ARGENTINA (Chamber of Deputies). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2011_B.htm
   Nohlen, Dieter. 2005. *Elections in the Americas: a Data Handbook*. Oxford, England: Oxford UP.

8. **Sources of Lower Chamber Electoral Data:**
   1983-2003: Datos Históricos by Ministerio del Interior y Transporte, Presidente de la Nación Argentina. http://www.mininterior.gov.ar/index.php
   1983-2001: Data collected by Marcelo Leiras and adjusted by CLEA.
   2005-2009: Poder Judicial de la Nación Argentina: http://www.pjn.gov.ar
   2011-2015: Dirección Nacional Electoral. "Resultados y Estadísticas." http://elecciones.gob.ar

9. **Sources of Upper Chamber Electoral Data:**
   2001-2015: Dirección Nacional Electoral. "Resultados y Estadísticas." http://elecciones.gob.ar
   Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Armenia

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1918 from the Russian Empire; 1991, from the Soviet Union.

2. **Political Institutions**: Armenia relies on a semi-presidential system, where both the unicameral parliament (National Assembly) and president are directly elected. The president is elected every five years based on absolute majority in one single constituency. Run-offs between the two best-placed candidates are held if none of the candidates gets more than 50% of the votes. The National Assembly consists of 131 deputies who are elected for a five-year term based on a segmented system. Every elector has two votes. According to the first vote, 41 seats distributed in single-member constituencies by plurality. The second vote is used to elect the remaining 90 seats allocated proportionally by closed and blocked party lists in one nationwide constituency. To qualify for a seat, parties and alliances or blocs must obtain at least 5% and 7 % of valid votes, respectively.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1919: Statue for Elections to the Parliament of Armenia: 80 deputies elected through pure proportional representation in one national constituency with closed and blocked party lists. Seats assigned according to the d'Hondt method. Voting age set at 20 years.
   - 1990: Electoral law of 14 February 1990 maintained most of Soviet electoral provisions: right to vote for all Armenian citizens over 18 years who elected 260 members of the *Supreme Sovjet* for a five-year term in single-member constituencies (SMCs) by absolute majority, with possible run-offs between the two best placed candidates within 14 days after the first round. Minimum turnout of 50% in every SMC (abolished in November 1990).
   - 1995: New constitution introducing presidential system with one nation-wide constituency. All citizens over 18 years and living in the Republic at least one year before the elections obtained the right to vote. 190 seats of unicameral Parliament were elected in SMCs. Introduction of a segmented electoral system, where each elector received two votes, on for candidate in a SMC (election of 150 deputies by qualified majority) and one for a national list of candidates (election of 40 seats allocated by proportional representation among closed and blocked party lists in a nation-wide constituency). Threshold of 5% was applied.
   - 1999: Abolition of cross-out voting and replacement of qualified majority rule for SMCs by plurality. Reduction to 131 deputies of which 75 parliament members are elected by majoritarian rule and 56 by proportional order.
   - 2005: Amendment of Electoral Code: the 131 deputies are elected every five years based on a mixed electoral system: 90 based on PR in a single nation-wide constituency based on PR and 41 deputies elected in single-member constituencies based on simple majority vote.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1919	June 21-23	General	N/A	
1990	May 20 (1st) & May 27 (2nd)	General	N/A	
1995	July 5 (1st) & July 29 (2nd)	General	3	
1999	May 30	General	5	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2003	May 25	General	5	
2007	May 12	General	5	√
2012	May 6	General	5	√
2017	April 2	General	5 (2016)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Central Electoral Commission. http://www.elections.am/?go=cecmem.
National Assembly of the Republic of Armenia. http://www.parliament.am/parliament.php?id=parliament
Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartmann , eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook. Volume I: Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
PARLINE. http://www.ipu.org/english/parline/reports/2013_A.htm

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Central Election Commission, Republic of Armenia. http://www.elections.am
Lublin, David. “Election Passport.” American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Aruba

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1986 from the Netherlands Antilles, although Aruba remains a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

2. **Political Institutions**: Aruba has a unicameral legislature, the *Staten*, which seats 21 members who are directly elected from one nationwide constituency. The King of the Netherlands serves as Aruba's head of state and is represented by the Governor of Aruba. Aruba's prime minister is the head of government and is elected by parliament to serve a four year term.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**

- 1987: Members are elected through open party-list proportional representation using the Hagenbach-Bischoff system.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Staten were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1951	N/A	General	N/A	
1955	N/A	General	N/A	
1959	N/A	General	N/A	
1963	N/A	General	N/A	
1967	N/A	General	N/A	
1971	N/A	General	N/A	
1975	N/A	General	N/A	
1979	N/A	General	N/A	
1982	N/A	General	N/A	
1986	N/A	General	N/A	
1990	N/A	General	N/A	
1994	July 29	General	N/A	
1997	December 12	General	N/A	
2001	September 28	General	N/A	
2005	September 23	General	N/A	√
2009	September 25	General	N/A	√
2013	September 27	General	N/A	√
2017	September 22	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Aruba." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/13/ (August 4, 2016).

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
   Aruba Gobierno. "Elections." http://www.overheid.aw/bestuur-organisatie/verkiezingen_41139/ (June 29, 2020).

Australia

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1901 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions**: Australia is a parliamentary democracy with the British Monarch serving as the head of state, represented in Australia by an appointed Governor General. The prime minister serves as the head of government and the legislature consists of two chambers, the House of Representatives and the Senate. Until 1918, legislators were elected using a single-seat district plurality system. In 1918 Australia switched to preferential voting within single seat districts. The Senate is elected using single transferable vote system in multi-seat constituencies (2-12 seats).

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1901-1918: Plurality rule with single-seat districts.
   - 1918-present: Australia directly elects 150 members through direct, preferential majority vote. Candidates must receive an absolute majority of votes cast. Voters express a preference among candidates, and if no candidate receives a majority a second round of voting is held. The candidate with the least number of votes is dropped in each subsequent round.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1901	March 29	Constituent Assembly	10	√
1903	December 16	General	10	√
1906	December 12	General	10	√
1910	April 13	General	10	√
1913	May 31	General	10	√
1914	September 5	General	10	√
1917	May 5	General	10	√
1919	December 13	General	10	√
1922	December 16	General	10	√
1925	December 16	General	10	√
1928	December 17	General	10	√
1929	October 29	General	10	√
1931	December 19	General	10	√
1934	September 15	General	10	√
1937	October 23	General	10	√
1940	September 21	General	10	√
1943	August 21	General	10	√
1946	September 28	General	10	√
1949	December 10	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1951	April 28	General	10	√
1954	May 29	General	10	√
1955	December 10	General	10	√
1958	November 22	General	10	√
1961	December 9	General	10	√
1963	November 30	General	10	√
1966	November 26	General	10	√
1969	October 25	General	10	√
1972	December 2	General	10	√
1974	May 18	General	10	√
1975	December 13	General	10	√
1977	December 10	General	10	√
1980	October 18	General	10	√
1983	March 5	General	10	√
1984	December 1	General	10	√
1987	July 11	General	10	√
1990	March 24	General	10	√
1993	March 13	General	10	√
1996	March 2	General	10	√
1998	October 3	General	10	√
2001	November 10	General	10	√
2004	October 9	General	10	√
2007	November 24	General	10	√
2010	August 21	General	10	√
2013	September 7	General	10	√
2016	July 2	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Hicken, Allen. 2004. "Asia: General Overview." In *Handbook of Electoral System Choice*. Josep Colomer, ed. Palgrave Press: 453-474.

Nohlen, Deiter, et. al. 2001. "Elections and Electoral Systems in Asia and the Pacific." In Dieter Nohlen et. al., eds. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook* 2. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

PARLINE. http://www.ipu.org/english/parline/reports/2015_B.htm
Carr, Adam. Australian Election Archive. http://psephos.adam-carr.net/countries/a/australia/ (November 2010 and October 2013).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1901-1984: Australian Election Archive by Adam Carr http://psephos.adam-carr.net/countries/a/australia/
1974: Hughes, Colin A, and Graham, Bruce Desmond. *Voting for the Australian House of Representatives 1901-1964*.
1995: Hughes, Colin A. *Voting for the* Australian *House of Representatives 1965-1984*.
1987-2013: Australian Electoral Commission. http://www.aec.gov.au/

Austria

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** The Austrian Empire lasted from 1804 to 1867 and was followed by the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. After defeat in World War I and up to the *Anschluss*, Austria formed a republic which largely coincided with the Austrian second republic after 1945.

2. **Political Institutions**: Austria relies on a bicameral parliament with a dominant lower chamber.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1873: Curial system: I curia (large landowners): direct voting, two-ballot majority system with multi-member constituencies. II curia (chambers of commerce and trade): direct voting, two-ballot majority system within single-member constituencies. III curia (cities, markets, and industrial areas): direct voting, two-ballot majority system with both multi- and single-member constituencies. IV curia (rural communes): indirect voting with 1 elector per 500 voters. In 1897 direct voting in Lower Austria as well as other electoral districts.
   - 1897: Introduction of the V curia (general curia): Indirect voting with the exception of some Länder and constituencies. Two-ballot majority system based on lists.
   - 1907: Abolition of curial system and introduction of direct and secret elections. Single-member constituencies. Seat allocation by plurality in two ballots.
   - 1919: Multi-member constituencies. Seat allocation by d'Hondt formula. Apparentement allowed.
   - 1920: 25 multi-member constituencies, 15 seats returned through a nation-wide second tier. D'Hondt was applied to both tiers. Only parties that won a constituency seat have access to the second tier allocation. Apparentement was abolished.
   - 1923: 150 constituency seats returned through Hagenbach-Bischoff quota. At the second tier unallocated seats returned through four Wahlkreisverbände by d'Hondt. Second allocation reserved for parties that obtained at least one seat from the first allocation at the constituency level.
   - 1949: 165 seats were allocated. Preferential voting introduced. Voters allowed to modify the order of the list and to erase names of candidates.
   - 1970: Number of constituencies reduced to nine Länder and the Wahlkreisver-bände to two. At the first tier seats returned by quota system (Hare). Unallocated seats allocated at the second tier by d'Hondt formula. Only parties which already won a constituency seat were allowed to participate in the second-tier allocation. Preference voting reduced to the indication of one candidate.
   - 1971: 183 seats were allocated.
   - 1992: Three-tier system. At the first tier seats allocated in 43 regional districts (Regionalwahlkreise) by quota (Hare). Only parties that already won a seat at the first level or received at least four per cent of the nation- wide votes were allowed to participate at the second-tier allocation (nine Landeswahlkreise). Seats already won at the first tier are subtracted from those received at the second tier. At the third national tier the same threshold as for the second tier applies. Seats allocated by d'Hondt formula. Seats already won at the first two tiers are subtracted from the seats allocated at the third tier.

4. Electoral History: Elections to the National Council were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
Imperial Period				
1867		By provincial councils	-4	
1871/72		By provincial councils	-4	
1873		Curial system	-4	
1879		Curial system	-4	
1885		Curial system	-4	
1891		Curial system	-4	
1897		Curial system	-4	
1900/01		Curial system	-4	
1907		General	-4	
1911		General	-4	
Republican Period				
1919	February 16	Constituent Assembly	-88	√
1920	October 17	General	8	√
1923	November 17	General	8	√
1927	April 24	General	8	√
1930	November 9	General	8	√
1945	November 25	General	-88	√
1949	October 9	General	10	√
1953	February 22	General	10	√
1956	May 13	General	10	√
1959	May 10	General	10	√
1962	November 18	General	10	√
1966	March 6	General	10	√
1970	March 1	General	10	√
1971	October 10	General	10	√
1975	October 5	General	10	√
1979	May 6	General	10	√
1983	April 24	General	10	√
1986	November 23	General	10	√
1990	October 7	General	10	√
1994	October 9	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1995	December 17	General	10	√
1999	October 3	General	10	√
2002	November 24	General	10	√
2006	October 1	General	10	√
2008	September 28	General	10	√
2013	September 29	General	10	√

Note:

a. Elections held on different days from 1867 until 1911. In 1920, elections were held in Carinthia on June 19, 1921 and in Burgenland on June 18, 1922.

b. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies.* Londen: Palgrave. [Supplemented with CD-ROM].

Golder, Matt. 2008. "Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World, 1946-2000." *Electoral Studies* 24: 103-121.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1919-1995: Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*.

1999-2013: Federal Ministry of the Interior http://www.bmi.gv.at/wahlen/.

Azerbaijan

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1918-1922 from the Russian Empire; 1991, from the Soviet Union.

2. **Political Institutions**: Azerbaijan relies on a semi-presidential system with both the President and the unicameral parliament (National Assembly) directly elected for a five-year term. These elections are not held simultaneously. The President as the Head of the State is elected by an absolute majority of the votes cast. If no candidate wins the required majority, a run-off is held between the two best-placed candidates based on a simple majority. The National Assembly consists of 125 deputies who are elected in single-member constituencies (SMCs) by plurality.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1990: As under Soviet electoral provisions, the 350 members to the Supreme Council, which became the first Parliament of Azerbaijan after independence, are elected by absolute majority in single-member constituencies (SMCs), with possible run-offs between the two best placed candidates. Minimum turnout of 50% in every SMC held under the Soviet electoral provisions.
   - 1991: Introduction of a presidential system with the Head of the State elected directly for five years by a qualified majority system, i.e. candidate has to win two thirds of the valid votes.
   - 1995: New Electoral Law provides for a 125-member National Assembly that is elected directly for five years under a segmented system. 100 seats were allocated in SMCs by absolute majority, while the remaining 25 seats were distributed proportionally among closed and blocked party lists in a nationwide constituency, where parties have to gain at least 6% of valid votes. Elections are repeated if the turnout is lower than 25%.
   - 2002: Referendum on the introduction of 39 changes and amendments to the Constitution includes cancellation of the proportional electoral system, i.e. deputies are elected in single-member constituencies by plurality.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the *Milli Majlis* were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1990	September 30 (1st) & October 14 (2nd)	General	N/A	
1995	November 12 (1st) & November 26 (2nd)	General	-6	
2000	November 5	General	-7	
2005	November 6	General	-7	
2010	November 7	General	-7	√
2015	November 1 & June 18, 2016	General	-7	√

Notes:

a. In 1995 run-offs were held in 20 out of 100 single-member constituencies. In 15 SMCs the elections were declared invalid due to election fraud. Repeated elections took place on 4 February 1996.

b. Due to massive irregularities the elections were repeated in 11 SMCs on 7 January 2001.

c. In the 2005 election 10 seats remained unfilled after results were cancelled due to complaints of irregularities (Re-runs for these seats took place on 13 May 2006)
d. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Valiyev, Anar. 2002. "Referendum in Azerbaijan: Next Victory of Azeri President." CACI Analyst. http://old.cacianalyst.org/?q=node/119 (September 11, 2002).
Central Election Commission of the Republic of Azerbaijan. http://www.cec.gov.az/en/main_en.htm
Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartmann , eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook. Volume I: Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
Parliament of the Azerbaijan Republic. http://www.meclis.gov.az/
PARLINE. http://www.ipu.org/english/parline/reports/2019_A.htm

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Azerbaijan Central Election Commission. http://www.cec.gov.az
Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Bahamas

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1973 from the United Kingdom.

2. **Political Institutions**: The Bahamas is a constitutional parliamentary democracy within the British Commonwealth. The head of state is the British monarch, represented in the Bahamas by a governor general appointed by the monarch. The head of government is the prime minister, who is typically the leader of the majority party or the majority coalition in the legislative branch and is appointed by the governor general. The governor general appoints the cabinet with the recommendation of the prime minister. The Bahamas has a bicameral legislature consisting of a Senate and a House of Assembly. The Senate is a non-elected body of 16 members appointed by the governor with the advice of the prime minister and the opposition leader. The House of Assembly is comprised of 38 members directly elected to serve five-year terms. Elections to the House of Assembly date to 1729; however, political parties were not introduced until 1956 and universal suffrage was not established until 1967.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1973: Members of the House of Assembly are elected by the first past-the-post system in 41 single-member constituencies.
   - 2012: Lower chamber seats reduced from 41 to 38.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1956	June 8	General	N/A	
1962	May 2	General	N/A	
1967	January 10	General	N/A	
1968	April 10	General	N/A	
1972	September 19	General	N/A	
1977	May 2	General	N/A	
1982	June 10	General	N/A	
1987	June 19	General	N/A	
1992	August 19	General	N/A	
1997	March 14	General	N/A	√
2002	May 2	General	N/A	√
2007	May 2	General	N/A	√
2012	May 7	General	N/A	√
2017	May 10	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

"Background Note: Bahamas." *U.S. Department of State*. U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs.http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/1857.htm (December 28. 2010).

"The Bahamas." *Caribbean Elections*. Knowledgewalk Institute.http://www.caribbeanelections.com/elections/bs_elections.asp (May 7, 2011).

"The Bahamas Electoral Results." 2007. *Political Database of the Americas*. Georgetown University (February).http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Elecdata/Bahamas/bahamas.html(May 7, 2011).

"Central America and the Caribbean: Bahamas, The." 2011. *The World Factbook*. Central Intelligence Agency (April).https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bf.html (May 7, 2011).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1997: Lublin, David. “Election Passport.” American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
2002: http://www.bahamasb2b.com/community/electiondetail.html
2007: http://www.bahamaselections.com
2017: https://www.elections.gov.bs/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/2017-General-Elections-Results.pdf
Lublin, David. “Election Passport.” American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Bahrain

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** August 15, 1971 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Bahrain relies on a constitutional monarchy. The National Assembly (*al-Jamiyh al-Watani*) is bicameral with a Council of Representatives elected by universal suffrage and the Shura Council (*Majlis Al-Shura*) appointed directly by the king. The Council of Representatives consists of 40 members elected in single seat constituencies for a four-year term. The Shura Council has 40 members that are appointed by the king.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1973: Constitution establishes directly elected National Assembly with powers to review legislation and pass votes of no confidence. The first National Assembly elected in December.
   - 1975: National Assembly dissolved
   - 2001: Bicameral legislature enacted through new constitution. Members are elected by absolute majority vote through a two-round system. Political parties are banned, however 'political societies' effectively function as parties.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections of members of the Council of Representatives

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1973	December 7	General	-7	
2002	October 24	General	-7	
2006	November 26	General	-7	
2010	October 23	General	-5	√
2014	November 22	General	-10	√
2018	November 24 & December 1	General	-10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

   Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartmann. 2001. Elections in Asia and the Pacific. *South East Asia, East Asia, and the South Pacific* ed. Vol. II. New York: Oxford University Press.

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**

   2010: Al-Watan News. https://www.alwatannews.net
   2014: Citizens for Bahrain. https://www.citizensforbahrain.com
   2018: http://www.vote.bh/en/category/first-round-results

Bangladesh

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1971

2. **Political Institutions:** Bangladesh has a parliamentary system with a ceremonial head of state (president) and a unicameral legislature. The National Parliament (*Jatiyo Sangshad*) contains 300 single-member constituencies and members are elected through plurality vote for 5-year terms. An additional 50 seats in the National Parliament are reserved for women.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1973: First legislative elections. 300 seats elected from single seat districts and 15 additional seats are reserved for women and selected by parliament.
   - 1975: Military declares martial law and dissolves parliament
   - 1978: Parliament reinstated. The number of reserved seats for women increased to 30.
   - 1982: Military coup dissolves parliament
   - 1986: Parliament reinstated.
   - 2001: Reserved seats provision expires.
   - 2004: Reserved seats provision reintroduced. The number of reserved seats for women increased to 45 and allocated to parties in proportion to their vote share.
   - 2011: The number of reserved seats for women increased to 50.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Jatiyo Sangshad were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1973	March 7	General	8	√
1979	February 16	General	-4	
1986	May 7	General	-5	
1988	March 3	General	-5	
1991	February 27	General	6	√
1996	June 12	General	6	
2001	October 1	General	6	√
2008	December 28	General	-6	√
2014	January 5	General	1	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

Hicken, Allen and Yuko Kasuya. 2003. "A Guide to the Constitutional Structures and Electoral Systems of East, South, and Southeast Asia." *Electoral Studies* 22: 121-151.

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Bangladesh." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/19/ (February 11, 2014).

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6. Sources of Electoral Data:

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1991: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Kajal, Iftikhar, Jamana, Mahabuba, and Tara Rahman. 1991. *National Parliament Election, 1991: Some Reflections*. Dhaka, Bangladesh: Roktoreen.

2001: Bangladesh Election Commission. http://www.ecs.gov.bd/English/Elec_Par.php

2008: Bangladesh Election Commission. http://www.ecs.gov.bd/English /MenuTemplate1.php?Parameter_MenuID=69

Barbados

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1966

2. **Political Institutions:** Barbados was largely a self-governing colony and began to use representative government as early as 1639. In 1645, the island was split into 11 parishes with two representatives each. In 1831, the right to vote was extended to all citizens regardless of race. Based on the 1966 constitution adopted at independence, Barbados is a parliamentary democracy within a constitutional monarchy, with an appointed governor-general representing the Queen of England and the prime minister as the head of government. Barbados has a bicameral legislature made up of the House of Assembly and the Senate. The House of Assembly consists of 30 elected representatives who serve five-year terms. The Senate is made up of 21 members, all appointed by the governor-general, including 12 with the advice of the prime minister and another 2 based on the advice of the opposition leader.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1966: Plurality system with two deputies per district. Each voter can cast two votes, but they must be for separate candidates.
   - 1971: Single-member plurality system with 30 seats.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Parliament were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1951	December 13	General	N/A	
1956	December 07	General	N/A	
1961	December 05	General	N/A	
1966	November 03	General	N/A	√
1971	September 09	General	N/A	√
1976	September 01	General	N/A	√
1981	June 28	General	N/A	√
1986	May 28	General	N/A	√
1991	January 22	General	N/A	√
1994	September 06	General	N/A	√
1999	January 20	General	N/A	√
2003	May 21	General	N/A	√
2008	January 15	General	N/A	√
2013	January 21	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

"Background Note: Barbados." *U.S. Department of State*. U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs.http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/26507.htm(July 12, 2010).

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6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1966, 1971, and 1991: “Vote Barbados 2003.” www.cohobblopot.org/vob/index.php

1976-1986 and 1994-2008: “Caribbean Elections-Vote Barbados 2008.” http://www.caribbeanelections.com/barbados/past_elections/default.asp

2013: Lublin, David. “Election Passport.” American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Nation News. http://www.nationnews.com/elections/scorecard/

Caribbean Elections. http://www.caribbeanelections.com/

Belarus

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1918 from the Russian Empire; 1991 from the Soviet Union**.**

2. **Political Institutions:** Belarus is a presidential republic with a bicameral parliament *(Natsionalnoye Sobranie)*. The House of Representatives *(Palata Predstaviteley)* has 110 members elected by absolute majority in single-member constituencies for 4-year terms. The Council of the Republic *(Soviet Respubliki)* consists of 56 members indirectly elected by regional councils and 8 members appointed by the president for 4-year terms. The president is the chief of state and the prime minister is the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1994: Constitution introduces presidential system and parliament *(Supreme Soviet)* consisting of 260 seats. The Supreme Soviet is elected for 5-year term through two-round absolute majority in single member constituencies. Elections in a constituency were valid if turnout exceeded 50%.
   - 1995: Minimum turnout for runoff election decreased to 25%.
   - 1996: Constitutional amendment introduces bicameral parliament with 4-year terms. The House of Representatives consists of 110 seats elected through two-round absolute majority in single member constituencies. Minimum turnout thresholds remain unchanged for first and second rounds.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were hold on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1995	May 14	General	0	
2000	October 15 & 19, March 18 & April 1	General	-7	
2004	October 17 & 27	General	-7	√
2008	September 28	General	-7	√
2012	September 23	General	-7	
2016	September 11	General	-7	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   Nohlen, Dieter, and Phillip Stöver, eds. 2010. *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
   Central Election Commission.

Belgium

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1830 from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands

2. **Political Institutions:** Belgium relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the Chamber of Representatives, seats 150 members who are directly elected from one of 11 multi-member constituencies using party-list, proportional representation. Seats are allocated according to the d'Hondt method. The upper chamber, the Senate, consists of 60 members. Of the 60, 50 members are indirectly elected by Belgium's community and regional parliaments, and 10 members are co-opted according to election results. The king is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1831: Multi-member system. Direct elections held by a two-ballot majority. Multiple voting with possibility of cumulating votes on same candidate. Second ballot contested by twice the number of first candidates as seats to be (still) allocated in constituency. Plurality applied to second ballot. Partial elections.
   - 1900: Introduction in 1899 of proportional representation (d'Hondt).
   - 1919: The possibility of provincial apparentement introduced. Two tiers: arrondissement and province. The number of constituencies reduced from 41 to 30. Preferential voting with the possibility of expressing one preference.
   - 1995: Number of constituencies reduced from 30 to 20.
   - 2003: 150 seats are elected, and the number of constituencies reduces from 20 to 11. Primary districts Waals Brabant, Kieskring Leuven and Kieskring Brussel-Halle-Vielvoorde form together a secondary district. Voting occurs through open party lists, and seats are distributed using the d'Hondt method. There is a 5% legal threshold for party lists.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Chamber of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1847	June 8	Partial (group 1)	-4	√
1848	June 13	General	-4	√
1850	June 11	Partial (group 2)	-4	√
1852	June 8	Partial (group 1)	-4	√
1854	June 13	Partial (group 2)	6	√
1856	June 10	Partial (group 1)	6	√
1857	December 10	General	6	√
1859	June 14	Partial (group 2)	6	√
1861	June 11	Partial (group 1)	6	√
1863	June 9	Partial (group 2)	6	√
1864	August 11	General	6	√
1866	June 12	Partial (group 1)	6	√
1868	June 9	Partial (group 2)	6	√
1870	June 11	Partial (group 1)	6	√
1870	August 2	General	6	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1872	June 11	Partial (group 2)	6	√
1874	June 9	Partial (group 1)	6	√
1876	June 13	Partial (group 2)	6	√
1878	June 11	Partial (group 1)	6	√
1880	June 8	Partial (group 2)	6	√
1882	June 13	Partial (group 1)	6	√
1884	June 10	Partial (group 2)	6	√
1886	June 8	Partial (group 1)	6	√
1888	June 12	Partial (group 2)	6	√
1890	June 10	Partial (group 1)	6	√
1892	June 14	General	6	√
1894	June 14	General	6	√
1896	July 5	Partial (group 2)	6	√
1898	May 22	Partial (group 1)	6	√
1900	May 27	General	6	√
1902	May 25	Partial (group 2)	6	√
1904	May 29	Partial (group 1)	6	√
1906	May 27	Partial (group 2)	6	√
1908	May 24	Partial (group 1)	6	√
1910	May 22	Partial (group 2)	6	√
1912	June 2	General	6	√
1914	May 24	Partial (group 1)	-66	√
1919	November 16	General	9	√
1921	November 20	General	9	√
1925	April 5	General	9	√
1929	May 26	General	9	√
1932	November 27	General	10	√
1936	May 24	General	10	√
1939	April 2	General	-66	√
1946	February 17	General	10	√
1949	June 29	General	10	√
1950	June 4	General	10	√
1954	April 11	General	10	√
1958	June 1	General	10	√
1961	March 26	General	10	√
1965	May 23	General	10	√
1968	March 31	General	10	√
1971	November 07	General	10	√
1974	March 10	General	10	√
1977	April 17	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1978	December 17	General	10	√
1981	November 8	General	10	√
1985	October 13	General	10	√
1987	December 13	General	10	√
1991	November 24	General	10	√
1995	May 21	General	10	√
1999	May 13	General	10	√
2003	May 18	General	10	√
2007	June 10	General	8	√
2010	June 13	General	8	√
2014	May 25	General	8	√

Note:

a. Until 1914 two types of election were held: partial renewals of the chambers, in which two groups of arrondissements alternated, and general renewals of the chambers. Since 1919 only integral renewals are held. The two groups of arrondissements are the following: (1) Group 1- *Gent, Eeklo, Saint-Nicolas, Dendermonde, Aalst, Ondernarde, Mons, Soignes, Tournai, Ath, Charleroi, Thuin, Liège, Huy, Waremme, Verviers, Hasselt, Tongeren, Maaseik*; (2) Group 2 – *Anvers, Malines, Turnhout, Bruxelles, Leuven, Nivelles, Brages, Fournes, Dixmonde, Oostende, Courtrai, Roeselare, Tielt, Ypres, Arlon, Bastogne, Marche, Neufchateau, Virton, Namur, Dinant, Philippeville*.

b. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Belgium Senate. "The Composition of the Senate." https://www.senate.be/english/SenateCompoEN.html (April 28, 2016).

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*. Londen: Palgrave. [supplemented with CD-ROM]

CSES Module 2 Election Study Archive. http://www.cses.org

IPU PARLINE database: BELGIUM (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2029_B.htm (April 28, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1876-1995: Caramani, Daniele. (2000). *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*.

1999-2014: Federal Public Services Home Affairs. http://polling2014.belgium.be/en/

Belize

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1981, from the United Kingdom.

2. **Political Institutions**: Belize follows a Westminster parliamentary system, with a bicameral legislature established under the 1981 post-independence constitution. The 12 members of the Senate are appointed by the Governor-General. In the House of Representatives, 31 members are elected by plurality in single-member districts for five-year terms.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1981: Current constitution goes into effect, establishing a bicameral Parliament with a House of Representatives made up of 18 seats elected from single-member constituencies in a plurality vote system.
   - 1984: First general elections are held. Number of seats is increased from 18 to 28.
   - 1993: Number of seats is increased to 29.
   - 2003: Number of seats is increased to 31.

4. **Electoral** History: Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1954	April 28	General	N/A	√
1957	March 20	General	N/A	√
1961	March 26	General	N/A	√
1965	March 1	General	N/A	√
1969	December 5	General	N/A	√
1974	October 30	General	N/A	√
1979	November 11	General	N/A	√
1984	December 14	General	N/A	√
1989	September 4	General	N/A	√
1993	June 30	General	N/A	√
1998	August 27	General	N/A	√
2003	March 5	General	N/A	√
2008	February 7	General	N/A	√
2012	March 7	General	N/A	√
2015	November 4	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Inter-Parliamentary Union. "Belize." *Ipu.org* http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2031_B.htm (March 19, 2014).

The World Factbook. https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bh.html (February 11, 2014).

"Belize / Belice 1981 Constitution Constitución de 1981." Belize / Belice: Constitution 1981. http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Constitutions/Belize/belize81.html#mozTocId126394 (July 3, 2014).

Nohlen, Dieter. 2005. *Elections in the Americas a data handbook*. New York: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Elections and Boundaries Department, Government of Belize. http://www.elections.gov.bz/

San Pedro Sun, "PUP Wins Elecion, Said Musa sworn in as Prime Minister." (September 4, 1998).

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

2015: http://www.elections.gov.bz/modules/article_publish/files/files_5751dbfccc313.pdf

Benin

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1960 from France

2. **Political Institutions**: Benin has a presidential system with a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, which seats 83 members who are elected from 24 multi-member constituencies corresponding to the country's departments. They are chosen through proportional representation. Each party list includes as many candidates as there are seats to be occupied. Seats are assigned to the different lists on the basis of the "departmental" or "simple" quotient. If seats remain, they are filled under the rule of the greatest remainder.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System**:
   - 1977: New constitution goes into effect. The National Assembly is set up to be composed of 336 "People's Commissioners" elected for three years. The electoral process is set to be composed of three stages. The first stage, "democratic consultation", a national list of candidates was drawn up. The objective was to select candidates for the list based on an extensive public debate. On polling day, the national list is submitted to the electorate for an all or none vote.
   - 1984: The number of members in parliament is reduced to 196. Election term was raised a three year term to a five year term.
   - 1991: First elections under the 1990 constitution are held. Registration of opposing parties for elections is permitted. 23 parties grouped into 14 lists. 64 National Assembly seats were on dispute.
   - 1995: Number of seats in the assembly is increased to 83.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1960	December 11	General		
1964	January 19	General		
1979	November 10	General	-7	
1984	June 10	General	-7	
1989	June 18	General	-7	
1991	February 17	General	-3	√
1995	March 28 – May 28	General	6	√
1999	March 30	General	6	√
2003	March 30	General	6	
2007	March 31	General	7	
2011	April 30	General	7	√
2015	April 26	General	7	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

IPU PARLINE database: BENIN (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2033_B.htm (April 27, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Degboe, Kouassi A. 1995. *Elections et réalités sociologiques au Bénin*. Cotonou, Benin: Intermonde Editions.

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

National Electoral Commission. http://www.beninelections.com/spip.php?article242

Bermuda

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** Currently a territory of the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Bermuda, which is still an overseas territory of the United Kingdom, is a subject of the British monarch who is represented in Bermuda by an appointed governor. The premier, who gets appointed by the governor and is usually the head of the party in power, is the head of the government. The premier is appointed after every legislative election. Bermuda has a bicameral legislature, with a Senate and House of Assembly. There are 11 seats in the Senate, and the governor or the premier appoints members. The House of Assembly has 36 seats, and members are elected by plurality vote in single-member constituencies.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1620: Governor as appointed by England, a governor's council, a secretary, the Ballifs of the tribes and sixteen elected officials (two from each of the eight tribes) (the Assembly). Male property owners chose the elected officials through voice vote (open ballots).
   - 1622: Assembly elects four officials from each tribe and people from the general lands elect eight officials, for a total of 40.
   - 1963: Number of officials in the Assembly reduces down to 36: four for each of the nine parishes. Use of plurality vote in single-member constituencies.
   - 1968: The leader of the majority party in the Assembly chooses members of the legislature from within his party to join him on the Executive Council, which replaced the Governor's Council.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1963	May 16	General	N/A	√
1968	May 22	General	N/A	
1972	June	General	N/A	√
1976	May 18	General	N/A	√
1980	December	General	N/A	√
1983	February 4	General	N/A	√
1985	October	General	N/A	√
1989	February	General	N/A	√
1993	October 5	General	N/A	√
1998	November 9	General	N/A	√
2003	July 24	General	N/A	√
2007	December 18	General	N/A	√
2012	December 17	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following

cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   Bureau of Public Affairs. "Background Note: Bermuda." U.S. Department of State.
   http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/26507.htm

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
   1989-2003: Parliamentary Registrar's Office, Government of Bermuda. http://bermuda.election.bm/
   2007: Parliamentary Registrar's Office, Government of Bermuda. http://bermuda.election.bm/
   1963-1985 and 2012: Parliamentary Registry, Government of Bermuda.
   http://www.elections.gov.bm/results.html

Bhutan

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1949 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Bhutan relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the National Assembly, seats 47 members who are directly elected from single-member constituencies that use first-past-the-post. The upper chamber, the National Council, consists of 25 members. Of these 25, 20 are directly elected from single-member constituencies, and five are appointed by the king. Regarding the executive branch, the king is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1953: Unicameral National Assembly established with 38 members nominated by village leaders and approved by families and clans.
   - 2008: Political parties legalized, and the National Assembly divided into upper and lower chambers, directly elected from single-member constituencies via a two-round system. The lower chamber consists of 47 seats. The first round of elections field party-list votes, with individual candidates from the two leading parties contesting in the runoff election. Members serve 5 year terms.

4. **Upper Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 2008: National Council consist of 25 seats, 20 of which are directly elected using single-member plurality system from one of each of the 20 regions (dzongkhags). Five seats are appointed by the King. Members serve 5 year terms. Candidates cannot belong to a political party and must have graduated from a recognized university.

5. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2008	March 24	General	3	√
2013	May 31 & July 13	General	5	√
2018	October 18	General	5 (2017)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

6. Electoral History: Elections to the National Council were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2007-8	December 31, 2007 & January 29, 2008	General	3	√
2013	May 31 & July 13	General	5	√
2018	April 20	General	7	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

7. Sources on Electoral History:

Central Intelligence Agency. "Bhutan." World Factbook. (June 20, 2012). https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/bt.html (July 19, 2012).

IPU PARLINE database: BHUTAN (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2035_B.htm (April 27, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartman, eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook* 1. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

National Assembly of Bhutan. "National Assembly of Bhutan." http://www.nab.gov.bt/aboutus.php (July 19, 2012).

8. Sources of Lower Chamber Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Election Commission of Bhutan. http://www.election-bhutan.org.bt

9. Sources of Upper Chamber Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Election Commission of Bhutan. http://www.election-bhutan.org.bt

Bolivia

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1825 from Spain

2. **Political Institutions:** The President is elected by majority vote through a two-round system to serve a 5-year term. Elections to the Bolivian legislature use a mixed electoral system, where voters cast two votes, one for a closed list, and one for a candidate in the local constituency. In the Chamber of Senators, 36 members are elected through a closed-list proportional representation system for 5-year terms. In the Chamber of Deputies, 70 members are elected by plurality vote in single-member constituencies for 5-year terms, 53 members are elected through a closed-list proportional representation system to serve 5-year terms, and 7 members are elected by plurality vote in single-member constituencies to serve 5-year terms. Proportional representation seats are apportioned to each state in proportion to population, and these are allocated to parties in proportion to their respective shares of the Presidential vote in each state. Seven seats for indigenous representatives are allocated to seven of the nine states.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1951: Limited suffrage; a mixture of mixed member and single member constituencies.
   - 1956: Various proportional representation rules with quotas and thresholds; voters had a single vote for a closed list. Full suffrage, with some restrictions until the 1990s.
   - 1994: Adoption of a German-style electoral system; voters have two votes, one for a closed list, and one for a candidate of the local constituency. The closed list vote also determines the president and representation in the Senate.
   - 1997: Voters have two votes, one for a closed list, and one for a candidate of the local constituency. The closed list vote also determines the president and representation in the Senate. The 1997 law mandated a nation-wide threshold of 3%. The d'Hondt rule for allocation of party seats was mandated. No overhang seats, meaning that seats won in the candidate vote that exceed seats earned by the closed list are allocated to other parties, with the least successful parties to be the first deprived of seats.

4. **Upper Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1966: Chamber of Senators consists of 27 members. Each state (departmento) elects three senators. Presidential vote used to allocate seats (like the upper tier of the Chamber of Deputies). First-place party receives two seats and second-place party receives one seat. Members are elected for 5 year terms.
   - 2009: Size of chamber increases to 36. Each state elects four senators. Allocation is by the d'Hondt method.

5. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Chamber of Deputies were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1951	May 6	General	-5	
1956	June 17	General	-3	
1958	July 20	General	-3	
1960	June 5	General	-3	
1962	June 4	General	-3	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1964	May 31	General	-4	
1966	July 3	General	-4	
1979	July 01	General	-4	√
1980	June 29	General	-7	√
1985	July 14	General	9	√
1989	May 07	General	9	√
1993	June 06	General	9	√
1997	June 01	General	9	√
2002	June 30	General	9	√
2005	December 18	General	8	√
2009	December 06	General	7	√
2014	October 12	General	7	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

6. Electoral History: Elections to the Chamber of Senators were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1966	July 3	General	-4	
1979	July 1	General	-4	√
1980	June 29	General	-7	√
1985	July 14	General	9	√
1989	May 7	General	9	√
1993	June 6	General	9	√
1997	June 1	General	9	√
2002	June 30	General	9	√
2005	December 18	General	8	√
2009	December 6	General	7	√
2014	October 12	General	7	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

7. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Bolivia." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/27/ (April 27, 2016).
   Nohlen, Dieter et. al., eds. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

8. **Sources of Lower Chamber Electoral Data:**
   1979-1980, 2009-2014: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University http://www.electionpassport.com
   1985-2005: Leiras, Marcelo [adjusted by CLEA].

9. **Sources of Upper Chamber Electoral Data:**
   1979-2014: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University http://www.electionpassport.com

Bosnia and Herzegovina

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** Bosnia and Herzegovina declared sovereignty the first time in October 1991. The structure of the state was consolidated after the signing of the Dayton agreement in 1995, but still forms an international protectorate, with decisive power given to the High Representative for Bosnia and Herzegovina.

2. **Political Institutions:** Bosnia and Herzegovina relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the House of Representatives, seats 42 members who are directly elected from two constituencies using open party-list, proportional representation. The upper chamber, the House of Peoples, consists of 15 nominated members (three Bosniak, three Croat, and three Serb members). The presidency is made up of three individuals representing Bosnians, Croatians, and Serbians. The head of government is the chairman of the council of ministers who is appointed by the chairman president and approved by parliament.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1990: House of Representatives elected with proportional representation from seven multi-member constituencies.
   - 1996: Multi-member system. 42 members of parliament are directly elected, of which 28 seats are distributed in the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and 14 in the Republica Srpska. Allocation of seats by simple quotient and greatest remainders formula for left-over seats. Only parties having won at least one seat in the initial (simple quotient) allocation qualify for the latter allotment.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1990	November 11	General	-66	
1996	September 13-14	General	-66	√
1998	September 12-13	General	-66	√
2000	November 11	General	-66	
2002	October 5	General	-66	√
2006	October 1	General	-66	√
2010	October 3	General	-66	√
2014	October 12	General	-66	√
2018	October 28	General	-66	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History**

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Bosnia and Herzegovina." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/28/ (April 27, 2016).

IPU PARLINE database: BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2039_B.htm (April 27, 2016).
Nohlen, Deter. 2010. *Elections in Europe*. Oxford University Press.
Parliamentary Assembly of Bosnia and Herzegovina. "About House of Peoples." https://www.parlament.ba/sadrzaj/domovi/dom_naroda/default.aspx?id=20428&langTag=en-US&pril=b (April 27, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data

2006: Central Electoral Commission of Bosnia and Herzegovina. http://www.izbori.ba/rezultati/konacni/
2010: Central Election Commission Bosnia and Herzegovina. "Verified Results of the 2010 General Elections." http://www.izbori.ba/Finalni2010/Finalni/ParlamentBIH/Default.aspx (May 11, 2016).
2014: Central Election Commission Bosnia and Herzegovina. "Confirmed Results General Election 2014." http://www.izbori.ba/Potvrdjeni2014/Finalni/ParlamentBIH/Default.aspx (May 9, 2016).
2018: Central Election Commission of Bosnia and Herzegovina. http://www.izbori.ba/Rezultati_izbora?resId=25&langId=4#/2/2/521/0/0/0 (June 30, 2020).

Botswana

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1966 from the United Kingdom**.**

2. **Political Institutions**: Botswana has a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, consisting up 63 members. Of the 63, 57 members are directly elected from single-member constituencies using simple-majority voting, and four "specially elected members" are co-opted. The remaining two seats are *ex-officio* seats, filled by the president and attorney general. The president of Botswana is both head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1966: First-past-the-post system in 31 single-member constituencies.
   - 1974: Number of constituencies increases to 32.
   - 1984: Number of constituencies increases to 34.
   - 1994: Number of constituencies increases to 40.
   - 2002: Number of constituencies increases to 57.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1965	March 1	General	6 (in 1966)	√
1969	October 18	General	6	√
1974	October 26	General	6	√
1979	October 20	General	6	√
1984	September 8	General	6	√
1989	October 7	General	7	√
1994	October 15	General	7	√
1999	October 16	General	8	√
2004	October 30	General	8	√
2009	October 16	General	8	√
2014	October 24	General	8	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

Banks, Arthur S, Thomas C Muller and William R Overstreet, eds. 2007. *Political Handbook of Africa.* Washington, D.C.: CQ P. 88-94.

IPU PARLINE database: BOTSWANA (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2041_B.htm (April 28, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut , eds. 1999. Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook. New York: Oxford University Press.

The Republic of Botswana. "The Parliament Office." http://www.gov.bw/en/Ministries--Authorities/Ministries/The-Parliament-PO1/ (April 28, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1974-1984 and 1999-2009: Data collected by David Backer and Kenneth Kollman from the Independent Electoral Commission of Botswana. http://www.iec.gov.bw/

1965, 1989-1994, 2014: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Botswana Independent Electoral Commission. http://www.iec.gov.bw/

Brazil

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1822 from Portugal

2. **Political Institutions:** Brazil relies on a bicameral parliament. The lower chamber, the Chamber of Deputies, consists of 513 members who are directly elected from one of 27 multi-member constituencies that use party-list, proportional representation. Seats are allocated according to the Hare quota plus the great average. The upper chamber, the Federal Senate, seats 81 members who are directly elected. Each of the 26 Brazilian states is represented by three senators, as is the Federal District of Brazil. The president is both head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - Pre-1881: Indirect elections, very limited suffrage.
   - 1881: Single member constituencies (SMC), where voters cast one vote, and absolute majority to choose winner (a runoff if necessary).
   - 1891: Multi-member constituencies (MMC) of various sizes with multiple limited vote (voters cast votes in number equal to one-third the size of the constituency)/ Seats were allocated as rank ordered by the number of votes obtained.
   - 1905: MMCs of size five, with a few exceptions, and the multiple limited vote.
   - 1932: MMCs of various sizes, and the multiple limited vote.
   - 1937: Elections suppressed under authoritarian regime.
   - 1945: MMCs of various sizes; an open-list system with voters casting one vote for either a candidate or a party label. Proportional representation using the Hare quota, and any remaining seats allocated to the parties with the highest number of votes.
   - 1950: MMCs of various sizes; an open-list system with voters casting one vote for either a candidate or a party label. Proportional representation using the Hare quota, and any remaining seats allocated to the parties according to the highest average method.
   - 1994: MMCs of various sizes ranging from 8 to 70 an open-list system with voters casting one vote for either a candidate or a party label. Proportional representation using the Hare quota, and any remaining seats allocated to the parties according to the highest average method. Parties can list as many candidates as there are seats. Coalitions of parties can list more candidates (the size of the district times 1.5).

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Chamber of Deputies were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1945	December 2	General	-88	√
1947	January 19	General	5	√
1950	October 3	General	5	√
1954	October 3	General	5	√
1958	October 3	General	6	√
1962	October 7	General	5	√
1966	November 15	General	-9	√
1970	November 15	General	-9	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1974	November 15	General	-4	√
1978	November 15	General	-4	√
1982	November 15	General	-3	√
1986	November 15	General	7	√
1990	October 3	General	8	√
1994	October 3	General	8	√
1998	October 4	General	8	√
2002	October 6	General	8	√
2006	October 1	General	8	√
2010	October 2	General	8	√
2014	October 5	General	8	√
2018	October 7	General	8	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

IPU PARLINE database: BRAZIL (Chamber of Deputies). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2043_B.htm (April 28, 2016).

Nohlen, Deiter, et. al. 2001. "Elections and Electoral Systems in the Americas." In Dieter Nohlen et. al., eds. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1945-1962 and 1982-2006: Jairo Nicolau's individual web page. http://jaironicolau.iuperj.br/banco45.html

1966-1978: Tribunal Superio Eleitoral. http://www.tse.jus.br/eleicoes/estatisticas/repositorio-de-dados-eleitorais

2010, 2014: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

2018: Election Resources on the Internet: Brazil. http://electionresources.org/br/deputies.php?election=2018&state=BR

British Virgin Islands

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: British Overseas Territory, granted self-governance in 1967.

2. **Political Institutions**: The British Virgin Islands has a unicameral parliament called the House of Assembly (previously named the Legislative Council). The House seats 15 members, of which 13 are directly elected – nine from single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post and four from one territory-wide constituency using the single non-transferable vote. The remaining two seats are filled by the Speaker and Attorney General. The Queen of England is the head of state, and the premier of the British Virgin Islands serves as head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1967: Autonomous territorial constitution forms nine-member unicameral legislature, with seven single-member, first-past-the-post districts and 2 seats reserved for the Speaker and Attorney General.
   - 1977: Number of elected single-member seats expanded from seven to nine.
   - 1994: Four additional at-large seats added for a total of 13 elected seats. At-large seats elected under single non-transferrable vote.
   - 2007: The House of Assembly replaced the Legislative Council.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Assembly (previously the Legislative Council) were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1967	April 14	General	N/A	
1971	June 2	General	N/A	
1975	September 1	General	N/A	
1979	November 12	General	N/A	
1983	November 11	General	N/A	
1986	November 17	General	N/A	
1990	November 12	General	N/A	
1995	February 20	General	N/A	
1999	May 17	General	N/A	
2003	June 16	General	N/A	√
2007	August 20	General	N/A	√
2011	November 7	General	N/A	√
2015	June 8	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Government of the Virgin Islands. "House of Assembly." http://www.bvi.gov.vg/house-assembly (April 28, 2016).

Government of the Virgin Islands. "The Virgin Islands Constitution Order 2007." http://www.bvi.gov.vg/sites/default/files/downloads/virgin-islands-constitution-order-2007.pdf (July 5, 2014).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

2003-2011: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

2015: Virgin Islands General Elections 2015. http://www.election.gov.vg (June 30, 2016).

Bulgaria

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1908

2. **Political Institutions:** Bulgaria has a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, consisting of 240 members who are directly elected from one of 31 multi-member constituencies using closed party-list, proportional representation. Seats are allocated according to the Hare-Niemeyer method, and parties must secure 4% of the vote to be seated in the National Assembly. The president of Bulgaria is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1990: Mixed-member system. 400 seats were distributed. 200 seats were elected by double ballot system in single-member districts, 200 by proportional representation (d'Hondt) in 28 districts. There was only one national tier for the proportional representation seats with a 4% threshold at the district level.
   - 1991: Multi-member system. 240 seats were distributed by proportional representation (d'Hondt), calculated on the basis of the national vote. There were 31 electoral districts and a national 4% threshold.
   - 2009: Mixed system reintroduced. 31 single-member districts introduced in addition to 31 multi-member districts. Total number of multi-member seats reduced to 209.
   - 2011: Single-member districts removed. 240 seats once again elected in 31 multi-member districts.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1990*	June 10 & June 17	General	8	
1991	October 13	General	8	√
1994	December 18	General	8	√
1997	April 19	General	8	√
2001	June 17	General	9	√
2005	July 25	General	9	√
2009	June 5	General	9	√
2013	May 12	General	9	√
2014	October 5	General	9	√
2017	March 26	General	9	√

Note:
a. In 1990, the first round of elections was held on June 10 and the second round occurred on June 17.
b. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   CSES Module 2 Election Study Archive. www.cses.org

Golder, Matt. 2008. "Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World, 1946-2000." *Electoral Studies*24: 103-121.
IPU PARLINE database: BULGARIA (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2045_B.htm (April 28, 2016).
National Assembly of the Republic of Bulgaria. http://www.parliament.bg/
Shvetsova, Olga. 1999. "A survey of post-communist electoral institutions: 1990-1998." *Electoral Studies* 18: 397-409.
Todorov, Antony. 2010. "Bulgaria." In *Elections* in Dieter Nohlen's (ed) Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook. Oxford University Press: 351-398.
Hardman, Helen. "Electoral System Change in Europe since 1945: Bulgaria." *Electoral System Change in Europe since 1945*. Université Libre De Bruxelles, University of Reading.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1991: Project on Political Transformation and the Electoral Process in Post-Communist Europe by University of Essex. http://www.essex.ac.uk/elections/
1994-1997: Project on Political Transformation and the
Electoral Process in Post-Communist Europe by University of Essex.
http://www.essex.ac.uk/elections/
Informatics, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. www.math.bas.bg
2001: Institute for Mathematics, Bulgarian Academy of Sciences.
http://www.math.bas.bg/izbori/res/2001/firste-k.htm
2005: Central Election Commission. http://www.2005izbori.org/
2009: Central Election Commission. http://rezultati.cik2009.bg/
2013: Bulgarian Central Election Commission. "Elections for Deputies 2013."
http://results.cik.bg/pi2013/rezultati/ (February 20, 2016).
David Lublin. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
2014-2017: Bulgarian Central Election Commission. http://results.cik.bg

Burkina Faso

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1960 from France

2. **Political Institutions:** Burkina Faso relies on semi-presidential republic with the prime minister as the head of government. It has a multi-party system and the president as the head of state. The president is elected through popular vote and the prime minister is appointed by the president with approval from the legislature. The parliament consists of the National Assembly (*Assemblée Nationale*) and the Senate (*Sénat*). The National Assembly has 111 members elected for a five-year term through proportional representation. Constitutional amendments called for a new Senate to be created in 2013 but it has yet to be formed.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**

- 1959**:** Parliament elected.
- 1960: Political parties are banned.
- 1965: Plurality system with one party list.
- 1970: Political parties re-introduced. Closed-list proportional representation and largest remainder system enacted.
- 1995: National Assembly becomes lower chamber of parliament.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections of members of the National Assembly

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1970	December 20	General	-6	
1978	April 30	General	5	
1992	May 24	General	-5	
1997	May 11	General	-4	
2002	May 5	General	0	
2007	May 6	General	0	
2012	December 2	General	0	√
2015	November 29	General	6	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

Nohlen, Dieter, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. New York: Oxford University Press.

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**

Lublin, David. “Election Passport.” American University. http:///www.electionpassport.com

Cambodia

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1953 from France

2. **Political Institutions**: Since 1998, Cambodia has had a bicameral legislative system. The lower chamber, the National Assembly, consists of 123 members who hail from 21 multi-member constituencies. Cambodia has closed party-list, proportional representation, and seats are allotted based on the Hare formula. The upper chamber, the Senate, has 61 seats, 57 of which are directly elected, two of which are elected by the lower chamber, and two of which are appointed by the King. The country's executive branch includes the King who serves as the country's head of state and a prime minister who functions as the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1972: The National Assembly seats 126 members who hail from one of 61 constituencies.
   - 1976: The People's Representative Assembly, a 250-member unicameral body, supplants the National Assembly.
   - 1993: A new constitution is drafted by the Constituent Assembly, which later becomes the National Assembly of 120 members.
   - 1998: The National Assembly increases from 120 seats to 122 seats.
   - 2003: The National Assembly increases from 122 seats to 123 seats.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1947	December 21	General	N/A	
1955	September 11	General	-9	
1958	March 23	General	-9	
1962	June 10	General	-9	
1966	September 11	General	-9	
1972	September 3	General	-5	
1976	March 20	General	-7	
1981	May 1	General	-66	
1993	May 23-28	General	1	
1998	July 26	General	2	
2003	July 27	General	2	√
2008	July 27	General	2	√
2013	July 28	General	2	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Hartmann, Christof. 2001. "Cambodia." In Dieter Nohlen et. al., eds. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook* 2. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Hicken, Allen and Yuko Kasuya. 2003. "A Guide to the Constitutional Structures and Electoral Systems of East, South, and Southeast Asia." *Electoral Studies* 22: 121-151.

IPU PARLINE database: CAMBODIA (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2051_B.htm (April 6, 2016).

Nohlen, Deiter, et. al. 2001. "Elections and Electoral Systems in Asia and the Pacific." In Dieter Nohlen et. al., eds. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook* 2. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Sachsenroder, Wolfgang and Ulrike E. Frings, eds. 1998. *Political Party Systems and Democratic Development in East and Southeast Asia I: Southeast Asia*. Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

2008: "2008 National Assembly Elections: Final Assessment and Report." The Committee for Free and Fair Elections in Cambodia (COMFREL), and the National Election Committee of the Kingdom of Cambodia.

Cameroon

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** East Cameroon in 1960 from France, South Cameroon in 1961 from United Kingdom, united in 1961.

2. **Political Institutions:** Cameroon has a unitary presidential system with a unicameral 180-seat National Assembly. In 1995, constitutional provisions were made for the instatement of an upper legislative house, termed the Senate, but as of 2008 it has yet to be convened. Cameroon has a president and prime minister. Although the prime minister is the head of government, the position has relatively little power compared to that of the president.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1960: Elections are held only in former French Cameroon for 100 seats in the National Assembly.
   - 1961: Elections are held only in former British South Cameroons for 37 seats in the National Assembly.
   - 1964: A plurality system in a mixture of single- and multi-member constituencies is established for 50 seats in the National Assembly.
   - 1966: Opposition parties are banned. Cameroonian National Union (UNC) remains as sole legal party until 1985.
   - 1970: Multi-member constituencies begin following the administrative divisions, while single-member constituencies remain unchanged.
   - 1972: A constitutional referendum overwhelmingly approves the elimination of the two-state federation, the creation of unitary system of government and unicameral legislature, and increased presidential powers.
   - 1973-1983: Legislative elections are held using a national list of UNC candidates for 120 seats in the National Assembly.
   - 1985: Cameroon People's Democratic Movement (RDPC) supplants the UNC as the sole legal party from 1985-1990.
   - 1988: The number of seats in the National Assembly increases to 180, with representatives elected using first-past-the-post system in single-member constituencies and party-list proportional representation system in multi-member constituencies. In multi-member constituencies, a list winning an absolute majority obtains all of the seats. If no absolute majority exists, the list with a relative majority obtains at least half of the seats and the remainder is distributed proportionally according to the Hare quota.
   - 1990: Opposition parties are legalized.
   - 1992: Multiparty balloting is introduced.
   - 1996: A constitutional amendment provides for the establishment of a partly indirectly elected, partly appointed upper chamber to be called the Senate.
   - 1997: Supreme Court nullifies results in seven constituencies due to irregularities, and contests are rerun as by-elections.
   - 2002: Supreme Court nullifies results for 17 seats due to various irregularities, and contests are rerun as by-elections.
   - 2007: Supreme Court nullifies results for five districts (affecting a total of 17 seats) due to various irregularities, and contests are rerun as by-elections.
   - 2012: Elections to the National Assembly are due but not conducted in light of the government's decision to change the electoral register.

4. Electoral History: Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1960	April 10	General	-6	
1964	April 26	General	-6	
1970	June 7	General	-7	
1973	May 18	General	-8	
1978	May 28	General	-8	
1983	May 29	General	-8	
1988	April 24	General	-8	
1992	March 1	General	-4	√
1997	May 17	General	-4	√
2002	June 23	General	-4	√
2007	July 22	General	-4	√
2013	February	General	-4	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Banks, Arthur S, Thomas C Muller and William R Overstreet, , eds. 2007. *Political Handbook of Africa 2007*. Washington, D.C.: CQ Press.

IPU PARLINE database: CAMEROON (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2053_B.htm (April 6, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut, , eds. 1999. Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook. New York: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1992 & 2007: Data collected by Ericka A. Albaugh and Natalie Letsa

1997-2002: Data collected by David Backer and Ken Kollman from the Prime Minister's Office, Republic of Cameroon.

Canada

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1867 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Canada has a bicameral parliament. The House of Commons is the country's lower chamber, and it consists of 338 directly-elected seats from single-member constituencies (called ridings). Canada's upper chamber, the Senate, is appointed by the governor-general on the advice of the prime minister. Regarding the executive branch, the prime minister serves as Canada's head of government. The Queen of England is the country's head of state.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1872: The House of Commons increases from 179 seats to 193 seats.
   - 1874: The House of Commons increases from 193 seats to 196 seats.
   - 1882: The House of Commons increases from 196 seats to 201 seats.
   - 1887: The House of Commons increases from 201 seats to 205 seats.
   - 1896: The House of Commons increases from 205 seats to 206 seats.
   - 1904: The House of Commons increases from 206 seats to 211 seats.
   - 1908: The House of Commons increases from 211 seats to 218 seats.
   - 1917: The House of Commons increases from 218 seats to 230 seats.
   - 1925: The House of Commons increases from 230 seats to 241 seats.
   - 1935: The House of Commons increases from 241seats to 243 seats.
   - 1949: The House of Commons increases from 243 seats to 261 seats.
   - 1953: The House of Commons increases from 261 seats to 263 seats.
   - 1965: The House of Commons increases from 263 seats to 264 seats.
   - 1979: The House of Commons increases from 264 seats to 282 seats.
   - 1986: The Representation Act, 1985 is passed, which sets the minimum number of seats in the House of Commons to 282 and establishes a new formula for calculating representation.
   - 1988: The House of Commons increases from 282 seats to 295 seats.
   - 1997: The House of Commons increases from 295 seats to 301seats.
   - 2004: The House of Commons increases from 301 seats to 308 seats.
   - 2015: The House of Commons increases from 308 seats to 338 seats.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to House of Commons were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score*	*CLEA Data Release*
1867	September 20	General	4	√
1872	October 12	General	4	√
1874	January 22	General	4	√
1878	September 17	General	4	√
1882	June 20	General	4	√
1887	February 22	General	4	√
1891	March 5	General	9	√
1896	June 23	General	9	√
1900	November 7	General	9	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score*	*CLEA Data Release*
1904	July 3	General	9	√
1908	October 26	General	9	√
1911	September 21	General	9	√
1917	December 17	General	9	√
1921	December 6	General	10	√
1925	October 29	General	10	√
1926	September 14	General	10	√
1930	July 28	General	10	√
1935	October 14	General	10	√
1940	March 26	General	10	√
1945	June 11	General	10	√
1949	June 27	General	10	√
1953	August 10	General	10	√
1957	June 10	General	10	√
1958	March 31	General	10	√
1962	June 18	General	10	√
1963	April 8	General	10	√
1965	November 8	General	10	√
1968	June 25	General	10	√
1972	October 30	General	10	√
1974	July 8	General	10	√
1979	May 22	General	10	√
1980	February 22	General	10	√
1984	September 4	General	10	√
1988	November 1	General	10	√
1993	October 25	General	10	√
1997	December 30	General	10	√
2000	November 27	General	10	√
2004	June 28	General	10	√
2006	January 23	General	10	√
2008	October 11	General	10	√
2011	May 2	General	10	√
2015	October 19	General	10	√
2019	October 21	General	10 (2018)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Elections Canada. "A History of the Vote in Canada." http://www.elections.ca/content.aspx?section=res&dir=his&document=index&lang=e (November 24, 2010).

IPU PARLINE database: CANADA (House of Commons). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2055_B.htm (April 6, 2016).

Marleau, Robert, and Camille Montpetit, , eds. 2000. "House of Commons and Its Members." *House of Commons Procedure and Practice*. Parliament of Canada. http://www.parl.gc.ca/marleaumontpetit/DocumentViewer.aspx?Sec=Ch04&Seq=2&Language=E&Print=2 (April 6, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1867-2011: Parliament of Canada. http://www.parl.gc.ca/About/Parliament/FederalRidingsHistory/hfer.asp?Language=E&Search=G

2015: Elections Canada. http://enr.elections.ca/National.aspx?lang=e (November 27, 2015).

2019: Elections Canada. https://enr.elections.ca/National.aspx?lang=e (July 1, 2020).

Cape Verde

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1975 from Portugal

2. **Political Institutions:** Cape Verde relies on a unicameral legislative body, the National People's Assembly (previously the National Assembly). Currently, there are 72 directly-elected members hailing from 16 multi-member constituencies. The prime minister of Cape Verde functions as the head of government and is appointed by the president, who serves as the country's head of state. Since 1992, the president has been elected directly in elections. Prior to 1992, the president was elected by the legislature.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1975: Portugal uses party-list proportional representation in multi-member constituencies of various sizes, and the National Assembly consists of 56 members.
   - 1985: The National Assembly increases from 56 members to 83 members.
   - 1990: Opposition parties are legalized.
   - 1991: The legislative body is changed from the National Assembly to the National People's Assembly, which means that membership reduces to 79 members.
   - 1992: The National People's Assembly no longer elects the president under a new constitution, and presidential elections are determined by direct popular vote.
   - 1995: The National People's Assembly membership is reduced to 72 members.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1975	June 30	General	-4	
1980	December 7	General	-4	
1985	December 7	General	-3	
1991	January 13	General	8	
1995	December 17	General	8	√
2001	January 14	General	10	√
2006	January 22	General	10	√
2011	February 6	General	10	√
2016	March 20	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

Banks, Arthur S, Thomas C Muller and William R Overstreet, eds. *Political Handbook of Africa 2007*: 156-157, 160. Washington, D.C.: CQ P.

Nohlen, Dieter, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. New York: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1995: Data collected by David Backer and Ken Kollman from Nohlen, Krennerich & Thibaut (1999).
2001: Data collected by Federico Ferrara and adjusted by CLEA.
2006-2011: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University http://www.electionpassport.com Commisão Nacional de Eleicões. http://www.cne.cv/.
2016: Comissão Nacional de Eleições. "Eleições Legislativas 2016." http://www.cne.cv/ (June 8, 2016).

Cayman Islands

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** United Kingdom Overseas Territory

2. **Political Institutions:** The Cayman Islands have a unicameral legislative system called the Legislative Assembly (previously the Assembly of the Vestry), a 20-member body. Of the 20, 18 members are elected by block voting in six multi-member districts, and the remaining two are *ex-officio* members appointed by the Governor, Deputy Governor, and the Attorney General.The British Monarch is the head of state, and the Governor is the head of government

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1959: Assembly of the Vestry changed to the Legislative Assembly. 12 members are elected. Women allowed to vote and run for office.
   - 2009: The Constitution establishes that the Legislative Assembly consist of 20 members, 18 of which are directly elected.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Legislative Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1832	N/A	General	N/A	
1839	N/A	General	N/A	
1911	N/A	General	N/A	
1922	N/A	General	N/A	
1932	N/A	General	N/A	
1948	August	General	N/A	
1956	N/A	General	N/A	
1988	N/A	General	N/A	
1992	N/A	General	N/A	
1996	N/A	General	N/A	
2000	N/A	General	N/A	
2005	May 11	General	N/A	√
2009	May 20	General	N/A	√
2013	May 22	General	N/A	√
2017	May 24	General	N/A	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Cayman Islands Elections Office. "A History of Elections in the Cayman Islands." http://www.electionsoffice.ky/index.php/general-information/62-a-brief-history-of-elections-in-the-cayman-islands (June 30, 2014).

Legislative Assembly, Cayman Islands Government. "About Us." http://www.legislativeassembly.ky/portal/page/portal/lglhome/aboutus (April 8, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Cayman Islands Election Office. "Election Results and Statistics." http://www.electionsoffice.ky/index.php/election-results-and-statistics (April 7, 2016).

Chile

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1810 from Spain

2. **Political Institutions:** Chile relies on a bicameral legislative system. The lower chamber, the Chamber of Deputies, has 120 seats from 60 multi-member constituencies, each of which as a two-seat magnitude. Members serve four-year terms. Seats are allocated using a closed party-list majority system; if the majority party wins two-thirds of the vote in a constituency, they receive the two seats for that constituency. If the majority party receives less than two-thirds of the vote, the second seat goes to the second-place party. The Senate comprises 38 members who are directly elected from multi-member constituencies and serve eight-year terms. Chile's head of state and government is the president who serves a six-year term.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1833: Suffrage was granted to literate men and people with certain amounts of wealth.
   - 1874: Suffrage was extended to all men, regardless of economic status.
   - 1925: Secret ballots and direct elections are established. The parliament is elected using proportional representation where constituencies based on provincial boundaries, and the d'Hondt formula used for the distribution of seats.
   - 1932: Chamber of Deputies membership increases from 132 members to 142.
   - 1947: Chamber of Deputies membership increases from 142 members to 147.
   - 1949: Women are granted the right to vote.
   - 1969: Chamber of Deputies membership increases from 147 members to 150.
   - 1970: Illiterate people are granted the right to vote.
   - 1973: Elections are not held under the Pinochet regime.
   - 1980: Constitution formalizes the traditional terms of deputies to be 4 years. Deputies are not elected the same time as the president is.
   - 1989: Universal suffrage and secret balloting is reestablished. Each of the 30 electoral districts elects two deputies.
   - 2015: Chamber of Deputies increases to 155 seats. Twenty-eight multi-member constituencies using open list proportional representation (d'Hondt).

4. **Upper Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1925: 45 seats allocating using proportional representation with the d'Hondt method. Constituencies consist of at least two provinces with the exception of Santiago.
   - 1973: Elections are not held under the Pinochet regime.
   - 1989: Universal suffrage and secret balloting is reestablished. Each of the 19 electoral districts elects two senators.
   - 1994: Senators elected for 8 year terms with partial renewal every 4 years.
   - 2017: Senate increases to 42 seats. Fifteen multi-member constituencies using open list proportional representation (d'Hondt).

5. Electoral History: Elections to the Chamber of Deputies were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1915	N/A	General	3	
1918	N/A	General	3	
1921	N/A	General	3	
1925	November 22	General	-2	
1932	October 30	General	-2	
1937	March 7	General	2	
1941	March 2	General	2	
1945	March 4	General	2	√
1949	March 6	General	2	
1953	March 1	General	2	
1957	March 3	General	5	
1961	March 5	General	5	
1965	March 7	General	6	
1969	March 2	General	6	
1973	March 4	General	-7	
1989	December 14	General	8	√
1993	December 11	General	8	√
1997	December 11	General	8	√
2001	December 16	General	9	√
2005	December 11	General	9	√
2009	December 13	General	10	√
2013	November 17	General	10	√
2017	November 19	General	10	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

6. Electoral History: Elections to the Senate were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1925	November 22	General	-2	
1932	October 30	General	-2	
1937	March 7	General	2	
1941	March 2	General	2	
1945	March 4	General	2	
1949	March 6	General	2	
1953	March 1	General	2	
1957	March 3	General	5	
1961	March 5	General	5	
1965	March 7	General	6	
1969	March 2	General	6	
1973	March 4	General	-7	
1989	December 14	General	8	√
1993	December 11	General	8	√
1997	December 11	General	8	√
2001	December 16	General	9	√
2005	December 11	General	9	√
2009	December 13	General	10	√
2013	November 17	General	10	√
2017	November 19	General	10	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

7. Sources on Electoral History:

Nohlen, Deter et al. 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook 2 South America*. New York: Oxford University Press.

IPU PARLINE database: CHILE (Cámara de Diputados), Electoral system. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2063_B.htm (June 30, 2014).

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Chile." ElectionGuide http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/44/ (June 30, 2014).

8. Sources of Lower Chamber Electoral Data:

Servicio Electoral de Chile. "Estadísticas." http://www.servel.cl/estadisticas-2/

9. Sources of Upper Chamber Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
Servicio Electoral de Chile. "Estadísticas." http://www.servel.cl/estadisticas-2/

Colombia

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1819 from Spain

2. **Political Institutions:** Colombia uses a bicameral legislative system. The lower chamber, called the House of Representatives, consists of 166 seats, and members hail from 33 multi-member constituencies. Candidates are chosen on closed lists, and parties can list either as blocks or allow voters to choose candidates within the party. For constituencies with more than two seats, the d'Hondt formula is used. For two-seat constituencies, the Hare quota is used. The Senate is a 102-member body elected from a single national constituency. Colombia's executive branch consists of a president who is elected by absolute majority, with a runoff between the top two vote-getters if necessary.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1853: Universal male suffrage is granted.
   - 1886: Representatives are elected by plurality rule in single-member constituencies.
   - 1910: Representatives are elected using multi-member constituencies.
   - 1932: A party that gains a majority of the votes receives two-thirds of the seats in a constituency, and the second-place party receives the remaining seats.
   - 1951: A party that gains a majority of the votes receives a majority of the seats in a constituency, and the remaining seats are allocated by the Hare formula.
   - 1957: Women gain the right to vote.
   - 1958: The Liberal and Conservative parties agree to split the seats regardless of vote outcomes.
   - 1975: The voting age becomes 18.
   - 1991: Candidates are chosen on closed lists, and parties can list either as blocks or allow voters to choose candidates within the party. For constituencies with more than two seats, the d'Hondt formula is used (with a legal threshold of 50% of the quotient given by dividing the number of seats by the number of valid votes). For two-seat constituencies, the Hare quota is used (with a legal threshold of 30% of the quotient given by dividing the number of seats by the number of valid votes).

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1947	March 16	General	5	
1949	June 5	General	-5	
1958	March 16	General	7	
1960	March 20	General	7	
1962	March 18	General	7	
1964	March 15	General	7	
1966	March 20	General	7	
1968	March 17	General	7	
1970	April 19	General	7	
1974	April 19	General	8	
1978	February 26	General	8	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1982	March 14	General	8	
1986	March 9	General	8	
1990	March 11	General	8	
1991	October 27	General	9	
1994	March 13	General	9	
1998	March 8	General	7	√
2002	March 10	General	7	√
2006	March 12	General	7	√
2010	March 14	General	7	√
2014	March 9	General	7	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm

5. Sources on Electoral History:

IPU PARLINE database: COLOMBIA (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2067_B.htm (April 6, 2016).

Nohlen, Deiter, et. al. 2001. "Elections and Electoral Systems in the Americas." In Dieter Nohlen et. al., eds. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook* 1. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1988-2006: Data collected by Marcelo Leiras and adjusted by CLEA.

2010: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

2014: Organización Electoral, Registraduría Nacional del Estado Civil. http://www.registraduria.gov.co

The Comoros

1. Year Achieved Independence: 1975 from France

2. Political Institutions: The Comoros relies on a unicameral parliament called the Assembly of the Union (French: Assemblée de l'Union). The Assembly of the Unions consists of 33 seats, 24 of which are elected in single-member constituencies. The remaining nine seats are indirectly elected from the local parliaments of the three islands. The executive branch consists of a president who is elected for four-year terms; this position rotates among the three islands.

3. Lower Chamber Electoral System:

- 1956: Colonial rule introduces universal suffrage for Comorians over the age of 21.
- 1978: The Constitution is amended to lower the voting age to 18 and orders that the president and 42 members of the Federal Assembly be directly elected.
- 1999: A military coup, led by Colonel Azali Assoumani, dissolves the Federal Assembly.
- 2002: A new constitution establishes the 33-seat unicameral Assembly of the Union and a local parliament in each of the three islands.

4. Electoral History: Elections to the Assembly of the Union were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1972	December 3	General	N/A	
1982	March 7, 14	General	-6	
1987	March 22	General	-7	
1992	November 22, 29	General	4	
1993	December 12, 20	General	4	
1996	December 1, 8	General	4	
2004	April 18, 25	General	6	
2009	December 6, 20	General	9	√
2015	January 25	General	9	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources of Electoral History

IPU PARLINE database: COMOROS (Assemblée de l'Union). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2069.htm#elect (March 31, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook.* New York: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data

2009: Psephos. http://psephos.adam-carr.net/countries/c/comoros/comoros2009.txt (July 1, 2020).

2015: La Commission Electorale Nationale Indépendante. http://www.cenicomores.km/ (February 27, 2016).

Costa Rica

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1838 from the Federal Republic of Central America

2. **Political Institutions:** Costa Rice has a unicameral legislative system. The Legislative Assembly is the country's legislature, and it consists of 57 members who hail from seven multi-member constituencies. Seats are allocated using the simple quote formula (extra votes are given to parties by the number of residual votes, and sub-quotient parties are included in the process of receiving extra votes). Costa Rica is a presidential system, and a presidential candidate must receive 40% of the vote to attain the position. One interesting aspect of Costa Rican politics is that independent candidates are not allowed to run for national office; all candidates must be affiliated with a political party.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - Pre-1913: indirect elections, very limited suffrage; after 1893, proportional representation with multi-member constituencies, using the simple quote formula.
   - 1913: direct elections, limited suffrage, proportional representation with multi-member constituencies, using the simple quote formula (after 1893).
   - 1949: full suffrage, including women; seven multi-member constituencies of various sizes; seats are allocated using the simple quote formula (extra votes are given to parties by the number of residual votes, and sub-quotient parties are included in the process of receiving extra votes). Closed and blocked party lists. Voters do not vote for candidates but for parties.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Legislative Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1948	February 8	General	10	
1953	July 26	General	10	√
1958	February 2	General	10	√
1962	February 4	General	10	√
1966	February 6	General	10	√
1970	February 1	General	10	√
1974	February 3	General	10	√
1978	February 5	General	10	√
1982	February 7	General	10	√
1986	February 2	General	10	√
1990	February 4	General	10	√
1994	February 6	General	10	√
1998	February 1	General	10	√
2002	February 3	General	10	√
2006	February 5	General	10	√
2010	February 7	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2014	February 2	General	10	√
2018	February 4	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm

5. Sources on Electoral History:

IPU PARLINE database: COSTA RICA (Legislative Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2073_B.htm (April 7, 2016).

Nohlen, Deiter, et. al. 2001. "Elections and Electoral Systems in the Americas." In Dieter Nohlen et. al., eds. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook* 1. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1953-1978: Atals Electoral Digital de Costa Rica 1953-2006. http://www.atlas.iis.ucr.ac.cr/ ResultadosGlobales_1.php

1982-2014: Supreme Court of Elections (Tribunal Supremo de Elecciones) of Costa Rica. http://www.tse.go.cr/2escrutinios82-98.html

2014: Asamblea Legislative de la República de Costa Rica. "Mapa Político de Costa Rica." http://www.asamblea.go.cr/Diputadas_Diputados/Paginas/Diputadas%20y%20diputados%20por%20provincia.aspx (October, 2015).

2018: Supreme Court of Elections (Tribunal Supremo de Elecciones) of Costa Rica. https://www.tse.go.cr/resultadosdefinitivos/#/legislativas (July 14, 2020).

Croatia

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** Declared in 1991, internationally recognized in 1992.

2. **Political Institutions:** Croatia relies on a unicameral legislative system. The Croatian Parliament, *Hrvatski Sabor*, currently consists of 151 seats. Of these 151, 140 members hail from 10 multi-member districts, three are determined by the votes of Croatians abroad, and the remaining eight are reserved for indigenous communities. Before 2000, Croatia had a semi-presidential system with a bicameral legislature. Today, a president is the head of state and is elected for a single five-year term, while the prime minister serves as the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1990: Single-member districts. 80 seats by plurality in two ballots. All candidates with at least 7% of the vote could enter the second round.
   - 1992: Mixed member system. Elections held in 60 single member districts by plurality. Sixty seats elected in one national district by proportional representation (d'Hondt). Four seats elected by plurality in 4 ethnic minority districts from minorities that contain less than 8% of the population, and an additional minority deputy was elected from the party list section. Thirteen additional seats for Serb minority.
   - 1995: Mixed member system. 127 seats were elected. 28 seats are elected by plurality in single member districts. 80 seats were elected by proportional representation (d'Hondt) in a national tier with a 5% electoral threshold. 12 seats were elected abroad in one tier by proportional representation (d'Hondt). 7 seats were reserved for minorities elected by plurality.
   - 2000: Multi-member districts. 10 electoral districts with 14 candidates each by proportional representation (d'Hondt). One electoral district with a maximum of 12 seats for the diaspora (number of seats is depending on the turnout). One electoral district with 8 members for ethnic minorities. Legal threshold: 5% on the electoral district level.
   - 2003: From the 8 minority seats, 3 Serbian deputes are elected in an ethnic multi-member district by plurality rule and in 5 other single-member districts other minority groups elect 1 deputy each.
   - 2007: Croatian Parliament increases from 151 seats to 153 seats.
   - 2011: Croatian Parliament decreases from 153 seats to 151 seats.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Hrvatski Sabor were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1990	April 22 – May 7		-3 (1991)	√
1992	August 2	General	-3	√
1995	October 29	General	-5	√
2000	January 3	General	8	√
2003	November 23	General	8	√
2007	November 25	General	9	√
2011	December 4	General	9	√
2015	November 8	General	10	√

2016	September 11	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Aussendung der österreichischen Parlamentskorrespondenz. 2008. Geschichte des kroatischen Sabors. www.ots.at

CSES Module 2 Election Study Archive: www.cses.org

Golder, Matt. 2008. "Democratic Electoral Systems around the World, 1946-2000." *Electoral Studies.* 24: 103-121.

IPU PARLINE database: CROATIA (Legislative Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2073_B.htm (April 7, 2016).

Dieter Nohlen, et al., eds. Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook. Oxford University Press.

Shvetsova, Olga. 1999. "A survey of post-communist electoral institutions: 1990-1998." *Electoral Studies* 18: 397-409.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Electoral Commission of Croatia. http://www.izbori.hr

Curaçao

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: Constituent Country of the Netherlands, gained self-governance in 2010 upon the dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles.

2. **Political Institutions**: The unicameral legislature is the Estates of Curaçao . It consists of 21 members elected to a four-year term through party-list, proportional representation with results calculated at an at-large level.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 2010: Netherlands Antilles dissolved, and Curaçao became an autonomous territory. The Island Council converted into a unicameral legislature, the Estates of Curacao. The legislature approved the new constitution, and members are elected with proportional representation voting at an at-large level.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Estates were held on the following dates.

Year	Date	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2010	August 27	General	N/A	
2012	October 19	General	N/A	√
2016	October 5	General	N/A	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   Government of Curaçao. http://www.gobiernu.cw/

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
   Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
   Supreme Electoral Council of Curaçao. http://www.kse.cw/

Cyprus

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1960 from the United Kingdom.

2. **Political Institutions**: Cyprus has a unicameral legislative system, and the legislature is called the House of Representatives (Greek: Vouli Antiprosopon), which consists of 80 deputies. Of these 80, 56 seats are reserved for Greek Cypriots and 24 for the Turkish Cypriots. The 56 Greek Cypriot representatives are elected based on PR in six multi-member constituencies. Voters can cast their vote for a party list and up to four single candidates (preferential vote). Regarding the executive branch, the Cypriot president is the head of the state as well as the head of the government and is elected based on absolute majority. If none of the candidates acquires 50% of the votes, a run-off is held between the two best-placed candidates.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1960: The first constitution provides for a parliament consisting of 50 representatives, with 35 seats reserved for the Greek Cypriots and the remaining 15 seats for the Turkish Cypriots. The deputies are elected based on plurality-majority system.
   - 1980: Introduction of proportional system with an 8% threshold.
   - 1985: The number of deputies of the parliament is raised to 80, maintaining the ratio of 70:30 shared between the Greek and Turkish Cypriots (de facto only the 56 Greek Cypriot deputies are elected).
   - 1995: The vote threshold decreases to 1.8%.
   - 2006: Turkish Cypriots living in the Republic of Cyprus are allowed to vote.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1960	July 31	General	8	
1970	July 5	General	7	
1976	September 5	General	10	
1981	May 24	General	10	√
1985	December 8	General	10	√
1991	May 19	General	10	√
1996	May 26	General	10	√
2001	May 27	General	10	√
2006	May 21	General	10	√
2011	May 22	General	10	√
2016	May 22	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Central Electoral Service. http://www.moi.gov.cy/moi/moi.nsf/page16_gr/page16_gr?OpenDocument
House of Representatives. http://www.parliament.cy/easyconsole.cfm/id/143/lang/en/
IPU PARLINE database: CYPRUS (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2081_B.htm (April 7, 2016).
Nohlen, Dieter and Phillip Stöver , eds. 2010. *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
Ministry of Interior, Republic of Cyprus. http://results.elections.moi.gov.cy/
2016: Republic of Cyprus Ministry of the Interior. "Parliamentary Elections 2016." http://results.elections.moi.gov.cy/English/PARLIAMENTARY_ELECTIONS_2016/Islandwide (June 7, 2016).

Czech Republic

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** Czechoslovakia became independent in 1918 and in 1992, Czechoslovakia split into the independent Czech Republic and Slovakia.

2. **Political Institutions:** In 1993, the Czech Republic preserved the bicameral parliamentary system upon disintegration of Czechoslovakia. The lower chamber, the Chamber of Deputies, consists of 200 members from 14 multi-member constituencies. Political parties must attain at least 5% of votes nationally in order to be seated, while two-party coalitions must attain at least 10%, three-party ones must secure at least 15%, and four-or-more-party coalitions must secure at least 20%. Seats are determined using the d'Hondt method. The upper chamber, the Senate, is composed of 81 members who have been directly elected since 1996. The president serves as head of state and, until 2012, was chosen during a joint session of both chambers. The president appoints the prime minister and cabinet who are subject to a vote of confidence in the Chamber of Deputies.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1992: Multi-member system. 200 seats were elected in 8 electoral districts by proportional representation (Hagenbach-Bischof). All seats were calculated on the basis of the upper national tier. There was a 5% electoral threshold on the national level for parties, 7% for coalitions of two parties, 9% for coalitions with three parties, and 11% for coalitions with four parties.
   - 2002: The electoral formula was changed to d'Hondt. Some electoral districts were increased from 8 seats to 14 seats. For party coalitions, the threshold was changed to 10% for a two-party coalition and augmented by 5% with every increase in party joining the coalition. Voters could cast two preferential votes.

4. **Upper Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1996: Senators are elected using a two-round majority system in 81 single-member constituencies. Senators are elected for six-year terms with one third of the Senate elected every two years.

5. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Chamber of Deputies were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1990	June 8	Czech National Council	N/A	√
1992	June 8	Czech National Council	10 (1993)	√
1996	May 31	General	10	√
1998	June 19-20	General	10	√
2002	July 14-15	General	10	√
2006	June 2-3	General	9	√
2010	May 28-29	General	9	√
2013	October 25-26	General	9	√
2017	October 20-21	General	9	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*

following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

6. Electoral History: Elections to the Senate were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1996	November 15-16 & November 22-23	General	10	√
1998	November 13-14 & November 20-21	General	10	√
2000	November 12 & November 19	General	10	√
2002	October 25-26 & November 1-2	General	10	√
2004	November 5-6 & November 12-13	General	9	√
2006	October 20-21 & October 27-28	General	9	√
2008	October 17-18 & October 24-25	General	9	√
2010	October 15-16 & October 22-23	General	9	√
2012	October 12-13 & October 19-20	General	9	√
2014	October 10-11 & October 17-18	General	9	√
2016	October 7-8 & October 14-15	General	9	√
2018	October 5-6 & October 12-13	General	9 (2017)	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

7. Sources on Electoral History:

CSES Module 2 Election Study Archive. www.cses.org

Golder, Matt. 2008. "Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World, 1946-2000." *Electoral Studies* 24: 103-121.

IPU PARLINE database: CZECH REPUBLIC (Chamber of Deputies). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2083_B.htm (April 7, 2016).

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Pecita-Vlachova, Klara and Mary Stegmaier. 2003. "The Chamber of Deputies election, Czech Republic 2002." *Electoral Studies* 22 (4): 772-778.

Shvetsova, Olga. 1999. "A survey of post-communist electoral institutions: 1990-1998." *Electoral Studies* 18: 397-409.
Siaroff, Alan. 2000. *Comparative European Party Systems; An Analysis of Parliamentary Elections since 1945*. New York: Garland Publishing.

8. Sources of Lower Chamber Electoral Data:
1990-1992: Czech Statistical Office. http://www.volby.cz/
1996-1998: Project on Political Transformation and the Electoral Process in Post-Communist Europe by University of Essex. http://www.essex.ac.uk/elections/ and the Czech Statistical Office. http://www.volby.cz/
2002-2017: Czech Statistical Office. "Results of Elections and Referendums." http://www.volby.cz/index_en.htm (April 7, 2016).

9. Sources of Upper Chamber Electoral Data:
Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
Czech Statistical Office. "Results of Elections and Referendums." http://www.volby.cz/index_en.htm

Denmark

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** A unified state since the 10th century and a constitutional monarchy since 1849.

2. **Political Institutions:** Denmark relies on a unicameral parliament. The Danish Parliament includes 179 members who hail from 10 multi-member constituencies. Of these 179 seats, 175 correspond to Denmark proper, while both Greenland and the Faroe Islands receive two seats. Of the 175 seats for Denmark proper, 40 are compensatory seats, determined by the Sainte-Laguë method. When casting their ballots, voters either submit a "personal vote" for a candidate or select one party list. Regarding the executive branch, the Queen is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1894: Single-member constituencies. Plurality by direct voting and by show of hands (without counting) or ballot. In case of uncertainty a roll-call vote was held (with counting). In case of a single candidate, voters could vote either for or against by show of hands or by a roll-call vote in case of uncertainty.
   - 1901: Same procedure as before. In case of uncontested constituencies the vote was held if 50 voters requested a yes/no vote.
   - 1918: Mixed-member system. In Copenhagen and Frederiksberg the former single-member constituencies were substituted by PR (d'Hondt) elections of 24 seats in one constituency. In the rest of the country direct elections by plurality in 93 single-member constituencies were held. 23 compensatory seats were further distributed in two tiers by quota-largest remainders formula. Of these 9 seats were at stake in the Islands region and 11 in Jutland, plus three national compensatory seats. Only parties that had already won a constituency seat or received as many votes in at least one of the three regions, as the national average of votes per seat were eligible to participate in the compensatory allocation.
   - 1920: Multi-member system. Direct elections by proportional representation (d'Hondt) in 22 (23 since the September election) constituencies and a second national tier of 29 compensatory seats allocated as before.
   - 1953 (September): The modified Sainte-Laguë formula replaces the d'Hondt in the 23 constituencies. Among the 175 seats of the Folketing, 135 are allocated by the modified Sainte-Laguë formula in the constituencies and 40 through an upper national tier (with access limited by a threshold).
   - 1971: Proportional representation (Sainte-Laguë). 135 seats are elected in 17 multi-member electoral districts, 40 seats in the secondary national district, and 4 seats in the Faroe Islands (2) and Greenland (2), in which other electoral rules are valid. There is a 2% legal threshold on the national constituency level.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Parliament were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1848	October 5	Constituent Assembly	-9	
1849	December 4	First renewal	2	√
1852	August 4	General	2	√
1853	February 26	General	2	√
1853	May 27	General	2	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1854	December 1	General	2	√
1855	June 14	General	2	√
1858	June 14	General	2	√
1861	June 14	General	2	√
1864	March 5	General	2	√
1864	June 7	General	2	√
1865	May 30	General	2	√
1866	June 4 (1st) & December 12 (2nd)	General	-1	√
1869	September 22	General	-1	√
1872	September 20	General	-3	√
1873	November 14	General	-3	√
1876	April 25	General	-3	√
1879	January 3	General	-3	√
1881	May 24	General	-3	√
1881	July 26	General	-3	√
1884	June 25	General	-3	√
1887	January 28	General	-3	√
1890	January 21	General	-3	√
1892	April 20	General	-3	√
1895	April 9	General	-3	√
1898	April 5	General	-3	√
1901	April 3	General	-88	√
1903	June 16	General	-88	√
1906	May 29	General	-88	√
1909	May 25	General	-88	√
1910	May 20	General	-88	√
1913	May 20	General	-88	√
1915	May 7	General	10	√
1918	April 22	General	10	√
1920	April 26	General	10	√
1920	July 6	General	10	√
1920	September 21	General	10	√
1924	April 11	General	10	√
1926	December 2	General	10	√
1929	April 24	General	10	√
1932	November 16	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1935	October 22	General	10	√
1939	April 3	General	10	√
1943	March 23	General	-66	√
1945	October 30	General	10	√
1947	October 28	General	10	√
1950	September 5	General	10	√
1953	April 21	General	10	√
1953	September 22	General	10	√
1957	May 14	General	10	√
1960	November 15	General	10	√
1964	September 22	General	10	√
1966	November 22	General	10	√
1968	January 23	General	10	√
1971	September 21	General	10	√
1973	December 4	General	10	√
1975	January 9	General	10	√
1977	February 15	General	10	√
1979	October 23	General	10	√
1981	December 8	General	10	√
1984	January 10	General	10	√
1987	September 8	General	10	√
1988	May 10	General	10	√
1990	December 12	General	10	√
1994	September 21	General	10	√
1998	March 11	General	10	√
2001	November 20	General	10	√
2005	February 8	General	10	√
2007	November 13	General	10	√
2011	September 15	General	10	√
2015	June 18	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies.* Londen: Palgrave. [supplemented with CD-ROM]

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Golder, Matt. 2008. "Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World, 1946-2000." *Electoral Studies* 24: 103-121.
International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Denmark: Election for Parliament." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/elections/id/2832/ (April 7, 2016).
IPU PARLINE database: DENMARK (The Danish Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2087_B.htm (April 7, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1849-1998: Caramani, Daniele. 2000. Data collected from *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*.
2001: Denmark Ministry of Interior and Health. http://www.sum.dk/Aktuelt/Publikationer/Publikationer_IN/~/media/Filer-Publikationer-IN/Valg/2003/FTvalg-2001/FTvalg-2001.ashx
2005: Denmark Ministry of Interior and Health. http://www.sum.dk/Tal-og-analyser/Valg/Folketingsvalg/~/media/Filer-Publikationer-IN/Valg/2006/FTV-2005.ashx
2007: Denmark Statisk. http://www.dst.dk/valg/SE_FV2007.pdf
2011: Demark Statisk. http://www.dst.dk/valg/Valg1204271/valgopg/valgopg.htm
Denmark Ministry of Economic Affairs and the Interior. http://oim.dk/nyheder/nyhedsarkiv/2011/sep/folketingsvalget-den-15-september-2011.aspx
2015: Danmarks Statistik. "Valg til Folketinget." http://www.dst.dk/valg/Valg1487635/other/startside.htm (April 10, 2016).

Djibouti

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1977 from France

2. **Political Institutions:** Djibouti has a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, which consists of 65 members who are directly elected from one of six multi-member constituencies. Each voter selects one party list. If a party's list secures an absolute majority or a relative majority of valid votes, the party receives 80% of the contested seats, and the other 20% of seats are proportionally distributed to other parties that secured at least 10% of the valid votes. The president of Djibouti is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1982: Voting occurs through one round of party-list voting. Only the People's Rally for Progress party is allowed to submit a party list.
   - 1992: Political parties are legalized.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1977	August 5	General	-8	
1982	May 21	General	-8	
1987	April 24	General	-8	
1992	December 18	General	-7	
1997	December 19	General	-6	√
2003	January 10	General	2	√
2008	February 8	General	2	
2013	February 22	General	4	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Djibouti." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/60/ (May 2, 2016).
   IPU PARLINE database: DJIBOUTI (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2089_B.htm (May 2, 2016).

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
   1997 - 2003: Nunley, Albert C. "Elections in Djibouti." African Elections Database http://africanelections.tripod.com/dj.html (March 24, 2016).
   2013: Présidence de la République du Djibouti; Le Journal Officiel. http://www.presidence.dj

Dominica

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1978 from the United Kingdom.

2. **Political Institutions:** Although Dominica did not become an independent country until 1978, it has employed a parliamentary system with universal suffrage since 1951 (elections date back to 1832). Dominica has a unicameral legislature called the House of Assembly, which includes 21 regional representatives and nine senators. The representatives are directly elected, and they determine whether the senators are appointed or elected. If the senators are appointed, five are selected by the president with the advice of the prime minister, and four chosen by the opposition leader. If the senators are elected, it is by a vote of the regional representatives. Both representatives and senators serve five-year terms, unless the prime minister calls for early elections. The executive branch of the Dominican government consists of a president as the head of state and a prime minister as the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - Regional representatives of the House of Assembly are elected by the first past-the-post system in 21 single-member constituencies.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1951	October 31	General	N/A	
1954	August 19	General	N/A	
1957	August 15	General	N/A	
1961	January 17	General	N/A	
1966	January 7	General	N/A	
1970	October 26	General	N/A	
1975	March 24	General	N/A	
1980	July 21	General	N/A	
1985	July 1	General	N/A	
1990	May 28	General	N/A	
1995	June 12	General	N/A	√
2000	January 31	General	N/A	√
2005	May 5	General	N/A	√
2009	December 18	General	N/A	√
2014	December 8	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Central Intelligence Agency. 2011. "Central America and the Caribbean: Dominica." World Factbook (April). https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/do.html (May 9, 2011).

IPU PARLINE database: DOMINCA (House of Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2091_B.htm (April 7, 2016).

Political Database of the Americas. (2007). "Dominica Electoral Results." Georgetown University. http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Elecdata/Dominica/dominica.html (May 7, 2011).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1995: News-Dominica.com. http://www.news-dominica.com/election/election1995detail.cfm

2000: News-Dominica.com. http://www.news-dominica.com/election/election2000detail.cfm

2005: News-Dominica.com. http://www.news-dominica.com/election/election2005detail.cfm

2009: Electoral Office of Dominica. http://electoraloffice.gov.dm/past-general-elections/4-2009-general-election-results (July 14, 2020).

2014: Electoral Office of Dominica. http://electoraloffice.gov.dm/past-general-elections/227-2014-general-elections-results (July 14, 2020).

Dominican Republic

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** The Dominican Republic first gained formal independence from Haiti in 1844, soon after which it was annexed by Spain. In 1865, the Dominican Republic gained independence from Spain.

2. **Political Institutions:** The Dominican Republic has a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the Chamber of Deputies, consists of 190 members. Of these 190, 183 are elected using closed party-list system according to the d'Hondt method. The upper chamber, the Senate, includes 32 senators who are directly elected. Regarding the executive branch, the Dominican Republic has a president who serves as the country's head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1844: Tentative freedom is achieved after declaring independence from Haiti, but democratic institutions are weak and/or nonexistent.
   - 1861: Spain annexes the Dominican Republic, and elections are not a priority.
   - 1865: Democratic institutions begin to solidify, but transitions between governments are bitter and rough, culminating in the U.S. occupation of the Dominican Republic from 1916-1924.
   - 1924: At the end of its occupation, the United States oversees a peaceful election in which the Chamber of Deputies was elected by means of PR in multi-member districts (as well as a Senate and President).
   - 1930: Dictator Rafael Trujillo rules the country in an authoritarian manner, with only show elections for the lower chamber.
   - 1966: In 1966, the Dominican Republic formally alters its constitution to ensure a PR system of representation for the Chamber of Deputies.
   - 1978: In 1978, with the rise of the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD), the lower chamber elections become formalized and observed. The Dominican Republic is divided into provinces. Each province is allocated one deputy for each 50,000 inhabitants (plus a fraction for a remainder over 25,000), though the minimum number of deputies for a province is two. These deputies are elected using a simple PR system.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Chamber of Deputies were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1924	March 15	General	-66	
1930	May 16	General	-88	
1934	May 16	General	-9	
1938	May 16	General	-9	
1942	May 16	General	-9	
1947	May 16	General	-9	
1952	May 16	General	-9	
1957	May 16	General	-9	
1962	December 20	General	8	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1966	June 01	General	-3	√
1970	May 16	General	-3	√
1974	May 16	General	-3	√
1978	May 16	General	6	√
1982	May 16	General	6	√
1986	May 16	General	6	√
1990	May 16	General	6	
1994	May 16	General	5	√
1998	May 16	General	8	√
2002	May 16	General	8	√
2006	May 16	General	8	√
2010	May 16	General	8	√
2016	May 15	General	7	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Hartlyn, Jonathan. 1998. *The Struggle for Democratic Politics in the Dominican Repu*blic. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

IPU PARLINE database: DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Chamber of Deputies). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2093_B.htm (April 7, 2016).

Wiarda, Howard J. 1969. *The Dominican Republic*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger Publishers.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1962-86 and 1994-2010: Junta Central Electoral de la Republica Dominicana. http://jce.do/web/

2016: Junta Central Electoral de la Republica Dominicana http://transparencia.jce.gob.do/Repositorio/EntryId/5395

Ecuador

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1830 from Gran Colombia

2. **Political Institutions**: Ecuador has a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly. Ecuador's president is the country's head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1978: Following a constitutional referendum, a unicameral legislature, the National Chamber of Representatives, is established based on two different representation levels was established, a national level and a provincial level. In 1979, 12 deputies were elected at the national level, while the other 57 were elected from each province. The number of deputies elected from each province varies for subsequent elections. An additional number of deputies are set to be elected according to the changing demographic patterns of the country. The provincial seats were distributed among the provinces, with provinces of less than 100,000 people receiving only one, and an additional seat being allocated for every 300,000 people beyond a base population of 200,000. The allocation system for provinces exceeding a magnitude of 2 is closed-list proportional, but provinces with 2 contested seats are required to allocate the second seat to the runner-up party list, provided that party received at least half the votes of the winning party.
   - 1998: 101 provincial deputies and 20 national deputies. Election held under a multiple non-transferable vote plurality system, i.e. multimember districts with panachage, but without pooling votes by party before distributing seats.
   - 2002: New constitution establishes 100-member National Congress, elected from the provinces following an allocation method similar to the 1978 constitution's – with the population baseline for additional seats per province being lowered to one for every 200,000 people over 150,000. No provinces receive only one deputy, establishing a fully multi-member system. The seats elected nationally are abolished. Voting system is proportional representation with panachage, or free list. Votes are pooled by party before distributing seats.
   - 2009: National Congress dissolved and replaced by National Assembly of Ecuador, wherein 124 deputies are elected from 103 single-member plurality districts and one proportional 15-member national constituency. Six additional deputies are allocated across three two-member districts elected by Ecuadorians living outside the country.
   - 2013: 137 deputies are elected from 116 single-member plurality districts and one proportional 15-member nationwide constituency. Six additional deputies are allocated across three two-member districts elected by Ecuadorians living outside the country.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1950	June 4	Parliamentary	2	
1952	June 1	General	2	
1954	June 6	Parliamentary	2	
1956	June 3	General	2	
1958	June 1	Parliamentary	2	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1960	June 5	General	2	
1962	June 3	Parliamentary	-1	
1968	June 2	General	5	
1970	June 7	Parliamentary	0	
1979	April 29	Parliamentary	9	√
1984	January 29	General	8	√
1986	June 4	Parliamentary	8	
1988	January 31	General	9	√
1990	June 17	Parliamentary	9	√
1992	May 17	General	9	√
1994	June 1	Parliamentary	9	
1996	May 19	General	9	√
1998	May 31	General	9	√
2002	October 20	General	6	
2006	October 15	General	7	√
2007	September 30	Constituent Assembly	5	
2009	April 26	General	5	√
2013	February 17	General	5	√
2017	February 19	General	5 (2016)	

Notes:

a. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

b. Since 2002, Ecuador has been using free list proportional representation. This is a form of open list voting with multiple votes and panachage. Voters cast as many votes as there are seats in a district. Since voters from different districts have different numbers of votes, national aggregation of constituency-level data may not be appropriate without first weighting for district magnitude.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

IPU PARLINE database: ECUADOR (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2095_B.htm (April 11, 2016).

Mustillo, Thomas and John Polga-Hecimovich. 2018. "Measures and votes: Party performance under free list proportional representation with evidence from Ecuador." *Electoral Studies,* 56, 124-135.

Nohlen, Dieter. 2005. *Elections in America II: South America*. Oxford Univ. Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

1979-1998: Peñaherrera Solah, Blasco. 2002. *Trazos de democracia : 22 años de elecciones, 1978-2000*.

Ecuador: s.n.
2006-2013: Consejo Nacional Electoral. http://www.cne.gob.ec/

El Salvador

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1838 from the Federal Republic of Central America

2. **Political Institutions:** El Salvador relies on a unicameral legislature, the Legislative Assembly, which consists of 84 members elected through open-list proportional representation with panachage. The president of El Salvador is the head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1841: Direct suffrage established by the institution.
   - 1883: The right the vote for all men established.
   - 1939: Women granted the right to vote.
   - 1950: Civilians over 18 granted the right to vote. Representatives serve for 2 years.
   - 1950's: Parliament elected by a majority system from multi-member constituencies. Selection is through closed party lists and voters have one vote.
   - 1963: Deputies elected by proportional representation using the Hare quota and the method of the largest remainder.
   - 1982: Representatives served for 3 years.
   - 1991: Proportional representation in multi-purpose constituencies used with the addition of a national list that selects an additional 20 deputies.
   - 2012: 84 members are elected through an open-list proportional representation system to serve 3-year terms. 64 seats are awarded through 14 multi-member constituencies. The remaining 20 seats are allocated to one nationwide constituency. Independent candidates permitted.
   - 2015: Voting system is open-list proportional representation with panachage, or free list. Votes are pooled by party before distributing seats.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Legislative Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1931	January 11-13	General	-9	
1932	January 3-5	General	-9	
1952	March	General	-6	
1954	March	General	-6	
1956	May 15	General	-5	
1958	March 23	General	-5	
1960	April 24	General	-3	
1964	March 8	General	0	
1966	March 13	General	0	
1968	March 10	General	0	
1970	March 8	General	0	
1972	March 12	General	-1	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1974	March 10	General	-1	
1976	March 14	General	-1	
1978	March 12	General	-6	
1985	March 31	General	6	
1988	March 20	General	6	
1991	March 10	General	7	
1994	March 20	General	7	√
1997	March 16	General	7	√
2000	March 12	General	7	√
2003	March 16	General	7	√
2006	March 12	General	7	√
2009	January 18	General	8	√
2012	March 11	General	8	√
2015	March 1	General	8	√

Notes:

a. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

b. Since 2015, El Salvador has been using free list proportional representation. This is a form of open list voting with multiple votes and panachage. Voters cast as many votes as there are seats in a district. Since voters from different districts have different numbers of votes, national aggregation of constituency-level data may not be appropriate without first weighting for district magnitude.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "El Salvador." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/66/ (April 14, 2016).

IPU PARLINE database: EL SALVADOR (Legislative Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2099_B.htm (April 14, 2016).

Nohlen, Deiter. 2005. *Elections in the Americas 1 North America, Central America, and the Caribbean.* Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1991-2012: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

2015: Electoral Commission Website. http://tse.gob.sv/resultados2015/asamblea/

Equatorial Guinea

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1968 from Spain

2. **Political Institutions:** Equatorial Guinea has a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the Chamber of Deputies, consists of 100 members who are directly elected from multi-member constituencies. Seats are allocated using closed party-list, proportional representation. The upper chamber, the Senate, seats 76 members. Of these 76, 56 are directly elected. The president is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1968: Closed list proportional representation system elected the 35-seat National Assembly in multi-member constituencies.
   - 1970: Single-party state established by President Francisco Macías Nguema. Worker's National United Party (PUNT) was the sole legal party until 1979.
   - 1971: National Assembly ceased to meet in response to radical measures passed by decree by President Macías, who thereupon assumed legislative powers.
   - 1973: 60-member National Assembly established by a new constitution.
   - 1979: Coup led by Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo deposed President Macías and established the Supreme Military Council.
   - 1982: Directly-elected National Assembly established by a new constitution.
   - 1983: Non-partisan election for National Assembly.
   - 1987: Single-party state established by President Mbasogo. Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea (PDGE) is sole legal party until 1991.
   - 1988: 41-member Chamber of People's Representatives replaced the National Assembly.
   - 1991: Chamber of People's Representatives membership increased to 80 members. Legislature is elected using party-list proportional representation in multi-member constituencies.
   - 1992: Laws passed that allow for multiple political parties but exclude most exiled political leaders from participation.
   - 1993: Chamber of People's Representatives membership increased from 80 to 100 members.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Chamber of Deputies were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1968	September 22	General	2	
1983	August 28	General	-7	
1988	July 10	General	-7	
1993	November 21	General	-5	√
1999	March 3	General	-5	
2004	April 25	General	-5	
2008	May 4	General	-5	
2013	May 26	General	-5	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following

cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Banks, Arthur S, Thomas C Muller and William R Overstreet, eds. *Political Handbook of Africa 2007*. Washington, D.C.: CQ P, 2007. 335.

IPU PARLINE database: EQUATORIAL GUINEA (Chamber of Deputies). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2101_B.htm (April 14, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut, , eds. 1999. Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook. New York: Oxford University Press.

Nunley, Albert C. 2006. "Elections in Equatorial Guinea." *African Election Database* (August). http://africanelections.tripod.com/gq.html (July 22, 2008).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1993: Data collected by David Backer and Ken Kollman from Nohlen, Krennerich, and Thibaut (1999).

Estonia

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1918 from the Russian Federation, 1991 from the Soviet Union

2. **Political Institutions:** Estonia has a unicameral legislature, the Riigikogu, which seats 101 members who are directly elected from 12 multi-member constituencies. Party-list, proportional representation is used to allocate seats in three rounds of counting. Parties must secure at least 5% of the vote in order to gain seats. The president of Estonia is the country's head of state, and the prime minister is the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1990: Multi-member constituencies. Single Transferable Vote. 499 for Estonian citizens, 43 for those applying to Estonian citizenship.
   - 1992: Multi-member constituencies under proportional representation. 101 seats distributed in 12 electoral districts and a national district for remaining mandates. In the upper tier (12 districts) Hare is used. In the lower national tier d'Hondt is used. A 5% electoral threshold was implemented. The mandates are distributed in three rounds of counting. In the first round, the mandates are distributed by the votes for candidates by the Hare quota. In the second round of counting, mandates are distributed on the basis of the party list votes (only parties that pass the threshold). A party's list receives as many mandates as the number of times that the votes exceed the Hare quota. In the third round, the remaining mandates are distributed on parties' lists by using modified D'Hondt (the series: 2/0.9, 3/0.9, 4/0.9 etc.). In the calculation of the comparative figures of each list, as many first elements of the series as there are mandates distributed on the basis of simple quotas to the same list in the electoral district shall be disregarded.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Riigikogu were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1990	March 18	Estonian Supreme Soviet election	6 (1991)	
1992	September 20	General	6	√
1995	March 5	General	6	√
1999	March 7	General	6	√
2003	March 2	General	8	√
2007	March 4	General	8	√
2011	March 6	General	9	√
2015	March 1	General	9	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   Estonian National Electoral Committee. http://www.vvk.ee/

IPU PARLINE database: ESTONIA (The Estonian Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2105_B.htm (April 14, 2016).
Shvetsova, Olga. 1999. "A survey of post-communist electoral institutions: 1990-1998." *Electoral Studies* 18 397-409.
Sikk, Allan. 2010. "Estonia." In Elections in Dieter Nohlen's (ed). *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook*: 565-592. Baden-Baden:.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1992: National Electoral Commission. https://www.valimised.ee
1995 - 1999: Project on Political Transformation and the Electoral Process in Post-Communist Europe by University of Essex. http://www.essex.ac.uk/elections/
2003: Estonian National Electoral Commission. http://www.vvk.ee/
2007-2011: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com Estonian National Electoral Committee. http://vvk.ee/
2015: National Electoral Commission. Detailed Voting Results. http://rk2015.vvk.ee/detailed.html (February 16, 2016).

Ethiopia

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1896 from Italy

2. **Political Institutions**: Ethiopia relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the House of Peoples' Representatives (*Yehizb Tewokayoch Mekir Bete*) consists of 547 single-member constituencies. Members are elected by plurality vote for five year terms. Twenty-two constituencies are reserved for officially recognized minority nationalities. The number of candidates per constituency is capped at twelve. If more than twelve candidates in a constituency intend to contest a seat, then whoever has the most endorsement signatures is allowed to run. The upper chamber, the House of the Federation (*Yefedereshein Mekir Bete*) consists of 153 indirectly elected members who serve for five year terms. Members of the House of the Federation are elected by regional councils. The president and prime minister are both elected by parliament.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1955: Members of the Senate appointed by the Emperor for 6 year terms. Members of the Chamber of Deputies directly elected for 4 year terms. Two deputies elected per district. Political parties banned but candidates allowed to run as independents
   - 1974: Electoral system abolished
   - 1987: Electoral system restored. The unicameral legislature, the *National Shengo*, consists of 835 members elected for 5 years. One-party rule by WPE. Up to 3 candidates presented to voters in each constituency.
   - 1995: First multi-party elections. Bicameral legislature reintroduced. Plurality system with single member constituencies.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Peoples' Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1957	September 12 - October 10	General	-9	
1961	June 17 - July 12	General	-9	
1965	June 23 - July 12	General	-9	
1973	June 23 - July 7	General	-9	
1987	June 14	General	-8	
1995	May 7, May 18 & June 28	General	1	
2000	May 14 & May 31	General	1	
2005	May 15 & August 21	General	-3	
2010	May 23	General	-3	√
2015	May 24	General	-3	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Ethiopia." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/13/ (April 6, 2017).

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartman, eds. 2004. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. **Sources of Electoral Data**

Data provided by Maya Oren.

Faroe Islands

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** The Faroe Islands gained autonomy from Denmark in 1948 but remains within the Kingdom of Denmark.

2. **Political Institutions:** The Faroe Islands has a unicameral Faroese Parliament (Løgting) with 33 seats. Members are elected through a party-list proportional representation system to serve four year terms. The Prime Minister is elected by Parliament and is the head of government. The Danish monarch is the chief of state.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1906: Seven electoral districts established.
   - 1908: Elections are staggered with the four northern and the three southern constituencies voting separately two years apart.
   - 1908: Staggered electoral system abolished.
   - 2007: The electoral system moved from proportional representation for seven multi-member constituency to one nationwide constituency. Seats are allocated using the D'Hondt method.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections for members of the Løgting were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1906	July 18	General	N/A	√
1908	February 2	General	N/A	√
1910	February 12	General	N/A	√
1912	February 2	General	N/A	√
1914	February 2	General	N/A	√
1916	February 28	General	N/A	√
1918	April 24	General	N/A	√
1920	November 10	General	N/A	√
1924	January 22	General	N/A	√
1928	January 23	General	N/A	√
1932	January 19	General	N/A	√
1936	January 28	General	N/A	√
1940	January 30	General	N/A	√
1943	August 24	General	N/A	√
1945	November 6	General	N/A	√
1946	November 8	General	N/A	√
1950	November 8	General	N/A	√
1954	November 8	General	N/A	√
1958	November 8	General	N/A	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1962	November 8	General	N/A	√
1966	November 8	General	N/A	√
1970	November 7	General	N/A	√
1974	November 7	General	N/A	√
1978	November 7	General	N/A	√
1980	November 8	General	N/A	√
1984	November 8	General	N/A	√
1988	November 8	General	N/A	√
1990	November 17	General	N/A	√
1994	July 7	General	N/A	√
1998	April 30	General	N/A	√
2002	April 30	General	N/A	√
2004	January 20	General	N/A	√
2008	January 19	General	N/A	√
2011	October 29	General	N/A	√
2015	September 1	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Faroe Islands." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/82/ (August 22, 2016).

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Statistics Faroe Islands. Statbank Statistical Database. IB10020 Elections for the Faroese Parliament by district and party (1906-2004). https://statbank.hagstova.fo/ (May 28, 2016).

Fiji

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1968 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Fiji relies on a parliamentary representative democracy with a multi system party and a Prime Minister as the head of government. The Parliament of Fiji was a bicameral legislature from 1970 to 2006 until the House of Representatives was suspended by the military coup. During this time, the voting system for the Fijian House of Representatives elected 71 members from single member constituencies. The Senate had 32 members who were appointed by the president. Fiji enacted plurality voting until 1998 when it was replaced with the alternative vote system. The Parliament was completely abolished and reconstructed with a new single chamber consisting of 50 members elected every 4 years using open-list proportional representation in one nationwide constituency.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1970: Fijian Parliament established as a bicameral legislature
   - 1972: House of Representatives has 52 Representatives
   - 1987: Coups d'etat disrupts Parliamentary rule
   - 1992: Parliament expanded to 70 Representatives
   - 1999: Parliament is adjusted to 71 Representatives
   - 2000: Coup d'etat results in dissolution of Parliament.
   - 2001: Election reinstates democratic system
   - 2006: Coup d'etat prohibits elections until 2014 and reconstitutes structure of Parliament.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections of members of the Fijian House of Representatives

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1972	April 15	General	9	
1977	March 19	General	9	
1977	September 17	General	9	
1982	July 10	General	9	
1987	April 4	General	-3	
1992	May 23	General	5	
1994	February 18	General	5	
1999	May 8	General	6	
2001	September 2	General	5	
2006	May 6	General	-3	
2014	September 17	General	2	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartmann. 2001. Elections in Asia and the Pacific. *South East Asia, East Asia, and the South Pacific Vol. II*. New York: Oxford University Press.

IPU PARLINE database: Fiji. http://archive.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2109_A.htm

6. Sources of Electoral Data:
Fiji Elections Office. http://www.feo.org.fj

Finland

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1907 from the Russian Empire

2. **Political Institutions:** Finland relies on a unicameral parliament called the Eduskunta, which consists of 200 seats. Of these 200, all but one are elected from 14 multi-member constituencies using the d'Hondt method, while the remaining seat is determined in the single-member constituency (the province of Aland). The executive branch of Finland includes a prime minister who serves as the head of government and a president who is the country's head of state.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1907: Multi-member constituencies. 200 seats allocated with D'Hondt highest average formula. Voters allowed to rank-order candidates on the list using three personal votes.
   - 1936: The number of personal votes is limited to two. Voters are no longer allowed to change the order of candidates in the lists.
   - 1954: The number of personal votes is limited to one.

Electoral History: Elections for members of the Eduskunta were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1907	March 15-16	General	N/A	√
1908	July 1–2	General	N/A	√
1909	May 1–3	General	N/A	√
1910	February 1–2	General	N/A	√
1911	January 2–3	General	N/A	√
1913	August 1–2	General	N/A	√
1916	July 1–2	General	N/A	√
1917	October 1–2	General	N/A	√
1919	March 1–3	General	10	√
1922	July 1–3	General	10	√
1924	April 1–2	General	10	√
1927	July 1–2	General	10	√
1929	July 1–2	General	10	√
1930	October 1–2	General	-88	√
1933	July 1–3	General	4	√
1936	July 1–2	General	4	√
1939	July 1–2	General	4	√
1945	March 17–18	General	10	√
1948	July 1–2	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1951	July 2–3	General	10	√
1954	March 7–8	General	10	√
1958	July 6–7	General	10	√
1962	February 4–5	General	10	√
1966	March 20–21	General	10	√
1970	March 15–16	General	10	√
1972	January 2–3	General	10	√
1975	September 21–22	General	10	√
1979	March 12–13	General	10	√
1983	March 20–21	General	10	√
1987	March 15–16	General	10	√
1991	March 17	General	10	√
1995	March 19	General	10	√
1999	March 21	General	10	√
2003	March 16	General	10	√
2007	March 18	General	10	√
2011	April 17	General	10	√
2015	April 19	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

4. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies.* Londen: Palgrave. [supplemented with CD-ROM]

IPU PARLINE database: FINLAND (Eduskunta). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2111_B.htm (April 6, 2016).

Statistics Finland. http://tilastokeskus.fi/

5. Sources of Electoral Data:

1907-1995: Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*.

1999-2015: Statistics Finland. “Elections.” http://www.stat.fi/til/vaa_en.html (January, 2016).

France

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** French Revolution in 1789

2. **Political Institutions:** France relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the National Assembly, consists of 577 members who are directly elected from single-member constituencies. Voting occurs in two rounds. In the first round, a candidate must secure an absolute majority in order to be elected. If a second round is merited, first-round contenders must receive a number of votes that equals at least 12.5% of the number of registered voters in order to compete in the second round. The upper chamber, the Senate, seats 348 members who are indirectly elected from the electoral colleges of the French departments. The president is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as head of government.

3. **Legislative Branch Electoral System:**
   - 1789: Indirect elections in two stages. Cantonal assemblies elect great electors (one for every 100 eligible voters). Great electors elect representatives in departmental assemblies.
   - 1789: Absolute majority in three ballots (run-off between two top candidates).
   - 1793: Direct elections. Three-ballot absolute majority system as before. Electoral constituencies created.
   - 1795: Indirect elections. Scrutin de liste: all departmental candidates elected from the same list. Three-ballot majority system with plurality sufficient in the third ballot.
   - 1799: Formation of lists for Tribunate and Legislative Body: arrondissement lists among which one-tenth was chosen. From these a further tenth is chosen and sent to build département lists. A tenth of the departmental lists chosen to form the national list from which the Senate chooses members of the Tribunate and the Legislative Body.
   - 1802: Members of the collèges électoraux chosen from the 600 higher taxpayers. As above but cantonal assemblies appoint the members of the collèges électoraux of the arrondissements (one out for every 500 eligible voters) and the départements (one for every 1,000). First Consul was allowed to add ten more members to each college.
   - 1815: Indirect elections in two stages: at the level of arrondissements primary assemblies propose as many candidates as there are seats to be returned at the level of the départements whose colleges in turn elect members of parliament. Half of the elected candidates must stem from proposals of arrondissement level. Three-ballot majority elections with run-off at third ballot for both stages.
   - 1817: Direct elections based on département lists. Multiple voting: panachage but no accumulation of votes. Three-ballot majority system. Absolute majority and turnout of at least 25 per cent required. Plurality at third ballot.
   - 1820: Indirect elections with 258 deputies elected by arrondissement colleges and 172 at the département level by upper class of tax payers. Three-ballot electoral system with run-off between two top candidates at the third ballot.
   - 1829: Abolition of 258 arrondissement elections. Ordinance abolishing arrondissement elections never goes into effect.
   - 1831: Single-member constituencies. Direct elections with three-ballot majority system, run-off election at the third ballot.
   - 1848: Multi-member constituencies. Plurality with single ballot. Minimum requirement for election: 2,000 votes. Second ballot only if no candidate reaches this quorum. Voters allowed to cast as many votes as there are seats to be allocated (multiple voting).
   - 1852: Single-member constituencies. Two-ballot majority system with absolute majority (and one-quarter of the votes of the persons entitled to vote) at the first ballot and plurality at the second ballot. Free access to second ballot.

- 1885: Multi-member constituencies. Two-ballot majority system with absolute majority (and one-quarter of the votes of the persons entitled to vote) at the first ballot and plurality at the second ballot as above. Voters casted as many votes as there were seats to be returned in each constituency. Panachage allowed but no cumulative voting.
- 1889: Single-member constituencies.
- 1919: Mixed member system. PR and majority elections.
- 1924: Each list had to contain as many candidates as there were seats to be returned in the constituency.
- 1928: Single-member constituencies. Two-ballot majority system as in 1852.
- 1945: Multi-member constituencies. Quota system (Hagenbach-Bischoff) applied to closed lists.
- 1946: Preferential voting.
- 1951: Multi-member constituencies. 544 seats allocated with apparentement of lists and majority prime. The national (that is, with candidates in at least 30 per cent of constituencies) list or listes apparentées obtaining the absolute majority win all the seats of the multi-member constituency (départements or fractions of départements). Seats are distributed proportionally among the listes apparentées (highest average system). If no list or liste apparentée obtained the quota, elections were invalid and had to be repeated in those constituencies by absolute majority, then PR (highest average system). Five per cent electoral threshold. In two départements (Seine and Seine-et-Oise) elections by PR (largest reminders system) with preferential voting and panachage.
- 1958: Single-member constituencies. 465 seats elected with two-ballot majority system. Absolute majority required for election in the first ballot, plurality in the second. Access to second ballot limited to candidates who reached five per cent in the first ballot.
- 1967: 470 seats were allocated. Access to second ballot limited to candidates who reached 10 per cent in the first ballot.
- 1973: 473 seats were allocated.
- 1976: Access to second ballot limited to candidates who reached 12.5 per cent in the first ballot.
- 1978: 477 seats were allocated.
- 1986: Multi-member constituencies. 556 seats distributed with quota system (Hagenbach-Bischoff) applied to closed lists. There was a threshold of five per cent in multi-member départements.
- 1988: Single-member constituencies. 577 seats allocated by two-ballot majority system.
- 1993: 577 seats were allocated.

4. Electoral History: Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1789		Estates General (Assemblée nationale)	N/A	
1791	August 25	Assemblee nationale legislative	N/A	
1792	August 26	Convention nationale	N/A	
1795	October 27	Directoire-Conseil des Cing Cents	N/A	
1799		Consulate	-8 (1880)	
1815	August 14	Second Restoration	-4	
1816	September 25	General	-4	
1817	September 20	General	-4	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1818	October 20	General	-4	
1820	November 4	General	-4	
1824	February 25	General	-4	
1827	November 17	General	-4	
1830	June 24	General	-1	
1831	July 5	Monarchy of July	-1	
1834	June 21	General	-1	
1837	November 4	General	-1	
1839	March 2	General	-1	
1842	July 9	General	-1	
1848	April 23-24	Constituent Assembly (Second Republic)	6	
1848	August 1	General (Monarchy of July)	6	
1849	May 13	General (Second Republic)	6	
1852	February 29 & March 1-15	General	-8	
1857	June 21-22 & July 5-6	General (Second Empire)	-8	
1863	May 31-June 1 & June 4-5	General	-6	
1869	May 23-24 & June 6-7	General	-3	
1871	February 5-8	General (Third Republic)	-88	
1876	February 20-March 5	General	-88	
1877	October 14-29	General	7	
1881	August 21-September 4	General	7	
1885	October 4-18	General	7	
1889	September 22-October 6	General	7	
1893	August 20-September 3	General	7	
1898	May 8-22	General	8	
1902	April 27-May 11	General	8	
1906	May 6-20	General	8	
1910	April 24-May 8	General	8	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1914	April 26-May 10	General	8	
1919	November 16	General	9	
1924	May 11	General	9	
1928	April 22-29	General	9	
1932	May 1-8	General	10	
1936	April 26-May 3	General	10	
1945	October 21	Constituent Assembly (Fourth Republic)	-88	
1946	June 2	Constituent Assembly (Fourth Republic)	10	
1946	November 10	General	10	
1951	June 17	General	10	
1956	January 2	General	10	
1958	November 23 & November 30	General (Fifth Republic)	5	
1962	November 18 & November 25	General	5	
1967	March 5 & March 12	General	5	
1968	June 23	General	5	
1973	March 4	General	8	√
1978	March 12	General	8	√
1981	June 14	General	8	√
1986	March 16	General	9	√
1988	June 5	General	9	√
1993	March 28	General	9	√
1997	May 25 & June 1	General	9	√
2002	June 9 & June 16	General	9	√
2007	June 10 & June 17	General	9	√
2012	June 10 & June17	General	9	√
2017	June 11 & June 18	General	9 (2016)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies.* Londen: Palgrave. [supplemented with CD-ROM]

Golder, Matt. 2008. "Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World, 1946-2000." *Electoral Studies* 24: 103-121.

IPU PARLINE database: FRANCE (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2113_B.htm (April 26, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1973-1997: Centre d'Informatisation des Données Socio-Politiques de Grenoble. French Legislative Election Results [computer file]. CIDSP version. Grenoble, France: Centre d'Informatisation des Données Socio-Politiques [distributor].

2002: Data collected by Jae-Jae Spoon from the French Ministry of the Interior and adjusted by CLEA

Gabon

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1960 from France

2. **Political Institutions:** Gabon relies on a bicameral legislature. The National Assembly (*Assemblée Nationale*) seats 120 members and the Senate (*Sénat*) seats 102 members. The President is the Chief of State and the Prime Minister, who is appointed by the President, is the Head of Government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1961: National Assembly elected to 7-year term in a single national constituency under a plurality system. Candidates appear on a unitary list.
   - 1964: Opposition candidates permitted to contest elections. Closed-list plurality system in nine constituencies corresponding to administrative districts.
   - 1973: National Assembly consists of 70 members in a single national constituency. Candidates must be members of the ruling party, Bloc Démocratique Gabonais. They are elected at the same time and appear on the same list as the President.
   - 1979: Parliamentary mandate reduced to five years and number of seats increased to 89. Nine members appointed by President.
   - 1990: First multi-party elections since 1967. Seats increased to 120 and members elected through absolute majority in a two-round system in single member districts.
   - 2006: Elections held in one round in single member districts.
   - 2018: Seats increased to 143 and members elected through absolute majority in a two-round system in single member districts.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections of members of the National Assembly

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1961	February 12	General	-7	
1964	April 12	General	-7	
1967	March 19	General	-7	
1973	March 4	General	-9	
1980	February 10	General	-9	
1985	March 3	General	-9	
1990	September 16, October 21, October 28, November 4	General	-6	
1996	December 15 & 29	General	-4	
2001	December 9 & 23	General	-4	
2006	December 17 & 24	General	-4	
2011	December 17	General	3	
2018	October 6 & 27	General	3 (2017)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Krennerich, Michael, Dieter Nohlen, and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. New York: Oxford UP.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Gabon." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries.

The Gambia

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1965 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** The Gambia relies on a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, which seats 53 members. Of these 53, 48 members are directly elected from single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post. The five remaining members are appointed by the president, who is the country's head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1966: The House of Representatives included 40 members, 32 of whom were directly elected for five-year terms, plus eight appointees by the Governor-General as advised by the Prime Minister. The appointed members, including the Speaker of the House (elected by the other members), lacked voting power.
   - 1972: The 40-member House consisted of 32 directly elected members, three members appointed by the President, four indirectly elected by head chiefs, and the Attorney General (ex officio).
   - 1977: The number of directly elected members was expanded to 34.
   - 1982: The size of the House was further enlarged to include 50 members, including 36 who were directly elected, five indirectly elected by head chiefs, eight appointed by the Governor-General, and the Attorney General (ex officio).
   - 1996: The newly established National Assembly consisted of 49 members, of whom 45 were directly elected and four were appointed by the President.
   - 2002: The number of directly elected members was increased to 48 to reflect recent population growth. Five members are appointed.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1966	May 17	General	8	
1972	March 28	General	8	
1977	April 4	General	8	
1982	May 4	General	7	
1987	March 11	General	7	
1992	April 29	General	8	
1997	January 2	General	-5	√
2002	January 17	General	-5	
2007	January 25	General	-5	√
2012	March 29	General	-5	√
2017	April 6	General	-5 (2016)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following

cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Banks, Arthur S, Thomas C Muller and William R Overstreet, eds. 2007. *Political Handbook of Africa 2007*. Washington, D.C.: CQ P.

IPU PARLINE database: GAMBIA (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2117_B.htm (April 14, 2016).

Krennerich, Michael, Dieter Nohlen, and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. New York: Oxford UP.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1997: Data collected by David Backer and Kollman from the Electoral Commission of The Gambia
2007: Electoral Commission of Gambia and Adam Carr's Election Archive. http://psephos.adam-carr.net/
2012: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
2017: Independent Electoral Commission of The Gambia. http://iec.gm/

Georgia

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1918-1922 from the Russian Empire, 1991 from the Soviet Union

2. **Political Institutions**: Georgia relies on a unicameral parliament, the Parliament, which seats 150 members who are directly elected. Of the 150, 73 members hail from single-member constituencies that use first-past-the-post. The remaining 77 members compete in a nationwide constituency that uses closed party-list, proportional representation to allocate seats. The president of Georgia is the country's head of state, and the prime minister is the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1919: Parliamentary system with 130 directly elected members without a legal term of office. Seats were distributed proportionally based on closed and blocked party lists in one nation-wide constituency
   - 1990: New electoral law provides for a unicameral Parliament (Supreme Council) with 250 seats for a legal term of five years. Replacement of the Soviet absolute majority system in single member constituencies (SMPs) by a segmented system, whereby half of the members elected in single member constituencies and the other half based on PR among closed and blocked party lists in one nationwide constituency. Parties had to pass a legal threshold of 4% of the national vote and at least 50% of the registered voters had to participate in the elections.
   - 1992: After the 1991/92 putsch the Military Council reintroduces the Constitution of 1921 establishing a unicameral parliamentary system with directly elected members for a three-year term. Reduction of the number of parliaments to 235 members thereof 84 members elected in SMCs and 150 seats were distributed proportionally in 10 multi-member constituencies. The remaining seat was reserved for the directly elected Chairman of the Parliament, i.e. the Head of the State. Every elector had three to five votes, one for the Chairman, one for the SMC-candidate and up to three preference votes for candidates on the closed and blocked party lists. Abolishment of threshold.
   - 1995: Increase of parliamentary term to four years and introduction of segmented system, with 85 of the 235 seats elected under qualified majority system (quorum: 33%) in SMCs and the other 150 seats still distributed based on PR. Introduction of legal threshold of 5 % of the national vote. Reintroduction of the directly elected president as both Head of the State and Head of Government for a five-year term.
   - 1999: Introduction of one nation-wide constituency for the seats distributed based on PR and raise of the legal threshold to 7%.
   - 2004: Constitutional amendments re-establish the post of the Prime Minister abolished in 1995.
   - 2005: Reduction in the number of seats in parliament from 235 to 150 with 50 members elected in SMCs and 100 seats distributed based on PR.
   - 2008: Change in the share of the 150 members in parliament elected by the segmented system: half of the members elected in SMCs and the other half based on PR. Reduction of threshold to 5%.
   - 2011: Major amendments to the constitution, including among other changes in the share of the 150 elected members in parliament (73 in SMCs and 77 based on PR).

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Parliament were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1990	October 28 (1st) & November 11 (2nd)	General	N/A	
1992	October 11	General	4	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1995	November 5 (1st) & November 19 (2nd)	General	5	
1999	October 31 (1st) & November 7/14 (2nd)	General	5	
2004	March 28	General	7	
2008	May 21	General	6	
2012	October 1	General	6	√
2016	October 8 & October 30	General	7	√

Notes:

a. The 1992 elections were delayed indefinitely in 9 electoral districts of Western Georgia, Abkhazia, and South Ossetia due to political unrest.
b. The parliamentary elections were not held in Abkhazia parliamentary elections in 1995 and 1999. The terms of the 12 relevant MPs elected in 1992 were just extended.
c. In 1999 run-offs were held in 22 SMCs on 7 and 14 November1999. Repeated elections took place in 2 SMCs on 28 November 1999.
d. Results of the election held on 2 November 2003 were nullified by courts.
e. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Election Administration of Georgia. http://www.cec.gov.ge/

IPU PARLINE database: GEORGIA (Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2119_B.htm (April 14, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartmann , eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook. Volume I: Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Organic Law of Georgia Election Code of Georgia (as of August 1st, 2012). http://www.cec.gov.ge/en/arqivi-6/parliamentary-elections-2012-geo-140-ge/additional-information-geo-147-ge/election-code-of-georgia-6600.page

"Parliamentary Developments, Georgia." *The World of Parliaments. Quarterly Review of the Inter-Parliamentary Union* 13, (April 13, 2004).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Election Administration of Georgia. http://results.cec.gov.ge/

Germany

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1871 unification of the German Reich, 1919 Weimar Republic, 1949 Federal Republic of Germany, 1990 reunification

2. **Political Institutions:** Germany relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the German Bundestag, includes 631 members. Of these 631, 299 members hail from single-member constituencies that use first-past-the-post. Another 299 members compete in one of 16 multi-member constituencies using party-list, proportional representation, and seats are allocated according to the Sainte-Laguë/Schepers method. There are 33 overhang seats for parties that win more seats in the single-member constituencies than they do in the multi-member constituencies. The upper chamber, the Bundesrat, seats 69 members who are appointed by länder governments. The president of Germany is the head of state, and the chancellor serves as head of government.

3. **Legislative Branch Electoral System:**
   - 1871: Single-member constituencies. Two-ballot majority system in 382 constituencies. Absolute majority in first ballot and run-off election between two top candidates in second ballot.
   - 1874: 397 single-member constituencies.
   - 1918: Mixed-member system. 361 single-member constituencies and 26 multi-member constituencies (D'Hondt).
   - 1919: Multi-member constituencies. Seats allocated in 36 constituencies with D'Hondt. Closed lists. Apparentement allowed.
   - 1920: D'Hondt formula replaced by a quota system using an automatic quota of 60,000 votes. Three-tier allocation of seats: 35 constituencies, 17 groups of constituencies (Wahlkreisverbände) and national level. Combination of lists in groups of constituencies allowed. Allocation of seats at constituency and national levels.
   - 1949: Mixed-member system. Voters have one vote counting for both the direct allocation of 60 per cent (242) of directly-elected representatives in single-member constituencies by plurality and 40 per cent (158) of representatives elected on Land lists by D'Hondt formula. Electoral threshold of 5 per cent (in at least one Land) or one direct mandate. System of excess mandates.
   - 1953: Each voter has two votes: the first (Erststimme) is used to elect the 242 representatives in single-member constituencies; the second (Zweitstimme) allocates the 242 seats on the basis of Land lists (D'Hondt). The proportion between single-member and multi-member seats is modified to 50/50. Electoral threshold of 5 per cent at the national level (instead of Land level as in 1949) or at least one direct mandate. System of excess mandates.
   - 1957: Number of direct mandates needed to win seats increased from one to three. Number of direct mandate constituencies increased to 247. The PR allocation occurs nationally and no longer at the Land level, in two steps: first, the votes for all parties at the Land level (which passed the barrier clause) are added to form a national total. On this basis, the D'Hondt method is applied to allocate seats. Second, these seats are redistributed in the Länder by the D'Hondt formula. System of excess mandates. Apparentement between lists at the Land level allowed.
   - 1965: Number of direct-mandate constituencies increased to 248.
   - 1987: D'Hondt system replaced by the quota (Hare) largest-remainder formula.
   - 1990: Reunification: number of direct-mandate constituencies increased to 328.
   - 2002: Direct-mandate seats set at 299.
   - 2013: First election after constitutional changes allowing leveling seats which make sure parties are awarded enough seats to ensure proportionality based on national-level vote shares.

4. Electoral History: Elections to the Bundestag were held in the following elections.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
No Election		*Frankfurter Vorparlament*		
1848*	May 1-8	Nationalversammlung	*N/A*	
1867	February 12	Constituent Assembly	*N/A*	
1867	August 31	*Reichstag des Nordeutschen Bundes*	*N/A*	
1868	February 28	*Zollparlament*	*-6*	
German Empire				
1871	March 03	First Reichstag election	-4	√
1874	February 10	General	-4	√
1877	January 10	General	-4	√
1878	July 30	General	-4	√
1881	October 27	General	-4	√
1884	October 28	General	-4	√
1887	February 21	General	-4	√
1890	February 20	General	1	√
1893	June 15	General	1	√
1898	June 16	General	1	√
1903	June 16	General	1	√
1907	January 25	General	1	√
1912	January 12	General	2	√
Weimar Republic				
1919	January 12	Constitutional Assembly	6	√
1920	June 6	General	6	√
1924	May 4	General	6	√
1924	December 7	General	6	√
1928	May 20	General	6	√
1930	September 14	General	6	√
1932	July 31	General	6	√
1932	November 6	General	6	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
Federal Republic				
1933	March 5		-9	√
1949	August 14	General	10	√
1953	September 6	General	10	√
1957	September 15	General	10	√
1961	September 17	General	10	√
1965	September 19	General	10	√
1969	September 28	General	10	√
1972	November 19	General	10	√
1976	October 30	General	10	√
1980	October 9	General	10	√
1983	March 3	General	10	√
1987	January 25	General	10	√
1990	December 2	General	10	√
1994	October 16	General	10	√
1998	September 28	General	10	√
2002	September 22	General	10	√
2005	September 18	General	10	√
2009	September 27	General	10	√
2013	September 22	General	10	√
2017	September 24	General	10	√

Note:

a. In 1848, the two dates are those of the first and second stages in the direct elections. Dates from 1871 until 1912 are those of the first ballot.

b. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*. Londen: Palgrave. [Supplemented with CD-ROM]

Golder, Matt. 2008. "Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World, 1946-2000." *Electoral Studies*. 24: 103-121.

IPU PARLINE database: GERMANY (German Bundestag). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2121_B.htm (April 14, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1871-1998: Data collected from *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies* by Daniele Caramani (2000).

2002-2013: Federal Returning Officer. http://www.bundeswahlleiter.de/en/bundestagswahlen

2017: Federal Returning Officer. https://www.bundeswahlleiter.de/en/bundestagswahlen/2017/ergebnisse/bund-99/land-1/wahlkreis-1.html

Candidate names 1949-2009: Peter Flemming, Philip Manow (2012): *Kandidaten- und Abgeordnetensatz Bundestag 1949-2009 (KAD-BT)*, Universität Dortmund und Universität Bremen. http://wahlen-in-deutschland.de/index.html

Ghana

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1957 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Ghana has a unicameral legislature, the Parliament, which seats 275 members who are directly elected from single-member constituencies where winners must secure a simple majority. The president of Ghana is both head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1956: The National Assembly consists of 104 members.
   - 1960: Following a referendum on the issue of changing Ghana's status from a constitutional monarchy to a republic with increased presidential authority, and Kwame Nkrumah's simultaneous victory in the presidential election, the terms of the members of the National Assembly are extended for five years.
   - 1964: Amendments to the constitution that designate the Convention People's Party (CPP) as the sole legal party are approved in a referendum.
   - 1965: The 198 members of the National Assembly, representing the CPP, are elected unopposed.
   - 1966: The National Assembly is dissolved after a military coup.
   - 1969: Civilian rule is restored and the National Assembly is re-established with 140 members.
   - 1972: A military coup ousts the Busia government and the National Redemption Council began ruling by decree.
   - 1975: The Supreme Military Council (SMC) assumes the role of highest legislative (and executive) body.
   - 1979: The SMC is ousted in a military coup and the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council (AFRC) assumes power under the leadership of Flgt-Lt. Jerry Rawlings. Multi-party elections for the 140-seat National Assembly are held.
   - 1981: After ousting President Hilla Limann in a military coup, Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council (PNDC), suspends the Constitution, bans opposition parties and grants the PNDC full legislative (and executive) power.
   - 1992: The PNDC lifts the ban on opposition parties. Under the terms of the new constitution, the National Assembly is re-established with 200 members.
   - 2004: The National Assembly is increased to 230 members.
   - 2012: The number of constituencies increases to 275, and the National Assembly increases to 275 members.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Parliament were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1956	July 17	General	N/A	
1965	June 9	General	-9	
1969	August 29	General	-88	
1979	June 18	General	6	
1992	December 29	General	-1	√
1996	December 7	General	2	
2000	December 7	General	2	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2004	December 7	General	8	√
2008	December 7	General	8	√
2012	December 7	General	8	√
2016	December 7	General	8	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Banks, Arthur S, Thomas C Muller and William R Overstreet, eds. 2007. *Political Handbook of Africa*. Washington, D.C.: CQ P. 396.

IPU PARLINE database: GHANA (Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2123_B.htm (April 25, 2016).

Krennerich, Michael, Dieter Nohlen and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. New York: Oxford UP. 423-428.

Nunley, Albert C. "Elections in Ghana." *African Election Database*. 30 May 2006. 3 June 2008 http://africanelections.tripod.com/gh.html - 1992_Parliamentary_Election.

Parliament of Ghana. "Overview." http://www.parliament.gh/content/376/45 (April 26, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1992: African Elections Database http://africanelections.tripod.com/gh_detail.html#1992_Parliamentary_Election (February 24, 2020).

1996 and 2004: Data collected by Federico Ferrara.

1996: Electoral Commission of Ghana. http://www.ec.gov.gh/assets/file/1996%20Parliamentary%20Election%20Results.pdf.

2000: Data in three sources (i.e. Backer and Kollman, Ferarra, and Adam Carr's Electoral Archive at http://psephos.adam-carr.net/) adjusted and integrated by CLEA.

2008-2012: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

2016: Electoral Commission of Ghana. http://www.ec.gov.gh

Gibraltar

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** Under the 2006 constitution, Gibraltar governs its own affairs, although some powers such as defense and foreign affairs are the responsibility of the United Kingdom.

2. **Political Institutions:** Gibraltar has a unicameral legislature, the Gibraltar Parliament (previously called the House of Assembly). In addition to the Speaker, it seats 17 members who are directly elected through partial bloc voting. Voters select 10 candidates who do not need to be from the same party, and the winning 10 candidates are those who gain a plurality of votes. The remaining seats are given to "best losers." The Queen of England is the head of state, and the chief minister serves as head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - Partial bloc voting in which voters select up to 10 candidates. Winning candidates are selected by simple plurality for the ten seats, remaining seats go to runner up.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Parliament were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1969	July 30	General	N/A	
1972	June 30	General	N/A	
1976	September 29	General	N/A	
1980	February 6	General	N/A	
1988	March 24	General	N/A	
1992	January 16	General	N/A	
1996	May 16	General	N/A	√
2000	February 10	General	N/A	√
2003	November 27	General	N/A	√
2007	October 11	General	N/A	√
2011	December 8	General	N/A	√
2015	November 26	General	N/A	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

Commonwealth Parliamentary Association. "Parliament of Gibraltar." http://www.cpahq.org/cpahq/core/parliamentInfo.aspx?Committee=GIBRALTAR (April 26, 2016).
Gibraltar Parliament. http://www.parliament.gi/ (April 26, 2016).
International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Gibraltar." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/84/ (April 26, 2016).

6. Source of Election Data:

1996: http://www.gib.gi/election/results1996.html
2000: http://www.gib.gi/election/results.html
2003: Government of Gibraltar Press Office
2011: https://www.gibraltar.gov.gi/images/stories/PDF/pressoffice/elections_2011/Elections_2011_The_Poll_And_Result.pdf

Greece

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1827 from the Ottoman Empire

2. **Political Institutions:** Greece has a unicameral legislature, the Hellenic Parliament, which seats 300 members who are directly elected. Of these 300, 282 compete in one of 48 multi-member constituencies, six hail from single-member constituencies, and the remaining 12 are elected in a nationwide constituency. Seats are allocated using open party-list, proportional representation, unless an election is held within 18 months of the last election. In this case, seats are determined through closed party lists. The president of Greece is the head of state, and the prime minister serves as the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1822: Indirect elections.
   - 1844: Multi-member system. Absolute majority by multiple voting. Subsequent ballots were held until all candidates were.
   - 1864: Mixed-member system. Secret multiple voting. Lead balls replaced paper ballots. Candidates elected by plurality system in one ballot in which 'yes' or 'no' vote was expressed by putting a lead ball into the appropriate box.
   - 1923: In 1923 paper ballots were used in 17 of 98 provinces.
   - 1926: Multi-member system. Paper ballots were used throughout the entire country. PR, whereby one or two preference votes depending on the size of the constituency were possible. The seats allocated in three tiers. Thresholds for access to upper-tier allocations of seats.
   - 1928: Mixed-member system. Plurality elections held in both single- and multi-member constituencies. In multi-member constituencies multiple voting was used. It was possible to panache votes and to use only a limited number of them.
   - 1946: Multi-member system. 'Reinforced' PR system with preferential voting. Seats were allocated in three tiers. There was a threshold for access to upper-tier allocations of seats.
   - 1951: Hare quota at the first stage instead of Hagenbach-Bischoff.
   - 1952: Mixed-member system. Plurality elections in 99 single- and multi-member provinces. Voters voted for lists but could cast one vote for candidates of another list in constituencies with 2–10 seats and two votes in larger than 10-seat constituencies.
   - 1956: Plurality system applied in nine of the 41 departments in which 2–3 seats were returned. In the 26 departments returning 4–10 seats, plurality system accompanied by representation of minorities. In the six departments returning 11–25 seats, PR applied to the two first lists.
   - 1958: New type of 'reinforced' PR elections in 55 departments. Allocation at second tier for parties winning at least 25 per cent of national vote (35–40 per cent in case of alliances of two or more parties respectively). National third-tier allocation.
   - 1961: Reintroduction of Hagenbach-Bischoff method at the first tier. At second tier, threshold lowered to 15 per cent (25–30 per cent for alliances of two or more parties respectively).
   - 1963: Access to second allocation extended to parties winning at least 10 per cent of votes in at least one constituency or one seat.
   - 1974: 'Reinforced' PR elections. In addition to members elected in the departments, 12 Deputies of State elected by PR on national lists. Only parties qualifying for thresholds to the second-stage allocation were eligible for any of the 12 seats of the Deputies of State.
   - 1985: Thresholds for allocation at second stage was abolished. In practice, 'reinforced PR' was discontinued.

- 1989: Third stage of seat allocation abolished and remainders, rather than total votes, used for second-stage allocation.
- 1990: Reintroduction of third tier. At the first tier (56 constituencies) Hagenbach-Bischoff quota applied in each constituency. Unallocated seats distributed in second tier using Hare quota. If seats remain unallocated, the third-tier allocation takes place. Further 12 national seats using Hare quota were distributed.
- 2007: 50 seats as a bonus for the party with the highest share, 250 seats by proportional representation, 3 per cent national threshold. Parties obtaining 3 per cent receive a minimum of 6 seats.
- 2012: Presidential Decree 26/2012 establishes that if elections are held within 18 months of the preceding election, closed party lists will be used instead of open lists.

4. Electoral History: Elections to the Hellenic Parliament were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1844	July	General	-4	
1847	July	General	-4	
1850	September	General	-4	
1853	October	General	-4	
1856	December	General	-4	
1859	October	General	-4	
1861	January	General	-4	
1862	November	General	N/A	
1865	May 12	General	7	
1868	March 21	General	7	
1869	May 16	General	7	
1872	February 26	General	9	
1873	January 27	General	9	
1874	June 23	General	9	
1875	July 18	General	9	
1879	September 23	General	9	
1881	December 20	General	10	
1885	April 7	General	10	
1887	January 4	General	10	
1890	October 14	General	10	
1892	May 3	General	10	
1895	April 16	General	10	
1899	February 7	General	10	
1902	November 17	General	10	
1905	February 20	General	10	
1906	March 26	General	10	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1906	March 26	General	10	
1910	August 6	1st Revision Parliament	10	
1910	November 28	2nd Revision Parliament	10	
1912	March 11	General	10	
1915	May 31	General	10	
1915	December 6	General	10	
1920	November 1	3rd National Assembly (Athens)	10	
1923	December 16	4th National Assembly (Athens)	10	
1926	November 7	General	10	√
1928	August 19	General	10	√
1932	September 25	General	10	√
1933	March 5	General	10	
1935	June 9	5th National Assembly (Athens, fixed election)	10	
1936	January 26	3rd Revision Parliament	10	√
1946	March 31	General	10	√
1950	March 5	General	10	
1951	September 9	General	10	√
1952	November 16	General	10	√
1956	February 19	General	10	√
1958	May 11	General	10	√
1961	October 29	General	10	√
1963	November 3	General	10	√
1964	February 16	General	10	√
1974	November 17	General	10	√
1977	November 20	General	10	√
1981	October 19	General	10	√
1985	June 3	General	10	√
1989	June 18	General	10	√
1989	November 6	General	10	√
1990	April 8	General	10	√
1993	October 10	General	10	√
1996	September 22	General	10	√
2000	April 9	General	10	√
2004	March 7	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2007	September 16	General	10	√
2009	October 4	General	10	√
2012	May 6	General	10	√
2012	June 17	General	10	√
2015	January 25	General	10	√
2015	September 20	General	10	√
2019	July 7	General	10 (2018)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interru1ption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies.* London: Palgrave. [Supplemented with CD-ROM]

Golder, Matt. 2008. "Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World, 1946-2000." *Electoral Studies.* 24: 103-121.

IPU PARLINE database: GREECE (Hellenic Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2125_B.htm (April 25, 2016).

Secretariat General of Communication: Parliamentary Elections 2007. www.minpress.gr

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1926-1996: Data collected from *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies* by Daniele Caramani (2000).

2000-2015: Hellenic Republic, Ministry of Interior. http://www.ypes.gr/en/Elections/NationalElections/Results/

2019: Hellenic Republic, Ministry of Interior. http://www.ypes.gr/en/Elections/NationalElections/Results/ (July 14, 2020).

Greenland

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: Greenland gained autonomy from Denmark in 2009 but remains within the Kingdom of Denmark.

2. **Political Institutions**: Greenland has a 31-member unicameral *Diet (Kalaallit Nunaanni Inatsisartut)*, where. The Prime Minister is elected by Parliament and is the head of government. The Danish monarch is the chief of state.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1950: Greenland's Provincial Council formed with thirteen members.
   - 1979: Parliament replaces Provincial Council. Members are elected by open list proportional representation in multi-member constituencies for four year terms.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Diet were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1979	April 4	General	N/A	
1983	April 12	General	N/A	
1984	June 6	General	N/A	
1987	May 26	General	N/A	
1991	March 5	General	N/A	
1995	March 4	General	N/A	
1999	February 16	General	N/A	
2002	December 3	General	N/A	√
2005	November 15	General	N/A	√
2009	June 2	General	N/A	√
2013	March 12	General	N/A	√
2014	November 28	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Greenland." ElectionGuide http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/86/ (August 4, 2016).

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
   Elections Greenland. http://www.valg.gl/ (June 9, 2016).

Grenada

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1974 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Grenada relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the House of Representatives, consists of 15 members who are directly elected from single-member constituencies. The upper chamber, the Senate, seats 13 appointed members. The British Monarch is the head of state, and the prime minister serves as the country's head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - Members of the House of Representatives are directly elected by the first past-the-post system 15 single-member constituencies.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

View	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1951	October 10	General	N/A	√
1954	September 20	General	N/A	√
1957	September 24	General	N/A	√
1961	March 27	General	N/A	√
1962	September 13	General	N/A	√
1967	August 24	General	N/A	√
1972	February 28	General	N/A	√
1976	December 7	General	N/A	√
1984	December 3	General	N/A	√
1990	March 13	General	N/A	√
1995	June 20	General	N/A	√
1999	January 18	General	N/A	√
2003	November 27	General	N/A	√
2008	July 8	General	N/A	√
2013	February 19	General	N/A	√
2018	March 13	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   Central Intelligence Agency. "Central America and the Caribbean: Grenada." World Factbook. https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/gj.html (May 12, 2011).

IPU PARLINE database: GRENADA (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2127_B.htm (April 25, 2016).
Political Database of the Americas. "Grenada Electoral Results." Georgetown University. http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Elecdata/Grenada/grenada.html (May 12, 2011).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1976-1999 Grenada Parliamentary Elections Office. http://www.peogrenada.org/
1951-1972, 2003-2013: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
Midgett, Douglas. 1983. Eastern Caribbean Elections, 1952-1982: Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. Center for Development Studies, Institute for Urban and Regional Research. Iowa City, IA: University of Iowa.
Caribbean Elections. http://www.caribbeanelections.com/
Parliamentary Election Office. http://www.gov.gd/departments/parliamentary_election_office.html

Guatemala

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1821 from Spain

2. **Political Institutions**: Guatemala has a unicameral legislature, the Congress of the Republic, which seats 158 members who are directly elected. Of the 158, 127 members are elected from one of 22 multi-member constituencies using closed party-list, proportional representation. The remaining 31 members compete in a nationwide constituency according to the d'Hondt method. The president of Guatemala is both head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1879: Men granted the right to vote.
   - 1887: Congress elected from single member constituencies and multi member constituencies.
   - 1940s to 1950s: The introduction of the Hare quota in multi member constituencies and small multi member constituencies replaced single member constituencies.
   - 1945: Literate women granted the right to vote.
   - 1956: Establishment of the secret ballot.
   - 1965: Closed lists and the use of d'Hondt method used where a voter had one vote
   - 1985: The electoral system became a two-tier PR with 22 multi-member constituencies matching the departments and a single nation-wide constituency with 31 seats. Parliament membership set at 100.
   - 1990: Parliament membership set at 116.
   - 1994: Parliament membership set at 80.
   - 1999: Parliament membership set at 113.
   - 2003: Parliament membership set at 158.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Congress of the Republic were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1944	December 28-30	Constitutional Assembly	5	
1950	December 16	General	2	
1953	January 16-18	General	2	
1957	October 20	General	-6	
1958	January 19	General	-5	
1959	December 16	General	-5	
1961	December 3	General	-5	
1966	March 6	General	3	
1970	March 1	General	1	
1974	March 3	General	-3	
1978	March 5	General	-5	
1982	March 7	General	-7	
1984	July 1	Constitutional Assembly	-6	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1985	November 3	General	-1	
1990	November 16	General	3	√
1994	August 14	General	3	
1995	November 12	General	3	√
1999	November 7	General	8	√
2003	November 9	General	8	√
2007	September 9	General	8	√
2011	September 11	General	8	√
2015	September 6	General	8	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

IPU PARLINE database: GUATEMALA (Congress of the Republic). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2129_B.htm (April 26, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook.* Oxford, England: Oxford UP, 2005.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Guatemala Tribunal Supremo Electoral. http://www.tse.org.gt/memoria.php

Guinea

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1958 from France

2. **Political Institutions**: Guinea has a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, which consists of 114 members who are directly elected. Of the 114, 38 members are elected in single-member constituencies using simple majority, and 76 members compete in a nationwide constituency using proportional representation. The president of Guinea is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1958: Guinea becomes independent. The current legislative body, the Territorial Assembly, still held power. It was composed of 60 seats.
   - 1963: New electoral law goes into effect allowing multi-party competitive elections. 75 seats elected from one single national constituency through a list ballot.
   - 1974: Number of seats in the national assembly increased to 150.
   - 1979: Number of seats in the national assembly increased to 210.
   - 1990: New constitution goes into effect, introducing mixed-member system. One-third of the 114 seats filled through first-past-the-post elections in single-member districts, with the remaining two-thirds filled through proportional party-list voting in a single national constituency.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1963	September 28	Parliamentary	-9	
1968	January 1	Parliamentary	-9	
1974	December 27	Parliamentary	-9	
1980	January 27	Parliamentary	-9	
1995	June 11	Parliamentary	-1	
2002	June 30	Parliamentary	-1	
2013	September 28	Parliamentary	4	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

IPU PARLINE database: GUINEA (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2131_B.htm (April 26, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. "Guinea." In *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*, 447-460. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1999.

World Intellectual Property Organization. "Guinea: Constitution du 23 décembre 1990." http://www.wipo.int/wipolex/en/text.jsp?file_id=234309#LinkTarget_396 (July 4, 2014).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
National Independent Electoral Commission of Guinea. http://www.ceniguinee.org/

Guinea-Bissau

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1974 from Portugal

2. **Political Institutions:** Guinea-Bissau relies on a unicameral legislature, the People's National Assembly, which seats 102 members. Of these 102 members, 100 compete in one of 27 multi-member constituencies, and two members hail from single-member constituencies reserved for citizens living abroad in Africa and Europe, respectively. Seats are allocated using closed party-list, proportional representation. The president is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1976: In advance of the 1977 election, the Constitutional Assembly is renamed as the National People's Assembly and its membership is increased from 120 to 150.
   - 1980: Joao Viera leads coup, dissolves the Council of State and the National People's Assembly, and establishes the Revolutionary Council to rule the country until elections can be held under a new constitution.
   - 1984: The National People's Assembly is re-established with 150 members. The number of Regional Councils is reduced from 15 to eight.
   - 1991: Opposition parties are formally legalized.
   - 1994: The National People's Assembly is reduced to 100 members, who are elected using a party-list proportional representation system in multi-member constituencies of varying size.
   - 1999: Two seats are added to the National People's Assembly to represent citizens living abroad. The members are selected using the plurality system in single-member constituencies.
   - 2002: President Yala dissolves the National People's Assembly pending new legislative elections.
   - 2003: President Yala is ousted in a military coup.
   - 2004: New legislative elections re-establish the National People's Assembly. Seats allocated to represent citizens living abroad are not filled.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National People's Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1972	October 14	General	-7 (1974)	
1976	December 19-21	General	-7	
1984	March 31	General	-8	
1989	June 15	General	-8	
1994	July 3	General	5	√
1999	November 28	General	-88	√
2004	March 28	General	-1	√
2008	November 16	General	6	√
2014	April	General	6	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following

cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Banks, Arthur S, Thomas C Muller and William R Overstreet, eds. 2007. *Political Handbook of Africa 2007*: 426-429. Washington, D.C.: CQ P.

IPU PARLINE database: GUINEA-BISSAU (People's National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2133_B.htm (April 15, 2016).

Krennerich, Michael, Dieter Nohlen, and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*: 463-464. New York: Oxford UP.

Maher, Joanne, ed. "Guinea-Bissau." *The Europa World Year Book 2007* (48-2). London: Routledge.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1994, 2004, 2008: Data collected by David Backer and Ken Kollman

1999: Eleições Presidenciais e Legislativas : 28 Novembro de 1999 -16 Janeiro de 2000 - 2a Volta do P.R.: Relatório Final

2014: Comissão Nacional de Eleições (National Election Commission of Guinea-Bissau). http://www.cne-guinebissau.org/resultados.php (February 25, 2016).

David Lublin. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com/

Guyana

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1966 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Guyana has a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, which consists of 65 members who are directly elected. Of the 65, 25 members hail from one of 10 multi-member constituencies, and 40 members compete in one nationwide constituency. Seats are allocated using closed party-list, proportional representation according to largest-remainder Hare quota. The size of the National Assembly may increase due to overhang seats if a party wins a disproportionate number of single-member seats. The president of Guyana is the country's head of state and chief executive.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1953: Parliamentary system as established by the UK.
   - 1964: British administration reintroduces the unicameral system with elected deputies. This replaces plurality system with single-member constituencies with proportional representation of nationwide constituency, seats distributed using Droop quota, and later the Hare quota. Number of directly elected members rose from 35 to 53—the remaining 12 were indirectly elected local and regional deputies.
   - 1980: New constitution establishes the office of president who has veto power against the parliament
   - 2000: One third of the candidates in each party's list must be women.
   - 2001: The number of members who are directly elected increases from 53 to 65.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1953	April	General	N/A	√
1957	August	General	N/A	√
1961	August	General	N/A	√
1964	December 7	General	N/A	
1968	December 16	General	1	
1973	July 16	General	1	
1980	December 15	General	-7	
1985	December 9	General	-7	
1992	October 5	General	6	
1997	December 15	General	6	√
2001	March 19	General	6	√
2006	August 28	General	6	√
2011	November 28	General	6	√
2015	May 11	General	7	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following

cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Guyana Elections Comission. "About Guyana." http://www.gecom.org.gy/guyana.html (April 27, 2016).
IPU PARLINE database: GUYANA (National Assembly of the Parliament of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2135_B.htm (April 15, 2016).
Nohlen, Dieter. 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford, England: Oxford UP.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1953-1961, 1997-2006: Guyana Elections Commission. http://www.gecom.org.gy/pastresults.html
2011: Guyana Elections Commission. "General Election Geographical Constituencies Declaration of Results." http://www.gecom.org.gy/GAZETTED_RESULTS_OF_THE_2011_GENERAL_&_REGIONAL_ELECTIONS.pdf (June 25, 2016).
2015: Guyana Elections Commission. "Official Results for Elections 2015." http://www.gecom.org.gy/results2015.html (June 25, 2016).

Honduras

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1838 from the Federal Republic of Central America

2. **Political Institutions:** Honduras has a unicameral legislature, the National Congress, which consists of 128 members who are directly elected from 18 constituencies using panachage within an open list proportional system. The president of Honduras is both head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1848: Unicameral parliament, number of seats based on size of the population
   - 1848-1865: Bicameral parliament is established
   - 1865: Unicameral parliament is restored
   - 1936: Ten more seats were distributed to candidates who won at least 1,300 votes but didn't win their constituency for the purpose of minority representation
   - 1957: Parliamentary elections no longer have to be won by an absolute majority. Instead, there became a system of proportional representation using the Hare quota and highest remainder.
   - 1988: Number of seats in legislature fixed at 128 from two single-member constituencies and 16 multi-member constituencies using closed party-list, proportional representation according to the Hare method
   - 2005: Panachage within open list proportional system.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Congress were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1980	April 20	General	-88	√
1981	November 29	General	-88	√
1985	November 24	General	5	√
1989	November 26	General	6	
1993	November 27	General	6	√
1997	November 30	General	6	√
2001	November 25	General	7	√
2005	November 27	General	7	√
2009	November 29	General	7	√
2013	November 24	General	7	√
2017	November 26	General	5	√

Notes:

a. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

b. Since 2005, Honduras has been using free list proportional representation. This is a form of open list voting with multiple votes and panachage. Voters cast as many votes as there are seats in a district. Since voters from different districts have different numbers of votes, national

aggregation of constituency-level data may not be appropriate without first weighting for district magnitude.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

IPU PARLINE database: HONDURAS (National Congress). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2139_B.htm (April 26, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter. 2005. Elections in the Americas: a Data Handbook. Oxford, England: Oxford UP.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1980-2005: Tribunal Supremo Electoral, Government of Honduras.http://www.tse.hn/web/estadisticas/procesos_electorales.html

2009-2013: David Lublin. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

2017: Tribunal Supremo Electoral. https://resultadosgenerales2017.tse.hn/Integracion.html

Hungary

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1918

2. **Political Institutions:** Hungary has a unicameral parliament, the National Assembly (Országgyűlés), which consists of 199 members who are directly elected. Of the 199, 106 members hail from single-member constituencies with first-past-the-post, and the 93 members compete in a nationwide constituency through party-list, proportional representation. Each elector submits two votes – one for a candidate and one for a party. Regarding the executive branch, the president of Hungary is the head of state, and the prime minister serves as head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1990: Mixed-member system. 176 seats elected in single member constituencies in two ballots. 210 seats elected by proportional representation (Droop) of which 152 in 20 districts with a 4% legal threshold. Unused votes are transferred to the national district, in which 58 seats are allocated by the d'Hondt method.
   - 1994: The legal threshold was increased to 5%.
   - 2011: In 2011 the national assembly was reduced to 199 seats, of which 106 will be filled in single-member constituencies by the plurality or first-past-the-post method, and the candidate obtaining the largest number of votes in each constituency will be elected to office. Meanwhile, the remaining 93 mandates will be allocated on a national list. Electors will continue to cast two votes: one for a single-member constituency candidate, and another for a national list. National list seats will be distributed by the d'Hondt rule among qualifying parties according to the sum of their national list totals and their surplus votes, that is votes cast for their single-member constituency party candidates, minus part of the votes obtained by winning constituency candidates - specifically, the number of votes obtained by the second-placed constituency candidate, plus one. This new system went into effect in the 2014 elections.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1919	July 4	General	-7	
1920	January 25 & January 26	General	-1	
1922	May 28-June 2	General	-1	
1926	December 8-December 15	General	-1	
1931	June 28-June 30	General	-1	
1935	March 31-April 7	General	-1	
1939	May 28 & May 29	General	-1	
1945	November 11	General	-88	
1947	August 31	General	-88	
1949	May 15	General	-7	
1953	May 17	General	-7	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1958	November 16	General	-7	
1963	August 24	General	-7	
1967	March 19	General	-7	
1971	April 25	General	-7	
1975	June 15	General	-7	
1980	June 8	General	-7	
1985	June 8	General	-7	
1990	March 24	General	10	√
1994	May 6-May 29	General	10	√
1998	May 10-May 24	General	10	√
2002	April 7-April 21	General	10	√
2006	April 9-April 23	General	10	√
2010	April 11-April 25	General	10	√
2014	April 6	General	10	√
2018	April 8	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Grotz, Florian and László Hubai. 2010. "Hungary." In Elections in Dieter Nohlen's (ed) Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook: 873-946. Oxford University Press.

IPU PARLINE database: HUNGARY (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2141_B.htm (April 16, 2016).

National Election Office of Hungary. www.valasztas.hu

Shvetsova, Olga. 1999. "A survey of post-communist electoral institutions: 1990-1998." *Electoral Studies* 18: 397-409.

"Election Resources on the Internet: Elections to the Hungarian National Assembly." Election Resources on the Internet: Elections to the Hungarian National Assembly. http://www.electionresources.org/hu/ (June 23, 2014).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1990-1994: Project on Political Transformation and the Electoral Process in Post-Communist Europe by University of Essex. http://www.essex.ac.uk/elections/

1998-2010: Data collected from Hungary's National Election Office. http://www.valasztas.hu/en/ovi/index.html

2014: National Election Office of Hungary. "Parliamentary Elections 2014." http://www.valasztas.hu//en/ogyv2014/416/416_0_index.html (May 20, 2016).

2018: National Election Office of Hungary. "Parliamentary Elections 2018." https://www.valasztas.hu/egyeni-valasztokeruletek-eredmenye (July 14, 2020).

Iceland

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1944 from the Danish monarchy

2. **Political Institutions:** Iceland has a unicameral parliament, the Althingi, which consists of 63 members who are directly elected. Of these 63, 54 seats are allocated using the d'Hondt method in multi-member constituencies. The remaining nine leveling seats are to ensure that parties receive a seat share proportional to their vote share. Parties must secure at least 5% of the national vote in order to attain a leveling seat. The president is the country's head of state, and the prime minister is the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1874: Mixed-member system. Direct elections for 30 members of the Althingi and 6 nominated by king. Three ballots. Absolute majority required for the first two ballots; third ballot between top two (in single-member constituencies) or top four (in two-member constituencies) candidates of the second ballot. Plurality required on third ballot. In two-member constituencies, voters entitled to two votes.
   - 1903: Three-ballot system abolished and simple plurality introduced.
   - 1908: Directly elected members increased to 34. Six appointed by king.
   - 1916: All 40 seats directly elected. 34 seats in single-member and two-member constituencies by plurality. 6 seats in a national tier by d'Hondt.
   - 1923: The number of members in non-national constituencies was raised to 36. The capital elects representatives by PR and becomes a multi-member constituency (4 seats).
   - 1934: The seats in the constituency of the capital were raised to 6.
   - 1942: The seats in the constituency of the capital were raised to 8. Also two-member constituencies elect members by PR.
   - 1934: 38 members elected in single-member and two-member constituencies by plurality. In the national constituency 11 supplementary seats were introduced to achieve greater proportionality. These were distributed amongst parties obtaining at least one constituency seat by the d'Hondt formula.
   - 1959: Multi-member system. 60 members elected in constituencies by d'Hondt. 11 supplementary seats were distributed among lists by d'Hondt to lists which won at least one seat in the constituency allocation.
   - 1987: Number of supplementary seats increased to 13. Overall number of seats increased to 63.
   - 1999: 54 seats elected in 6 electoral districts by d'Hondt. 9 compensation seats on the basis of the national vote. For the distribution of these national seats a 5% legal threshold is adopted.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Althingi were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1874		First parliament granted own powers under Danish administration	N/A	√
1880		General	N/A	√
1886		General	N/A	√
1892	September	General	N/A	√
1894	June	General	N/A	√
1900	September	General	N/A	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1902	June	General	N/A	√
1903	June	General	N/A	√
1908	September 10	General	N/A	√
1911	October 28	General	N/A	√
1914	March 11	General	N/A	√
		Period of both constituency and national list elections:		
1916*	August 5	Landskosningar	N/A	√
1916	October 21	Kjördæmakosningar	N/A	√
1919	November 15	Kjördæmakosningar	N/A	√
1922*	July 8	Landskosningar	N/A	√
1923	October 27	Kjördæmakosningar	N/A	√
1926*	July 1	Landskosningar	N/A	√
1926*	October 23	Landskosningar	N/A	√
1927	July 9	Kjördæmakosningar	N/A	√
1930*	June 15	Landskosningar	N/A	√
1931	June 12	Kjördæmakosningar	N/A	√
1933	July 16	Kjördæmakosningar	N/A	√
		Landskosningar abolished		
1934	June 24	General	N/A	√
1937	June 20	General	N/A	√
1942	July 5	General	N/A	√
1942	October 18-19	General	N/A	√
1946	June 30	General	N/A	√
1949	October 23-24	General	N/A	√
1953	June 28	General	N/A	√
1956	June 24	General	N/A	√
1959	June 28	General	N/A	√
1959	October 25	General	N/A	√
1963	June 9	General	N/A	√
1967	June 11	General	N/A	√
1971	June 13	General	N/A	√
1974	June 30	General	N/A	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1978	June 25	General	N/A	√
1979	December 2	General	N/A	√
1983	April 23	General	N/A	√
1987	April 25	General	N/A	√
1991	April 20	General	N/A	√
1995	April 8	General	N/A	√
1999	May 8	General	N/A	√
2003	May 10	General	N/A	√
2007	May 12	General	N/A	√
2009	April 25	General	N/A	√
2013	April 27	General	N/A	√
2016	October 29	General	N/A	√
2017	October 28	General		

Notes:
a. Landskosningar : Elections held by PR with national party lists.
b. Kjördæmakosningar: General elections by plurality in single-member or two-member constituencies.
The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies.* London: Palgrave. [Supplemented with CD-ROM]

IPU PARLINE database: ICELAND (Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2143_B.htm (April 26, 2016).

Manuel Alvarez-Rivera. "Elections to the Icelandic Althing (Parliament)." *Election Resources on the Internet.* http://electionresources.org/is/

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1874-1995: Caramini, Daniele. 2000. Data collected from *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*.

India

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1947 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** India relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the House of the People, consists of 545 seats. Of these 545, 543 are directly elected from single-member constituencies. The remaining two seats are appointed by the president. The upper chamber, the Council of States, consists of 245 members; 233 are indirectly elected by state assemblies, and 12 are appointed by the president. The president of India is the country's head of state, and the prime minister is the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1952: Plurality rule in single-seat constituencies was used for most constituencies alongside about 90 multi-seat constituencies. Constituencies had 2 to 3 seats and were elected on a block vote basis.
   - 1962: Plurality rule in single-seat constituencies. 543 members are elected in first-past-the-post direct elections. Two members are appointed to represent the Anglo-Indian community.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of the People were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1951-52	October 25 - February 21	General	9	
1957	February 24 - June 9	General	9	
1962	February 16 - June 6	General	9	√
1967	February 15 - February 28	General	9	√
1971	March 1- March 13	General	9	√
1977	March 16 - March 20	General	8	√
1980	January 3 - January 6	General	8	√
1984	December 24 - December 28, & June 7, 1985	General	8	√
1989	November 22 - November 26	General	8	√
1991	May 20 - June 15, & February 19, 1992	General	8	√
1996	April 27 - May 14	General	9	√
1998	February 16 - March 7	General	9	√
1999	September 5 - October 3	General	9	√
2004	April 20 - May 10	General	9	√
2009	April 13 - May 16	General	9	√
2014	February 7-November 30	General	9	√
2019	April 11-May 19	General	9 (2018)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Colomer, Joseph M., ed. 2004. *Handbook of Electoral System Choice*. New York: Palgrave.

Hicken, Allen and Yuko Kasuya. 2003. "A Guide to the Constitutional Structures and Electoral Systems of Asia." *Electoral Studies* 22(1): 121-51.

IPU PARLINE database: INDIA (House of the People). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2145_B.htm (April 11, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartman, eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook, Vol. 1*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1962-1996: Data provided by Francesca Jensenius (University of Oslo) and adjusted by The Trivedi Centre for Political Data, Ashoka University.

1998-2019: Data collected by The Trivedi Centre for Political Data, Ashoka University, from the Election Commission of India. http://eci.nic.in/

Indonesia

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1949 from the Netherlands

2. **Political Institutions**: Indonesia relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the People's Representative Council, seats 560 members who are directly elected from one of 33 multi-member constituencies using open party-list, proportional representation. Electors can select either a candidate or a political party. Candidates who do not receive at least 30% of the lowest electoral quotient are eliminated, and parties must secure more than 3.5% of the vote in order to be seated. The upper chamber, the Regional Representative Council, consists of 136 members who represent every province of Indonesia. The president of Indonesia is both head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1950: Open party-list, proportional representation with an average district magnitude of 16.
   - 1971: Closed party-list, proportional representation established
   - 2009: Open party-list, proportional representation reintroduced with 33 multi-member constituencies that elect 560 members.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the People's Representative Council were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1955	September 29	General	0	
1971	July 5	General	-7	
1977	May 2	General	-7	
1982	May 4	General	-7	
1987	April 23	General	-7	
1992	June 9	General	-7	
1997	May 29	General	-7	
1999	June 7	General	6	√
2004	April 5	General	8	√
2009	April 5	General	8	√
2014	April 9	General	9	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

Hicken, Allen and Yuko Kasuya. 2003. "A Guide to the Constitutional Structures and Electoral Systems of East, South, and Southeast Asia." *Electoral Studies* 22: 121-151.

IPU PARLINE database: INDONESIA (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2147_B.htm (April 26, 2016).

National Democratic Institute (NDI). 1999. "The new legal framework for elections in Indonesia: a report of an NDI assessment team." (February 23, 1999).

Nohlen, Deiter, et. al. 2001. "Elections and Electoral Systems in Asia and the Pacific." In Dieter Nohlen et. al., eds. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook* 2. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Sachsenroder, Wolfgang and Ulrike E. Frings, eds. 1998. *Political Party Systems and Democratic Development in East and Southeast Asia: Volume I: Southeast Asia*. Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1999: Shair-Rosenfield, Sarah. 2012. *Electoral Reform, Party System Evolution, and Democracy in Contemporary Indonesia.* PhD dissertation, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

2004: Data collected by Federico Ferrara from Adam Carr's Election Archive and adjusted by CLEA. http://psephos.adam-carr.net/

2014: Shair-Rosenfield, Sarah. 2015. "Changing rules, changing success: Estimating the within-country effects of electoral reform on female political representation." Presented at the Southwest Mixed Methods Research Workshop, Albuquerque, New Mexico. (November 12-13, 2015).

Iran

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: Iran became an Islamic Republic in 1979

2. **Political Institutions:** Iran has a unicameral legislature, the Islamic Consultative Assembly, which seats 290 members who are directly elected from one of 207 constituencies. Voting occurs in two rounds. Winning candidates must secure at least 25% of the votes in the first round and a simple majority in the second round. Five seats are reserved for Zoroastrians, Jews, Assyrian and Chaldean Christians, northern Armenian Christians, and southern Armenian Christians. The Supreme Leader of the Islamic Revolution is Iran's head of state, and the president is head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1906: Suffrage is exclusive to men over the age of 25 who are from one of six privileged social classes. The first Parliament seats 162 members who are indirectly elected by provincial electors.
   - 1909: The size of Parliament is reduced to 120 members, of which 111 are elected from one of 40 constituencies and the remaining nine from minority communities.
   - 1911: The Parliament increases to seat 156 members.
   - 1957: The Parliament increases to seat 200 members, and is continuously increased according to population growth in Iran.
   - 1963: Members are no longer indirectly elected and, instead, are directly elected .
   - 1980: Elections are held to seat the 270-member parliament. Three of the 270 seats are reserved for minorities. Voting age is 16 years old.
   - 1999: Voting age is increased from 16 to1 7 years old, and the size of the parliament increases from 270 to 290 members.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Islamic Consultative Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1906	October 7	General	-77	
1909	November 19	General	-77	
1914	December 6	General	-77	
1921	June 22	General	-88	
1924	February 11	General	-88	
1926	July 10	General	-7	
1928	October 6	General	-7	
1930	December 15	General	-7	
1933	February 28	General	-7	
1935	June 6	General	-8	
1937	September 11	General	-8	
1939	October 31	General	-8	
1941	November 12	General	-1	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1944	February 25	General	-1	
1947	July 17	General	-1	
1950	February 9	General	-1	
1952	April 27	General	-1	
1954	March 18	General	-88	
1956	May 30	General	-10	
1960	July-August 20	General	-10	
1961	February 22	General	-10	
1963	September 17	General	-10	
1967	August 4	General	-10	
1971	July 9	General	-10	
1975	June 20	General	-10	
1980	March 14, May 9	General	-88	
1984	April 15, May 17	General	-6	
1988	April 8, May 13	General	-6	
1992	April 10, May 8	General	-6	
1996	March 8, April 19	General	-6	
2000	February 18, May 5	General	3	
2004	February 20	General	-6	
2008	March 14, April 25	General	-6	
2012	March 2, May 4	General	-7	√
2016	February 26, April 29	General	-7	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Iran." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/103/ (May 2, 2016).

IPU PARLINE database: IRAN (Islamic Parliament of Iran). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2149_B.htm (May 2, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartman, eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook, Vol. 1*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

2012: Iranian Ministry of Interior. http://www.moi.ir/portal/Home/ShowPage.aspx?Object=NEWS&CategoryID=a49af0c2-962d-4896-9dab-994263db42f4&WebPartID=a1f78d0f-115a-407f-bd0c-55dc5e7e9bc4

Iraq

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1932 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Iraq has a unicameral legislature, the Council of Representatives, which seats 328 members. Of these 328, 320 members are directly elected from one of 18 multi-member constituencies using proportional representation. Seats are allocated according to the Sainte-Laguë method. The remaining eight seats are reserved for minorities. One fourth of the Council is to be made up by women. The president of Iraq is the head of state, and the prime minister serves as head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1922: Constitutional Assembly elections held.
   - 1925: Bicameral legislature is established.
   - 1953: Direct election system in effect.
   - 1947: Congress set to 138 seats.
   - 1980: 840 members running for 250 seats and they were directly elected.
   - 1984: Membership set at 782.
   - 1989: Membership set at 910.
   - 1996: Membership set at 698.
   - 2000: Membership set at 512.
   - 2005: Proportional representation system in effect.
   - 2009: 82 seats now reserved for women.
   - 2013: New electoral law provides for the use of the Sainte-Laguë method for seat allocation.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Council of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1935	August 4	General	-4	
1936		General	-3	
1937	February 20 & December 18	General	-3	
1939	June xx	General	-3	
1941		General	-4	
1943	October 10	General	-4	
1947	February xx	General	-4	
1948	June 15	General	-4	
1953	January 17	General	-4	
1954	June 9-14 & September 12	General	-4	
1958	May 5	General	-5	
1963		General	-5	
1968		General	-7	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1980	June 20	General	-9	
1984	October 20	General	-9	
1989	April 1	General	-9	
1996	March 24	General	-9	
2000	March 27	General	-9	
2005	January 30	Transitional	-66	
2005	December 15	General	-66	
2010	March 7	General	3	√
2014	April 30	General	3	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

IPU PARLINE database: IRAQ (Council of Representatives of Iraq). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2151_B.htm (April 26, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartman, eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook, Vol. 1*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Independent High Electoral Commission. http://ihec.iq/en/index.php/results.html

Ireland

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1922 from the British Government in Ireland

2. **Political Institutions:** Ireland relies on a bicameral parliament. The lower chamber, the Dáil Éireann, currently consists of 158 members who are directly elected from 40 multi-member constituencies. Seats are allocated using the single transferable vote system. The upper chamber, the Seanad Éireann, seats 60 members who are indirectly elected by either the prime minister, panels of candidates, or the National University of Ireland and the University of Dublin.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1927: Direct elections with secret ballot in multi-member constituency through single transferable vote.
   - 1992: Forty-three multi-member districts elect 166 members through proportional representation under single transferable vote.
   - 2016: The number of seats in the Dáil Éireann reduced from 166 to 158.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Dáil Éireann were held on the following dates.

Year	Date	Type of Election	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1922	June 16	3rd *Dáil* [c]	8	√
1923	August 27	4th *Dáil*	8	√
1927	June 9	5th *Dáil*	10	√
1927	September 16	6th *Dáil*	10	√
1932	February 16	7th *Dáil*	10	√
1933	January 24	8th *Dáil*	8	√
1937	July 1	9th *Dáil*	8	√
1938	June 17	10th *Dáil*	8	√
1943	June 22	11th *Dáil*	8	√
1944	May 30	12th *Dáil*	8	√
1948	February 4	13th *Dáil*	8	√
1951	May 30	14th *Dáil*	8	√
1954	April 18	15th *Dáil*	10	√
1957	March 5	16th *Dáil*	10	√
1961	October 4	17th *Dáil*	10	√
1965	April 7	18th *Dáil*	10	√
1969	June 16	19th *Dáil*	10	√
1973	February 28	20th *Dáil*	10	√
1977	June 16	21st *Dáil*	10	√

Year	Date	Type of Election	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1981	June 11	22nd *Dáil*	10	√
1982	February 18	23rd *Dáil*	10	√
1982	November 24	24th *Dáil*	10	√
1987	February 17	25th *Dáil*	10	√
1989	June 15	26th *Dáil*	10	√
1992	November 25	27th *Dáil*	10	√
1997	June 6	28th *Dáil*	10	√
2002	May 17	29th *Dáil*	10	√
2007	May 24	30th *Dáil*	10	√
2011	February 25	31st *Dáil*	10	√
2016	February 26	32nd *Dáil*	10	√

Note:
a. 1918: First *Dáil* (Westminster Election)
b. 1921: Second *Dáil* (Westminster Election under Government of Ireland Act)
c. 1922: Third *Dáil* (first *Dáil* election proper under Irish Free State Act).
The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*. London: Palgrave. [Supplemented with CD-ROM]

IPU PARLINE database: IRELAND (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2153_B.htm (April 12, 2016).

Golder, Matt. 2008. "Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World, 1946-2000." *Electoral Studies* 24: 103-121.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1922-1997: Caramani, Daniele. 2000. Data collected from *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*.

2002-2011: Took, Chistopher, and Seán Donnelly. "Results." ElectionsIreland.org http://electionsireland.org/results/

2016: Houses of the Oireachtas. www.oireachtas.ie

Israel

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1948

2. **Political Institutions**: Israel has a unicameral parliament called the Knesset, consisting of 120 members who are directly elected from one multi-member constituency. Seats are allocated using closed party-list, proportional representation according to the d'Hondt method. Parties must secure at least 3.25% of valid votes to be seated. The president of Israel is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1948: Closed proportional representation with a single national district of 120 seats is established.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Knesset were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1949	January 25	Constituent Assembly	10	√
1951	July 30	General	10	√
1955	July 26	General	10	√
1959	November 3	General	10	√
1961	August 15	General	10	√
1965	November 1	General	10	√
1969	October 28	General	9	√
1973	December 31	General	9	√
1977	May 17	General	9	√
1981	June 30	General	6	√
1984	July 23	General	6	√
1988	November 1	General	6	√
1992	June 23	General	6	√
1996	May 29	General	6	√
1999	May 17	General	6	√
2003	January 28	General	6	√
2006	March 28	General	6	√
2009	February 10	General	6	√
2013	January 22	General	6	√
2015	March 17	General	6	√
2019	April 9	General	7 (2018)	√
2019	September 17	General	7 (2018)	√

2020	March 2	General	7 (2018)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

IPU PARLINE database: ISRAEL (Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2155_B.htm (April 12, 2016).

Nohlen, Deiter, et. al. 2001. "Elections and Electoral Systems in Asia and the Pacific." In Dieter Nohlen et. al., eds. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook*. Vol. 1. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1949-2009: Data collected by Heather Stoll (with Nir Atmor).

2013: Central Elections Committee of Israel. http://www.bechirot.gov.il/elections19/eng/list/results_eng.aspx

2015: Central Election Committee of the 20th Knesset. "National Results." http://votes20.gov.il/ (May 9, 2016).

2019, April 9: Central Election Committee of the 21th Knesset. "National Results." https://votes21.bechirot.gov.il/ (July 22, 2020).

2019, September 21: Central Election Committee of the 22nd Knesset. "National Results." https://votes22.bechirot.gov.il/nationalresults (July 22, 2020).

2020: Central Election Committee for the 23rd Knesset. "National Results." https://votes23.bechirot.gov.il/ (July 22, 2020).

Italy

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: In 1861, the Kingdom of Italy was established.

2. **Political Institutions:** Italy relies on a bicameral parliament. The lower chamber, the Chamber of Deputies, consists of 630 members. Of these 630, 617 hail from 26 multi-member constituencies. One member is elected from the single-member constituency in Valle d'Aosta, and the remaining 12 members are elected by Italians abroad. Aside from the Valle d'Aosta constituency (which uses first-past-the post), seats are allocated using blocked party-list, proportional representation. The upper chamber of the Italian parliament, the Senate, seats 322 members. Of the 322, 315 are directly elected, five are appointed by the president of Italy, and two are *ex-officio* seats reserved for former presidents of Italy. Regarding the executive branch, the president is the country's head of state, and the president is the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1848: (Piedmont) Single-member system. Double-ballot majority in 222–508 constituencies. Absolute majority required on first ballot and run-off election between two top candidates on second ballot. To be elected in the first round candidate further had to obtain one third of the votes computed upon the number of citizens entitled to vote rather than on the number of voters.
   - 1882: Multi-member system. Plurality in 135 constituencies. Multiple voting and limited voting (four votes) in constituencies with five or more seats to be returned.
   - 1892: As for 1848–80. Requirement of one-third of the electorate lowered to one-sixth.
   - 1913: Requirement of one-third of the electorate lowered to one-tenth.
   - 1919: Multi-member system. Secret and direct elections with proportional representation (D'Hondt). Preferential voting or panachage possible.
   - 1946: Introduction of two tiers. Hagenbach-Bischoff method at first tier and allocation through the largest remainder. Two-ballot majority elections in Valle d'Aosta. Preferential voting (three preferences) possible.
   - 1948: First-tier allocation with modified quota (divisor of n+3). Four preferences in more than 15-member constituencies.
   - 1953: Legge Scelba. If one list or group of lists (apparentement) obtains the absolute majority of the votes, it receives 380 of 590 seats in the Chamber. These seats are distributed proportionally among the lists apparentées. If no list or group of lists reaches the absolute majority, the law of 1948 is applied.
   - 1956: Law of 1948 reintroduced with Imperiali quota (n+2) at the first tier allocation. To participate in the second tier allocation of the seats, the list must receive at least 300000 valid votes and reach the national quota within one constituency.
   - 1992: Limitation of preference voting.
   - 1994: Mixed-member system: 75 per cent of the seats allocated by plurality (475) and 25 per cent by proportional representation (155). Proportional representation by largest remainders (single-tier) with national allocation of seats. The plurality and the proportional representation tiers are linked by the mechanism of scorporo: The number of votes from the second placed candidate in the single-member constituencies are subtracted from the PR votes of the linked party lists of the winning candidate in the mulit-member districts.
   - 2006: Multi-member system. 617 seats are elected in 26 constituencies by proportional representation (Hare), a single-member constituency in Valle D'Aosta, and 12 seats in four three-member districts for Italians living abroad. Electoral thresholds: 2% national threshold for parties in a coalition except for the largest party in a coalition, 4% for parties outside a coalition, 10% for coalitions. In a coalition one party needs to obtain at least 2% of the vote.

- 2016: New electoral system goes into effect, consisting of 100 multi-member consistencies. The party that attains at least 40% of the vote automatically receives a winner's bonus of 340 seats. If no party secures at least 40%, a run-off election will take place between the two largest parties. Party and coalition thresholds are increased.

4. Electoral History: Elections to the Chamber of Deputies were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
Kingdom of Sardinia:				
1848	April 27	First election to the *Parlamento Subalpino*	-7	
1849	January 22	General	-7	
1849	July 15–22	General	-7	
1849	December 9–11	General	-7	
1853	December 8–11	General	-7	
1857	November 15–18	General	-7	
1860	March 25–29	General	-7	
Kingdom of Italy:				
1861	January 3-February 27	First election to the *Parlamento Italiano*	-4	
1865	October 22–29	General	-4	
1867	March 10–17	General	-4	
1870	November 20–27	General	-4	
1874	November 8–15	General	-4	
1876	November 5–12	General	-4	
1880	May 16–23	General	-4	
1882	October 9-November 5	General	-4	
1886	May 23–30	General	-4	
1890	November 23–30	General	-4	
1892	November 6-13	General	-4	
1895	May 26-June 2	General	-4	
1897	March 21-28	General	-4	
1900	June 3-10	General	-1	
1904	November 6-13	General	-1	
1909	March 7-14	General	-1	
1913	October 26-November 2	General	-1	
1919	November 16	General	-1	√
1921	May 15	General	-1	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1924*			-9	
1929	March 24	General	-9	
1934	March 25	General	-9	
Republic:				
1946	June 2	Election to the Constituent Assembly	-88	√
1948	April 18	General	10	√
1953	June 7	General	10	√
1958	May 25	General	10	√
1963	April 28	General	10	√
1968	May 19	General	10	√
1972	May 7	General	10	√
1976	June 20	General	10	√
1979	June 3	General	10	√
1983	June 26	General	10	√
1987	June 14	General	10	√
1992	April 20	General	10	√
1994	March 27-28	General	10	√
1996	April 21	General	10	√
2001	May 13	General	10	√
2006	April 10	General	10	√
2008	April 13	General	10	√
2013	February 24-25	General	10	√
2018	March 4	General	10 (2017)	√

Note:

a. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

b. From 1848 until 1860, elections in the Kingdom of Sardinia to the *Parlamento subalpino*. Since then elections in the Kingdom of Italy and the Italian Republic to the *Parlamento Italiano*. Seat of the parliament for the elections of: Turine (1848-61); Florence (1865-67), and Rome (1870-onwards).

c. The first Italian parliament (election of 1861) still had its seat in Turin.

d. Dates for second ballots for the first two elections depend on electoral offices but usually the next day. For the first four elections (1848-49) the first and second ballots were held on different dates in Sardinia, as were the 1853 and 1857 elections. For the 1865 election, the first and second ballots were held on different dates in Mantua and Venetia.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*

e. The 1924 election was held before the Fascist regime had taken over but is usually not considered a democratic election.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies.* London: Palgrave. [Supplemented with CD-ROM]

CSES Module 2 Election Study Archive. www.cses.org

IPU PARLINE database: ITALY (Chamber of Deputies). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2157_B.htm (April 12, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1919-1996: Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies.* London: Palgrave. [Supplemented with CD-ROM]

2001-2013: Italian Ministry of Interior. "Archivio Storico delle Elezioni." http://elezionistorico.interno.it (January 25, 2016).

Ivory Coast

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1960 from France

2. **Political Institutions:** The Ivory Coast relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the National Assembly (*Assemblee Nationale*) consists of 225 seats. It is based on a plurality system of 157 constituencies in which 141 are single-member, fifteen are two-member, and one is four-member. Members of the National Assembly serve five year terms. The upper chamber, the Senate (*Sénat*), was formed in 2016 and will consist of 120 seats. The president is elected by absolute majority and the prime minister is appointed by the president.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1960: National Assembly elected on single party list drafted by President
   - 1980: Introduction of intraparty competition with absolute majority
   - 1985: Intraparty competition abolished and return to single party list drafted by President with plurality
   - 1990: Multi-party system introduced
   - 2016: Upper house legislative body approved through referendum

4. **Electoral History:** Elections of members in the National Assembly

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1959	April 12	General	-9 (1960)	
1960	November 27	General	-9	
1965	November 7	General	-9	
1970	November 16	General	-9	
1975	November 16	General	-9	
1980	November 11 & November 23	General	-9	
1985	November 10	General	-9	
1990	November 25	General	-7	
1995	November 26	General	-6	
2000	December 10	General	4	
2011	November 12	General	4	√
2016	December 18	General	4	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Cote D'Ivoire." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/13/ (April 6, 2017).

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartman, eds. 2004. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University http://www.electionpassport.com

Jamaica

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1962 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Jamaica relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the House of Representatives, consists of 63 members who are directly elected from single-member constituencies. The upper chamber, the Senate, seats 21 members who are appointed by the governor general. The prime minister of Jamaica is the country's head of government, and the Queen of England is the country's head of state.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1944: Single Member District Plurality (SMDP) system with 32 members.
   - 1959: The House of Representatives increases to 45 members.
   - 1967: The House of Representatives increases to 53 members.
   - 1976: The House of Representatives increases to 60 members
   - 2011: The House of Representatives increases to 63 members.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1944	December 14	General	N/A	√
1949	December 20	General	N/A	√
1955	January 12	General	N/A	√
1959	July 28	General	10	√
1962	April 10	General	10	√
1967	February 21	General	10	√
1972	February 29	General	10	√
1976	December 15	General	10	√
1980	October 30	General	10	√
1983	December 15	General	10	√
1989	February 9	General	10	√
1993	March 30	General	9	√
1997	December 18	General	9	√
2002	October 16	General	9	√
2007	September 3	General	9	√
2011	December 29	General	9	√
2016	February 25	General	9	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following

cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Central Intelligence Agency. 2011. "Central America and the Caribbean: Jamaica." World Factbook (April). https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/jm.html (May 9, 2011).

IPU PARLINE database: JAMAICA (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2159_B.htm (April 12, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter ed. 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook. Vol. I: North America, Central America, and the Caribbean*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Political Database of the Americas. "Jamaica." Georgetown University. http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Elecdata/Jamaica/1944-89.html (February 28, 2009).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1944-2002: Electoral Office of Jamaica. "Election Results." http://www.eoj.com.jm/content-183-179.htm

2007: Jamaica Elections 2007. http://www.jamaicaelections.com/local/2007/

2011 and 2016: Electoral Commission of Jamaica. "Parliamentary Elections." www.eoj.com.jm/content-183-179.htm (May 20, 2016).

Japan

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** N/A

2. **Political Institutions**: Japan has a bicameral parliament. The lower chamber, the House of Representatives, currently consists of 475 members who are directly elected from either 295 single-member constituencies or 11 multi-member constituencies. The upper chamber, the House of Councillors, seats 242 members who are directly elected. The prime minister serves as Japan's head of government, and the Emperor of Japan is the country's head of state.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1946: Limited vote with 4-14 seats per district (voters cast fewer votes than there were seats)
   - 1947: Single non-transferable vote with districts ranging from 2 to 6 seats.
   - 1994: Electoral reform replaces the single non-transferable vote with a plurality and proportional-representation system.
   - 2013: Single-member districts reduced from 300 to 295, decreasing the size of the House of Representatives to 475 seats.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1946	April 10	General	-66	
1947	April 25	General	-66	√
1949	January 23	General	-66	√
1952	October 1	General	10	√
1953	April 19	General	10	√
1955	February 27	General	10	√
1958	May 22	General	10	√
1960	November 20	General	10	√
1963	November 21	General	10	√
1967	January 29	General	10	√
1969	December 27	General	10	√
1972	December 10	General	10	√
1976	December 5	General	10	√
1979	October 7	General	10	√
1980	June 22	General	10	√
1983	December 18	General	10	√
1986	July 6	General	10	√
1990	February 18	General	10	√
1993	July 18	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1996	October 20	General	10	√
2000	June 25	General	10	√
2003	November 9	General	10	√
2005	September 11	General	10	√
2009	August 30	General	10	√
2012	December 16	General	10	√
2014	December 14	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Hicken, Allen, and Yuko Kasuya. 2003. "A Guide to the Constitutional Structures and Electoral Systems of East, South, and Southeast Asia." *Electoral Studies* 22: 121-151.

IPU PARLINE database: JAPAN (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2161_B.htm (April 12, 2016).

Maeda, Ko. 2007. "Has the Electoral System Reform Made Japanese Elections Party-Centered?" Prepared for the Stanford Conference on Electoral and Legislative Politics in Japan, June 2007.

Nohlen, Deiter, et. al. 2001. "Elections and Electoral Systems in Asia and the Pacific." In Dieter Nohlen et. al., eds. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook*. Vol. II. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Sachsenroder, Wolfgang, and Ulrike E. Frings, eds. 1998. *Political Party Systems and Democratic Development in East and Southeast Asia: Volume II: East Asia*. Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1947-1993: Data collected by Steven Reed and adjusted by CLEA

1996-2014: Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communication. "Election-related materials." http://www.soumu.go.jp/senkyo/senkyo_s/data/index.html.

Kazakhstan

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1991 from the Soviet Union.

2. **Political Institutions**: Kazakhstan relies on bicameral parliament composed of the Majilis (lower chamber) and the Senate (upper chamber). The Majilis includes 107 members of which 98 are directly elected using party-list, proportional representation in one nationwide constituency. The remaining nine members are nominated by the Assembly of People. The Senate consists of 47 members with 32 elected indirectly by the deputies of the representative bodies of the regions and major cities of Kazakhstan, and the remaining 15 Senate members are appointed by the president. The president is directly elected and is head of state. The prime minister is head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1978: Parliament (Supreme Soviet) with 360 seats of which 270 are directly elected in single-member constituencies (SMCs) based on absolute majorities for a five-year term. The remaining 90 members are indirectly chosen by public associations.
   - 1993: New constitution establishes the unicameral parliament (Supreme Kenges) with a five year legislature. Of the 177 members, 67 are directly elected base on plurality in SMCs, 42 members are directly elected based on presidential list, and the remaining 75 seats are chosen by public associations and political parties according to plurality.
   - 1995: The bicameral parliament is introduced, and it consists of the Majilis (lower chamber) and the Senate (upper chamber). The 67 members of the Majilis are directly elected for a four-year term based on the absolute majority in SMC (minimum turnout of 50%).
   - 1999: Election law extends the Majilis' term length to five years and increases the number of deputies to 77. A segment system is introduced with 67 seats elected in SMCs by absolute majority, and the remaining 10 seats are distributed proportionally among closed party lists in a nation-wide constituency. Electoral threshold of 7% of valid votes is established.
   - 2007: Constitutional amendments provide for an increase in the number of members in the Majilis from 77 to 107 and in the Senate from 39 to 47 (i.e. increase of the senators appointed by the President from 7 to 15). Pure proportional representation and a threshold of 7% for parties to enter parliament is established.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Majilis were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1990	March 25	General	N/A.	
1994	March 7	General	-3	
1995	December 9 (1st) & December 23 (2nd)	General	-4	
1999	October 10 (1st) & October 24 (2nd)	General	-4	
2004	September 19	General	-6	
2007	August 18	General	-6	√
2012	January 15	General	-6	√
2016	March 20	General	-6	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Central Election Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan. http://election.kz/portal/page?_pageid=153,1&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

IPU PARLINE database: KAZAKHSTAN (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2165_B.htm (April 12, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartmann , eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook. Volume I: Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. “Election Passport.” American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Central Commission of the Republic of Kazakhstan. http://election.kz/

Kenya

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1963 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Kenya relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the National Assembly, consists of 350 members. Of these 350, 290 members hail from single-member constituencies, 47 seats are held by women elected in each of the country's counties, 12 members are nominated by parties in the parliament proportional to seat share, and one *ex-officio* seat is for the Speaker. The upper chamber, the Senate, seats 68 members. Of these 68, 47 are directly elected, 16 are held by women who are nominated by parties in the Senate, two seats are reserved for youth representatives, two seats are reserved for persons with disabilities, and one *ex-officio* seat is for the Speaker. The president of Kenya is both head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1963-2008: First-past-the-post system in single-member constituencies.
   - 1967: The House of Representatives is comprised of 124 members.
   - 1967: The newly established National Assembly includes 158 directly elected members (with exception of 1983 election, in which the number is 153).
   - 1969: The introduction of a pre-selection process for parliamentary candidates creates a de facto single-party system with semi-competitive elections. Candidates have to be KANU party members for at least three months and pay a nomination fee.
   - 1982: The single-party system is formalized in the constitution.
   - 1988: The number of directly elected members is increased from 158 to 188.
   - 1986-1990: Queue voting is introduced in the KANU primaries, whereby party members demonstrate their candidate preference by lining up in public behind the candidate's image on the day of the primary. Candidates winning more than 70% of the vote in this way were awarded the seat immediately.
   - 1990: Queue voting in the KANU primaries is abolished as part of the transition to the re-introduction of the multi-party system.
   - 1991: Opposition parties are legalized.
   - 1997: The number of directly elected members increased from 188 to 210.
   - 2002: The number of directly elected members increased to 212. Parties nominated additional seats to ensure proportionality and these 12 members are appointed by the president.
   - 2007: Due to electoral violence and instability, 207 of 210 members are elected. Voting is cancelled in the other three constituencies. An additional 12 members can be appointed by the president to ensure proportionality based on national vote share.
   - 2011: The number of members of the bicameral legislature is increased to 337. An additional 13 members may be appointed. Constituencies elect 290 members from single-member districts using majority rule. Gender quotas are adopted so that 47 female members are elected at the county level.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly of Kenya were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1961	February	Legislative Council	N/A	√
1963	May 26	General	2	√
1966	June 11	General	0	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1969	December 06	General	-7	
1974	October 14	General	-7	
1979	November 08	General	-6	
1983	September 26	General	-7	
1988	March 21	General	-7	
1992	December 29	General	-5	√
1997	December 29	General	-2	√
2002	December 27	General	8	√
2007	December 27	General	7	√
2013	March 4	General	9	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Banks, Arthur S., Thomas C. Muller and William R. Overstreet, eds. 2007. *Political Handbook of Africa 2007*: 446-447, 468. Washington, D.C.: CQ P.

IPU PARLINE database: KENYA (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2167_B.htm (April 25, 2016).

Krennerich, Michael, Dieter Nohlen, and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*: 478-481. New York: Oxford UP.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1961, 1963, 1992 and 1997: Data collected by David Backer and Ken Kollman

2013: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission. http://www.iebc.or.ke/

Korea

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1948 (establishment of the Republic of Korea)

2. **Political Institutions:** South Korea has a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, which seats 300 members who are directly elected. Of the 300, 246 members hail from single-member constituencies. The remaining 54 members compete in a nationwide constituency through proportional representation.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1948-1961: Plurality rule with single seat districts.
   - 1962-1972: Mixed-member system with 153 single seat districts and one nationwide list tier district with as many as 51 seats. The party that received 50 percent or more of the votes automatically received two-thirds of the list tier seats. If no party won 50 percent of the seats, the party with the largest number of votes automatically received half of the list tier seats. The second-place party received one-third of the list tier seats as long as its vote share was more than double that of the third place party. Failing this, the second place party received two-thirds of the remaining seats. Finally, any leftover seats were distributed to the other parties via proportional representation.
   - 1972-1980: Single non-transferrable vote with two-seat districts to elect two-thirds of members of parliament. The remaining third were appointed by the president.
   - 1980-1987: Mixed member system with two-thirds of the seats elected from two-seat districts using SNTV and one-third of the seats elected from a single national constituency. The party that won the largest number of nominal tier seats automatically received two-thirds of the list tier seats. The remaining one-third of the seats were divided among the other parties on a proportional basis.
   - 1987-1996: Mixed member system with three-fourths of the seats elected from single-seat districts and 14 of the seats elected from a single national constituency. The party that won the most seats in the nominal tier received enough seats from the list tier to ensure that it had a majority in the assembly. The remaining seats in the list tier were then divided proportionally among the other parties.
   - 1996-: Mixed member system remained in place but majority assuring provisions eliminated. One nation-level constituency elects 54 members through proportional representation. These seats are divided among the parties based upon vote share at the district level. The remaining 246 members are elected from single-member districts.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1948	May 10	General	-3	√
1950	May 30	General	-3	√
1954	May 20	General	-4	√
1958	May 2	General	-4	√
1960	July 29	General	8	√
1963	November 26	General	3	√
1967	July 8	General	3	√
1971	May 25	General	3	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1973	February 27	General	-8	√
1978	December 12	General	-8	√
1981	March 25	General	-5	√
1985	February 12	General	-5	√
1988	April 26	General	6	√
1992	March 25	General	6	√
1996	April 12	General	6	√
2000	April 13	General	8	√
2004	April 15	General	8	√
2008	April 9	General	8	√
2012	April 11	General	8	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Hicken, Allen, and Yuko Kasuya. 2003. "A Guide to the Constitutional Structures and Electoral Systems of East, South, and Southeast Asia." *Electoral Studies* 22: 121-151.

Hicken, Allen. 2004. "Asia: General Overview." In *Handbook of Electoral System Choice*: 453-474. Josep Colomer, ed. Palgrave Press.

IPU PARLINE database: REPUBLIC OF KOREA (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2259_B.htm (April 25, 2016).

Nohlen, Deiter, et. al. 2001. "Elections and Electoral Systems in Asia and the Pacific." In Dieter Nohlen et. al., eds. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook*. Vol. II. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Sachsenroder, Wolfgang, and Ulrike E. Frings, eds. 1998. *Political Party Systems and Democratic Development in East and Southeast Asia: Volume II: East Asia*. Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

National Electoral Commission of Korea. http://info.nec.go.kr/

Kosovo

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 2008 from Serbia

2. **Political Institutions**: Kosovo relies on a unicameral parliament, the Assembly of Kosovo, which consists of 120 representatives who are directly elected in a nationwide constituency through party-list, proportional representation. Of the 120 seats, 20 are reserved for minority communities. Parties must attain at least 5% of the vote to be seated in the Assembly. The president is the country's head of the state, and the prime minister serves as the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 2008: Parliament with 120 deputies elected in a single national multi-member constituency based on proportional representation.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2001	November 17	General	N/A	
2004	October 23	General	N/A	
2007	November 17	General	N/A	√
2010	December 12	General	8	√
2014	June 8	General	8	
2017	June 11	General		
2019	October 6	General		

Note:

a. Extraordinary elections to the Assembly in 2010. Revote for the elections for the Assembly of Kosovo on 9 January (Decan, Glogovac, in Lipljan Skenderaj and Malishevė) and 23 January 2011.

b. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   Central Election Commission (CEC). http://www.kqz-ks.org/en/parliamentary
   Galtung, Bjorg Hope. 2005. Kosovo: Assembly Elections October 2004. NORDEM Report 02/2005: http://www.jus.uio.no/smr/english/about/programmes/nordem/publications/nordem-report/2005/0205.pdf

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
   Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
   Central Election Commission. http://www.kqz-ks.org/

Kuwait

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1961 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Kuwait is a constitutional monarchy. The unicameral National Assembly (*Majlis al-Umma*) consists of 50 members elected by open-list plurality vote in multi-member constituencies. An additional 15 cabinet members are considered *ex officio* members of the National Assembly. Members serve four-year terms. The Emir is chief of state. The prime minister is head of government and appointed by the Emir.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**

- 1962: Constitution establishes National Assembly with ten five-member constituencies. Political parties are not permitted.
- 1963: First parliamentary election
- 1981: Number of constituencies changes to 25 two-member constituencies. In each constituency, the candidates that receive the two highest votes are awarded seats.
- 2005: Amendment to electoral law allows women to vote and run for election
- 2009: Number of constituencies reduced to five, each with ten members. Voter may select up to four candidates. In each constituency, the candidates that receive the ten highest votes are awarded seats.
- 2012: Voters now select only one candidate

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1963	January 23	General	-8	√
1967	January 25	General	-9	√
1971	January 23	General	-8	√
1975	January 27	General	-8	√
1981	February 23	General	-8	√
1985	February 21	General	-8	√
1990	June 10	General	-66	√
1992	October 20	General	-7	√
1996	October 23	General	-7	√
1999	July 4	General	-7	√
2003	July 5	General	-7	√
2006	June 29	General	-7	√
2008	May 17	General	-7	√
2009	May 16	General	-7	√
2012	February 2	General	-7	
2012	December 1	General	-7	
2013	July 27	General	-7	
2016	November 26	General	-7	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartmann, eds. 2001 Elections in Asia and the Pacific. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

IPU PARLINE database: KUWAIT. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2171_B.htm (April 12, 2017)

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Kuwait Politics Database. www.kuwaitpolitics.org

Latvia

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** Latvia received independence in 1921 and again in 1991.

2. **Political Institutions:** Latvia has a unicameral legislature, the Saeima, which seats 100 members who are directly elected from one of five multi-member constituencies. Voters select party lists but can also submit preference votes to indicate candidate-specific support or rejection. Parties must attain at least 5% of the vote in order to secure seats in the Saeima. Each candidate's vote equals the number of votes his or her party received, plus or minus the candidate-specific votes he or she received. The president of Latvia is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1918: People's Council established as the first legislature.
   - 1922: First parliament established.
   - 1934: A coup d'état dissolved parliament until 1938.
   - 1989: Citizenship granted to residents who were citizens before June 1940 and their direct descendants.
   - 1990: Single-member constituencies. 201 seats elected through absolute majority.
   - 1991: Latvia reestablishes its independence.
   - 1993: Multi-member constituencies. 100 seats elected in 5 constituencies through Saint-Laguë. A 4% threshold on the constituency-level was adopted.
   - 1995: Members term limit extended from three years to four.
   - 1998: A 5% national electoral threshold introduced.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Saeima were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1920	April 17-18	Constitutional Assembly	7	
1922	October 7-8	General	7	
1925	October 3-4	General	7	
1928	October 6-7	General	7	
1931	October 3-4	General	7	
1990	March 18	General	8 (1991)	
1993	June 6	General	8	
1995	September 30	General	8	√
1998	October 3-4	General	8	√
2002	October 5	General	8	√
2006	October 7	General	8	√
2010	October 2	General	8	√
2011	September 17	General	8	√
2014	October 4	General	8	√

2018	October 6	General	8	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Shvetsova, Olga. 1999. "A survey of post-communist electoral institutions: 1990-1998." *Electoral Studies* 18: 397-409.

Davies, Philip John, and Andrejs Valdis Ozolins. 1994. "The Latvian Parliamentary Election of 1993", *Electoral Studies* 13: 83-86.

Davies, Philip John, and Andrejs Valdis Ozolins. 2001. "The 1998 parliamentary election in Latvia." *Electoral Studies* 20, 127-169.

Davies, Philip John, and Andrejs Valdis Ozolins. 2004. "The parliamentary election in Latvia, October 2002." Electoral Studies 23: 821-845.

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Latvia." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/119/ (April 25, 2016).

IPU PARLINE database: LATVIA (Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2177_B.htm (April 25, 2016).

Nohlen, Deter. 2010. *Elections in Europe*: 1101-1122. Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Central Election Commission of Latvia. https://www.cvk.lv/en

Lebanon

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1943 from France

2. **Political Institutions**: Lebanon relies on a unicameral legislature. The National Assembly (*Majlis Al-Nuwwab*), consists of 128 members that serve 4-year terms. The president is the country's head of state, and the prime minister is the head of government. The National Assembly adopts a confessional system, whereby different religious sects of the country are allotted a fixed quota of seats. The number of seats is shared equally by the two main religions (Christians and Muslims). The number of sects within each of the two main religions that are represented in the National Assembly has changed over time.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1943: Absolute majority in a two-round system.
   - 1953: Plurality system with multi-member constituencies corresponding to the governorates.
   - 1960: Electoral constituencies correspond to administration districts (*qada*).
   - 1975: Parliamentary elections suspended due to civil war.
   - 1992: Elections for 128 seats using multiple non-transferable vote (block vote) with confessional quotas in 26 multi-member constituencies. Voters select as many votes as there are seats in their constituency and the candidates with the highest number of votes within each religious sect are elected. There are no standard ballots. Voters may either write the names of candidates on a blank piece of paper provided at the polling station or bring a prepared ballot containing the names of the candidates having taken into account the confessional quota.
   - 2018: Proportional representation in 15 multi-member (major) constituencies. Seven constituencies are divided into two or more minor constituencies, for the purpose of preference voting for confessional candidates. Each voter is entitled to vote for a party, and may as well give one preferential vote for a candidate from the minor-constituency and the same party. Official ballot papers are provided.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1943	August 29 & September 4	General	2	
1947	May 25 & June 1	General	2	
1951	May 15 & 22	General	2	
1953	July 12 - August 9	General	2	
1957	June 9 - 23	General	2	
1960	June 12 - July 2	General	2	
1964	April 5 - May 3	General	2	
1968	March 24 - April 7	General	2	
1972	April 16 - 30	General	5	
1992	August 23 - November 11	General	-66	
1996	August 18 - September 15	General	-66	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2000	August 27 - September 3	General	-66	
2005	May 29, June 5, June 12 & June 20	General	6	
2009	June 7	General	6	
2018	May 6	General	6 (2017)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartmann, eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

IPU PARLINE database: LEBANON (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2179_B.htm.

Law No. 44. Election of the Members of the Parliament. Issued on 17 June 2017. Published in the Official Gazette No.27

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

2018 Lebanese Parliamentary Elections. Facts and Figures. UNDP. http://lebanon-elections.org

Ministry of Interior and Municipalities. http://www.lebaneseelections.com

Lesotho

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1966 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions**: Lesotho relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the National Assembly, consists of 120 members who are directly elected. Of the 120, 80 members are elected from single-member constituencies. The remaining 40 seats are contested in a nationwide constituency through proportional representation. The upper chamber, the Senate, seats 33 members who are not elected. The king is the country's head of state, and the prime minister is the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1993: First free elections held in 23 years with 65 single member constituencies elected via first-past-the-post system.
   - 1997: National Assembly Election Act raises number of single-member constituencies in the assembly to 80.
   - 2001: Election Act amended to introduce 40 new seats elected proportionally from a single national constituency, establishing a mixed-member system.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1965	April 4	General	9 (1965)	√
1970	January 27 & 28	General	-9	√
1993	March 27	General	8	√
1998	May 23	General	-77	√
2002	May 25	General	8	√
2007	February 17	General	8	√
2012	May 26	General	8	√
2015	February 28	General	8	√
2017	June 3	General	8	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

IPU PARLINE database: LESOTHO (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2181_B.htm (April 25, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Michael Krennerich and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. "Lesotho." In *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*: 495-506. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Ambrose, David. 2002. Guide to Lesotho National Assembly Elections. Institute of Education. Lesotho: National University of Lesotho (May 25, 2002).

Independent Electoral Commission of Lesotho. http://www.iec.org.ls

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Southall, Roger, and Tsoeu Petlane, eds. 1995. *Democratisation and Demilitarization in Lesotho: the General Election of 1993 and its Aftermath*. Pretoria: Africa Institute of South Africa.

Liberia

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: In 1847 from the United States

2. **Political Institutions**: Liberia relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the House of Representatives, consists of 73 members who are elected from single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post. The upper chamber, Senate, seats 30 members who are directly elected. The president of Liberia is both head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1822: Liberia founded. Suffrage limited to males over the age of 21 with regular income.
   - 1847: Multi-party elections held for constitutionally mandated 18-member Senate and 65-member House of Representatives.
   - 1878-1980: De facto monopoly of the True Whig Party, with elections conducted using a single-party list.
   - 1907: Tax-paying indigenous males are given the right to vote.
   - 1947: A referendum passes that accords women the right to vote.
   - 1971: Referendum lowers the voting age to 18 years.
   - 1980: Coup by The People's Redemption Council, which suspends the Legislature, imposes martial law and bans political parties.
   - 1984: New constitution announced to take effect in 1986. PRC members join with civilians to create the Interim National Assembly.
   - 1985: Elections held amid claims of widespread fraud and rigging.
   - 1990-1997: Civil war prevents elections from being held under any transitional government.
   - 1997: Special election held under terms of peace accord.
   - 1999: Second civil war, which prevents elections from being held.
   - 2003: The 76-member National Transitional Legislative Assembly is established and calls for elections under the 1986 constitutional requirements.
   - 2005: Elections are held for a 64-member House and 30-member Senate.
   - 2011: The number of representatives in the Lower Chamber is increased to 73.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1971	May 4	General	-6	
1975	October 7	General	-6	
1985	October 15	General	-6	
1997	July 19	General	0	
2005	October 11	General	5	√
2011	October 11	General	6	√
2017	October 10	General	6 (2016)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following

cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History

Banks, Arthur S, Thomas C Muller and William R Overstreet, eds. 2007. *Political Handbook of Africa 2007*: 938. Washington, D.C.: CQ P.

Elections in Ethiopia. African Elections Database. http://africanelections.tripod.com/et.html#1955_Chamber_of_Deputies_Election

IPU PARLINE database: LIBERIA (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2183_B.htm (April 25, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter., Michael Krennerich and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. New York: Oxford UP.

6. Sources of Electoral Data

2005: National Electoral Commission of the Republic of Liberia. http://www.necliberia.org/

2011 - 2017: David Lublin. “Election Passport.” American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Libya

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1951

2. **Political Institutions**: Libya is in a state of uncertainty due to ongoing conflict between the House of Representatives (*Majlis al-Nuwaab*) based in Tobruk and the New General National Congress (*Al Mutamar Al Watani Al Aambased*) based in Tripoli.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1951: House of Representatives consists of 55 members elected for 4-year terms. Plurality system in single-member constituencies.
   - 1969: Military coup suspends elections.
   - 2012: Elections held for transitional General National Congress, tasked with forming a constituent assembly to create new democratic constitution. Mixed parallel system with 200 members. One hundred and twenty members elected through independent candidacies in 69 constituencies using one of two majoritarian systems. Forty seats are elected through first-past-the-post in single-member constituencies. Eighty seats are allocated using a single-nontransferable-vote system, where each voter casts one vote and members are elected by plurality in twenty-nine multi-member constituencies. The remaining 80 seats are for candidates of political parties elected through a closed-list PR system. They are elected in 20 multi-member constituencies, which do not coincide with the 69 majoritarian constituencies and do not cover the territory of the whole country.
   - 2014: The House of Representatives officially replaces the General National Congress as Libya's legislative body. Majority system replaces mixed parallel system. Two hundred members elected in single-member and multi-member sub-constituencies. There are 13 primary electoral constituencies, further divided into 75 sub-constituencies. Thirty-two seats are reserved for women.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the parliament were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1952	February 19	General	-7	
1956	January 7	General	-7	
1960	January 17	General	-7	
1964	October 10	General	-7	
1965	May 8	General	-7	
2012	July 7	Constituent Assembly	0	√
2014	June 25	General	0	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History

General National Congress Elections in Libya. *The Carter Center*. Final Report July 7, 2012.
Nohlen, Dieter., Michael Krennerich and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. New York: Oxford UP.

6. Sources of Electoral Data

High National Election Commission. https://hnec.ly/en

Liechtenstein

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** In 1806, from the Holy Roman Empire

2. **Political Institutions**: Liechtenstein has a unicameral legislature, the Landtag, which seats 25 members who are directly elected from two multi-member constituencies through open party-list, proportional representation. Parties must secure at least 8% of the vote in order to be seated in the Landtag. The Prince of Liechtenstein is the head of state, and the *regierungschef* serves as the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1862: Constitution creates a parliament consisting of 15 delegates of which 12 were selected by electors and 3 by the prince. Self-employed men aged 24 or above were entitled to vote.
   - 1878: Expansion of suffrage to all men and division of Liechtenstein into two constituencies (Oberland and Unterland). In addition, the six-year term was reduced to four years.
   - 1918: The 12 representatives, previously chosen by the electors, were directly elected by the people using a majoritarian system (7 in the Oberland and 5 in the Unterland).
   - 1921: All 15 delegates were directly elected by the people (9 in the Oberland and 6 in the Unterland). Voting age was lowered to 21.
   - 1939: PR with non-blocked lists is introduced to fill the 15 seats in the two multi-member constituencies as well as a high threshold of 18% (waived by court order in 1952).
   - 1973: PR system with open list was introduced simultaneously with a new threshold of 8%.
   - 1988: Change in number of representatives from 15 to 25 (15 in the Oberland and 10 in the Unterland).
   - 2000: Voting age lowered from to 18 years.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Landtag were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1918	March 11 (I) & March 18 (II)	General	N/A	
1922	February 5 (I) & February 16 (II)	General	N/A	
1926	January 10 (I) & January 24 (II)	General	N/A	
1928	July 15	General	N/A	
1930	March 16	General	N/A	
1932	March 6 (I) & March 13 (II)	General	N/A	
1936	February 3 (I) & February 16 (II)	General	N/A	
1939	April 4	General	N/A	
1945	April 29	General	N/A	√
1949	February 6	General	N/A	√
1953	February 15	General	N/A	√
1953	June 14	General	N/A	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1957	September 1	General	N/A	√
1958	March 23	General	N/A	√
1962	March 25	General	N/A	√
1966	February 6	General	N/A	√
1970	February 1	General	N/A	√
1974	February 3	General	N/A	√
1978	February 2	General	N/A	√
1982	February 7	General	N/A	√
1986	February 2	General	N/A	√
1989	March 5	General	N/A	√
1993	February 7	General	N/A	√
1993	October 24	General	N/A	√
1997	February 2	General	N/A	√
2001	February 11	General	N/A	√
2005	March 13	General	N/A	√
2009	February 8	General	N/A	√
2013	February 3	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Information und Kommunikation der Regierung, Landtagswahlen. http://www.landtagswahlen.li/resultate.aspx?eeid=7&ukid=14

IPU PARLINE database: LIECHTENSTEIN (Diet). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2187_B.htm (April 25, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter and Phillip Stöver , eds. 2010. *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. “Election Passport.” American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Department of Information and Communication, Government of Liechtenstein. http://www.landtagswahlen.li/

Liechtenstein National Administration. http://www.llv.li/

Lithuania

1. Year Achieved Independence: 1918 from the Russian Empire, 1991 from the Soviet Union

2. Political Institutions: Lithuania relies on a unicameral parliament (*Seimas*), which includes 141 seats. Of these 141, 71 are elected from single-member districts. In these districts, at least 40% of the district must have cast a vote, and the candidate must receive a majority of votes. If a district reports a participation rate less than 40%, the candidate must receive a majority of votes and one-fifth or more of the votes of all registered voters in that district. The remaining 70 seats are contested in a nation-wide, multi-member constituency using open-list proportional representation. Elections to the Seimas occur every four years. Regarding the executive branch, the president is elected every five years and by an absolute majority.

3. Lower Chamber Electoral System:

- 1920: The Seimas consists of 112 members from six constituencies.
- 1926: A military coup installs Antanas Smetona, leader of the Nationalists' Union, as president.
- 1940: The Soviet Union establishes Lithuania as the fourteenth republic of the Soviet Union.
- 1990: The Supreme Council becomes the country's legislative body, comprising 140 members with five-year terms in single-member constituencies.
- 1991: In a popular referendum, Lithuanians vote in favor of independence.
- 1992: Lithuania adopts a new constitution (Lietuvos Respublikos Konstitucija), which establishes the Seimas as the nation's unicameral legislative body.

4. Electoral History: Elections to the Seimas were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1922	October 10 & October 11	General	4	
1923	May 12 & May 13	General	4	
1926	May 8 & May 10	General	-88	
1992	October 25 & November 15	General	10	√
1996	October 20 & November 10	General	10	√
2000	October 8	General	10	√
2004	October 10 & October 24	General	10	√
2008	October 12 & October 26	General	10	√
2012	October 14 & October 28	General	10	√
2016	October 9 & October 23	General	10	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources of Electoral History

IPU PARLINE database: LITHUANIA (Seimas). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2189_a.htm (March 31, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, and Phillip Stöver , eds. 2010. *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

6. Sources of Electoral Data

1992-1996: Project on Political Transformation and the Electoral Process in Post-Communist Europe by University of Essex. http://www.essex.ac.uk/elections

Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Lithuania. https://www.vrk.lt/en/home

2000: Lietuvos Respublikos Seimas (Lithuanian Seimas). "Elections to the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania 2000." http://www3.lrs.lt/n/rinkimai/20001008/index_en.html (March 12, 2016).

2004: Lietuvos Respublikos Seimas (Lithuanian Seimas). "Elections to the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania '2004." http://www3.lrs.lt/rinkimai/2004/seimas/index.eng.html (March 12, 2016).

2008: Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausioji Rinkimų Komisija (Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Lithuania). "Election to the Seimas and the Referendum on prolonging the work of the Ignalina Nuclear Power Plant of 12th October 2008." http://www.2013.vrk.lt/2008_seimo_rinkimai/output_lt/rinkimu_diena/index.html (March 15, 2016).

2012: Lietuvos Respublikos Vyriausioji Rinkimų Komisija (Central Electoral Commission of the Republic of Lithuania). "Election to the Seimas and the Referendum on the Construction of a New Nuclear Power Plant in the Republic of Lithuania." http://www.vrk.lt/statiniai/puslapiai/2012_seimo_rinkimai/output_en/rinkimu_diena/index.html (March 15, 2016).

Luxembourg

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** Luxembourg received independence from the French Empire in 1815. Its independence was reaffirmed in 1839 and 1867.

2. **Political Institutions:** Luxembourg has a unicameral parliament, the Chamber of Deputies, which consists of 60 directly-elected members who hail from 4 multi-member constituencies. The country relies on party-list proportional representation, allotting seats according to Hagenbach-Bishoff method. Voters can select one party's list, or they can select candidates from different party lists. The Grand Duke of Luxembourg is the country's head of state, and the prime minister is the head of government. Voting is compulsory in Luxembourg for those who are 18 and older until they are 75 years old.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1841: Indirect elections
   - 1848: Direct elections
   - 1857: Mixed direct and indirect elections. Of 31 representatives, 15 were elected directly in the districts, and 16 were elected indirectly in the cantons.
   - 1857: Direct elections abolished. Entirely indirect elections.
   - 1860: Direct elections replace indirect elections. Two-ballot majority system. Multiple voting.
   - 1868: Multi-member constituencies. Two-ballot majority with access to the second ballot for twice the number of top candidates in the first ballot as there are seats to be returned in constituency. Absolute majority required on first ballot and plurality on second. Multiple voting.
   - 1919: Allocation of 60 seats at the level of four multi-member constituencies with Hagenbach-Bischoff. Voting made compulsory. Voters are allowed to cast as many votes as there are seats to be returned in each constituency. Number of seats and of votes varies across constituencies. Voters allowed to cast up to two votes for the same candidate (cumulative voting) and to distribute them across different lists (panachage).

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Chamber of Deputies of Luxembourg were held in the following years.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1915	December 23	General	7	
1918	July 28	Constituent Assembly	7	
1919	October 26	General	7	√
1922	May 28	Partial Renewal 1	10	
1925	March 1	General	10	√
1928	June 3	Partial Renewal 2	10	√
1931	June 7	Partial Renewal 1	10	√
1934	June 3	Partial Renewal 2	10	√
1937	June 6	Partial Renewal 1	10	√
1945	October 21	General	10	√
1948	June 6	Partial Renewal 2	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1951	June 3	Partial Renewal 1	10	√
1954	May 30	General	10	√
1959	February 1	General	10	√
1964	June 7	General	10	√
1968	December 15	General	10	√
1974	May 26	General	10	√
1979	June 10	General	10	√
1984	June 17	General	10	√
1989	June 18	General	10	√
1994	June 12	General	10	√
1999	June 13	General	10	√
2004	June 13	General	10	√
2009	June 7	General	10	√
2013	October 20	General	10	√
2018	October 14	General	10	√

Notes:

a. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polityproject.html.

b. Since 1919, Luxembourg has been using free list proportional representation. This is a form of open list voting with multiple votes and panachage. Voters cast as many votes as there are seats in a district. Since voters from different districts have different numbers of votes, national aggregation of constituency-level data may not be appropriate without first weighting for district magnitude.

c. The 1922 election results are unknown.

d. Partial renewal 1 = Center and North (constituencies 3 and 4)

e. Partial renewal 2 = South and East (constituencies 1 and 2)

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies.* London: Palgrave. [Supplemented with CD-ROM]

IPU PARLINE database: LUXEMBOURG (Chamber of Deputies). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2191_E.htm (April 8, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1919 and 1925-1994: Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*.

1999-2018: Le Gouvernement du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg. “Les résultats.” http://www.elections.public.lu/fr/index.html (March 2020).

Macedonia

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1991 from Yugoslavia.

2. **Political Institutions**: Macedonia relies on a unicameral parliament, the Assembly of the Republic, which currently has 123 members who hail from either one of six multi-member constituencies or three single-member abroad constituencies. The 120 members from the six multi-member constituencies attain seats according to proportional representation using closed party lists. Regarding the executive branch, the prime minister serves as the country's head of government, and the president is the head of state.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1990: Transformation of the tricameral socialist assembly into a unicameral parliament elected every four years. Two-round system based on the French electoral system with 120 seats elected in single-member constituencies (SMCs) based on absolute majority in the first round. All candidates with more than 7 percent of the votes could participate in the second round, in which the seat was distributed based on plurality.
   - 1998: New electoral system introducing a segmented system. Of the 120 parliamentary seats 35 were elected based on PR among closed and block party list in one nation-wide constituency (electoral threshold of 5%). The remaining 85 members were elected in SMCs using absolute majority.
   - 2002: Division of the territory into six equal constituencies electing 20 members each based by proportional representation.
   - 2011: Expansion of the number of parliament members by adding three single-member constituencies using plurality system.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Assembly of the Republic were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1990	November 11 (1st) & November 25 (2nd)	General	N/A	
1994	October 16 (1st) & October 30 (2nd)	General	6	
1998	October 18 (1st) & November 1 (2nd)	General	6	
2002	September 15	General	9	√
2006	July 5	General	9	√
2008	June 1 (1st) & June 29 (2nd)	General	9	√
2011	June 5	General	9	√
2014	April 27	General	9	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following

cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Assembly of the Republic of Macedonia. http://www.sobranie.mk/home-en.nspx

Dimeski, Jane. *The Republic of Macedonia's 2014 Parliamentary Elections Handbook, Second Updated Edition*. Konrad-Audenauer-Stiftung and the Institute for Democracy Societas Civilis-Skopje. http://www.kas.de/wf/doc/kas_37896-1522-1-30.pdf?140529150937 (April 10, 2016).

IPU PARLINE database: THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA (Assembly of the Republic). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2313_B.htm (April 8, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, and Phillip Stöver , eds. 2010. *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Republic of Macedonia State Election Commission. "Early Parliamentary and Presidential Elections 2014." http://rezultati.sec.mk/Parliamentary/Results?cs=mk-MK&r=2&rd=r (April 10, 2016).

Republic of Macedonia State Election Commission. http://www.sec.mk/

Madagascar

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1960 from France

2. **Political Institutions:** Madagascar relies on a bicameral parliament. In the National Assembly (*Assemblée Nationale*), 87 members are elected by plurality vote in single-member constituencies to serve 5-year terms and 64 members are elected by single non-transferable vote to serve 5-year terms from two-member constituencies. In the Senate (*Sénat*), 22 members are appointed by regional legislatures and 11 members are appointed by the President for 5-year terms. The president is the head of state and the prime minister is the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1970: 107 members of the National Assembly elected using closed party lists in multi-member districts.
   - 1975: Constitution bans political parties not affiliated with the National Front for the Defense of the Revolution.
   - 1977: The number of seats is increased to 137.
   - 1983: Restrictions on political parties relaxed.
   - 1992: Proportional representation using closed party lists in 57 multimember constituencies according to the Hare quota.
   - 1998: The number of seats is increased to 150. Eighty-two seats are allocated in single-member districts by plurality. The remaining 72 seats are allocated in two-member districts under a party-list system.
   - 2010: The number of seats is increased to 151. Eighty-seven of the 150 seats are allocated in single-member districts by plurality. The remaining 64 seats are allocated in two-member districts under a party-list system.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held in the following years.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1970	September 6	General	-1	
1977	June 30	General	-6	
1983	August 28	General	-6	
1989	May 28	General	-6	
1993	June 16	General	9	
1998	May 17	General	7	
2002	December 16	General	7	
2007	September 23	General	7	
2013	December 20	General	3	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

Krennerich, Michael, Dieter Nohlen and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. New York: Oxford University Press.

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Madagascar: Election for National Assembly." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/elections/id/129/.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Malawi

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1964 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Malawi has a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, which consists of 193 members who hail from 193 single-member constituencies. Seats are determined by a simple majority. The president of Malawi serves as the country's head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1961: The single-party National Assembly consists of 53 MCP members, with 3 seats reserved for white representatives.
   - 1966: A new republican constitution officially adopts the single-party system.
   - 1971: No elections are held. As President of the MCP, Banda nominates one candidate for each constituency to run unopposed.
   - 1978: The single-party Assembly grows from 87 members to 141, all of which are directly elected representatives who sit for five-year terms.
   - 1993: A national referendum is passed with approximately 65% support to replace the single-party system with a multi-party democracy, officially ending the rule of the MCP and the lifetime presidency of MCP founder Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda.
   - 1994: The first multi-party legislative elections are held, electing 177 members.
   - 1995: A new republican constitution is adopted, reflecting the new multi-party system.
   - 2004: The National Assembly increases to 193 members.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1961	August 1	General	N/A	
1964	April 1	General	-9	
1971	April 17	General	-9	
1976	May 24	General	-9	
1978	June 29	General	-9	
1983	June 29-30	General	-9	
1987	May 27-28	General	-9	
1992	June 26	General	-9	
1994	May 17	General	6	√
1999	June 15	General	6	√
2004	May 20	General	6	√
2009	May 19	General	6	√
2014	May 20	General	6	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following

cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Banks, Arthur S, Thomas C Muller and William R Overstreet, eds. 2007. *Political Handbook of Africa 2007*. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Press.

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Malawi: Election for National Assembly." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/elections/id/2450/ (April 8, 2016).

IPU PARLINE database: MALAWI (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2195_B.htm (April 8, 2016).

Krennerich, Michael, Dieter Nohlen and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. New York: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1994:Malawi Electoral Commission. https://mec.org.mw/

1999 and 2004: Data collected by David Backer and Ken Kollman

2009: Malawi Electoral Commission. http://www.mec.org.mw

2014: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Malaysia

1. **Year Achieved** Independence: 1957 from the United Kingdom.

2. **Political Institutions**: Malaysia has a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the House of Representatives, currently has 222 members who are elected from single-member constituencies using a direct, simple majority voting system. The upper chamber, the Senate, consists of 70 members, 26 of whom are elected from Malaysia's 13 state legislative assemblies. The remaining 44 are appointed. Malaysia's king serves as the country's head of state, and the prime minister is the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1957: Malaya's independence creates 11 constituent states, each with its own parliament and constitution.
   - 1963: The former British Colonies of Sarawak, Sabah, and Singapore join Malaya to establish the Federation of Malaysia.
   - 1965: Singapore leaves the Federation, resulting in the current 13-state Federation.
   - 1959: House membership is set to 104.
   - 1969: Parliament is suspended, and power is conferred to a National Operations Council
   - 1971: Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak Hussein restores the parliament.
   - 1959: House membership increases to 193.
   - 2001: House membership has increased to 222.

4. **Electoral History**: Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1955	July 27	General	10	
1959	August 19	General	10	√
1964	April 25	General	10	√
1969	May 10	General	1	√
1974	August 24-September 14	General	4	√
1978	July 8	General	4	√
1982	April 22	General	4	√
1986	August 3	General	4	√
1990	October 20-21	General	4	√
1995	April 24-25	General	3	√
1999	November 29	General	3	√
2004	March 21	General	3	√
2008	March 8	General	6	√
2013	May 5	General	6	√
2018	August 28	General	7	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

IPU PARLINE database: MALAYSIA (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2197_B.htm (April 8, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartmann (eds). 2001. *Elections in Asia: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Election Commission of Malaysia. http://www.spr.gov.my/.

Maldives

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1965 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** The Maldives have a unicameral People's Council (*Majlis*). Members are elected by plurality vote in single-member constituencies for five-year terms. The President is the Chief of State and Head of Government, and is elected by absolute majority for a five-year term.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1975: Political parties are not permitted
   - 2005: Forty-two members are elected by plurality vote and eight members are appointed by the president
   - 2009: First multi-party elections. Each constituency has two seats. Voter may select up to two candidates. In each constituency, the candidates that receive the two highest votes are awarded seats.
   - 2014: Single member districts. Number of representatives increases to 85

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the People's Council were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1975	N/A	General	N/A	
1979	N/A	General	N/A	
1984	N/A	General	N/A	
1989	November 24	General	N/A	
1994	December 2	General	N/A	
1999	November 19	General	N/A	
2005	January 22	General	N/A	
2009	May 9	General	N/A	√
2014	March 22	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources of Electoral History**

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Maldives." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/132/ (accessed April 25, 2016).

IPU PARLINE database: Maldives (Majlis) http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2199_E.htm (accessed April 25, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartmann, eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. **Sources of Electoral Data**

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University http://www.electionpassport.com

Malta

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1964 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Malta has on a unicameral parliament called the House of Representatives (Il-Kamra Tad-Deputati), currently composed of 69 seats. Maltese elections use the single transferable vote to allocate these seats. Of these 69 seats, 65 are elected from 13 multi-member constituencies, each of which has a five-seat magnitude. The other four seats are bonus seats that the plurality-winning party is awarded. Malta has a parliament-elected president who serves as head of state, while the prime minister is head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1921: Eight constituencies with a four-seat magnitude are formed.
   - 1939: Constituencies are reduced from eight to two, and each of the two constituencies is given a five-seat magnitude.
   - 1947: Malta affords women the right to vote and abandons property-ownership qualifications from voting laws. Constituency number is expanded to eight constituencies, each with a five-seat magnitude.
   - 1962: Malta expands its constituency number from eight to 10, and each of these 10 constituencies has a five- or six-seat magnitude.
   - 1976: Constituency number is expanded from 10 to 13 constituencies.
   - 1987: A constitutional amendment specifies that a majority-winning party of the first-preference votes will secure a majority of seats in the House.
   - 1996: The constitutional amendment pertaining to the majoring-winning party's seat allotment is modified so that the plurality-winning party at first-preference voting is given a majority of seats.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1921	October 18-19	General	N/A	√
1924	June 9-10	General	N/A	√
1927	August 7-9	General	N/A	√
1932	June 11-13	General	N/A	√
1939	July 22-24	General	N/A	√
1945	September 10-12	General	N/A	√
1947	October 25-27	General	N/A	√
1950	September 2-4	General	N/A	√
1951	May 5-7	General	N/A	√
1953	December 12-14	General	N/A	√
1955	February 26-28	General	N/A	√
1962	February 17-19	General	N/A	√
1966	March 26-28	General	N/A	√
1971	June 12-14	General	N/A	√
1976	September 17-18	General	N/A	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1981	December 12	General	N/A	√
1987	May 9	General	N/A	√
1992	February 22	General	N/A	√
1996	October 26	General	N/A	√
1998	September 5	General	N/A	√
2003	April 12	General	N/A	√
2008	March 8	General	N/A	√
2013	March 9	General	N/A	√
2017	June 3	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources of Electoral History

Golder, Matt. 2008. "Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World, 1946-2000." *Electoral Studies* 24: 103-121.

IPU PARLINE database: MALTA (Il-Kamra Tad-Deputati). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2203_B.htm. (March 31, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, and Phillip Stöver , eds. 2010. *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

University of Malta. *Malta Elections*. "How Malta Votes: An Overview." http://www.um.edu.mt/projects/maltaelections/stvsystem/howmaltavotes.

6. Sources of Electoral Data

University of Malta. *Malta Elections*. http://www.um.edu.mt/projects/maltaelections

Electoral Commission of Malta. http://www.electoral.gov.mt/Elections/General

Marshall Islands

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1986 from U.N.-United States Trusteeship. Still under a Compact of Free Association, which was last amended in May 2004.

2. **Political Institutions**: The country's legislature is unicameral body called the Nitijela. It consists of 33 members who hail from 24 constituencies. Of these 24 constituencies, 19 are single-member constituencies and 5 are multi-member constituencies. Regarding the executive branch, the president of the Marshall Islands is both the head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1979: The country's constitution goes into effect. Autonomous government under U.S jurisdiction is established. 33-seat unicameral legislature established, with members elected through simple majority.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Nitijela were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1995	November 20	General	N/A	
1999	November 22	General	N/A	
2003	November 17	General	N/A	√
2007	November 19	General	N/A	√
2011	November 21	General	N/A	√
2015	November 16	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   IPU PARLINE database: MARSHALL ISLANDS (Nitijela). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2205_B.htm (April 8, 2016).

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
   Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Mauritius

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** March 12, 1968 from the United Kingdom.

2. **Political Institutions:** Mauritius has a unicameral parliament called the National Assembly, which seats 62 members from 21 constituencies. There are 20 constituencies with a three-seat magnitude and one constituency (the Island of Rodriques) with a two-seat magnitude. Additionally, there are "best losers" – i.e., unelected candidates – who receive up to eight seats in the National Assembly. The goal of the best-loser system is to ensure adequate representation for underrepresented groups. The National Assembly elects the Mauritian president, who serves as head of state, and the president appoints a prime minister, who is the country's head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1963: Ethnic conflicts severely threaten political stability.
   - 1969: Mandate of the pre-independence legislature is extended four years. The Constitution schedules elections in 1976 for a legislature under a prime minister with executive
   - 1972: Government refuses to hold general elections and declares a state of emergency.
   - 1975: Constitutional amendment reduces the voting age to 18.
   - 1976: Elections held for constitutionally mandated Legislative Assembly includes 62 members plus additional seats as needed.
   - 1991: Legislative Assembly approves change of status to a republican system beginning in March 1992, replacing the Queen with an elected president as the head of state and re-naming itself "National Assembly."
   - 1992: The country's constitutional monarchy is replaced by a parliamentary republic.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1959	March 9	General	N/A	
1963	October 21	General	N/A	
1967	August 7	General	9 (1968)	√
1976	December 20	General	9	√
1982	June 115	General	10	√
1983	August 21	General	10	√
1987	August 30	General	10	√
1991	September 15	General	10	√
1995	December 20	General	10	√
2000	September 11	General	10	√
2005	July 3	General	10	√
2010	May 5	General	10	√
2014	December 10	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Banks, Arthur S, Thomas C Muller and William R Overstreet, eds. 2007. *Political Handbook of Africa 2007*: 938. Washington, D.C.: CQ P.

Elections in Ethiopia. African Elections Database. http://africanelections.tripod.com/et.html#1955_Chamber_of_Deputies_Election

IPU PARLINE database: MAURITIUS (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2209_E.htm (March 31, 2016).

Krennerich, Michael, Dieter Nohlen and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: a Data Handbook*. New York: Oxford UP.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Electoral Commissioner's Office of Mauritius. "National Assembly Elections." http://electoral.govmu.org/English/electionresult/nasselec/Pages/default.aspx (February 27, 2016).

Mexico

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1830 from Spain

2. **Political Institutions:** Mexico has a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the Chamber of Deputies, consists of 500 members. Of these 500 members, 300 come from single-member constituencies with simple majority voting. The other 200 are elected from a nationwide, multi-member constituency using party-list, proportional representation. The upper chamber, the Senate, consists of 128 members. Of the 128 members, 96 are from 32 multi-member constituencies, and the remaining 32 members come from a nationwide, multi-member constituency. The president of Mexico is the country's head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1917: Representatives elected by plurality rule in SMCs.
   - 1963: Representatives elected by plurality rule in SMCs, but a national district (MMC) also allocated seats to minority parties. The modified Hare quota was used in the MMC. In 1973, the legal threshold for minority parties set at 1.5%.
   - 1977: Representatives elected by plurality rule in SMCs, but multiple national districts (MMCs) also allocated seats to parties using proportional representation. Voters had two votes, one for the candidate in the SMC, and one for the party list in the MMC. The modified Hare quota was used in the MMCs.
   - 1987: Representatives elected by plurality rule in SMCs, but multiple national districts (MMCs) also allocated seats to parties using proportional representation. The modified Hare quota was used in the MMCs. Voters had one vote. No party could hold more than 70% of the seats.
   - 1989: Representatives elected by plurality rule in SMCs, but multiple national districts (MMCs) also allocated seats to parties. Voters had two votes, one for the candidate in the SMC, and one for the party list in the MMC. The modified Hare quota was used in the MMCs.
   - 1990: Representatives elected by plurality rule in SMCs, but multiple national districts (MMCs) also allocated seats to parties using proportional representation. Voters had two votes, one for the candidate in the SMC, and one for the party list in the MMC. The modified Hare quota was used in the MMCs. Any party receiving 35% of the vote was entitled to the majority of seats in the chamber.
   - 1996: Representatives elected by plurality rule in SMCs for 300 seats, but multiple national districts (MMCs) also allocate 200 seats to parties using proportional representation. Voters have two votes, one for the candidate in the SMC, and one for the party list in the MMC. The modified Hare quota is used in the MMCs. The MMC lists are blocked and closed. The legal threshold for minority parties was raised in 1996 to 2.0%. No party can hold more than 300 seats in the lower chamber, and no party can have more seats than 8% over their share of the national vote.

4. **Upper Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1917: Senators elected for six year terms.
   - 1933: Senators elected for four year terms. Half the seats are renewed every two years. Senate consists of 64 seats.
   - 1986: Senators elected for six year terms. Half the seats are renewed every three years. Re-election allowed.
   - 1994: Senate increases to 128 seats. Ninety-six members are elected by plurality vote in multi-member constituencies and 32 members are elected through closed-list proportional representation in one at-large nationwide constituency. In each of the 32 states there are three senators. First-place party receives two seats and second-place party receives one seat. Seats allocated to at-large nationwide constituency by largest remainder with Hare quota.
   - 1996: Partial renewal abolished. Full senate is renewed every six years.

5. Electoral History: Elections to the Chamber of Deputies were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1943	August 15	General	-6	
1946	July 7	General	-6	
1949	July 3	General	-6	
1952	July 7	General	-6	
1955	July 4	General	-6	
1958	July 6	General	-6	
1961	July 2	General	-6	
1964	July 5	General	-6	
1967	July 2	General	-6	
1970	July 5	General	-6	
1973	July 1	General	-6	
1976	July 4	General	-6	
1979	July 1	General	-3	
1982	July 4	General	-3	
1985	July 7	General	-3	
1988	June 7	General	0	
1991	August 18	General	0	√
1994	August 21	General	4	√
1997	July 6	General	6	√
2000	July 2	General	8	√
2003	July 6	General	8	√
2006	July 2	General	8	√
2009	July 5	General	8	√
2012	July 1	General	8	√
2015	June 7	General	8	
2018	July 1	General	8 (2017)	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm

6. Electoral History: Elections to the Senate were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1964	July 5	General	-6	
1970	July 5	General	-6	
1976	July 4	General	-6	
1982	July 4	General	-3	
1988	June 7	General	0	
1991	August 18	General	0	√
1994	August 21	General	4	√
1997	July 6	General	6	√
2000	July 2	General	8	√
2006	July 2	General	8	√
2012	July 1	General	8	√
2018	July 1	General	8 (2017)	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm

7. Sources on Electoral History:

IPU PARLINE database: MEXICO (Chamber of Deputies). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2211_B.htm (April 8, 2016).

Nohlen, Deiter, et. al. 2001. "Elections and Electoral Systems in the Americas." In Dieter Nohlen et. al., eds. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook* 1. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

8. Sources of Lower Chamber Electoral Data:

1991-2012: Instituto Federal Electoral.
http://www.ife.org.mx/portal/site/ifev2
http://computos2012.ife.org.mx/reportes/diputados/DistDiputadosMREF.html
http://www.ife.org.mx/documentos/RESELEC/SICEEF/principal.html

9. Sources of Upper Chamber Electoral Data:

1991-2012: Instituto Nacional Electoral (INE). http://www.ine.mx
Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Micronesia

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1986 from the United States of America

2. **Political Institutions:** Micronesia relies on a unicameral Congress. The Congress has a mixed system with 14 elected members called senators. Four are elected at-large within each state using proportional representation to four-year terms and ten are elected from single-member constituencies through simple majority to two-year terms. Political parties have never emerged in Micronesia. The four at-large senators elect the president for a four year term.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1965: Congress of Micronesia established as bicameral legislature as part of the United States American Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.
   - 1975: Constitution establishes unicameral Congress. Voters cast ballots for two candidates, one for an at-large senator and one for a single-member representative.
   - 1979: First election to newly established Congress

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Congress were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1979	March 27	General	N/A	
1981	March 3	General	N/A	
1983	March 8	General	N/A	
1985	March 5	General	N/A	
1987	March 3	General	N/A	
1989	March 7	General	N/A	
1991	March 5	General	N/A	
1993	March 2	General	N/A	
1995	March 20	General	N/A	
1997	March 4	General	N/A	
1999	March 3	General	N/A	
2001	March 6	General	N/A	
2003	March 4	General	N/A	
2005	March 8	General	N/A	
2007	March 6	General	N/A	
2009	March 3	General	N/A	
2011	March 8	General	N/A	
2013	March 5	General	N/A	
2015	March 3	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Micronesia." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries (April 12, 2017).

IPU PARLINE database: Micronesia. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2317_arc.htm (April 12, 2017)

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartmann, eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Moldova

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: August 27, 1991 from the Soviet Union

2. **Political Institutions**: Moldova has a unicameral parliament, consisting one 101 members who are directly elected from closed party lists in a nation-wide constituency for a four-year term. Independent members are also allowed to run. If necessary, members of parliament are replaced according to the ranking of the party list. Elections have to be held not more than three months upon the expiration of the four-year term. The president is the country's head of state, and the prime minister is the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1991: Soviet-era electoral law in force. 380 deputies elected from single-member constituencies with second-round runoffs. All non-Communist Party candidates may only be registered as independents.
   - 1993: Competitive electoral law introduced. Multi-member system with 104 seats elected from a single national constituency by proportional representation.
   - 1997: Number of seats reduced to 101.

4. **Electoral History**: Elections to the Parliament were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1990	February 25	General	N/A	
1990	March 10	General	N/A	
1991	December 8	General	5	
1994	February 27	General	7	√
1998	March 22	General	7	√
2001	February 25	General	8	√
2005	March 6	General	9	√
2009	April 5	General	9	√
2009	July 25	General	9	√
2010	November 28	General	9	√
2014	November 30	General	9	
2019	February 24	General	9 (2018)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

Nohlen, Dieter, and Philip Stover, eds. 2010. *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook*. Nomos.

Elections Code of the Republic of Moldova.

http://www.legislationline.org/documents/action/popup/id/4706

IPU PARLINE database: REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA (Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2215_B.htm (April 8, 2016).

Olson, David M., and Philip Norton. 1996. *The New Parliaments of Central and Eastern Europe*. London: Frank Cass.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Comisia Electorală Centrală. http://www.cec.md

Association for Participatory Democracy. http://www.e-democracy.md/en

Project on Political Transformation and the Electoral Process in Post-Communist Europe by University of Essex. http://www.essex.ac.uk/elections

2019: Comisia Electorală Centrală a Republicii Moldova. https://a.cec.md/ro/procese-verbale-scanate-circumscriptii-uninominale-4292.html (July 23, 2020).

Mongolia

1. Year Achieved Independence: 1911 from the Qing Empire.

2. Political Institutions: Mongolia relies on a unicameral parliament, the State Great Hural (State Ih Hural). It consists of 76 representatives, 48 of which are elected in 26 constituencies based on plurality (i.e. at least 28% of valid votes). The remaining 28 representatives are elected based on proportion representation in a nationwide constituency, whereby parties have to pass a 5% electoral threshold. Elections are only valid if at least 50% of all registered voters in a district participate. The president is Mongolia's head of state and is directly elected based on absolute majority for a four-year term. If no presidential candidate obtains 50% of the votes, run-off elections are held between the two best-placed candidates so long as a candidate gains an absolute majority. The prime minister is Mongolia's head of government and is responsible to the parliament.

3. Lower Chamber Electoral System:

- 1924: The first constitution establishes a parliamentary system, the Great Assembly (Ih Hural), a 90-seat body indirectly elected by popular-elected, local assemblies (Hurals).
- 1944: A constitutional amendment introduces universal suffrage.
- 1949: A new constitution introduces direct elections to the Great Assembly (Ih Hural) for a three-year term.
- 1950: The Little Assembly (Baga Hural) is abolished.
- 1980: Constitutional amendments fix the number of deputies at 370 and introduce compulsory voting.
- 1986: Compulsory voting is abolished.
- 1990: A new electoral law restores the Little Assembly (Baga Hural) as a second parliamentary chamber, elected by pure proportional representation. Also, the number of seats in the Great Assembly increases from 370 to 430.
- 1992: A new constitution provides for the establishment of the State Great Hural (State Ih Hural), a 76-member legislature with four-year terms and direct elections. These 76 members are elected by plurality system in 26 small, multi-member constituencies.
- 1996: Introduction of single-member constituencies and qualified majority of 25%.
- 2005: The 26 multi-member constituencies are reintroduced.
- 2011: Electoral system is changed to a mixed system with 48 of the 76 deputies elected in 26 multi-member districts based on plurality with at least 28% of valid votes and the remaining 28 deputies elected based on PR, surpassing a 5% electoral threshold.

4. Electoral History: Elections to the State Great Hural were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1951	June 10	General	-9	
1954	June 13	General	-7	
1957	June 16	General	-7	
1960	June 19	General	-7	
1963	June 9	General	-7	
1966	June 26	General	-7	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1969	June 22	General	-7	
1973	June 24	General	-7	
1977	June 19	General	-7	
1981	June 21	General	-7	
1986	June 22	General	-7	
1990	July 22 (1st) & July 29 (2nd)	General	2	
1992	June 28	General	9	√
1996	June 30	General	10	√
2000	July 2	General	10	√
2004	June 27	General	10	√
2008	June 29	General	10	√
2012	June 28	General	10	√
2016	June 29	General	10	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

General Election Commission. http://www.gec.gov.mn

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartmann , eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook. Volume I: Middle East, Central Asia, and South Asia*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

IPU PARLINE database: MONGOLIA (Ulsiin Ih Hural). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2219_a.htm (March 31, 2016).

Sanders, Alan J.K. 2010. *Historical Dictionary of Mongolia*. Lanham, Maryland: Scarecrow Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

General Election Commission of Mongolia. "Parliament Election." http://www.gec.gov.mn/parliamentary_election/310/41

Montenegro

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 2006 through secession from Serbia and Montenegro

2. **Political Institutions:** Montenegro has a unicameral Assembly (*Skupstina*). Members are elected through a closed-list proportional representation system to serve 4-year terms. The president is chief of state and the prime minister is head of government. The President is elected by absolute majority vote for a 5-year term.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 2006: Single nation-wide constituency with 81 members. Five seats reserved for ethnic Albanian minority.
   - 2012: Seats are attributed according to the highest average system (d'Hondt). Parties obtaining at least 3% of valid votes are entitled to parliamentary representation. Reserved seats for ethnic Albanian minority abolished. If none of the lists of a specific minority group obtain the 3% threshold then a lower threshold of 0.7% is used (0.4% for ethnic Croatians).

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2006	September 10	General	9	√
2009	March 29	General	9	√
2012	October 14	General	9	√
2016	October 16	General	9	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources of Electoral History**

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Montenegro." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/245/ (April 25, 2016).

IPU PARLINE database: Montenegro (Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2385_B.htm (April 25, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, and Phillip Stöver, eds. 2010. *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

6. **Sources of Electoral Data**

2006: Nohlen, Dieter, and Phillip Stöver, eds. 2010. *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

2009: Socialist People's Party of Montenegro. http://www.snp.co.me/strana.asp?kat=1&id=4912 (February 7, 2017)

2012-2016: Montenegrin Election Commission official data provided by Olivera Komar (University of Montenegro)

Montserrat

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** British overseas territory

2. **Political Institutions:** Although not independent, Montserrat is a self-governing overseas territory. Montserrat relies on a monarch as the chief of state, a premier as the head of government, and a unicameral Legislative Assembly. The premier is appointed by the monarch. The Legislative Council has nine members elected by popular vote and serve 5-year terms. Two members are chosen ex officio. The Attorney General and Finance Secretary often serve as these ex officio members.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1951: Universal suffrage introduced. Five single member constituencies established.
   - 1952: First elections to the Legislative Council
   - 1970: Single member constituencies increased to seven
   - 2001: Single nationwide constituency with nine members.
   - 2011: New constitution replaced Legislative Council with Legislative Assembly

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the parliament of Montserrat

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1952	February 20	General	N/A	
1955	March 18	General	N/A	
1958	May 8	General	N/A	
1961	March 2	General	N/A	
1966	N/A	General	N/A	
1970	December 15	General	N/A	
1973	September 20	General	N/A	
1978	November 23	General	N/A	
1983	February	General	N/A	
1987	August 25	General	N/A	
1991	October 8	General	N/A	
1996	November 11	General	N/A	
2001	April 2	General	N/A	
2006	May 31	General	N/A	
2009	September 8	General	N/A	
2014	September 11	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Monserrat." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
   Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Mozambique

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1975 from Portugal.

2. **Political Institutions**: Mozambique relies on a unicameral legislature called the Assembly of the Republic, which consists of 250 members elected in a mixed system. Of the 250 members, 248 are elected from 11 multi-member constituencies through party-list, proportional representation according to the d'Hondt method. The remaining two seats are elected through single-member constituencies reserved for Mozambicans living abroad in Africa and Europe. The electoral threshold for parties to gain representation is 5%. Regarding the executive branch, the president is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as the country's head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1977: Provisional National People's Assembly establishes national electoral law wherein a 210-member People's Assembly was composed of deputies elected by Provincial Assemblies from a list of candidates nominated by the Marxist-Leninist Mozambique Liberation Front. Provincial Assemblies were to be elected by local-level District Assemblies, themselves directly elected by the public.
   - 1986: People's Assembly expanded to 249 seats.
   - 1990: New constitution replaces People's Assembly with Assembly of the Republic, composed of 250 seats to be elected directly through proportional representation.
   - 1993: Electoral Law of 1993 establishes multi-member constituencies, 5% electoral threshold, provision for single-member constituencies, and calculation of proportional representation.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Assembly of the Republic were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1994	April 11	General	5	
1999	December 3-5	General	5	√
2004	December 1-2	General	5	√
2009	October 28	General	5	√
2014	October 15	General	6	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   IPU PARLINE database: MOZAMBIQUE (Assembly of the Republic). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2223_B.htm (April 8, 2016).

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
   Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
   National Commission for Elections. http://www.stae.org.mz/index.php/en/

Myanmar

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1948 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Myanmar relies on a parliamentary system with a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the House of Representatives (*Pyithu Hluttaw*), consists of 440 members, 330 of which are elected from single-member constituencies. An additional 110 members are appointed by the military. The upper chamber, the House of Nationalities (*Amyotha Hluttaw*), consists of 224 members, 168 of which are elected and 56 appointed by the military. Members of both houses serve five year terms. Both houses elect the president, who is both chief of state and heard of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1947: Bicameral legislature established. Chamber of Deputies has 250 seats, 60 of which reserved for ethnic minorities.
   - 1973: Redistricting establishes 451 single member districts
   - 1974: Constitution establishes unicameral parliament with single-party system
   - 1990: Elections abolished after multi-party election to form constitutional committee rejected by military
   - 2008: Bicameral legislature and multi-party system re-established

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1951	June 12-October 16	General	8	
1956	April 27	General	8	
1960	February 6	General	8	
1974	January 27-February 10	General	-6	
1978	January 1-January 15	General	-6	
1981	October 4-October 18	General	-8	
1985	October 6-October 20	General	-8	
1990	May 27	General	-7	
2010	November 7	General	-6	√
2015	November 8	General	-88	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Myanmar." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries (April 12, 2017).
   Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartmann, eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
   2010: Alternative Asean Network on Bura. http://www.altsean.org/Research/2010/Home.php
   2015: Myanmar Political Information: Linking Analytics Resources. http://www.mypilar.org/en/publication/results-2015-general-elections

Namibia

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1990 from South Africa

2. **Political Institutions:** Namibia relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the National Assembly, seats 104 members. Of these 104, 96 members are directly elected from a single nation-wide constituency where party-list, proportional representation is used to determine seats. The remaining eight members are appointed by the president. The upper chamber, the National Council, consists of 42 members who are indirectly elected from the 14 regional councils. The president of Namibia is the head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1989: Single nationwide constituency. The National Assembly seats 72 directly elected members and six appointed members.
   - 2014: The number of National Assembly members who are directly elected increases to 96, and appointed membership increases to eight.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1989	November 7 - November 11	General	6 (1990)	√
1994	December 7 - December 8	General	6	√
1999	November 30-December 1	General	6	√
2004	November 15 - November 16	General	6	√
2009	November 27 - November 28	General	6	√
2014	November 29	General	6	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources of Electoral History**

Hopwood, Graham. 2006. *Guide to Namibian Politics, Revised Edition*. Klein Windhoek: Namibia Institute for Democracy.

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Namibia." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/149/ (April 25, 2016).

IPU PARLINE database: NAMIBIA (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2225_B.htm (April 25, 2016).

6. **Sources of Electoral Data**

1989-1994: Electoral Commission of Namibia. http://www.ecn.na/.

1999-2014: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University http://www.electionpassport.com

Nauru

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1968

2. **Political Institutions:** Nauru relies on a parliamentary representative democracy with a president as the head of government and parliament. The parliament has 19 members elected from 8 multi-seat constituencies for 3-year terms using a preferential voting system.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1971: Dowdall method, a modified form of the Borda Count system is introduced. Voters rank the candidates in order of preference and points are assigned to each preference.
   - 1979: Universal and equal suffrage codified in Independence Constitution.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections of members in the Parliament of Nauru

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1971	January 23	General	N/A	
1973	December 15	General	N/A	
1976	December 18	General	N/A	
1977	November 12	General	N/A	
1980	December 6	General	N/A	
1983	December 3	General	N/A	
1987	December 6	General	N/A	
1989	December 9	General	N/A	
1992	November 14	General	N/A	
1995	November 18	General	N/A	
1997	February 8	General	N/A	
2000	April 8	General	N/A	
2003	May 3	General	N/A	
2004	October 23	General	N/A	
2007	August 25	General	N/A	
2008	April 26	General	N/A	
2010	April 24	General	N/A	
2010	June 19	General	N/A	
2013	June 8	General	N/A	
2016	July 9	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

Fraenkel, Jon, and Bernard Groffman. 2014. The Borda Count and its real-world alternatives: Comparing scoring rules in Nauru and Slovenia. *Australian Journal of Political Science*, 49, 2, 186-205.

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartmann. Elections in Asia and the Pacific. 2001. *South East Asia, East Asia, and the South Pacific*. New York: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:
Nauru Electoral Commission. http://election.com.nr/current/

Nepal

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** The Kingdom of Nepal was formed in 1768.

2. **Political Institutions:** Nepal has a unicameral legislature, the Nepalese Constituent Assembly, which consists of 601 seats. Of these 601, 575 seats are directly elected; 240 of the 575 are elected in single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post, and 335 hail from one nationwide constituency using party-list, proportional representation. The remaining 26 seats are nominated.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1959: Plurality rule in single-seat constituencies used to fill 109 seats in the Pratinidhi Sabha.
   - 1962: Seats in Rastriya Panchayat filled via indirect elections by Zonal Assemblies, graduates, representatives of class organizations, and appointments by the King.
   - 1981: Plurality rule in single-seat constituencies used to fill 112 seats in the Rastriya Panchayat, with 28 seats appointed by the King.
   - 1991: Plurality rule in single-seat constituencies used to fill 205 seats in the Pratinidhi Sabha.
   - 2007: National Assembly dissolved and supplanted by the Constituent Assembly.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Parliament were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1959	February 18	General	2	
1971	N/A	General (indirect)	-9	
1981	May 9	General	-2	
1986	May 12	General	-2	
1991	May 12	General	5	
1994	November 15	General	5	
1999	May 3 & May 17	General	6	
2008	April 10	General	6	√
2013	November 19	General	6	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

Colomer, Joseph M., ed. 2004. *Handbook of Electoral System Choice*. New York: Palgrave.

Hicken, Allen, and Yuko Kasuya. 2003. "A Guide to the Constitutional Structures and Electoral Systems of Asia." *Electoral Studies* 22(1): 121-51.

IPU PARLINE database: NEPAL (Legislature - Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2386_B.htm (April 11, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartman, eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook, Vol. 1*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:
2008: Binod Paudel and Election Commission of Nepal. http://www.election.gov.np/.

Netherlands

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** The modern state dates from 1815.

2. **Political Institutions:** The Netherlands relies on a bicameral parliament. The lower chamber, the House of Representatives, consists of 150 members elected from 20 multi-member constituencies. Seats are allocated using open party-list, proportional representation where parties must secure at least 0.67% of the nationwide vote. The d'Hondt method determines seat distribution for any remaining unfilled seats. The upper chamber, the Senate, is composed of 75 members indirectly elected by the country's 12 provincial councils. The prime minister serves as the head of government, and the monarch is the head of state.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1815: Indirect elections (members elected by Provincial Councils) according to three estates. Provincial Councils were elected by: 1. nobility; 2. representatives appointed by City Councils (indirect elections); and 3. rural estate (direct elections).
   - 1849: Mixed-member system. Direct elections in 'double constituencies.' In two-member constituencies, every two years one of the two members would be elected for four years. Two-ballot system: absolute majority on first ballot or plurality on second ballot required.
   - 1888: 'Double constituencies' abolished. Two-ballot majority system in 100 single-member districts.
   - 1918: Direct elections by PR (Hare). 'Largest remainders' for unallocated seats. Country divided into 18 kamerkieskringen for the establishment of lists, but a single national constituency used to allocate seats.
   - 1923: If 15 or more seats were not allocated at the first allocation, remaining seats allocated by the highest-average formula.
   - 1933: If the number of unallocated seats at the first allocation is 19 or more, all seats (also those already allocated) are allocated by the highest-average formula. Electoral threshold is the Hare quota.
   - 1956: Parliament size increased from 100 to 150.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1. Two-ballot majority elections				
1888*	March 6	General	-3	√
1891*	July 23	General	-2	√
1894*	April 10	General	-2	√
1897*	February 9	General	-2	√
1901	June 14-27	General	-2	√
1905	June 16-28	General	-2	√
1909	June 11-23	General	-2	√
1913	June 17-25	General	-2	√
1917*	June 15	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2. PR elections				
1918	July 3	General	10	√
1922	July 5	General	10	√
1925	July 1	General	10	√
1929	July 3	General	10	√
1933	April 26	General	10	√
1937	May 26	General	10	√
1946	May 17	General	10	√
1948	July 7	General	10	√
1952	June 25	General	10	√
1956	June 13	General	10	√
1959	March 12	General	10	√
1963	May 15	General	10	√
1967	February 15	General	10	√
1971	April 28	General	10	√
1972	November 29	General	10	√
1977	May 25	General	10	√
1981	May 26	General	10	√
1982	September 8	General	10	√
1986	May 21	General	10	√
1989	September 6	General	10	√
1994	May 3	General	10	√
1998	May 6	General	10	√
2002	May 15	General	10	√
2003	January 22	General	10	√
2006	November 22	General	10	√
2010	June 9	General	10	√
2012	September 12	General	10	√
2017	March 25	General	10 (2016)	√

Notes:

a. Although a single national constituency has been used since 1918, this national constituency is divided into 18 kamerkieskringen for the presentation of candidates and establishment of party lists. Thus, we offer election results at the level of kamerkieskringen. However, from 1933 to 1948, data are not available for this level so data at the provincial level (11 provinces) are presented in CLEA

b. * First ballot.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*

c. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies.* London: Palgrave. [Supplemented with CD-ROM].

IPU PARLINE database: NETHERLANDS (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2231_B.htm (April 11, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1888-1998: Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*.

2002-2012: Data collected from the Dutch Electoral Council (Kiesraad) by CLEA: https://www.kiesraad.nl/artikel/verkiezingsuitslagen

New Zealand

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1901 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions**: New Zealand has a unicameral parliament called the House of Representatives, which consists of 121 members. Of these 121, 120 are directly elected. In particular, 63 of the 120 directly-elected members hail from single-member constituencies, 7 are from single-member Maori constituencies, and the remaining 50 are elected from nationwide party lists. The prime minister serves as the country's head of government, and the British Monarch is the country's head of state.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1901: The legislature is elected from single-member, plurality-rule constituencies.
   - 1908: The country experiments with a majority run-off system.
   - 1914: New Zealand returns to the single-member constituencies with plurality rule.
   - 1994: Mixed-member proportional system with 70 seats elected from single-member districts and 50 seats from a national constituency using proportional representation. Seven of the single-member districts are set aside for Maori candidates, and one overhang seat is established to ensure proportional representation.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1902	November 25	General	10	
1905	December 6	General	10	
1908	November 17, 24, December 1	General	10	
1911	December 7, 14	General	10	
1914	December 10	General	10	
1919	December 17	General	10	
1922	December 7	General	10	
1925	November 4	General	10	
1928	November 14	General	10	
1931	December 2	General	10	
1935	November 27	General	10	
1938	October 15	General	10	
1943	September 25	General	10	
1946	November 27	General	10	√
1949	November 30	General	10	√
1951	September 1	General	10	√
1954	November 13	General	10	√
1957	November 30	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1960	November 26	General	10	√
1963	November 30	General	10	√
1966	November 26	General	10	√
1969	November 29	General	10	√
1972	November 25	General	10	√
1975	November 29	General	10	√
1978	November 25	General	10	√
1981	November 28	General	10	√
1984	July 14	General	10	√
1987	August 15	General	10	√
1990	October 27	General	10	√
1993	November 6	General	10	√
1996	October 12	General	10	√
1999	November 27	General	10	√
2002	July 27	General	10	√
2005	September 17	General	10	√
2008	November 8	General	10	√
2011	November 26	General	10	√
2014	September 20	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Hicken, Allen. 2004. "Asia: General Overview." In *Handbook of Electoral System Choice*: 453-474. Josep Colomer, ed. Palgrave Press.

IPU PARLINE database: NEW ZEALAND (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2233_B.htm (April 11, 2016).

Nohlen, Deiter, et. al. 2001. "Elections and Electoral Systems in Asia and the Pacific." In Dieter Nohlen et. al., eds. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook* 2. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Norton, Clifford. 1988. *New Zealand parliamentary election results, 1946-1987*.[Wellington, N.Z.]: Dept. of Political Science, Victoria University of Wellington,.

New Zealand Electoral Commission. "New Zealand Election Results." http://www.electionresults.govt.nz/

Nicaragua

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1838 from the Federal Republic of Central America

2. **Political Institutions**: Nicaragua has a unicameral legislature called the National Assembly, which consists of 92 seats. Of the 92, 90 are directly elected either from one of 17 multi-member constituencies (70 seats) or from one nationwide constituency (20 seats).Each voter is entitled to two votes, one for the national list and one for the departmental list. The candidates for the nationwide constituency are presented in closed lists. Vote to seat conversion is done by using the Hare quota. If seats remain at the national level, the highest average method is applied. Regarding the remaining two seats, one is given to the outgoing president if he/she was elected through popular vote in the outgoing elections, and one is given to the candidate with the second highest amount of votes in the presidential election. The president of Nicaragua is the country's head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1984: Electoral reform following overthrow of Somoza regime. National Assembly consists of 96 seats, 90 of which are elected from nine multi-member constituencies via proportional representation. The remaining six seats are filled by unsuccessful presidential candidates.
   - 1988: Seat distribution revised to 92 seats in nine districts. Districts one through eight are multi-member constituencies elected via proportional representation. District nine is a single-member constituency. Additional seats for unsuccessful Presidential candidates reduced.
   - 1996: Seat districting amended to sixteen multi-member constituencies and one single-member constituency comprising 70 of the total 90 seats. The remaining 20 seats are elected in a single nationwide constituency.

4. **Electoral History**: Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1984	November 4	General	-1	
1990	February 25	General	6	√
1996	October 20	General	8	√
2001	November 4	General	8	√
2006	November 5	General	8	√
2011	November 6	General	9	√
2016	November 6	General	9	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   IPU PARLINE database: NICARAGUA (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2235_B.htm (April 11, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter. 2005. "Nicaragua." In *Elections in the Americas a data handbook*: 479-510. New York: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Consejo Supremo Electoral. http://www.cse.gob.ni

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Dye, David R, and Shelley A. McConnell. 2002. "Observando la Elecciones Nicaraguenses de 2001: Informe Final." Atlanta, GA: The Carter Center.

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Niger

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1960 from France

2. **Political Institutions:** Niger has a unicameral National Assembly (*Assemblée Nationale*). In the National Assembly, 158 members are elected through a closed-list proportional representation system, eight members are elected by plurality vote in single-seat districts to represent recognized minority groups, and five members are elected from single-seat constituencies to represent Nigeriens living abroad. Representatives are elected for five year terms. The president is the chief of state and elected through a majority system.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1960: One-party rule by PPN-RDA
   - 1974: Military coup ends one-party rule of PPN-RDA and suspends elections
   - 1989: Elections restored and MNSD authorized as only legal party
   - 1993: First multi-party elections

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1958	December 14	General	-7 (1960)	
1965	October 21	General	-7	
1970	October 22	General	-7	
1989	December 10	General	-7	
1993	February 14	General	8	√
1995	January 12	General	8	
1996	November 23	General	-6	
1999	November 24	General	5	√
2004	December 4	General	6	√
2009	October 20	General	-3	
2011	January 31	General	6	√
2016	February 21	General	6	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Niger." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/13/ (April 6, 2017).

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartman, eds. 2004. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Nigeria

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1960 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Since 1979, Nigeria has relied on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, called the House of Representatives, consists of 360 members who are directly elected from single-member constituencies. The upper chamber, the Senate, includes 109 members who are directly elected. Nigeria has a president who is head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1959: Elections held immediately prior to independence to select 312 members of House of Representatives.
   - 1964: Elections to select members of House of Representatives boycotted in some Eastern, Lagos, and Midwest constituencies. Supplementary elections were held in March 1965.
   - 1979: New constitution established a bicameral National Assembly comprised of a 449-member House of Representatives and a 95-member Senate.
   - 1983: Elections held to select 450 members of the House of Representatives and 96 members of the Senate. Following a coup, the Supreme Military Council (SMC) suspended the legislative, executive, and judicial branches.
   - 1989: New constitution mirrored the 1979 Constitution and re-established the bicameral National Assembly.
   - 1992: National Assembly elections were held for a 593-seat House of Representatives and a 91-seat Senate. Competition restricted to two political parties (Social Democratic Party and National Republican Convention).
   - 1995: Restrictions on political parties lifted.
   - 1998: National Assembly elections held during the military rule of Sani Abacha, with all political parties being affiliated with the government and opposition parties prevented from competing. Results were annulled shortly after being counted.
   - 1999: First-past-the-post system in both chambers. The members of the 360-seat House of Representatives elected in single-member constituencies. The members of the 109-member Senate elected in 36 multi-member constituencies drawn along state lines (3 Senators per state), plus one single-member constituency representing the Federal Capital Territory of Abuja.

4. **Upper Chamber Electoral System**
   - 1979: 95 senators elected to first Nigerian Senate, five from each of the 19 states.
   - 1983: Senate increases to 96 seats, one seat added from the Federal Capital Territory.
   - 1992: Senate decreases to 91 seats, three from each of the 30 states and one from the Federal Capital Territory.
   - 1999: Senate increases to 109 seats, three from each of the 36 states and one from the Federal Capital Territory. States divided into 3 senatorial constituencies. Senators are elected by plurality vote in single-member constituencies for 4-year terms.

5. Electoral History: Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1959	December 12	General	8 (1960)	
1964	December 30	General	7	
1979	July 14	General	7	
1983	August 27	General	7	
1992	July 4	General	-5	
1999	February 20	General	4	
2003	April 12	General	4	√
2007	April 21	General	4	
2011	April 9	General	4	√
2015	March 28 - 29	General	7	
2019[a]	February 23	General	7 (2018)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

[a] This election lacks complete results for 13 constituencies.

6. Electoral History: Elections to the Senate were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1979	July 7	General	7	
1983	August 27	General	7	
1992	July 4	General	-5	
1999	February 20	General	4	
2003	April 12	General	4	
2007	April 21	General	4	
2011	April 9	General	4	√
2015	March 28 - 29	General	7	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

7. Sources on Electoral History:

Banks, Arthur S, Thomas C Muller and William R Overstreet, eds. 2007. *Political Handbook of Africa 2007*. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly Press.
IPU PARLINE database: NIGERIA (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline/reports/2363_B.htm (April 11, 2016).
Krennerich, Michael, Dieter Nohlen and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: a Data Handbook*. New York: Oxford University Press,.
Nunley, Albert C. "Elections in Nigeria." *African Election Database*. http://africanelections.tripod.com/ng.html#1983_National_Assembly_Election (June 3, 2008).

8. Sources of Lower Chamber Electoral Data:

2003: Data collected by David Backer and Ken Kollman
2011: Independent National Electoral Commission of Nigeria. "Elections Results." http://www.inecnigeria.org/?page_id=31 (July 4, 2016).
2019: Independent National Electoral Commission of Nigeria. "Election Results." https://www.inecnigeria.org/2019-house-of-representative-elections-result/ (July 23, 2020).

9. Sources of Upper Chamber Electoral Data:

2011: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
Independent National Electoral Commission of Nigeria. "Elections Result." http://www.inecnigeria.org/?page_id=31

Norway

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** In 1814, Norway dissolved from the Denmark-Norway Union.

2. **Political Institutions:** Norway relies on a unicameral parliament, the Stortinget, which consists of 169 members who are directly elected from 19 multi-member constituencies. Seats are allocated using party-list, proportional representation according to the Sainte- Laguë method. Regarding the executive, the prime minister is the country's head of government, and the king is the country's head of state.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1814: Direct and indirect elections.
   - 1815: Indirect elections in two stages. *Valgmandsvalgene*: electors elected by plurality in cities and rural constituencies. The number of electors proportional to the number of eligible voters (hundred to one in the countryside and fifty to one in the cities). *Storthingsvalgene*: elections of the deputies by electors (see text for proportions).
   - 1906: Direct elections in single-member constituencies. Two-ballot majority system in 123 constituencies. Absolute majority required in first ballot and plurality in second. All candidates in the first ballot could run also in the second without restrictions.
   - 1918: 128 constituencies.
   - 1920: Multi-member constituencies. Seat allocation with D'Hondt formula. List apparentement allowed.
   - 1930: Electoral alliances between parties (Listeforbund) introduced.
   - 1949: Electoral alliances between parties (Listeforbund) abolished and list apparentement reintroduced.
   - 1953: D'Hondt series replaced by modified Sainte-Laguë.
   - 1985: Introduction of a second national tier: 157 seats allocated at the constituency level by the modified Sainte-Laguë formula and eight seats allocated nationally on the basis of the highest averages remaining after allocating constituency seats. Only parties receiving at least four per cent of the vote are admitted to this national allocation.
   - 2002: Number of seats increased so that 150 seats are allocated at the constituency level. Additionally, one seat for each of the 19 constituencies is allocated at the national level.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Stortinget were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1814	March	First national elections (Indirect & direct)	-7	
1. Indirect elections				
1815		General	-7	
1817		General	-7	
1820		General	-7	
1823		General	-7	
1826		General	-7	
1829		General	-7	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1832		General	-7	
1835		General	-7	
1838		General	-7	
1841		General	-7	
1844		General	-7	
1847		General	-7	
1850		General	-7	
1853		General	-7	
1856		General	-7	
1859		General	-7	
1862		General	-7	
1865		General	-7	
1868		General	-7	
1870		General	-7	
1873		General	-4	
1876		General	-4	
1879		General	-4	
1882		General	-4	√
1885		General	-2	√
1888*	July 8 – November 15	General	-2	
1891	June 8 – November 18	General	-2	√
1894	August 11 – November 13	General	-2	√
1897	August 14 – November 15	General	-2	√
1900	August 13 – September 10	General	10	√
1903	August 5 – September 7	General	10	√
2. Two-ballot majority elections				
1906	August	General	10	√
1909	October 2	General	10	√
1912	October 21	General	10	√
1915	October 11	General	10	√
1918	October 21	General	10	√
3. PR elections				
1921	October 24	General	10	√
1924	October 21	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1927	October 17	General	10	√
1930	October 20	General	10	√
1933	October 16	General	10	√
1936	October 19	General	10	√
1945	October 8	General	10	√
1949	October 10	General	10	√
1953	October 12	General	10	√
1957	October 7	General	10	√
1961	September 11	General	10	√
1965	September 12	General	10	√
1969	September 7	General	10	√
1973	September 9	General	10	√
1977	September 11	General	10	√
1981	September 14	General	10	√
1985	September 8	General	10	√
1989	September 11	General	10	√
1993	September 13	General	10	√
1997	September 15	General	10	√
2001	September 20	General	10	√
2005	September 12	General	10	√
2009	September 14	General	10	√
2013	September 9	General	10	√
2017	September 11	General	10	√

a. From 1815 to 1885, the dates of elections were fixed by individual communes.
b. Data is not available for the 1888 election.
c. For the five two-ballot majority elections from 1906 to 1918, only the first ballot took place on the same day. Second ballot took place on different dates according to constituencies. In 1906 different dates for the first ballots.
d. From 1882 to 1903, constituencies (*valgdistrikter*) were subdivided into rural and urban constituencies (*landdistrikterne* and *kjøbstæderne*). The rural constituencies (*landdistrikterne)* were grouped into amter. Election results are usually presented for this level of aggregation. Thus, data in the CLEA dataset are also aggregated into the level of *amter* and *kjøbstæderne*, not the level of *valgdistrikter*.
e. For the 1891 election, party votes are unknown for the first step in the indirect election.
f. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*. London: Palgrave. [Supplemented with CD-ROM]

IPU PARLINE database: NORWAY (PARLIAMENT). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2239_B.htm (April 11, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1882-1997: Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*.).

2001-2005: Data collected by Kenichi Ariga from Statistics Norway

2009: Statics Norway. Secondary data downloaded from Election Resources on the Internet. http://www.electionresources.org/

2013-2017: Norwegian Directorate of Elections. http://valgresultat.no

Pakistan

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1947 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Pakistan has a bicameral parliament. The lower chamber, the National Assembly, consists of 342 members who are directly elected. 272 members are elected from single-member constituencies and the remaining 70 seats are reserved for women and minorities. The upper chamber, the Senate, includes 104 members who are indirectly elected. The president of Pakistan is the country's head of state, and the prime minister is the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1970: Plurality rule in single-seat constituencies, with 13 seats reserved for women. Female members were indirectly elected by members of the National Assembly. Candidates may run in more than one constituency but if elected to more than one seat then they are allowed to retain one seat of their choice. The seat is filled with another member of the same party.
   - 1985: Reserved seats for women increased to 20. Seats for non-Muslim candidates set to 10.
   - 1988: Constitutional provision for reserved seats expires.
   - 2002: Constitutional provision for reserved seats reinstated. Number of directly elected seats raised to 342, with 272 single-member constituencies, 60 seats reserved for women and 10 for non-Muslim candidates. Indirect proportional representation is used to allocate the reserved seats. The political parties submit a closed list of reserve candidates and the number of reserved seats are allocated based on the total number of general seats won in the National Assembly. Reserved seats for women are distributed to parties in proportion to the number of general seats secured in each of the provinces. Seats for non-Muslims are distributed in proportion to the number of general seats secured nationally.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1970	December 7	General	0(for 1972)	
1977	March 7	General	-7	
1985	February 28	General	-4	
1988	November 16	General	8	√
1990	October 24	General	8	√
1993	October 6	General	8	
1997	February 3	General	7	
2002	October 10	General	-5	√
2008	February 18	General	5	√
2013	April 4	General	7	√
2018	July 25	General	7 (2017)	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following

cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Colomer, Joseph M. ed. 2004. *Handbook of Electoral System Choice*. New York: Palgrave.
Constitution of Pakistan. PakVoter. http://www.pakvoter.org/content/constitution-pakistan
Hicken, Allen, and Yuko Kasuya. 2003. "A Guide to the Constitutional Structures and Electoral Systems of Asia." *Electoral Studies* 22 (1): 121-51.
IPU PARLINE database: PAKISTAN (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2241_B.htm (April 12, 2016).
Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartman, eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook, Vol. 1*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Election Commission of Pakistan. "General Elections." http://ecp.gov.pk/GE.aspx

Palau

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** Achieved self-governance in 1980 and full sovereignty in 1994.

2. **Political Institutions:** Palau relies on a bicameral parliament (*Olbiil Era Kelulau*). In the lower chamber, the House of Delegates, members are elected by plurality in single-member constituencies for 4-year terms. In the upper chamber, the Senate, members are elected in a single nationwide constituency. There are no political parties in Palau and candidates compete as independents. The president is the chief of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1980: Sixteen members are elected by plurality vote in single-member constituencies.

4. **Upper Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1980: Eighteen members are elected by plurality vote in six multi-member constituencies for four year terms.
   - 1983: Senate decreases to fourteen members.
   - 1991: Reapportionment creates one single- and two multi-member constituencies.
   - 1999: Nine members are elected in a single nationwide constituency using block voting. Each voter may select as many candidates as the number of members to be elected**.**
   - 2007: Senate increases to thirteen members.
   - 2015: Senate decreases to eleven members.

5. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Delegates were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1980	November 4	General	N/A	
1984	November 30	General	N/A	
1988	November 11	General	N/A	
1992	November 4	General	N/A	
1996	November 5	General	N/A	
2000	November 7	General	N/A	
2004	November 2	General	N/A	
2008	November 4	General	N/A	
2012	November 6	General	N/A	
2016	November 1	General	N/A	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm

6. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Senate were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1980	November 4	General	N/A	
1984	November 30	General	N/A	
1988	November 11	General	N/A	
1992	November 4	General	N/A	
1996	November 5	General	N/A	
2000	November 7	General	N/A	
2004	November 2	General	N/A	
2008	November 4	General	N/A	√
2012	November 6	General	N/A	√
2016	November 1	General	N/A	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm

7. **Sources on Electoral History:**
Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartmann, eds. 2001. Elections in Asia and the Pacific. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

8. **Sources of Upper Chamber Electoral Data:**
Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Paraguay

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1811 from Spain

2. **Political Institutions**: Paraguay relies on a bicameral parliament. The lower chamber, the Chamber of Deputies, consists of 80 members who are directly elected from 18 multi-member constituencies. Seats are allocated using closed party-list, proportional representation. The upper chamber, the Senate, seats 45 members who are directly elected. The president of Paraguay is the country's head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1870: Universal suffrage to all men over the age of 18. Chamber of Deputies had 26 members that served 4-year terms. Elections held every two years.
   - 1911: Secret suffrage was established (mandatory in 1927).
   - 1927: Introduction of minority representation in congress.
   - 1940: Constitution required a unicameral legislature with members serving 5-year terms. There was a representative for every 25,000 civilians. There was a national constituency and the vote from party lists.
   - 1947: Proportional representation in congress.
   - 1960: Put in place the majority plus electoral system where the party obtaining a majority of votes automatically receives two thirds of the seats in congress while the remaining seats are divided among the other contestants in proportion to their total national vote share.
   - 1961: Women get the right to vote.
   - 1967: New constitution forms bicameral legislature. Chamber of Deputies consists of 60 members who serve 5-year terms.
   - 1990: Reestablished the proportional system for the allocation of seats in parliament.
   - 1992: Legislative branch received allowed more influence in government. Chamber of deputies elected in multi-member constituencies.
   - 1993: Chamber of Deputies has a minimum of 80 members.

4. **Upper Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1967: New constitution forms bicameral legislature. Senate consists of 30 members who serve 5-year terms. Members are elected by with closed and blocked lists in one nationwide constituency. Seats are allocated through proportional representation using the d'Hondt method.
   - 1989: Senate increases to 36 members.
   - 1993: Senate increases to 45 members.

5. Electoral History: Elections to the Chamber of Deputies were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1948	February 15	General	-5	
1949	April 17	General	-5	
1950	July 16	General	-5	
1953	February 15	General	-5	
1958	February 9	General	-9	
1960	N/A	General	-9	
1963	February 10	General	-9	
1968	February 11	General	-8	
1973	February 11	General	-8	
1978	February 12	General	-8	
1983	February 6	General	-8	
1988	February 14	General	-8	
1989	May 1	General	2	√
1993	May 9	General	7	
1998	May 10	General	6	√
2003	April 27	General	8	√
2008	April 20	General	8	√
2013	April 21	General	9	√
2018	April 22	General	9 (2017)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

6. Electoral History: Elections to the Senate were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1968	February 11	General	-8	
1973	February 11	General	-8	
1978	February 12	General	-8	
1983	February 6	General	-8	
1988	February 14	General	-8	
1989	May 1	General	2	
1993	May 9	General	7	
1998	May 10	General	6	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2003	April 27	General	8	√
2008	April 20	General	8	√
2013	April 21	General	9	√
2018	April 22	General	9 (2017)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

7. Sources on Electoral History:

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Paraguay: Elections for Chamber of Deputies." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/elections/id/542/ (April 12, 2016).

IPU PARLINE database: PARAGUAY (Chamber of Deputies). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2249_B.htm (April 12, 2016).

Nohlen, Deiter, et al. 2005. *Elections in the Americas Vol. 2 South America*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

8. Sources of Lower Chamber Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Justicia Electoral de República de Paraguay. http://tsje.gov.py/

9. Sources of Upper Chamber Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Justicia Electoral de República de Paraguay. http://tsje.gov.py/

Peru

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1821 (declared), full independence in 1824 from Spain

2. **Political Institutions:** Peru relies on unicameral parliament, the Congress of the Republic, which seats 130 members who are directly elected from 25 multi-member constituencies. Seats are allocated using closed party-list, proportional representation. Peru's president is the country's head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1896: Right to vote granted to male, literate, taxpaying citizens over 21
   - 1931: Voting rights expanded to all literate men over 21. Compulsory voting and the secret ballot are introduced, as well as autonomous control over elections by the state.
   - 1955: Right to vote granted to literate women of legal age.
   - 1979: New Constitution replaces the suspended 1933. Suffrage is expanded to all above legal age. Five-year Presidential term limits and the ballotage system of Presidential elections are put in place. A bicameral legislature is instituted with 60 member Senate and 180 lower chamber.
   - 1993: Unicameral legislature composed of 120-seat parliament established. Presidential re-election once again allowed.
   - 2011: Number of legislative seats increased to 130.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Congress of the Republic were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score*	*CLEA Data Release*
1931	October 11	General	-88	
1939	October 22	General	2	
1945	June 10	General	2	
1950	July 2	General	-2	
1956	June 17	General	5	
1962	June 10[b]	General	-6	
1963	June 9	General	5	√
1978	June 18	Constituent Assembly	-88	
1980	May 18	General	7	√
1985	April 14	General	7	√
1990	April 8	General	8	√
1992	November 22	Constituent Assembly	-3	
1995	April 9	General	1	
2000	April 9	General	-88	
2001	April 8	General	9	√
2006	April 9	General	9	√
2011	April 10	General	9	√

Notes:

a. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.
b. Results nullified by military coup on 18 July, 1962.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Congress of the Republic of Peru**.** http://www.congreso.gob.pe/_ingles/historia.htm
IPU PARLINE database: PERU (Congress of the Republic). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2251_B.htm (April 12, 2016).
National Office of Electoral Processes (ONPE). http://www.web.onpe.gob.pe/educacion-electoral.html
Nohlen, Deiter. 2005. *Elections in the Americas Vol. 2 South America*. Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Jurado Nacional de Elecciones (JNE). http://www.jne.gob.pe/

Philippines

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1946 from the United States

2. **Political Institutions:** The Philippines relies on a bicameral parliament. The lower chamber, the House of Representatives, currently consists of 291 members who are directly elected. Of the 291, 234 seats are elected from single-member constituencies. The remaining 57 seats are elected from party lists proposed by indigenous minority groups. The upper chamber, the Senate, is composed of 24 members who are directly elected. The president of the Philippines is the country's head of state and head of government.

3. **Electoral Systems:**
   - 1946: Plurality rule in single-seat constituencies
   - 1978: Block vote system with district magnitudes ranging from 8 to 21. Voters could cast as many votes as there were seats in the district and also had the option of casting a single party vote for the entire slate of party's candidates. 35 of the 200 seats were appointed by the President or elected by government-sponsored sectoral organizations.
   - 1984: Plurality rule in single-seat constituencies with 34 seats v appointed by the President or elected by government-sponsored sectoral organizations.
   - 1987: Mixed-member system with most seats filled via plurality rule in single-seat constituencies, and a few seats filled via presidential appointment from sectoral groups.
   - 1998: Mixed member system with 80 percent of the seats filled via plurality rule in single-seat constituencies, and the remainder via proportional representation from a national list. Parties and sectoral organizations must receive at least 2 percent of the party list votes to receive a seat and are limited to a maximum of 3 seats.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives of the Philippines were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1946	April 23	General	2	√
1949	November 8	General	2	√
1953	November 10	General	5	√
1957	November 12	General	5	√
1961	November 14	General	5	√
1965	November 19	General	5	√
1969	November 11	General	2	√
1978	April 7 and 27	General	-9	√
1984	May 14	General	-6	
1987	May 11	General	8	√
1992	May 11	General	8	√
1995	May 8	General	8	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1998	May 11	General	8	√
2001	May 14	General	8	√
2004	May 10	General	8	√
2007	May 14	General	8	√
2010	May 10	General	8	√
2013	May 13	General	8	√
2016	May 9	General	8	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Colomer, Joseph M. ed. 2004. *Handbook of Electoral System Choice*. New York: Palgrave.

Hicken, Allen, and Yuko Kasuya. 2003. "A Guide to the Constitutional Structures and Electoral Systems of Asia." *Electoral Studies* 22 (1): 121-51.

IPU PARLINE database: PHILIPPINES (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2253_B.htm (April 12, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartman, eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook, Vol. 2*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Commission on Elections, Republic of the Philippines. http://www.comelec.gov.ph

Poland

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** Poland became independent in 1918 and restored its independence in 1989.

2. **Political Institutions:** Poland relies on a bicameral parliament. The lower chamber, the Sejm, consists of 460 members who are directly elected in 41 multi-member constituencies using the Sainte-Laguë method of proportional representation. The upper chamber, the Senat, seats 100 members who are directly elected. The president is the head of the state, and the President of the Council of Ministers is the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1919: Multi-member system. Elections by proportional representation hold in 50 districts.
   - 1922: Multi-member system. Elections by proportional representation (d'Hondt) in 64 districts. The higher number of electoral districts in comparison to 1919 was due to territorial expansion.
   - 1991: Multi-member system. From the 460 seats in the Sejm 391 were elected in 37 regional multi-member districts, and 69 in a national. On the district level Hare was applied. In the national constituency Saint-Laguë was used and there was a 5% electoral threshold.
   - 1993: Multi-member system. 460 seats are elected in 52 multi-member constituencies by proportional representation (d'Hondt). There was a 5% threshold for parties and an 8% threshold for coalitions on the district level. On the national level the electoral threshold was 7% for parties.
   - 2001: The number of constituencies was lowered to 41. The seats were allocated by Sainte-Laguë, and the national threshold was abolished.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Sejm were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1919	January 26	General	8	
1922	November 5	General	8	
1928	March 4	General	-3	
1991	October 27	General	8	√
1993	September 19	General	8	√
1997	September 21	General	9	√
2001	September 23	General	9	√
2005	September 25	General	10	√
2007	October 21	General	10	√
2011	October 9	General	10	√
2015	October 25	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Birch, Sarah et al. 2002. *Embodying Democracy; Electoral Systems Design in Post-Communist Europe*. New York: Palgrave.

CSES Module 2 Election Study Archive. www.cses.org

Golder, Matt. 2007. "Replication data for: Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World, 1946-2000." http://homepages.nyu.edu/~mrg217/

Groth, Alexander J. 1965. "Polish Elections 1919-1928", *Slavic Review* 24 (4):653-665.

Groth, Alexander J. 1964. "Proportional Representation in Prewar Poland." *Slavic Review* 23 (1): 103-116.

IPU PARLINE database: POLAND (Sejm). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2255_e.htm (April 12, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Nohlen, Dieter, and Philip Stover eds. 2010. Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook. Nomos.

Shvetsova, Olga. 1999. "A survey of post-communist electoral institutions: 1990-1998." *Electoral Studies* 18: 397-409.

1991-2001: Database on Central and Eastern European Elections at the University of Essex: http://www.essex.ac.uk/elections/

2005: Psephos: http://psephos.adam-carr.net/countries/p/poland/polandmapsindex.shtmlpol

2007: Państwowa Komisja Wyborcza (Polish National Electoral Commission). "Wybory do Sejmu." http://wybory2007.pkw.gov.pl/SJM/PL/KOMITETY/0.htm (February 16, 2016).

2011: Państwowa Komisja Wyborcza (Polish National Electoral Commission). "Wybory 2011." http://wybory2011.pkw.gov.pl/wsw/pl/000000.html (February 15, 2016).

2015: Państwowa Komisja Wyborcza (Polish National Electoral Commission). "Wybory do Sejmu i Senatu Rzeczypospolitej Polskie" http://parlament2015.pkw.gov.pl/355_Wyniki_Sejm_XLS (February 13, 2016).

Portugal

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** In 1822 a constitutional monarchy was installed in Portugal.

2. **Political Institutions:** Portugal relies on a unicameral parliament called the Assembly of the Republic, which consists of 230 members directly elected from 22 multi-member constituencies. Seats are allocated using the closed party-list, proportional representation according to the d'Hondt method. Regarding the executive branch, the prime minister is the country's head of government, and the president is the head of state.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1852: Direct elections in multi-member constituencies. Seat allocation with two-ballot system. To be elected candidates had to receive at least one-quarter of the votes. Access to second ballot limited to three times as many candidates as the number of seats still to be filled.
   - 1859: Single-member constituencies. Two-ballot majority system with absolute majority on first ballot. Free access to second ballot.
   - 1884: Mixed-member system. Cities: limited vote in multi-member constituencies (one less vote than the seats to be returned, two less in Lisbon). Countryside: plurality in single-member districts.
   - 1895: Multi-member system. Abolition of single-member constituencies and limited vote.
   - 1896: Mixed-member system. Single-member constituencies except in Lisbon and Oporto.
   - 1901: Multi-member constituencies and limited vote in the whole country.
   - 1911: Mixed-member system. Limited vote in multi-member constituencies and allocation with d'Hondt formula in Lisbon and Oporto (two constituencies each).
   - 1915: Proportional representation in Lisbon and Oporto discontinued. Limited vote system throughout the county.
   - 1975: Multi-member constituencies. Allocation of 250 seats with d'Hondt formula.
   - 1976: 263 seats elected
   - 1979-1987: 250 seats elected.
   - 1991: 230 seats elected from 22 multi-member constituencies.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Assembly of the Republic were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1975*	April 25	Constituent Assembly	-88	√
1976*	April 25	General	9	√
1979	December 2	General	9	√
1980	October 5	General	9	√
1983	April 25	General	10	√
1985	October 6	General	10	√
1987	July 19	General	10	√
1991	October 6	General	10	√
1995	October 1	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1999	October 10	General	10	√
2002	March 17	General	10	√
2005	February 20	General	10	√
2009	September 27	General	10	√
2011	June 5	General	10	√
2015	October 4	General	10	√

Note:

a. From 1975 to 1976, the *distritos administrativos* constitute the *circulos eleitorais*, that is, the constituencies. There are 20 of them (18 *distritos* and 2 autonomous regions). In 1975 and 1976 the two autonomous regions constituted four districts. These are aggregated as for the period 1979-present into the two autonomous regions.

b. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies.* London: Palgrave. [Supplemented with CD-ROM]

IPU PARLINE database: PORTUGAL (Assembly of the Republic). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2257_B.htm (April 12, 2016).

Golder, Matt. 2008. "Democratic Electoral Systems Around the World, 1946-2000." *Electoral Studies.* 24: 103-121.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1975-1995: Data collected from *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies* by Daniele Caramani (2000).

1999-2015: CNE Resultados Eleitorais. eleicoes.cne.pt

Puerto Rico

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** Puerto Rico is a U.S. territory with commonwealth status

2. **Political Institutions:** Puerto Rico relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the House of Representatives, consists of 51 seats. Of these 51, 40 seats are elected in single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post, and 11 are elected from a nationwide constituency through the single non-transferable vote. The upper chamber, the Senate, seats 27 members who are directly elected, plus one additional seat if needed to allow the opposition to have at least one-third of the seats. The head of state of Puerto Rico is the United States president. Puerto Ricans do not vote for the president of the United States, although they may vote in U.S. presidential primary elections. The head of government is a governor who is directly elected by popular vote.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1900: The House of Delegates is Puerto Rico's unicameral elected parliament, which consists of 35 members.
   - 1917: House membership increases to 39 members.
   - 1932: 35 constituencies.
   - 1952: 40 single-seat constituencies, 11 at-large members elected by proportional representation, and up to another three seats allocated to the opposition party.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1900	November 6	General	N/A	
1902	November 4	General	N/A	
1904	N/A	General	N/A	
1906	N/A	General	N/A	
1908	N/A	General	N/A	
1910	N/A	General	N/A	
1912	November 8	General	N/A	
1914	N/A	General	N/A	
1917	June 16	General	N/A	
1920	November 2	General	N/A	
1924	November 4	General	N/A	
1928	November 6	General	N/A	
1932	November 8	General	N/A	
1936	November 3	General	N/A	
1940	November 5	General	N/A	
1944	November 7	General	N/A	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1948	November 2	General	N/A	
1952	November 4	General	N/A	
1956	November 6	General	N/A	
1960	November 8	General	N/A	
1964	November 3	General	N/A	
1968	November 5	General	N/A	
1972	November 7	General	N/A	
1976	November 2	General	N/A	
1980	November 4	General	N/A	
1984	November 6	General	N/A	
1988	November 8	General	N/A	
1992	November 3	General	N/A	√
1996	November 5	General	N/A	√
2000	November 7	General	N/A	√
2004	November 2	General	N/A	√
2008	November 4	General	N/A	√
2012	November 6	General	N/A	√

Note:

a. From 1975 to 1976, the *distritos administrativos* constitute the *circulos eleitorais*, that is, the constituencies. There are 20 of them (18 *distritos* and 2 autonomous regions). In 1975 and 1976 the two autonomous regions constituted four districts. These are aggregated as for the period 1979-present into the two autonomous regions.

b. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Álvarez-Rivera, Manuel. "Election Statistics and Maps." Elections in Puerto Rico. March 25, 2011. http://electionspuertorico.org/home_en.html (May 18, 2011).

Álvarez-Rivera, Manuel. 2011. “The Puerto Rico Legislative Assembly.” Elections in Puerto Rico (March). http://electionspuertorico.org/referencia/system.html (May 18, 2011).

Central Intelligence Agency. 2011. “Central America and the Caribbean: Puerto Rico.” World Factbook (April). https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/rq.html (May 12, 2011).

Comision Estatal de Elecciones. Estado Libre Asociado de Puerto Rico. http://ceepur.org/es-pr/Paginas/default.aspx/

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1992-2008: "Elections in Puerto Rico" compiled by Manuel Álvarez-Rivera. http://electionspuertorico.org/

Comisión Estatal de Elecciones. 2012. "Representantes Por Distrito: Resultados Por Distrito Representativo." http://64.185.222.182/REYDI_Escrutinio12/index.html#es/default_list/REPRESENTANTES_POR_DISTRITO_REPDISTLIST.xml (February 26, 2015).

Romania

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1878 from the Ottoman Empire.

2. **Political Institutions:** Romania has a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the Chamber of Deputies, currently consists of 412 members. Of these 412, 315 members are directly elected from single-member constituencies, 18 are reserved for ethnic minorities, and 79 are overhang seats. The upper chamber, the Senate, has 176 seats, of which 137 are directly elected from single-member constituencies. A 2015 electoral law will decrease the membership in the Chamber of Deputies (from 412 to 330 seats) and the Senate (from 176 to 136) for future elections. Romania's head of state is the president, while the prime minister serves as the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1990: Multi member system. 395 seats are elected in 41 constituencies. No electoral threshold. Remaining seats are distributed on the basis of the unused votes in a national tier.
   - 1992: 325 seats elected in 42 constituencies. The number of seats is depending on the size of the population. A 3% electoral threshold on the national level is adopted. For alliances the threshold augments by 1% with every additional party. The Hare formula is used at the district level, remaining seats are distributed on the basis of the unused vote with D'Hondt in a national tier.
   - 2000: 327 seats are elected in 42 constituencies. A 5% legal threshold is implemented augmenting by 3% if two parties form an alliance. For each additional member of an alliance 1% is added to the legal threshold up to a maximum electoral threshold of 10%. The legal threshold is lowered to 3% of the national vote increasing by 1% by every additional party in party coalitions up to a maximum of 8%. 18 seats are distributed among representatives of ethnic minorities. Legally constituted organizations of citizens belonging to a national minority (except the Hungarians), which in the elections have not obtained at least one Deputy, have the right to a seat if they have obtained throughout the country at least 5% of the average number of validly expressed votes.
   - 2004: 332 seats are elected in 42 constituencies.
   - 2008: 315 seats elected through 315 single-member constituencies. Ninety-seven additional seats are distributed based on party vote share. Threshold for representation is five percent for parties and eight to ten percent for alliances. A small number of seats are reserved for minority candidates.
   - 2015: New electoral law will decrease the Chamber of Deputies from 412 seats to 330 seats.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Chamber of Deputies were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1970	March 9	General	-7	
1980	March 9	General	-8	
1985	March 17	General	-8	
1990	May 20		5	√
1992	September 27	General	5	√
1996	November 3	General	8	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2000	November 26	General	8	√
2004	November 28	General	9	√
2008	November 30	General	9	
2012	June 10	General	9	√
2016	December 11	General	9	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Downs, William M. and Raluca V. Millera. 2005. "The 2004 presidential and parliamentary elections in Romania." *Electoral Studies* 25, 409-415.

IPU PARLINE database: ROMANIA (Chamber of Deputies). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2261_B.htm (April 13, 2016).

Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. 2004. "Romania: Parliamentary and Presidential Elections 28 November and 12 December 2004." http://www.osce.org/odihr/elections/romania/41455?download=true.

Pelin, Mihai. 2015. "New Election Law in Romania." Radio România Internaţional (July). http://www.rri.ro/en_gb/new_election_law_in_romania-2534281 (April 13, 2016).

Shvetsova, Olga. 1999."A survey of post-communist electoral institutions: 1990-1998." *Electoral Studies* 18: 397-409.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1990-2000: Database on Central and Eastern European Elections at the University of Essex. http://www2.essex.ac.uk/elect/database/indexCountry. asp?country=ROMANIA&opt=elc

2004: Biroul Electoral Central. http://www.bec2004.ro/

2012: Biroul Electoral Central. http://www.becparlamentare2012.ro/statistici%20rezultate%20finale.html

2016: Biroul Electoral Central. http://parlamentare2016.bec.ro/rezultate

Russian Federation

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** The Russian Federation emerged after the fall of the USSR in 1991.

2. **Political Institutions:** Russia has a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the State Duma, has 450 members elected through proportional representation using closed party lists. There is one nationwide district, and parties must win at least seven percent of the vote in order to be eligible to gain seats. The 450 seats are allocated using the Hare quota. The upper chamber, or Federation Council, is not directly elected. Two seats are allocated to each of Russia's 83 regional councils. The president serves as head of state and is directly elected by absolute majority through a two round-electoral process. The president serves for six-year terms. The premier serves as head of government and is appointed by the president.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1993: First legislative elections following the 1993 Russian constitutional crisis. Half of the 450 members of the Duma elected through closed party-list proportional representation. The other half is elected through single-member districts. Seats are calculated using the Hare method, with a five percent threshold. The candidate with a plurality of votes wins in the single member districts.
   - 2005: Single member districts abolished, going into effect the following election cycle. The threshold to win seats under party lists is increased from five to seven percent.
   - 2008: Legislative term limits increased from four to five years.
   - 2009: Parties winning between six and seven percent of the vote are allocated two seats in the Duma. Those winning between five and six percent are awarded one seat.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the State Duma were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1993	December 12	General	3	
1995	December 17	General	3	
1999	December 19	General	3	
2003	December 7	General	6	√
2007	December 2	General	4	√
2011	December 4	General	4	√
2016	September 18	General	4	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation. http://www.cikrf.ru/eng/

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Russian Federation." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/179/ (April 13, 2016).
IPU PARLINE database: RUSSIAN FEDERATION (State Duma). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2263_B.htm (April 13, 2016).
Shvetsova, Olga. 1999. "A survey of post-communist electoral institutions: 1990-1998." *Electoral Studies* 18: 397-409.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

2003: Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation. http://tinyurl.com/kp9q9sf
2007: Central Election Commission of the Russian Federation. http://tinyurl.com/2rped4
2011: Central Election Commission of Russian Federation. http://tinyurl.com/cdjyflv
2016: Central Election Commission of Russian Federation.
http://www.vybory.izbirkom.ru/region/izbirkom?action=show&root_a=1000293&vrn=100100067795849

Rwanda

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: July 1, 1962 from Belgium

2. **Political Institutions**: Rwanda relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the Chamber of Deputies, consists of 80 seats. Of these 80, 53 are directly elected from one nationwide constituency using closed party-list, proportional representation. The remaining 27 seats are indirectly elected; 24 are elected by provincial councils, two by the National Youth Council, and one by the Federation of the Associations of the Disabled. The upper chamber, the Senate, seats 26 members who are indirectly elected. Rwanda is a presidential system in which the president is both the head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1969: The post-independence National Assembly of Rwanda composed of 47 members elected for four years.
   - 1978: New constitution goes into effect. Unicameral legislature renamed "National Development Council," comprised of 64 deputies elected for five years.
   - 1981: New electoral law goes into effect determining specifics on the composition of the electorate. The first elections under the 1978 constitution are held.
   - 1991: A new constitution establishing new checks and balances, and a bicameral legislature goes into effect. The National Development Council becomes the Chamber of Deputies. Multi-party politics introduced into Rwandan politics.
   - 2003: New Constitution and electoral code adopted, under which 53 seats of the 80-member lower chamber of the bicameral parliament is elected from a single national constituency via party list proportional representation. 24 of the remaining seats are to be elected by the 12 provincial councils, two by the National Youth Council, and one by the Federation of the Associations of the Disabled.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Chamber of Deputies were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1969	September 28	General	-5	
1981	December 28	General	-7	
1983	December 26	General	-7	
1988	December 26	General	-7	
2003	September 29	General	-3	
2008	September 15	General	-3	√
2013	September 16-18	General	-3	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

International IDEA. "Constitutional history of Rwanda." Constitution Net. http://www.constitutionnet.org/country/constitutional-history-rwanda#The_1991_Constitution (July 5, 2014).

IPU PARLINE database: RWANDA (Chamber of Deputies). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2265_B.htm (April 13, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

National Electoral Commission. http://www.nec.gov.rw/

Saint Kitts and Nevis

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: September 19, 1983 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions**: St. Kitts and Nevis has a unicameral parliament, the National Assembly, which consists of 15 members. Of these 15, 11 members are directly elected from single-member constituencies, 3 are appointed by the governor general with the advice of the prime minister, and one is reserved for the attorney general if he was not already an elected member. The premier serves as head of government, and the Queen of England is the country's head of state.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1983: Post-independence constitution establishes unicameral National Assembly, with lower chamber to be composed of representatives elected by plurality from single-member constituencies and at least three appointed senators, one-third appointed by the governor general on advice of the leader of the opposition, and two-thirds on advice of the premier.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1952	October 6	General	N/A	√
1957	November 6	General	N/A	√
1961	November 16	General	N/A	√
1966	July 25	General	N/A	√
1971	May 10	General	N/A	√
1975	December 1	General	N/A	√
1980	February 18	General	N/A	√
1984	July 25	General	N/A	√
1989	March 21	General	N/A	√
1993	November 29	General	N/A	√
1995	July 3	General	N/A	√
2000	March 6	General	N/A	√
2004	October 25	General	N/A	√
2010	January 25	General	N/A	√
2015	February 16	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Saint Kitts and Nevis." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/182/ (April 13, 2016).

IPU PARLINE database: SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2267_B.htm (April 13, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Midgett, Douglas. 1983. Eastern Caribbean Elections, 1952-1982: Antigua, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. Center for Development Studies, Institute for Urban and Regional Research. Iowa City, IA: University of Iowa.

SKNVibes. "Election Results." http://www.sknvibes.com/elections/elections_results_new.cfm

Saint Lucia

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1979 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Saint Lucia relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the House of Assembly, consists of either 17 or 18 members. Of the members, 17 are directly elected from single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post. The Speaker of the House is elected by the House of Assembly, which may elect one of the 17 members or seek a non-seated candidate. In the latter case, the number of the House of Assembly rises to 18. The upper chamber, the Senate, includes 11 members who are appointed either by the prime minister, the opposition leader, or the governor general. The Queen of England is the country's head of state, and the prime minister is the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - Members of the House of Assembly are elected to represent 17 single-member constituencies by the first-past-the-post system.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1951	October 12	General	N/A	√
1954	September 23	General	N/A	√
1957	September 18	General	N/A	√
1961	April 14	General	N/A	√
1964	June 25	General	N/A	√
1969	April 25	General	N/A	√
1974	May 7	General	N/A	√
1979	July 2	General	N/A	√
1982	May 3	General	N/A	√
1987	April 6	General	N/A	√
1987	April 30	General	N/A	√
1992	April 27	General	N/A	√
1997	May 23	General	N/A	√
2001	December 3	General	N/A	√
2006	December 11	General	N/A	√
2011	November 28	General	N/A	√
2016	June 6	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following

cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Central Intelligence Agency. 2011. "Central America and the Caribbean: Saint Lucia." World Factbook (April). https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/st.html (May 12, 2011).

Government of Saint Lucia. "House of Assembly." *Constitution of Saint Lucia.* http://www.govt.lc/constitution3Part1#assembly (April 13, 2016).

IPU PARLINE database: SAINT LUCIA (House of Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2269_B.htm (April 13, 2016).

Political Database of the Americas. 2007. "Saint Lucia Electoral Results." Georgetown University (February). http://pdba.georgetown.edu/Elecdata/Lucia/lucia.html (May 12, 2011).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1951-1982: Midgett, Douglas. "Saint Lucia's Electoral Process, 1951-1982." Saint Lucia Electoral Department. http://aceproject.org/ero-en/regions/americas/LC/st.-lucias-electoral-process-1951-1982/view

1987-1992, 2001: Saint Lucia Statistics Office. http://stats.gov.lc/elecdet.htm

1997: Saint Lucia Electoral Department. http://www.electoral.gov.lc/past-results/1997-election-results

2006: Saint Lucia Statistics Office. http://stats.gov.lc/election.htm

2011: Saint Lucia Electoral Department. "Election Night Results 2011: Final Results." http://www.electoral.gov.lc/candidates-parties/results (July 28, 2016).

2016: Saint Lucia General Elections 2016. "Saint Lucia General Elections 2016." http://elections.gov.lc/ (July 28, 2016).

Samoa

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1962 from New Zealand

2. **Political Institutions**: Samoa relies on a unicameral legislature, the Fono, which currently seats 50 members. Of these 50, 35 are elected in single-member constituencies, 12 come from six multi-member constituencies, and two hail from one multi-member constituency reserved for part- and non-Samoans. If election results fail to meet this threshold, the unsuccessful woman candidate with the highest number of votes among unsuccessful candidates is placed on the Fono. The head of state is elected by Parliament and is chosen from the four Tama-a-Aiga high chiefs. The head of government is the country's prime minister.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1962: Constitution enters into force following independence, establishing a unicameral parliament of 47 members, with one from each of 41 territorial constituencies, 6 seats acting as additional seats for certain constituencies as prescribed by law, and a provision for additional members to be elected by an "individual voters' roll."
   - 1963: Electoral Act of 1963 establishes the unicameral body of Samoa (Western Samoa at the time) as being composed of 47 members that were elected for 3 years. Forty-five of these members are elected from a like number of territorial constituencies on a franchise confined to matais (elected family leaders) and two are elected by persons outside that system and registered on the individual voters' roll.
   - 1991: The legislative assembly agrees to increase the parliamentary term from three to five years. Seats are increased from 47 to 49.
   - 2013: Electoral law requires that 5% of the Fono are women.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Fono were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1964	April 4	General	N/A	
1967	February 25	General	N/A	
1970	February 7	General	N/A	
1976	February 21	General	N/A	
1979	February 24	General	N/A	
1982	February 27	General	N/A	
1985	February 23	General	N/A	
1988	February 26	General	N/A	
1991	April 5	General	N/A	
1996	April 26	General	N/A	
2001	March 2	General	N/A	
2006	March 31	General	N/A	√
2011	March 4	General	N/A	√
2016	March 4	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

IPU PARLINE database: SAMOA (Legislative Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2351_B.htm (April 13, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
Office of the Electoral Commissioner. http://www.oec.gov.ws/
Samoa General Election 2011. http://www.samoaelection.ws/
2016: Office of the Electoral Commissioner of Samoa. "Official Results 2016." http://www.oec.gov.ws/index.php/general-election-2016/general-election-2016-results (May 25, 2016).

San Marino

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** Founded in 301. Independence recognized by the Papacy in 1631.

2. **Political Institutions:** San Marino has a unicameral Grand and General Council (*Consiglio Grande e Generale*) with 60 representatives that serve five-year terms. Two Captain Regents are elected by parliament to serve as co-chiefs of state for six-month terms. The Secretary of State for Foreign and Political Affairs is head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1906: Nine multi-member constituencies. Candidates do not include party affiliation.
   - 1909: Number of constituencies increased to ten
   - 1920: One nationwide constituency and proportional representation with party lists introduced. Voters may cast up to three preferential codes for candidates.
   - 1926: Under fascist rule four fifths of parliament was elected by majority list and one fifth by minority list through proportional representation.
   - 1940: Regulations of 1920 and nationwide constituency reestablished

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Grand and General Council were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1906	June 10	General	N/A	
1909	June 19	General	N/A	
1912	June 23	General	N/A	
1915	June 13	General	N/A	
1918	June 9	General	N/A	
1920	November 14	General	N/A	
1923	March 4	General	N/A	
1926	December 12	General	N/A	
1932	August 28	General	N/A	
1938	May 29	General	N/A	
1943	September 5	General	N/A	
1945	March 11	General	N/A	
1949	February 27	General	N/A	
1951	September 16	General	N/A	
1955	August 14	General	N/A	
1959	September 13	General	N/A	
1964	September 13	General	N/A	
1969	September 7	General	N/A	
1974	September 8	General	N/A	
1978	May 28	General	N/A	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1983	May 29	General	N/A	
1988	May 29	General	N/A	
1993	May 13	General	N/A	
1998	May 31	General	N/A	√
2001	June 10	General	N/A	√
2006	June 4	General	N/A	√
2008	November 9	General	N/A	√
2012	November 11	General	N/A	√
2016	November 20	General	N/A	√
2019	December 8	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "San Marino." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/187 (April 12, 2017).

IPU PARLINE database: San Marino. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2273_B.htm (April 12, 2017)

Nohlen, Dieter, and Phillip Stöver, eds. 2010. *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Republic of San Marino - State Secretariat for Internal Affairs and Justice. http://www.elezionipolitiche.sm

Senegal

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1960 from France

2. **Political Institutions:** Senegal relies on a unicameral parliament. In the National Assembly (*Assemblée Nationale*), 90 members are elected by plurality vote and 60 members are elected by proportional representation. There are 35 constituencies ranging from one to five seats. Members of parliament serve a five year term. The president is chief of state and elected by absolute majority for a seven year term. The prime minister is head of government and appointed by the president.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1963: Multiple constituencies abolished in favor of single nationwide constituency
   - 1968: UPS is authorized as only legal party
   - 1972: Number of deputies increases from 80 to 100
   - 1975: Three official political parties permitted, where each had to adopt one of three officially specified ideologies
   - 1983: First true multi-party elections. Multiple constituencies reinstated and mixed-member system introduced. Number of deputies increases to 120, with 50 seats directly elected by plurality system in 30 constituencies at the department level and 70 seats elected by proportional representation (Hare) using national party lists. Only one ballot used to distribute seats at both department and national levels.
   - 1998: Number of deputies increases to 140
   - 2007: Number of deputies increases to 150

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1959	March 22	General	-1 (1960)	
1963	December 1	General	-7	
1968	February 25	General	-7	
1973	January 28	General	-7	
1978	February 26	General	-2	
1983	February 27	General	-1	
1988	February 28	General	-1	
1993	May 9	General	-1	
1998	May 24	General	-1	
2001	April 29	General	8	
2007	June 3	General	7	√
2012	July 1	General	7	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Senegal." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/13/ (April 6, 2017).

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartman, eds. 2004. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Data provided by Catherine Kelly (American Bar Association's Rule of Law Initiative).

Serbia

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1878 from the Ottoman Empire. Serbia declared independence again on June 5, 2016 following the breakup of the union of Serbia and Montenegro (2003-2006).

2. **Political Institutions**: Serbia relies on unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, consisting of 250 members. These members are directly elected from one nationwide constituency using closed party-list, proportional representation. Seats are allocated according to the d'Hondt method. Parties must secure at least 5% of the vote in order to seat candidates; this requirement does not apply to parties that represent ethnic minorities. The president of Serbia is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1870: Electoral law to the Skupstina with direct voting in the cities and voting by electoral delegates in the country. A quarter of the members of parliament were appointed by the government.
   - 1890: Electoral law provides for a constitutional assembly with 419 seats distributed in 55 multi-member constituencies (MMCs) based on PR (size of 3 to 21 seats).
   - 1901: Unicameral Skupstina is replaced by bicameral parliament (restored only two years later).
   - 1921: Unicameral assembly elected for four years.
   - 1922: Reduction of number of MPs to 314 and constituencies to 8.
   - 1931: Reintroduction of bicameral parliament with the chamber of deputies elected for four years and the senate for six years.
   - 1933: Raise in the number of constituencies to 10. Only list running in two-thirds of the constituencies were accepted and a threshold of 50,000 votes was introduced.
   - 1945: Constitutional assembly provides for a federal council (lower chamber) with 144 members and the Council of Nationalities representing the provinces with 175 members. In both chambers members were elected from on lists in MMCs of different sizes based on PR.
   - 1950: Federal Council elected based on plurality in SMCs.
   - 1953: Establishment of Council of Producers (214 MPs) and merging of Federal Council (282 MPs) and the Council of Nationalities (70 MPs), but they remain elected separately every four years. Parliament now comprises 566 members.
   - 1963: Establishment of five chamber parliament replacing the Council of Producers by four new chambers (the Economic Council, the Council of Education and Culture, the Council of Social Welfare, and the Organizational-Political Council). Expansion of the number of members in parliament to 670, the Council of Nationalities comprising 70 members and the other five chambers 120 members each, all elected for four years with half of the members replaced every two years. Only elections to the Federal Council were direct, the remaining councils were elected by delegates based on plurality in SMCs.
   - 1974: The Federal Assembly includes 308 indirectly elected members, thereof 220 in the Federal Council and 88 in the Council of the Republics and Provinces.
   - 1992: New state's constitution provides for a bicameral parliament consisting of the Chamber of Republics (upper chamber) with 20 representatives from each republic elected by the countries' republican assemblies and the Chamber of Citizens (lower chamber), with at least 30 directly elected representatives from each republic. Its members were elected for a four-year term based on a segmented system. 52 representatives in Serbia and six in Montenegro were elected based on plurality rule. Based on PR with closed and blocked lists 30 members were elected in Montenegro and 106 (later 108) in Serbia. Threshold of 5%. In December 1992 the segmented systems was replaced by a PR system with Serbia divided into nine constituencies with different magnitude and Montenegro into three ten-member constituencies.

- 2000: Chamber of Citizens elected by proportional representation in multi-member constituencies of different sizes; 26 constituencies in Serbia with between 3 to 10 members per district and one republic-wide constituency in Montenegro comprising 30 representatives.
- 2006: Montenegro seceded from the union of Serbia and Montenegro. PR in one nationwide constituency.

4. Electoral History: Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1992	May 31 (I) & December 20 (II)	General	N/A	
1996	November 3	General	N/A	
2000	September 24	General	N/A	
2003	February 25 & December 28	General	N/A	√
2007	January 21	General	8	√
2008	May 11	General	8	√
2012	May 6	General	8	√
2014	March 16	General	8	√
2016	April 24	General	8	√

Notes:

a. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

b. The election to the assembly of Serbia and Montenegro in February 2003 was indirect.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

IPU PARLINE database: SERBIA (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2355_B.htm (April 13, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, and Phillip Stöver , eds. 2010. *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

Republic Electoral Commission. Republic of Serbia. http://www.rik.parlament.gov.rs/english/index.php

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. “Election Passport.” American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Republic Electoral Commission. Republic of Serbia. http://www.rik.parlament.gov.rs/english/index.php

Seychelles

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1976 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Seychelles has a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, consisting of 34 members. Of these 34, 25 are elected in single-member constituencies by simple majority. The remaining nine seats are nominated by the parties that secure at least 10% of the total votes. The president of Seychelles is the country's head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1964: Two elections are held before full independence is attained in 1979.
   - 1967: All citizens over the age of 21 are allowed to vote, however, those deemed illiterate are excluded.
   - 1970: Seychelles Order establishes a Legislative Assembly with 15 directly elected members (plus three members appointed by the governor for) serving a period of four years.
   - 1970: Plurality system used in seven two-member constituencies and one single-member constituency to elect 15 members to an 18-seat Legislative Council. The Governor appointed the remaining 3 seats.
   - 1974: Parliament increased to 15 elected members and 10 appointees, five nominated by the Prime Minister and five nominated by the opposition leader.
   - 1975: London conference convenes to lay down the constitutional rules of the independence process. In addition to the elected members of the Legislative Council ten new members are appointed, five upon nomination of the Chief Minister and five upon nomination of the leader of the opposition.
   - 1976: Seychelles becomes an independent republic under a semi-presidential system. National Assembly comprised of 25 members elected through parallel (segmented) systems. Eight members were elected in single-member constituencies by first-past-the-post vote, while the remaining 17 seats were distributed using proportional representation. At independence, SDP and SPUP form a government of national unity. Newly instituted National Assembly is comprised of 25 members, which according to the agreement are to be elected through a parallel (segmented) system, including eight members determined from single-member constituencies by first-past-the-post vote, with the remaining 17 seats distributed using proportional representation.
   - 1977: Armed military coup overthrew the Mancham government, as a result of which the 1976 electoral provisions no longer applied, the Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF) became the sole political party and opposition parties were outlawed.
   - 1979: Parliament, renamed the People's Assembly, included 23 members elected by simple majority vote in single-member constituencies and two persons appointed by the president to represent migrant peoples of the outer islands.
   - 1979: Seychelles People's Progressive Front (SPPF) declared the only legal party under the new constitution. The constitution also lowers voting age from 21 to 18.
   - 1991: Multi-party system legalized as a new constitution is drafted.
   - 1991: During local elections, more than 40% of the votes cast were blank ballots expressing dissatisfaction with the political status quo.
   - 1992: An Extra-ordinary Congress of the SPPF decided to for a multi-party political system and on 26 July 1992, the first multi-party elections are held.
   - 1993: Elections are held and deemed free and fair by international observers. People's Assembly renamed as the National Assembly. First-past-the-post voting in single-member constituencies used to elect 22 members. The remaining 11 seats were distributed at the national level among parties that had passed the 8% legal threshold.

- 1996: National Assembly increased to 34 members. Of these, 25 are elected using first-past-the-post voting in single-member constituencies with no more than an additional 10 distributed on the basis of proportional representation to parties surpassing the 10% legal threshold.

4. Electoral History: Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1948	N/A	General	N/A	
1951	N/A	General	N/A	
1954	N/A	General	N/A	
1957	N/A	General	N/A	
1960	N/A	General	N/A	
1963	N/A	General	N/A	
1967	N/A	General	N/A	
1970	N/A	General	N/A	
1974	April 25	General	N/A	
1983	August 7	General	N/A	
1979	June 27	General	N/A	
1987	December 5	General	N/A	
1993	July 23	General	N/A	
1998	March 23	General	N/A	
2002	December 4-6	General	N/A	
2007	May 10-12	General	N/A	√
2011	September 29 - October 1	General	N/A	√
2016	September 8-10	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Banks, Arthur S, Thomas C Muller and William R Overstreet, eds. 2007. *Political Handbook of Africa* 2007: 749. Washington, D.C.: CQ P.

Elections in Ethiopia. African Elections Database. http://africanelections.tripod.com/et.html#1955_Chamber_of_Deputies_Election

IPU PARLINE database: SEYCHELLES (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2279_B.htm (April 13, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter., Michael Krennerich and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. New York: Oxford UP.

Nunley, Albert C. 2007. "Elections in Seychelles." African Election Database (May). http://africanelections.tripod.com/sc.html (June 11, 2008).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

2007: Seychelles People's Progressive Front. http://www.thepeople.sc/sppfonline/result.html

2011: Office of the Electoral Commission of Seychelles. "National Assembly Election, 2011 Summary Results." www.ecs.sc/download/Results_nat.pdf (June 26, 2016).

Sierra Leone

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1961 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Sierra Leone relies on a unicameral legislature, the Parliament, which seats 124 members. Of these 124, 112 are directly elected from single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post. The remaining 12 seats are reserved for the Paramount Chiefs from the country's 12 districts. The president of Sierra Leone is the country's head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1951: First competitive legislative elections are held although restricted by colonial officials.
   - 1957: Second pre-independence legislative elections are held for a limited number of seats.
   - 1962: First post-independence election conducted for a 62-seat unicameral Parliament with 12 seats reserved for Paramount chiefs. After three years of rule, SLPP splits into two factions. The other new party, All-People's Congress (APC) forms the official opposition in the first-post independence elections.
   - 1965: An attempt by SLPP to make the country a one-party state is defeated by negative public reaction.
   - 1967: Democratic hand-over to the opposition—ACP.
   - 1971: Republic is proclaimed by Prime Minister Stevens.
   - 1973: Stevens dissolves the Parliament after declaring a state of emergency ahead of the upcoming elections, which are eventually held for a 97-member Parliament, including 12 paramount chiefs.
   - 1973: The All People's Congress (APC) maintains a de facto single-party state
   - 1977: Elections are held for a 100-member Parliament, including the 12 paramount chiefs. Faced with a reduced majority, the APC adopts a constitutional amendment to establish a single-party state the following year.
   - 1977: Single-party state remains under APC control, with pro forma elections in 1982 and 1986 for 104 and 127 seats, respectively (each including the 12 paramount chiefs).
   - 1978: A referendum in favor of a one-party state is approved. Non-APC MPs are forced to resign or join the ruling party.
   - 1991: New multiparty constitution is approved and elections are scheduled for 1992. Before elections could occur, a military coup replaces the legislature with a 22-member National Provisional Ruling Council.
   - 1992: Military coups and civil wars
   - 1996: First multiparty elections are held for an 80-member Parliament (including the 12 paramount chiefs), despite another military coup early in the year. 15 political parties led by 15 presidential candidates contest.
   - 1997: Military coup ousts the government, but regional forces removed the ruling military council early the next year, reinstalling the previous government.
   - 1998: Civil war rages despite peace accords and UN peacekeepers, thus preventing most organized political activity until elections are called following a 2001 cease-fire.
   - 2002: As per the Electoral Laws Act of 2002, Parliament contains 124 members, of which 112 are directly elected using party-list proportional representation in 14 multi-seat constituencies due to war displacements. Another 12 members are paramount chiefs elected to represent provincial districts.
   - 2007: Elections are held for the 112 directly elected members of the Parliament using the constitutionally mandated single-member constituency system.

4. Electoral History: Elections to the Parliament were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1957	May 3		N/A	
1962	May 25	General	6	
1967	March 17	General	-7	
1973	May 15	General	-6	
1977	May 6	General	-6	
1982	May 1	General	-7	
1986	May 30	General	-7	
1996	February 26-27	General	4	
2002	May 14	General	5	
2007	August 11	General	7	√
2012	November 17	General	7	√
2018	March 7	General	7 (2017)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Banks, Arthur S, Thomas C Muller and William R Overstreet, eds. 2007. Political Handbook of Africa 2007: 938. Washington, D.C.: CQ P.

Elections in Ethiopia. African Elections Database. http://africanelections.tripod.com/et.html#1955_Chamber_of_Deputies_Election

IPU PARLINE database: SIERRA LEONE (Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2281_B.htm (April 13, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter., Michael Krennerich and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*: 373-386. New York: Oxford UP.

Parliament of Sierra Leone. http://www.parliament.gov.sl/ (April 13, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

National Electoral Commission of Sierra Leone. http://www.nec-sierraleone.org/Parliamentary.html

Singapore

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1965 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Singapore relies on a unicameral legislature, the Parliament, which currently seats 92 members. Of these 92, 89 members are directly elected, either from 13 single-member constituencies or 16 multi-member constituencies. As many as nine members – called "non-constituency members of parliament" – may be appointed by opposition parties; the current Parliament has three. The constitution also allows the appointment of nine additional members – called "nominated members of parliament" – who are appointed by the president of Singapore. These members serve a term of two and a half years. Regarding the executive branch, the president is the head of state, and the prime minister serves as head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1963: Single seat districts with the plurality rule. Singapore ceased being a British colony and became part of Malaysia. An election was held to seat a Legislative Assembly of Singapore, which became the Parliament of Singapore when Singapore became an independent state in 1965.
   - 1988: A mix of single seat districts and Group Representative Constituencies (GRCs). GRCs contain three to six seats and can only be contested by teams of candidates from the same party (or allied independents). At least one member of each team must be from the Malay, Indian or another minority community. Voters cast a single vote for a team and the team with a plurality of the votes wins all the seats in that GRC.
   - 1990: A constitutional provision is introduced that allows the president of Singapore to appoint up to 9 "nominated members of parliament."

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Parliament were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1963	September 21	Legislative Assembly	-66	√
1968	April 19	General	-2	√
1972	September 2	General	-2	√
1976	December 23	General	-2	√
1980	December 23	General	-2	√
1984	December 22	General	-2	√
1988	September 3	General	-2	√
1991	August 31	General	-2	√
1997	January 2	General	-2	√
2001	November 3	General	-2	√
2006	May 6	General	-2	√
2011	May 7	General	-2	√
2015	September 11	General	-2	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following

cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Hicken, Allen, and Yuko Kasuya. 2003. "A Guide to the Constitutional Structures and Electoral Systems of East, South, and Southeast Asia." *Electoral Studies* 22: 121-151.

IPU PARLINE database: SINGAPORE (Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2283_B.htm (April 13, 2016).

Nohlen, Deiter, et. al. 2001. "Elections and Electoral Systems in Asia and the Pacific." In Dieter Nohlen et. al., eds. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook*. Vol. 1. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Parliament of Singapore. "Members of Parliament." https://www.parliament.gov.sg/members-parliament (April 26, 2016).

Sachsenroder, Wolfgang, and Ulrike E. Frings, eds. 1998. *Political Party Systems and Democratic Development in East and Southeast Asia: Volume II: East Asia*. Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.

Singapore Elections. http://www.singapore-elections.com/

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1963-2015: Singapore Elections Department. http://www.elections.gov.sg

Sint Maarten

1. Year Achieved Independence: 2010 from the Netherlands

2. Political Institutions: A hereditary King is the head of state while the Prime Minister is elected by the legislature. Parliament (*the Estates of Sint Maarten/Staten*) itself is composed of 15 members that are elected via proportional representation for a 4-year term.

3. Lower Chamber Electoral System:

- 1986-2010: Sint Maarten's Estates represent the country in a joint Parliament with other constituent countries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands until the dissolution of the Netherlands Antilles in 2010.
- 2010: Sint Maarten elects its own island council for the first time, which goes on to serve as the Estates of Sint Maarten.

4. Electoral History: Elections to the National Assembly of *Sint Maarten* were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2010	September 17	General	N/A	
2014	August 29	General	N/A	√
2016	September 26	General	N/A	√
2018	February 26	General	N/A	√
2020	January 9	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources of Electoral History

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Sint Maarten." ElectionGuide. https://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/259/
Lynch, Edgar H.; Lynch, Julian C. (1999). *Know Your Political History* (Rev. ed.). Philipsburg, St. Martin: House of Nehesi Publ. pp. 38–39, 180. ISBN 0913441325.

6. Sources of Electoral Data

Government of Sint Maarten Official Website. http://www.sintmaartengov.org/Pages/default.aspx

Slovakia

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1993 following the dissolution of Czechoslovakia

2. **Political Institutions**: Slovakia has a unicameral National Council (*Národná rada*) with 150 seats. The President is elected by absolute majority for a five year term. The Prime Minister is appointed by the president and approved by the National Council.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1990: Four multi-member constituencies using list-based proportional representation. Parties needed 5% of national vote, alliances of two or three parties needed 7% of national vote, and alliances of four or more parties needed 10% of national vote to receive parliamentary representation.
   - 1998: Single nationwide constituency and Droop quota introduced. Voters may select up to four preferential votes for candidates in a party list. For preferential votes to count, candidates need at least 3% of national vote for their party. Seats are first allocated based on preferential votes followed by party list order.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Council were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1990	June 8 & June 9	General	N/A	√
1992	June 5 & June 6	General	7 (1993)	√
1994	September 30 & October 1	General	7	√
1998	September 25 & September 26	General	9	√
2002	September 20 & September 21	General	9	√
2006	June 17	General	10	√
2010	June 12	General	10	√
2012	March 10	General	10	√
2016	March 5	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   Nohlen, Dieter, and Phillip Stöver , eds. 2010. Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
   Statistical Office of the Slovak Republic. "Elections and Referendum." http://volby.statistics.sk/index-en.html (June 11, 2016).

Slovenia

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1991

2. **Political Institutions:** Slovenia relies on a parliamentary representative democracy with the prime minister as the head of state. The president is elected by popular vote for a five-year term and the majority party leader is nominated for the position of prime minister. The National Assembly (*Državni zbor Republike Slovenije*) is the Slovenian legislative branch and consists of 90 members who serve a four-year term..

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1990: First free multi-party elections for the Sociopolitical Chamber of Parliament.
   - 1991: New constitution introduces a bicameral parliament, of which only the National Assembly is elected directly. Eighty-eight members are elected by proportional representation from eight eleven-member constituencies. The Italian and Hungarian ethnic minorities are represented with one member each.
   - 1998: Proportional representation threshold increased from 2.5% to 4%.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1990	April 8	General	10	
1992	December 6	General	10	
1996	November 10	General	10	√
2000	October 15	General	10	√
2004	October 3	General	10	√
2008	September 21	General	10	√
2011	December 4	General	10	√
2014	July 13	General	10	√
2018	June 3	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   Nohlen, Dieter, and Philip Stöver. 2010. *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
   State Election Commission. http://www.dvk-rs.si
   State Election Commission. http://volitve.gov.si/dz2018/#/rezultati (July 23, 2020).

Solomon Islands

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** July 7, 1978 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions**: The Solomon Islands has a unicameral legislature, the National Parliament, which seats 50 members who are directly elected from single-member constituencies that use first-past-the-post. The prime minister is the country's head of government, and the Queen of England is the head of state. Party affiliations tend to be weak. As a result, elections feature many independent candidates and party affiliations remain extremely fluid during and after campaigns.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1978: Post-independence constitution establishes the unicameral National Parliament of Solomon Islands, to be composed of one seat from each legislative constituency, elected by simple plurality vote. Number of constituencies is to be set by law, numbering no less than thirty and no more than fifty.
   - 1980: Electoral law sets the number of constituencies at 38.
   - 1994: Number of National Parliament constituencies increased from 38 to 47.
   - 1997: Number of National Parliament constituencies increased from 47 to 50.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Parliament were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1967	N/A	Colonial	N/A	√
1970	N/A	Colonial	N/A	√
1973	N/A	Colonial	N/A	√
1976	N/A	Colonial	N/A	√
1980	August 6	General	7	√
1984	October 24	General	7	√
1989	February 22	General	7	√
1993	May 26	General	8	√
1997	August 6	General	8	√
2001	December 5	General	-77	√
2006	April 5	General	8	√
2010	August 4	General	8	√
2014	November 19	General	8	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

International Foundation for Electoral Systems. "Solomon Islands." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/196/ (April 13, 2016).

IPU PARLINE database: SOLOMON ISLANDS (National Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2289_B.htm (April 13, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Terence Wood, Australian National University (ANU) in David Lublin. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Party names provided by Terrence Wood, Research Fellow, Development Policy Centre at Australian National University.

Somaliland

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: Originally gained independence on June 26, 1960, then merged with Italian Somaliland on July 1, 1960 to form the Somali Republic. Declared independence and seceded on May 18, 1991, but has failed to receive formal recognition from the international community.

2. **Political Institutions**: Somaliland has a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the House of Representatives, seats 82 members who are directly elected. The upper chamber, the Guurti, consists of 82 seats who are indirectly elected. The president of Somaliland is the country's head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1991: Somali National Movement (SNM) Central Committee acts as the interim legislative and electoral body while a constitution is drafted.
   - 1993: The SNM establishes a bicameral legislature, which includes the House of Representatives.
   - 2001: The constitution is approved by national referendum. According to the constitution, the House of Representatives is to hold 82 members directly elected for five-year terms using party-list proportional representation in the territory's six regions.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2005	September 29	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

Banks, Arthur S, Thomas C Muller and William R Overstreet, eds. 2007. *Political Handbook of Africa 2007*: 791-799. Washington, D.C.: CQ P.

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Somaliland." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/261/ (April 13, 2016).

Nunley, Albert C. 2007. "Elections in Somaliland." African Election Database (November). http://africanelections.tripod.com/somaliland.html (October 23, 2010).

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

"Somaliland September 29, 2005 Parliamentary Assessment Report." Washington, DC: International Republic Institute.

South Africa

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1934 from the United Kingdom. Became a republic on May 31, 1961.

2. **Political Institutions:** South Africa relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the National Assembly, consists of 400 members who are directly elected from nine multi-member constituencies. Seats are allocated using closed party-list, proportional representation. Of the 400 members, 200 come from regional party lists, and the other 200 members are elected from national party lists. The upper Chamber, the National Council of Provinces, seats 90 members who are indirectly elected. The parties that govern in each of the nine provincial assemblies select 10 Senators. The president of South Africa is the country's head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1899: The Anglo-Boer war. In 1910, the republics of Transvaal and Orange Free State merge to form the Union of South Africa.
   - 1930: The Women's Enfranchisement Act gives women of European origin the right to vote.
   - 1936: The African Cape population is placed on a separate roll. The Indian population in Natal and Transvaal are allowed a limited parliamentary representation which is boycotted and repealed in 1948.
   - 1959: African representation by Europeans is abolished through the promotion of Bantu Self-Government.
   - 1961: A referendum is passed changing South Africa into a republic. Membership to the Commonwealth is terminated.
   - 1964: A representative body for 'Indian' South Africans is formed although all its officials are directly nominated.
   - 1968: Representation of the Coloured persons is abolished. They are instead given the Coloured Persons Representative Council.
   - 1978: A de facto parallel government is installed through management committees which are controlled by the state security council and the military.
   - 1983: The Westminster-type model is replaced by an executive presidential system and tricameral parliamentary system. Two chambers, the House of Delegates for 'Indian' South Africans and the House of Representatives for 'Coloured' South Africans are created in addition to the existing House of Assembly for 'White' South Africans. The House of Delegates has 40 seats, the the House of Representatives has 80 seats and the House of Assembly has 166 seats.
   - 1994: Universal suffrage is allowed for the first time. The 1983 tricameral system is replaced by the National Assembly, consisting of 400 seats chosen from 9 multi-member constituencies corresponding to the provinces.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the lower chamber were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
House of Assembly				
1915	October	General	4	
1920	March 20	General	4	
1921	February	General	4	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1924	June 19	General	4	
1929	June 14	General	4	
1933	May	General	4	
1938	May 18	General	4	
1943	July 17	General	4	
1940	May 26	General	4	
1953	April 15	General	4	
1958	April 16	General	4	
1960	October 5	General	4	
1961	October 8	General	4	
1966	March 30	General	4	
1970	April 22	General	4	
1974	April 24	General	4	
1977	November 30	General	4	√
1981	June 20	General	4	√
1987	May 6	General	4	√
1989	September 6	General	4	√
House of Delegates				
1984	August 28	General	4	√
1989	September 6	General	4	√
House of Representatives				
1984	August 22	General	4	√
1989	September 6	General	4	√
National Assembly				
1994	April 26-29	General	9	√
1999	June 2	General	9	√
2004	April 14	General	9	√
2009	April 27	General	9	√
2014	May 7	General	9	√
2019	May 8	General	9 (2018)	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Elections in South Africa. African Elections Database. http://africanelections.tripod.com/za.html

IPU PARLINE database: SOUTH AFRICA (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2291_B.htm (April 13, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter, Michael Krennerich and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. New York: Oxford UP.

Senate of France. "The South African National Council of Provinces." http://www.senat.fr/senatsdumonde/english/afrique.html (April 13, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Electoral Commission of South Africa. http://www.elections.org.za

Spain

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1492

2. **Political Institutions:** Spain relies on a bicameral parliament. The lower chamber, the Congress of Deputies, consists of 350 members. All but two members are elected from 50 multi-member constituencies; here, seats are determined according to the d'Hondt method for proportional representation. The two remaining members are each elected from a single-member constituency that uses a simple majority. The upper chamber, the Senate, seats 266 members. Of these 266, 208 members are directly elected, and 58 are indirectly elected by the parliaments of Spain's autonomous communities. The king of Spain is the country's head of state, and the prime minister is the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1810-1812: Indirect elections in four steps.
   - 1834: Indirect elections in two steps: 1000 great electors for 190 representatives to the Córtes.
   - 1836: (May) Direct elections in multi-member constituencies (provinces) with a two-ballot majority system. Absolute majority required at the first ballot and plurality at the second. Access to the second ballot limited to three times the number of seats to be allocated. Multiple voting (August) Indirect elections in four steps.1837: Direct elections
   - 1845-1856: Direct elections with two ballots
   - 1865-1888: Single-ballot plurality elections (Single-transferable vote, i.e., STV). Each voter has the right to cast one vote also in multi-member constituencies and since 1871 in most single-member constituencies.
   - 1890: Limited vote system in multi-member constituencies. One, two, or three votes less than the number of seats to be allocated. No limited vote in two-member constituencies.
   - 1907: Compulsory voting introduced.
   - 1920: Mixed-member system. Plurality in 311 single-member constituencies and 28 multi-member constituencies.
   - 1931: In 63 multi-member constituencies elections by plurality with limited voting. To be elected a list had to receive at least 20 percent of the votes.
   - 1933-1936: The legal threshold was increased to 40 percent. If no candidate received 40 percent of the votes a second ballot was held.
   - 1977: 350 seats are elected in 50 multi-member constituencies and two single-member constituencies by D'Hondt. The legal threshold for representation is 3% of valid votes within each constituency.

4. **Upper Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1977: Mixed system with directly and indirectly elected Senators. There are 59 multi-member constituencies corresponding to the country's provinces, plus Ceuta and Melilla. Each province elects 4 Senators. Insular provinces and major islands elect 3 Senators each, while small islands elect 1 Senator each. The autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla elect 2 Senators each. Directly elected Senators are elected by plurality vote where each voter can select up to three candidates. About a fifth of the Senate is indirectly elected by the legislative assemblies of the 17 Autonomous Communities. Each Autonomous Community elects one Senator, in addition to one more for each one million inhabitants. Therefore, the overall number of Senate seats can vary across years.

5. Electoral History: Elections to the Congress of Deputies were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1834	June 30	*Estatuto Real*	-6	
1836	February 26	General	-88	
1836	July 13	General	-88	
1836	October 2	General	-88	
1837	September 22	Constituent Assembly	-1	
1839	July 24	General	-1	
1840	January 19	General	-1	
1841	February 1	General	-1	
1843	February 27	General	-1	
1843	September 15	General	-1	
1844	September 3	General	-1	
1846	December 6	General	-2	
1850	October 3	General	-2	
1851	May 10	General	-2	
1853	February 4	General	-5	
1854	October 4	Constituent Assembly	-5	
1857	March 25	General	-5	
1858	October 3	General	-5	
1863	October 11	General	-6	
1864	November 22	General	-6	
1865	December 1	General	-6	
1867	March 10	General	-6	
1869	January 15–18	Constituent Assembly	-88	
1871	March 8	General	1	
1872	April 2	General	1	
1872	August 24	General	1	
1873	May 19	General	-5	
1876	January 20	Constituent Assembly	-1	
1879	April 20	General	4	
1881	August 21	General	4	
1884	April 27	General	4	
1886	April 4	General	4	
1891	February 1	General	5	
1893	March 5	General	5	
1896	April 12	General	4	
1898	March 27	General	4	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1899	April 16	General	4	
1901	May 19	General	6	
1903	April 26	General	6	
1905	September 10	General	6	
1907	April 21	General	6	
1910	May 8	General	6	
1914	March 8	General	6	
1916	April 9	General	6	
1918	February 24	General	6	
1919	June 1	General	6	
1920	December 19	General	6	
1923	April 29	General	-7	
1931	June 28	Constituent Assembly	7	
1933	November 4	General	7	
1936	February 16	General	7	
1977	June 15	Constituent Assembly	-88	√
1979	March 1	General	9	√
1982	October 28	General	10	√
1986	June 22	General	10	√
1989	October 29	General	10	√
1993	June 6	General	10	√
1996	March 3	General	10	√
2000	March 12	General	10	√
2004	March 14	General	10	√
2008	March 8	General	10	√
2011	November 20	General	10	√
2015	December 20	General	10	√
2016	June 26	General	10	√
2019	June 26	General	10 (2017)	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

6. Electoral History: Elections to the Senate were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1977	June 15	Constituent Assembly	-88	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1979	March 1	General	9	√
1982	October 28	General	10	√
1986	June 22	General	10	√
1989	October 29	General	10	√
1993	June 6	General	10	√
1996	March 3	General	10	√
2000	March 12	General	10	√
2004	March 14	General	10	√
2008	March 8	General	10	√
2011	November 20	General	10	√
2015	December 20	General	10	√
2016	June 26	General	10	
2019	June 26	General	10 (2017)	

7. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*. London: Palgrave. [Supplemented with CD-ROM]

IPU PARLINE database: SPAIN (Congress of Deputies). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2293_E.htm (April 13, 2016).

8. Sources of Lower Chamber Electoral Data:

1977-1996: Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*.

2000-2016: Consulta de Resultados Electorales. http://www.infoelectoral.mir.es/min/

9. Sources of Upper Chamber Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Consulta de Resultados Electorales. http://www.infoelectoral.mir.es/min/

Sri Lanka

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1948 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions**: Sri Lanka has a unicameral legislature, the Parliament, which seats 225 members who are directly elected. Of the 225, 196 members compete in 22 multi-member constituencies where seats are determined by preferential voting and proportional representation. The remaining 29 seats are allotted to parties according to their vote share. The president of Sri Lanka is the country's head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1948: Plurality rule with single seat districts. 6 seat filled by election from the within the legislature
   - 1978: Modified proportional representation with 196 seats filled using preferential voting and 29 seats elected via proportional representation from a single national constituency.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Parliament were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1947	Aug. 23-Sept. 20	General	N/A	√
1952	May 24-30	General	7	√
1956	April 5-10	General	7	√
1960	March 19	General	7	√
1960	July 20	General	7	√
1965	March 22	General	7	√
1970	May 27	General	8	√
1977	July 21	General	8	√
1989	February 15	General	5	√
1994	August 16	General	5	√
2000	October 24	General	5	√
2001	December 5	General	6	√
2004	April 2	General	5	√
2010	January 26	General	3	√
2015	August 17	General	6	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Hicken, Allen. 2004. "Asia: General Overview." In *Handbook of Electoral System Choice* 453-474. Josep Colomer, ed. Palgrave Press.

IPU PARLINE database: SRI LANKA (Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2295_B.htm (August 17, 2015).

Nohlen, Deiter, et. al. 2001. "Elections and Electoral Systems in Asia and the Pacific." In Dieter Nohlen et. al., eds. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook* 1. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Department of Elections, Government of Sri Lanka. http://www.slelections.gov.lk/pastElection4.html

St. Vincent and the Grenadines

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: October 27, 1979 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions**: St. Vincent and the Grenadines relies on a unicameral legislature called the House of Assembly, which seats 23 members. Of the 23, 15 members are directly elected in single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post. Six of the members are appointed by the governor general, and the remaining two are reserved for the Assembly's speaker and the attorney general. The Queen of England is the country's head of state, and the prime minister is the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1979: First independent Vincentian constitution establishes the unicameral House of Assembly, to be made up of six senators – four appointed by the Governor General on advice of the Prime Minister, and two on advice of the Leader of the Opposition – and a number, to be set by law, of representatives elected from single-member plurality districts. In the event that the Speaker of the House and Attorney-General are not representatives or senators, they are also constitutionally considered ex-officio members of the House of Assembly. The pre-independence colonial constituencies were preserved, establishing 13 elected seats.
   - 1989: Number of single-member plurality constituencies increased to 15.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1951	N/A	Colonial	N/A	√
1954	N/A	Colonial	N/A	√
1957	September 12	Colonial	N/A	√
1961	April 20	Colonial	N/A	√
1966	August 22	Colonial	N/A	√
1967	May 19	Colonial	N/A	√
1972	April 7	Colonial	N/A	√
1974	December 9	Colonial	N/A	√
1979	December 5	General	N/A	√
1984	July 26	General	N/A	√
1989	May 16	General	N/A	√
1994	February 21	General	N/A	√
1998	June 15	General	N/A	√
2001	March 28	General	N/A	√
2005	December 7	General	N/A	√
2010	December 13	General	N/A	√
2015	December 9	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

IPU PARLINE database: SAINT VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES (House of Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2271_B.htm (April 13, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Caribbean Elections. http://www.caribbeanelections.com/

"Electoral Observation St. Vincent and the Grenadines 2001 General Elections." 2001. Washington, DC: General Secretariat of the Organization of American States.

Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines. http://gov.vc/

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Midgett, Douglas. 1983. Eastern Caribbean Elections, 1952-1982: Antigua, Dominica,

Grenada, St. Kitts-Nevis, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent. Center for Development Studies, Institute for Urban and Regional Research. Iowa City, IA: University of Iowa.

Payne, Douglas W. 1998. "The 1998 St. Vincent and the Grenadines Elections Post-Election Report." Western Hemisphere Election Study Series, CSIS Americas Program 16(7), n.p.

Suriname

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1975 from the Netherlands

2. **Political Institutions**: Suriname relies on a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, which seats 51 members who directly elected from 10 multi-member constituencies. Candidates are elected through a preferential party-list system in which the first seat is given to the party receiving the most votes. Additional seats are awarded to the party with the highest average number of votes. Seats go to the candidates with the highest number of preferential votes. Candidates must be affiliated with a political party. The president of Suriname is the country's head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1866: The Colonial States established as a parliament. The first session was officially opened on May 8, 1866. Colonial States consisted of 13 members of which 9 were chosen by the voters, and four appointed by the Governor.
   - 1936: New constitution renames Colonial States to the "States of Suriname." The number of members was increased to 15, of which 10 were chosen by voting citizens, while five were appointed by the Governor.
   - 1948: Universal suffrage introduced, legislature increased to 21 seats.
   - 1963: Number of seats increased to 36; 24 people chosen according to the majority system and 12 selected according to the system of proportional representation nationwide.
   - 1966: The Land Ordinance of 28 December 1966 increases the number of seats to 39.
   - 1975: Post-independence constitution converts States of Suriname into 39-member Parliament of the Republic of Suriname. 27 members were elected by plurality in single-member districts, with the remaining 12 being elected through a nationwide proportional constituency.
   - 1985: Parliament abolished following 1980 coup, replaced by unelected legislative assembly.
   - 1987: New constitution establishes 51-member National Assembly, to be elected based on proportional representation voting from 10 multi-member electoral districts on a largest average formula basis with preferential votes. In each constituency, the first seat is awarded to the political party having obtained the highest number of votes. The remaining seats are awarded to the party with the highest average number of votes. In each party list, the candidate(s) having obtained the most preferential votes are declared elected. Vacancies arising between general elections are filled by substitutes, according to the order of names on each party list.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1977	October 31	General	5	
1987	November 25	General	-1	
1991	May 25	General	5	
1996	May 23	General	5	
2000	May 25	General	5	√
2005	May 25	General	5	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2010	May 25	General	5	√
2015	May 24	General	5	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

De Nationale Assemblee. "Een korte geschiedenis." http://www.dna.sr/achtergrond-info/geschiedenis-dna/een-korte-geschiedenis/ (June 23, 2014).

IPU PARLINE database: SURINAME (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2299_B.htm (April 14, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Suriname, Anda. "Archief Verkiezingen 2005." http://www.suriname.nu/102alg/uitslagdna.html

Suriname, Anda. "Verkiezingen 25 Mei 2000: Stemmen per politieke organisatie per kiesdistrict." http://www.suriname.nu/102alg/oudewebsite/Uitslagalgemeen/index.htm

Government of Suriname. http://www.gov.sr/

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Surinaamese Verkiezingen. http://surinaamseverkiezingen.com/

Sweden

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** The beginning of modern Sweden can be traced back to the Vasa era (1521-1611). The Swedish Empire was established in 1648.

2. **Political Institutions:** Sweden has a unicameral legislature, the Riksdag, which seats 349 members. Of the 349, 310 members are elected in one of 29 multi-member constituencies using closed party-list, proportional representation. In these multi-member constituencies, seats are allocated according to the modified Sainte-Laguë method. The remaining 39 members compete in one nationwide constituency using proportional representation where parties must receive at least 4% of the vote in order to be seated. The king is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1866: Plurality elections in either single- or multi-member constituencies and either direct or indirect. Secret ballot. Multiple voting.
   - 1909: Multi-member system. Seats allocated with D'Hondt formula.
   - 1948: 230 seats are elected
   - 1952: D'Hondt formula replaced by modified Sainte-Laguë.
   - 1956: 231 seats are elected.
   - 1960: 232 seats are elected.
   - 1964: 233 seats are elected.
   - 1970: 350 seats are elected. 310 are allocated in multi-member constituencies and 40 are redistributed to parties whose share of seats is less than the share of votes. National barrier clause introduced (four per cent) for allocation in constituencies.
   - 1974: Number of representatives reduced to 349. Number of redistributed seats reduced to 39.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Riksdag were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1. Plurality period				
1866		General	-5	
1872		General	-4	√
1875		General	-4	√
1878		General	-4	√
1881		General	-4	√
1884		General	-4	√
1887	March–April	General	-4	√
1887	August–September	General	-4	√
1890		General	-4	√
1893		General	-4	√
1896		General	-4	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1899		General	-4	√
1902		General	-4	√
1905		General	-4	√
1908		General	-88	√
2. PR period				
1911	September 9–24	General	-88	√
1914	March 29 – April 7	General	-88	√
1914	September 5–13	General	-88	√
1917	September 1–16	General	10	√
1920	September 4–17	General	10	√
1921	September 10–26	General	10	√
1924	September 19–21	General	10	√
1928	September 15–21	General	10	√
1932	September 17–18	General	10	√
1936	September 20	General	10	√
1940	September 15	General	10	√
1944	September 17	General	10	√
1948	September 19	General	10	√
1952	September 21	General	10	√
1956	September 26	General	10	√
1958	June 1	General	10	√
1960	September 18	General	10	√
1964	September 20	General	10	√
1968	September 15	General	10	√
1970	September 20	General	10	√
1973	September 16	General	10	√
1976	September 19	General	10	√
1979	September 16	General	10	√
1982	September 19	General	10	√
1985	September 15	General	10	√
1988	September 18	General	10	√
1991	September 15	General	10	√
1994	September 18	General	10	√
1998	September 20	General	10	√
2002	September 15	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2006	September 17	General	10	√
2010	September 19	General	10	√
2014	September 14	General	10	√
2018	September 13	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies.* London: Palgrave. [Supplemented with CD-ROM]

IPU PARLINE database: SWEDEN (Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2303_B.htm (April 26, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1872-1908: Statistics Sweden. Results collected and adjusted by Jan Teorell.

1998: Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*.

2002-2006: Statistics Sweden. http://www.scb.se/default____2154.aspx

2010-2018: Valmyndigheten. http://www.val.se/

Switzerland

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1291 Confederation of three Cantons. Guarantee of Swiss neutrality at the Vienna Congress in 1815. Adoption of the Swiss Federal Constitution in 1848.

2. **Political Institutions:** Switzerland relies on a bicameral parliament. The lower chamber, the National Council, consists of 200 members who are directly elected from 21 multi-member constituencies and five single-member constituencies. In the multi-member constituencies, seats are allocated using the Hagenbach-Bischoff method. The upper chamber, the Council of States, seats 46 members who are directly elected. Regarding the executive branch, the Swiss Federal Council serves as the country's head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1848: 111 seats by different cantonal electoral laws
   - 1850: Mixed-member constituencies. Seats (1872-1878: 135, 1881-1887: 145, 1890-1899: 147, 1902-1908: 167, 1911-1917: 189) allocated by direct elections in both single- and multi-member constituencies. Multiple vote. Three-ballot system: 1) absolute majority required at first two ballots (majority of the voters); 2) plurality sufficient at third ballot.
   - 1872: The majority at the first two ballots is changed into a majority of the valid votes.
   - 1900: Two-ballot system: 1) absolute majority required at first ballot; 2) plurality at second ballot.
   - 1919: Mixed-member system. Seats (1919: 189, 1922-1928: 198, 1931-1939: 187, 1943-1947: 194, 1955:196) elected by proportional representation (Hagenbach-Bischoff) in multi-member constituencies. Plurality elections in those cantons in which there is only one seat to be returned. Constituencies are the cantons and the half-cantons. Multiple voting, cumulative voting up to two votes for one candidate, panachage and apparentement allowed. Voters allowed to add or erase names from list or to compose lists without party specification. Each canton has at least one representative.
   - 1963: The National Council increases from 196 to 200 seats.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Council were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1848	October - November	General	10	√
1851	October 26 - November 9	General	10	√
1854	October 29 - November 12	General	10	√
1857	October 25 - November 8	General	10	√
1860	October 28 - November 11	General	10	√
1863	October 25 - November 8	General	10	√
1866	October 28 - November	General	10	√
1869	October 31 (first ballot)	General	10	√
1872	October 27 - November 10	General	10	√
1875	First ballot October 31	General	10	√
1878	First ballot October 27	General	10	√
1881	First ballot October 30	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1884	First ballot October 26	General	10	√
1887	First ballot October 30	General	10	√
1890	First ballot October 26	General	10	√
1893	First ballot October 29	General	10	√
1896	First ballot October 25	General	10	√
1899	First ballot October 29	General	10	√
1902	First ballot October 26	General	10	√
1905	First ballot October 29	General	10	√
1908	First ballot October 25	General	10	√
1911	First ballot October 29	General	10	√
1914	First ballot October 25	General	10	√
1917	First ballot October 28	General	10	√
1919	October 26	General	10	√
1922	October 29	General	10	√
1925	October 25	General	10	√
1928	October 28	General	10	√
1931	October 25	General	10	√
1935	October 27	General	10	√
1939	October 29	General	10	√
1943	October 31	General	10	√
1947	October 26	General	10	√
1951	October 28	General	10	√
1955	October 30	General	10	√
1959	October 25	General	10	√
1963	October 27	General	10	√
1967	October 29	General	10	√
1971	October 31	General	10	√
1975	October 26	General	10	√
1979	October 21	General	10	√
1983	October 23	General	10	√
1987	October 18	General	10	√
1991	October 20	General	10	√
1995	October 29	General	10	√
1999	October 24	General	10	√
2003	October 19	General	10	√
2007	October 21	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2011	November 23	General	10	√
2015	October 18	General	10	√

Notes:

a. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

b. Since 1919, Switzerland has been using free list proportional representation. This is a form of open list voting with multiple votes and panachage. Voters cast as many votes as there are seats in a district. Since voters from different districts have different numbers of votes, national aggregation of constituency-level data may not be appropriate without first weighting for district magnitude.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies.* London: Palgrave. [Supplemented with CD-ROM]

IPU PARLINE database: SWITZERLAND (National Council). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2305_B.htm (April 14, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1848-1995: Caramani, Daniele. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*.

Taiwan

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** Founded in 1949 after the Chinese Civil War

2. **Political Institutions**: Taiwan has a unicameral legislature, the Legislative Yuan, which consists of 113 members. Of these 113, 73 members hail from single-member constituencies, 34 are elected in a nationwide constituency, and six seats are reserved for indigenous people. The president is the country's head of state, and the premiere heads the country's executive branch.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1948: Single non-transferable vote with varying district magnitude. Ongoing civil war prevented voting in many constituencies and many seats went unfilled.
   - 1991: Mixed-member system with 125-176 seats elected using SNTV from districts ranging in magnitude from 1 to 27, 36-41 at-large seats elected from a single national district via PR, and eight seats representing indigenous people elected using the single non-transferable vote.
   - 2005: Mixed-member system with 73 single-seat districts, 34 at-large seats elected from a single national district via PR, and six seats representing indigenous people elected using the single non-transferable vote.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Legislative Yuan were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1948	July 20	General	-8(1949)	
1969	December 20	Supplementary	-8	
1972	December 23	Supplementary	-8	
1975	December 20	Supplementary	-7	
1980	December 6	Supplementary	-7	
1983	December 3	Supplementary	-7	
1986	December 6	Supplementary	-7	√
1989	December 3	Supplementary	-1	√
1992	December 21	General	7	√
1995	December 2	General	7	√
1998	December 5	General	9	√
2001	December 1	General	9	√
2004	December 11	General	10	√
2008	January 12	General	10	√
2012	January 14	General	10	√
2016	January 16	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following

cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Hicken, Allen, and Yuko Kasuya. 2003. "A Guide to the Constitutional Structures and Electoral Systems of East, South, and Southeast Asia." *Electoral Studies* 22: 121-151.

Hicken, Allen. 2004. "Asia: General Overview." In *Handbook of Electoral System Choice* 453-474. Josep Colomer, ed. Palgrave Press.

Nohlen, Deiter, et. al. 2001. "Elections and Electoral Systems in Asia and the Pacific." In Dieter Nohlen et. al., eds. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook* 2. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Rich, Timothy S. 2014. "Understanding the Rules of the Game: Evidence from Taiwan's Mixed Legislative System." *Asian Politics & Policy* 6: 45-58.

Sachsenroder, Wolfgang, and Ulrike E. Frings, eds. 1998. *Political Party Systems and Democratic Development in East and Southeast Asia: Volume II: East Asia*. Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1986-1989: Ching-Hsing Yu, Director of Election Study Center at National Chengchi University.
1992-2016: Yen-Pin Su, Department of Political Science, National Chengchi University.

Tanzania

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1961 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Tanzania has a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, which currently seats 369 members. Of these 369, 257 members hail from single-member constituencies that use first-past-the-post, and 110 members are women who are elected by parties seated in the National Assembly. The president may appoint no more than 10 members, although the 2015 National Assembly seats only one presidential appointment. Finally, the attorney general holds one seat. The president of Tanzania is both head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1964: First-past-the-post system established in 239 single-member constituencies.
   - 1992: Constitution allows for multiple political parties to compete in elections.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1965	September 30	General	-6	
1970	October 30	General	-6	
1975	October 26	General	-6	
1980	October 26	General	-6	
1985	October 27	General	-6	
1990	October 28	General	-6	
1995	October 29	General	-1	
2000	October 29	General	-1	
2005	December 14	General	-1	√
2010	December 31	General	-1	
2015	October 25	General	3	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

IPU PARLINE database: UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2337_B.htm (April 14, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter., Michael Krennerich and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*: 373-386. New York: Oxford UP.

Parliament of Tanzania. “Structure.” http://www.parliament.go.tz/pages/structure (April 26, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

2005: Lublin, David. “Election Passport.” American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
2015: The United Republic of Tanzania National Electoral Commission. “Election Results Files.” http://www.nec.go.tz/matokeo-files (March 7, 2016)

Thailand

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1238

2. **Political Institutions**: Since the 2014 coup d'état, Thailand has a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, which consists of 200 members who are appointed by the National Council for Peace and Order. Prior to the 2014 coup, Thailand relied on a bicameral legislature, with a lower chamber seating 500 members where directly elected in a mixed-member system. The king is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1946: Plurality rule in single-seat constituencies.
   - 1947: Block vote (or Multiple Non-Transferable Vote MNTV) system with district magnitude from 1 to 15. See next entry for more details.
   - 1974: Block vote (or Multiple Non-Transferable Vote, MNTV) system. Most electoral constituencies had two or three seats (alongside a handful of single-seat districts). Parties were required to run a full slate of candidates in any district they wished to contest. Voters were allowed to cast as many votes are there were seats in the constituency, but were not allowed to cast multiple votes for the same candidate. Voters were allowed to partially abstain (i.e. not cast all of their votes) and were allowed to split their votes among candidates from different parties.
   - 1997: Mixed-member system. 400 seats were elected from single-seat constituencies. 100 seats were elected from nation-wide party lists using proportional representation. There was a 5% threshold for the party list tier.
   - 2007: Mixed-member system. 400 seats elected using a block vote system (as used between 1974 and1997) with district magnitude of 1 to 3 seats. 80 seats were elected on a proportional basis from 8 regional party lists, 10 seats assigned to each region.
   - 2011: 375 single-member constituencies are elected by first-past-the-post. The remaining 125 seats are chosen using closed party-list, proportional representation from one nationwide constituency.
   - 2014: Coup d'état dissolves the House of Representatives and the Senate, replacing them with a unicameral National Assembly of Thailand.

4. **Upper Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1997: Directly elected Senate with 200 members serving six-year terms established. Members of the Senate were previously appointed by the King.
   - 2000: First Senate elections held. Plurality system in twenty-two single member constituencies and single non-transferable vote in 54 multi-member constituencies. Each province forms a constituency. Candidates are not permitted to be members of political parties and compete as independents.
   - 2007: Senate consists of 150 members, 76 of which are directly elected in single member districts. Each province forms a constituency.
   - 2011: Number of directly elected members increases to 77. Size of Senate remains at 150 members.
   - 2014: Coup d'état dissolves the House of Representatives and the Senate, replacing them with a unicameral National Assembly of Thailand.

5. Electoral History: Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1946	January 6	General	-3	
1948	January 29	General	-3	
1949	June 5	General	-3	
1969	February 10	General	2	√
1975	January 1	General	3	√
1976	April 4	General	-7	√
1979	April 22	General	2	√
1983	April 18	General	2	√
1986	July 27	General	2	√
1988	July 24	General	3	√
1992	March 22	General	9	√
1992	September 13	General	9	√
1995	July 2	General	9	√
1996	November 17	General	9	√
2001	January 6	General	9	√
2005	February 6	General	9	√
2006	April 2**	General	-5	
2007	December 23	General	-1	√
2011	July 3	General	7	√
2014	February 2**	General	-3	
2019	March 24	General		

Note:
a. **Results nullified by courts
b. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

6. Electoral History: Elections to the Senate were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2000	March 4	General	9	
2006	April 19	General	-5	
2008	March 2	General	4	√
2014	March 30	General	-3	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

7. Sources on Electoral History:

Hicken, Allen, and Yuko Kasuya. 2003. "A Guide to the Constitutional Structures and Electoral Systems of East, South, and Southeast Asia." *Electoral Studies* 22: 121-151.

Hicken, Allen. 2009. *Building Party Systems in Developing Democracies*. Cambridge University Press.

IPU PARLINE database: THAILAND (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/Thai-HR_B.htm (April 14, 2016).

8. Sources of Lower Chamber Electoral Data:

1969-1992: Data collected by Allen Hicken and adjusted by CLEA

1995: Ministry of Interior. 1995. *Khomun sathiti lae phonkanluaktang samachiksaphaphuthaenratsadorn 2 karakatakhom 2538*. Data, Statistics, and Results of the Elections of Members of the House of Representatives (July). Bangkok: Local Administration Department, Ministry of the Interior.

1996: Ministry of Interior. 1997. *Khomun sathiti lae phonkanluaktang samachiksaphaphuthaenratsadorn 17 prutsachikayon 2539.* (Data, Statistics, and Results of the Elections of Members of the House of Representatives (November). Bangkok: Local Administration Department, Ministry of the Interior.

2001-2011: Election Commission of Thailand, https://www.ect.go.th/ect_en/

9. Sources of Upper Chamber Electoral Data:

2008-2014: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
Election Commission of Thailand, http://www.ect.go.th

Timor-Leste

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** Declared in 1975 from Portugal. Restored in 2002 from Indonesia.

2. **Political Institutions:** Timor-Leste has a unicameral National Parliament. It consists of sixty-five members elected through party-list proportional representation for five year terms. The president is elected by a popular vote and holds office for a 5-year term.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 2001: Elections for Constituent Assembly to prepare constitution following independence. One member elected from each of thirteen districts and 75 members elected by proportional representation.
   - 2007: Single nationwide constituency formed. Number of representatives decreased from 88 to 65.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Parliament were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2001	August 30	Constituent Assembly	6 (2002)	
2007	June 30	General	7	√
2012	July 7	General	8	√
2017	July 22	General	8	√
2018	May 12	General	8	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Timor-Leste." ElectionGuide http://www.electionguide.org/countries (April 13, 2017).

IPU PARLINE database: Timor-Leste. http://archive.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2369_arc.htm (February 25, 2020)

Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartmann, eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**

2007, 2012: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

2017: "Timor-Leste Parliamentary Elections: July 22, 2017." Washington, DC: International Republican Institute. https://www.iri.org/sites/default/files/fields/field_files_attached/resource/final_election_observation_report_timor-leste_2017.pdf

Togo

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1960 from France

2. **Political Institutions**: Togo has a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, which seats 91 members who are directly elected from 30 multi-member constituencies. Seats are allocated using closed party-list, proportional representation. The president of Togo is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as the head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1961: Post-independence National Assembly established, consisting of 51 members elected for 5-year terms.
   - 1991: Transitional High Council of the Republic replaces National Assembly. It is set up as an unelected body of 79 members representing a variety of political parties and professions.
   - 1994: New constitution establishes National Assembly of the Fourth Republic, consisting of 81 members elected from 30 multi-member constituencies.
   - 2013: The National Assembly increases from 81 to 91 members.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1961	April 9	General	-6 (1960)	
1963	May 5	General	-6	
1979	December 30	General	-7	
1985	March 24	General	-7	
1990	March 4	General	-7	
1994	February 6	General	-2	
1999	March 21	General	-2	
2002	October 27	General	-2	
2007	October 14	General	-4	√
2013	July 25	General	-2	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Togo." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/213/ (April 14, 2016).

IPU PARLINE database: TOGO (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2315_B.htm (April 14, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:
National Electoral Commission of Togo. http://www.ceni-tg.org/

Trinidad and Tobago

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1962 from the United Kingdom.

2. **Political Institutions**: Trinidad and Tobago relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the House of Representatives, seats 41 members who are directly elected from single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post. The upper chamber, the Senate, consists of 31 members who are appointed by the president.. The president is the head of state and the prime minister serves as head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1961: Independence talks yield plans for Trinidad and Tobago to gain independence from the UK the following year. Bicameral legislature replaces unicameral colonial legislative council. The lower chamber is made up of seats elected by plurality from single-member districts, with the initial number of constituencies being established at 30. Constitutional provisions for legislative vacancies during the four years following independence arrange for by-elections to be held within 90 days of a vacancy.
   - 1965: Number of lower-house seats increased from 30 to 36.
   - 2005: Number of lower-house seats increased from 36 to 41.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1946	October 28	General	N/A	√
1950	September 18	General	N/A	
1956	September 24	General	N/A	√
1961	December 4	General	N/A	√
1966	November 7	General	8	√
1971	May 24	General	8	√
1976	September 13	General	8	√
1981	November 9	General	8	√
1986	December 15	General	9	√
1991	December 16	General	9	√
1995	November 6	General	9	√
2000	December 11	General	10	√
2001	December 10	General	10	√
2002	October 7	General	10	√
2007	November 5	General	10	√
2010	May 24	General	10	√
2015	September 7	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the

following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

IPU PARLINE database: TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2319_B.htm (April 14, 2016).

Trinidad and Tobago Parliament. "10th REPUBLICAN PARLIAMENT: 4th SESSION." http://www.ttparliament.org/about.php?mid=50 (June 23, 2014).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Report on the Elections and Boundaries Commission on the Parliamentary Elections. Port of Spain, Trinidad and Tobago: Elections and Boundaries Commission. http://www.ebctt.com/

1946: Elections & Boundaries Commission. *Report on the Legislative Council General Elections, 1946*. Port-of-Spain, Trinidad and Tobago:

1956: Supervisor of Elections. *Report on the Legislative Council General Elections, 1956.* Trinidad and Tobago.

1961: Supervisor of Elections. *Report on the General Elections, 1961*. Trinidad and Tobago.

2015: Elections and Boundaries Commission of Trinidad and Tobago. "Publications and Reports." http://www.ebctt.com/publications-and-reports/ (July 2, 2016).

Tonga

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1970 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Tonga is a constitutional monarchy. Only the unicameral Legislative Assembly is elected nationally: commoners elect nine representatives of the People and nobles elect nine representatives of the Nobles. A plurality system is used for both the Peoples' and Nobles' elections. All members serve a 3-year term.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**

- 1875: Legislature elected every 5 years; Amendments to the constitution increased the number of representatives from between 40 and 44 to between 64 and 72 members.
- 1915: Number of representatives reduced to 23 and elections held every 3 years.
- 1981: Numbers of Peoples' and Nobles' representatives changes to 9 for each group.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Legislative Assembly of Tonga

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1970	March	General	N/A	
1978	April 14	General	N/A	
1981	May 1	General	N/A	
1984	May 7	General	N/A	
1987	February 19	General	N/A	
1990	February 16	General	N/A	
1993	February 4	General	N/A	
1996	January 26	General	N/A	
1999	March 11	General	N/A	
2002	March 7	General	N/A	
2005	March 17	General	N/A	
2008	April 24	General	N/A	
2010	November 25	General	N/A	
2014	November 27	General	N/A	√
2017	November 16	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartmann. 2001, Elections in Asia and the Pacific. *South East Asia, East Asia, and the South Pacific* ed. Vol. II. New York: Oxford University Press.

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
2014: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
2017: Tonga Electoral Commission. http://tongaelections.com/

Tunisia

1. Year Achieved Independence: in 1956 from France.

2. Political Institutions: Tunisia has a unicameral legislature that uses closed-list party-list proportional representation to elect 5-year term assembly members. Assembly seats are assigned by constituency, with constituencies gaining one seat per 60,000 people. There are currently twenty-seven multi-member constituencies to elect a total of 199 seats and six overseas constituencies that elect a total of 18 seats as follows: France has two constituencies electing a total of 10 seats, one constituency in Italy for 3 seats, one constituency in Germany electing 1 seat, one constituency in Europe and the Americas for 2 seats, and one constituency covering the Arab world and the rest of the world for 2 seats, making a grand total of 217 seats.

3. Lower Chamber Electoral System:

- 1956-2011: Operated as a de facto one party state with the Constitutional Democratic Party (RCD) holding power.
- 2011: A national uprising led to the dismantling of the RCD and Tunisia began democratizing.
- 2014: First multi-party parliamentary election.

4. Electoral History: Elections to the National Assembly of *Tunisia* were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1959	November 8	General	-9	
1964	November 8	General	-9	
1969	November 2	General	-9	
1974	November 3	General	-9	
1979	November 4	General	-9	
1981	November 1	General	-8	
1986	November 2	General	-8	
1989	April 2	General	-5	
1994	March 20	General	-3	
1999	October 24	General	-3	
2004	October 24	General	-4	
2009	October 25	General	-4	
2011	October 23	General	-88	√
2014	October 26	General	7	√
2019	October 6	General	7 (2018)	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources of Electoral History

Krennerich, Michael, Dieter Nohlen and Bernhard Thibaut, eds. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. New York: Oxford UP. 911-924.

6. Sources of Electoral Data

Independent High Authority for Elections of Tunisia. http://www.isie.tn/

Turkey

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** The republic was founded in 1923.

2. **Political Institutions:** Turkey has a unicameral legislature, the Grand National Assembly of Turkey, which consists of 550 members who are directly elected from 79 multi-member constituencies. Seats are allocated using party-list, proportional representation according to the d'Hondt method. The president is the country's head of state, and the prime minister serves as Turkey's head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1923: Direct elections follow a two-stage procedure for the allocation of 286 seats. Indirect and limited male suffrage.
   - 1927: 316 seats are allocated.
   - 1931: 317 seats are allocated.
   - 1935: Universal suffrage is granted, and 399 seats are allocated.
   - 1939: 424 seats are allocated.
   - 1943: 455 seats are allocated.
   - 1946: Candidates are elected by plurality system in multi-member districts using open party lists.
   - 1961: Voting age becomes 21, and 450 seats are allocated.
   - 1982: Compulsory voting is established.
   - 1995: 550 seats are allocated among 79 multi-member constituencies.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Turkish Grand National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1923	May xx – July xx (1st) June xx – August 15 (2nd)	General	-6	
1927	July 30-August 5 (1st) September 2-6 (2nd)	General	-6	
1931	April xx (1st) April 24 (2nd)	General	-6	
1935	January xx (1st) February 8 (2nd)	General	-7	
1939	March 15-21 (1st) March 26 (2nd)	General	-7	
1943	February 15- 20 (1st) February 28 (2nd)	General	-7	
1946	July 21	General	7	
1950	May 14	General	7	√
1954	May 2	General	4	√
1957	October 27	General	4	√
1961	October 15	General	9	√
1965	October 10	General	8	√
1969	October 12	General	8	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1973	October 14	General	9	√
1977	June 5	General	9	√
1983	November 6	General	7	√
1987	November 29	General	7	√
1991	October 20	General	9	√
1995	December 24	General	8	√
1999	April 18	General	7	√
2002	November 3	General	7	√
2007	July 22	General	7	√
2011	June 12	General	9	√
2015	June 7	General	3	√
2015	November 1	General	3	√
2018	June 24	General	-4	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Turkey." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/218/ (April 14, 2016).

IPU PARLINE database: TURKEY (Grand National Assembly of Turkey). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2323_B.htm (April 14, 2016).

Nohlen, Deiter. 2001. "Elections and Electoral Systems in Asia and the Pacific." In Dieter Nohlen et al., eds. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook. Vol. II*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Turkish Statistical Institute. http://www.tuik.gov.tr/Start.do

2018: High Election Board of Turkey. http://www.ysk.gov.tr/tr/24-haziran-2018-secimleri/77536

Turks and Caicos Islands

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** British Overseas Territory, granted self-governance in 1973

2. **Political Institutions**: The Turks and Caicos Islands have a unicameral legislature, the House of Assembly, which seats 19 members. Of these 19, 15 members are directly elected either from 10 single-member constituencies or from a nationwide constituency (five seats). Of the remaining four members, two are appointed by the governor, one is nominated by the premier, and one is nominated by the opposition party. The premier is the head of government, and the British Monarch is the head of state.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1973: Turks and Caicos reorganized as a self-governing overseas territory following the independence of the Bahamas. The Legislative Council of the Turks and Caicos Islands established as the legislature.
   - 2006: New constitution renames the Legislative Council to the House of Assembly.
   - 2012: New constitution comes into force and self-rule restored. Number of single-member districts reduced to 10, a five-member, at-large district established.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1976	September 29	General	N/A	
1980	November 4	General	N/A	
1984	May 29	General	N/A	
1988	March 3	General	N/A	
1991	April 3	General	N/A	
1995	February 2	General	N/A	
1999	March 4	General	N/A	
2003	April 24	General	N/A	
2007	February 9	General	N/A	√
2012	November 9	General	N/A	√
2016	December 15	General	N/A	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   The Government of the Turks & Caicos Islands. "The House of Assembly." http://www.gov.tc/index.php/government/house-of-assembly (April 14, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Boyce, Haysen. 2012. "The Race is On!" Turks & Caicos Sun. http://suntci.com/the-election-race-is-on-p194-108.htm

"Turks and Caicos Island Election Results 2012." Guide 2 Turks and Caicos. http://suntci.com/the-election-race-is-on-p194-108.htm

"District Seats: NPN 6, PDM 4." TCI News Now! http://suntci.com/the-election-race-is-on-p194-108.htm

"PDM Calls for 'At Large' Recount." TCI News Now! http://suntci.com/the-election-race-is-on-p194-108.htm

2016: Turks & Caicos Island Election Centre. http://www.caribbeanelections.com/tc/elections/tc_results_2016.asp

Uganda

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1962 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Uganda relies on a unicameral parliament. The parliament is based on a plurality system in single-member constituencies for five-year terms. There are 300 single-member constituencies for directly elected members. An additional 112 seats are reserved for directly-elected female representatives. Twenty-five members are appointed: ten from the military, five from trade unions, five from youth organizations, and 5 from organizations of persons with disabilities. The president is chief of state and head of government, and is elected by absolute majority.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1967: Direct elections for National Assembly using plurality system
   - 1969: All parties with the exception of UPC were banned
   - 1971: All democratic institutions abolished
   - 1986: Electoral system restored
   - 1996: Political parties banned but candidates allowed to run as independents
   - 2005: Constitutional referendum restores multi-party electoral system

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1961	March 23	General	7	
1962	February 22	General	7	
1962	April 25	General	7	
1980	December 6 - December 12	General	3	
1996	June 27	General	-4	
2001	June 26	General	-4	
2006	February 23	General	-1	√
2011	February 18	General	-1	√
2016	February 18	General	-1	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Uganda." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/13/ (April 6, 2017).
   Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz and Christof Hartman, eds. 2004. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
   2006 & 2016: Ugandan Electoral Commission. http://www.ec.or.ug
   2011: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University http://www.electionpassport.com

Ukraine

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1917-1921 from the Russian Empire, 1991 from the Soviet Union.

2. **Political Institutions**: Ukraine has a unicameral legislature, the Verkhovna Rada, which seats 450 members who are directly elected. Of the 450 members, 225 hail from single-member constituencies using first-past-the-post, and 225 members compete in a nationwide constituency where seats are allocated by closed party-list, proportional representation. The president is the country's head of state, and the prime minister is the country's head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1990: Establishment of unicameral parliament, Verkhovna Rada, comprising 450 members elected based on absolute majority and possibility of negative voting, i.e. to cross off the name of the candidate. Introduction of a semi-presidential system.
   - 1994: Introduction of absolute majority in the run-offs and reduction of the legislature from five to four years.
   - 1997: Change to a segmented electoral system with half of the 450-seat parliament elected in single-member constituencies (SMCs) by simple majority and the other half of the deputies elected in a nation-wide constituency based on PR with a 4% electoral threshold
   - 2006: Introduction of pure proportional representation system in a nation-wide constituency and extension of legislature term to five years. Legal electoral threshold of 3%.
   - 2011: Re-introduction of mixed segmented system established in 1997.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Verkhovna Rada were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1990	March 4 (1st) & March 10-18 (2nd)	General	6 (1991)	
1994	March 27 (1st) & April 2-10 (2nd)	General	7	
1998	March 29	General	7	√
2002	March 31	General	6	√
2006	March 26	General	7	√
2007	September 30	General	7	√
2012	October 28	General	6	√
2014	October 26	General	4	√
2019	July 21	General	4 (2018)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**

Central Election Commission of Ukraine. http://www.cvk.gov.ua/
IPU PARLINE database: UKRAINE (Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2331_B.htm (April 12, 2016).
Nohlen, Dieter, and Phillip Stöver , eds. 2010. *Elections in Europe: A Data Handbook*. Baden-Baden: Nomos.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Central Election Commission of Ukraine. http://www.cvk.gov.ua/

United Arab Emirates

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1971 from the United Kingdom.

2. **Political Institutions:** The United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a federation of seven constituent monarchies. In the unicameral Federal National Council (*Majlis al-Ittihad al-Watani*), 20 members are appointed by the rulers of the constituent emirates for 4-year terms and 20 members are indirectly elected through single non-transferable vote by an electoral college for 4-year terms. The President is elected by the seven emirate rulers, to serve 5-year terms. The Prime Minister is appointed by the president.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1971: Federal National Council acts as a parliament with consultative powers and no legislative authority. All 40 members are appointed.
   - 2006: First elections take place. All candidates run as independents as no political parties are permitted. Twenty members are elected and twenty are appointed. The emirates form 7 multi-member constituencies. Voters allowed to vote for as many as half the number of seats from their respective emirate.
   - 2015: Single non-transferable vote system introduced.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Federal National Council were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2006	December 16, 18 & 20	General	-8	
2011	September 24	General	-8	√
2015	October 3	General	-8	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   Nohlen, Dieter, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartmann, eds. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
   IPU PARLINE database: UNITED ARAB EMIRATES. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2333_B.htm.

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
   Ministry of State for Federal National Council Affairs. https://www.uaenec.ae

United Kingdom

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** The Kingdom of Great Britain was created in 1707 by the political union of the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of Scotland.

2. **Political Institutions:** The United Kingdom relies on a bicameral parliament. The lower chamber, the House of Commons, consists of 650 members who are directly elected from single-member constituencies. Seats are secured using first-past-the-post. The upper chamber, the House of Lords, seats 782 unelected members. The prime minister serves as the head of government, and the Queen is the head of state.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1832: Redistribution of seats across counties and boroughs in England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland. Direct plurality elections in mainly two-member constituencies of unequal size in terms of geographical area and density of population. Multiple voting (as many votes as seats to be returned in each constituency).
   - 1867: Redistribution of seats across boroughs and counties in England, Wales, and Scotland. Limited vote in three- and four-member constituencies (two and three votes respectively).
   - 1884: Redistribution of seats. Mostly single-member constituencies with two-member constituencies for university seats and 24 boroughs.
   - 1948: University seats and plural voting abolished. Two-member constituencies abolished.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Commons were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1832	December 8 1831-January 8 1832	General	-2	√
1835	Jan 6-February 6	General	-2	√
1837	July 24-August 18	General	3	√
1841	June 29-July 22	General	3	√
1847	July 29-August 26	General	3	√
1852	July 1-July 31	General	3	√
1857	March 27-April 24	General	3	√
1859	April 28-May 18	General	3	√
1865	July 11-July 24	General	3	√
1868	November 17-December 7	General	3	√
1874	January 31-February 17	General	3	√
1880	March 31-April 27	General	7	√
1885	November 24-December 18	General	7	√
1886	July 1-July 27	General	7	√
1892	July 4-July 26	General	7	√
1895	July 13-August 7	General	7	√
1900	September 26-October 24	General	7	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1906	January 12-February 8	General	8	√
1910	January 15-February 10	General	8	√
1910	December 3-December 19	General	8	√
1918	December 14	General	8	√
1922	November 15	General	10	√
1923	December 6	General	10	√
1924	October 29	General	10	√
1929	May 30	General	10	√
1931	October 27	General	10	√
1935	November 14	General	10	√
1945	July 5	General	10	√
1950	February 23	General	10	√
1951	October 25	General	10	√
1955	May 26	General	10	√
1959	October 8	General	10	√
1964	October 15	General	10	√
1966	March 31	General	10	√
1970	June 18	General	10	√
1974	February 28	General	10	√
1974	October 10	General	10	√
1979	May 3	General	10	√
1983	June 9	General	10	√
1987	June 11	General	10	√
1992	April 9	General	10	√
1997	May 1	General	10	√
2001	June 7	General	10	√
2005	May 5	General	10	√
2010	May 6	General	10	√
2015	May 7	General	10	√
2017	June 8	General	10	√
2019	December 12	General	10	√

Note:

a. Before 1918 elections for individual constituencies was spread over several weeks. In Ireland until 1918 different days according to constituencies.

b. The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*

following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*. London: Palgrave. [Supplemented with CD-ROM]

IPU PARLINE database: UNITED KINGDOM (House of Commons). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2335_B.htm (April 12, 2016).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1831-1997: Caramani, Daniele. 2000. *Elections in Western Europe since 1815: Electoral Results by Constituencies*.

1997: BBC. http://www.bbc.co.uk/election97/framedir/constframe.htm

2001: BBC. http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/static/vote2001/results_constituencies/

2005-2010: U.K. Electoral Commission. http://www.electoralcommission.org.uk/find-information-by-subject/elections-and-referendums/past-elections-and-referendums/uk-general-elections

2015-2017: U.K. Parliament. House of Commons Library. http://researchbriefings.parliament.uk

2019: U.K. Parliament House of Commons Library. "General Election 2019: Full Results and Analysis. https://commonslibrary.parliament.uk/research-briefings/cbp-8749/

United States of America

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1776 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Since ratification of its Constitution in 1789, the United States has been a federal republic with a bicameral parliament. The president has been and remains indirectly elected by the Electoral College, whose members since the 1830s have been directly elected by voters in the states. The lower chamber, the House of Representatives, has been directly elected since the founding of the republic, while the members of the upper chamber, the Senate, were at first appointed by state governments and then beginning in the Progressive Era (1900-1920) were directly elected in all the states (This was mandated by the 17th Constitutional Amendment in 1913, though many states had already begun the practice of direct election). By tradition, and then later by statute, national elections have been conducted using the principle of single member constituencies and plurality rule. This includes the House of Representatives. While nearly all states have used SMCs and plurality rule throughout their histories, there have been exceptions. A few states in some eras, for example, held at-large elections for multiple House seats. In 1967, the national Congress mandated that all states have as many congressional districts as they had seats in the House.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1789: Use of single member constituencies with plurality rule has been the general method for House of Representatives elections in the United States. There were a few exceptions in some states in some eras prior to 1967. Quite a few states, mostly in the South, use a majority run-off system at the party primary.
   - 1978: Louisiana adopts open primary system. If a candidate achieves absolute majority in primary then they are declared elected and no general election is held. However, if no candidate receives a majority then a runoff is held between the top two candidates, regardless of political party, in a general election.

4. **Upper Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1913: Senators elected by direct vote for 6-year terms. Each of the 50 states receives two Senators. Elections to the U.S. Senate are staggered with one-third of the 100 seats up for election every two years. No state elects more than one Senator at a time unless a special election occurs. In most states, Senators are elected by single-member plurality vote.
   - 1978: Louisiana adopts open primary system. If a candidate achieves absolute majority in primary then they are declared elected and no general election is held. However, if no candidate receives a majority then a runoff is held between the top two candidates, regardless of political party, in a general election.

5. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates**.**

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1788	Multiple dates	General	N/A	√
1789	Multiple dates	General	N/A	√
1790	Multiple dates	General	N/A	√
1791	Multiple dates	General	N/A	√
1792	Multiple dates	General	N/A	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1793	Multiple dates	General	N/A	√
1794	Multiple dates	General	N/A	√
1795	Multiple dates	General	N/A	√
1796	Multiple dates	General	N/A	√
1797	Multiple dates	General	N/A	√
1798	Multiple dates	General	N/A	√
1799	Multiple dates	General	N/A	√
1800	Multiple dates	General	4	√
1801	Multiple dates	General	4	√
1802	Multiple dates	General	4	√
1803	Multiple dates	General	4	√
1804	Multiple dates	General	4	√
1805	Multiple dates	General	4	√
1806	Multiple dates	General	4	√
1807	Multiple dates	General	4	√
1808	Multiple dates	General	4	√
1809	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1810	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1811	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1812	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1813	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1814	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1815	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1816	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1817	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1818	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1819	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1820	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1821	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1822	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1823	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1824	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1825	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1826	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1827	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1828	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1829	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1830	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1831	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1832	Multiple dates	General	9	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1833	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1834	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1835	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1836	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1837	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1838	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1839	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1840	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1841	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1842	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1843	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1844	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1845	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1846	Multiple dates	General	10	√
1847	Multiple dates	General	10	√
1848	Multiple dates	General	10	√
1849	Multiple dates	General	10	√
1850	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1851	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1852	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1853	Multiple dates	General	9	√
1854	Multiple dates	General	8	√
1855	Multiple dates	General	8	√
1856	Multiple dates	General	8	√
1857	Multiple dates	General	8	√
1858	Multiple dates	General	8	√
1859	Multiple dates	General	8	√
1860	Multiple dates	General	8	√
1861	Multiple dates	General	8	√
1862	Multiple dates	General	8	√
1863	Multiple dates	General	8	√
1864	Multiple dates	General	8	√
1866	Multiple dates	General	8	√
1867	Multiple dates	General	8	√
1868	Multiple dates	General	8	√
1869	Multiple dates	General	8	√
1870	Multiple dates	General	8	√
1871	Multiple dates	General	10	√
1872	Multiple dates	General	10	√
1873	Multiple dates	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1874	Multiple dates	General	10	√
1875	Multiple dates	General	10	√
1876	Multiple dates	General	10	√
1877	Multiple dates	General	10	√
1878	Multiple dates	General	10	√
1879	Multiple dates	General	10	√
1880	November 2	General	10	√
1882	November 7	General	10	√
1884	November 4	General	10	√
1886	November 2	General	10	√
1888	November 6	General	10	√
1890	November 4	General	10	√
1892	November 8	General	10	√
1894	November 6	General	10	√
1896	November 3	General	10	√
1898	November 8	General	10	√
1900	November 6	General	10	√
1902	November 4	General	10	√
1904	November 8	General	10	√
1906	November 6	General	10	√
1908	November 3	General	10	√
1910	November 8	General	10	√
1912	November 5	General	10	√
1914	November 3	General	10	√
1916	November 7	General	10	√
1918	November 5	General	10	√
1920	November 2	General	10	√
1922	November 7	General	10	√
1924	November 4	General	10	√
1926	November 2	General	10	√
1928	November 6	General	10	√
1930	November 4	General	10	√
1932	November 8	General	10	√
1934	November 6	General	10	√
1936	November 3	General	10	√
1938	November 8	General	10	√
1940	November 5	General	10	√
1942	November 3	General	10	√
1944	November 7	General	10	√
1946	November 5	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1948	November 2	General	10	√
1950	November 7	General	10	√
1952	November 4	General	10	√
1954	November 2	General	10	√
1956	November 6	General	10	√
1958	November 4	General	10	√
1960	November 8	General	10	√
1962	November 6	General	10	√
1964	November 3	General	10	√
1966	November 8	General	10	√
1968	November 5	General	10	√
1970	November 3	General	10	√
1972	November 7	General	10	√
1974	November 4	General	10	√
1976	November 2	General	10	√
1978	November 7	General	10	√
1980	November 4	General	10	√
1982	November 2	General	10	√
1984	November 6	General	10	√
1986	November 4	General	10	√
1988	November 8	General	10	√
1990	November 6	General	10	√
1992	November 3	General	10	√
1994	November 8	General	10	√
1996	November 5	General	10	√
1998	November 3	General	10	√
2000	November 7	General	10	√
2002	November 5	General	10	√
2004	November 2	General	10	√
2006	November 7	General	10	√
2008	November 4	General	10	√
2010	November 2	General	10	√
2012	November 6	General	10	√
2014	November 4	General	10	√
2016	November 8	General	8	√
2018	November 6	General	8	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*

cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

6. Electoral History: Elections to the Senate were held on the following dates**.**

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1906	November 6	General	10	√
1908	November 3	General	10	√
1910	November 8	General	10	√
1912	November 5	General	10	√
1914	November 3	General	10	√
1916	November 7	General	10	√
1918	November 5	General	10	√
1920	November 2	General	10	√
1922	November 7	General	10	√
1924	November 4	General	10	√
1926	November 2	General	10	√
1928	November 6	General	10	√
1930	November 4	General	10	√
1932	November 8	General	10	√
1934	November 6	General	10	√
1936	November 3	General	10	√
1938	November 8	General	10	√
1940	November 5	General	10	√
1942	November 3	General	10	√
1944	November 7	General	10	√
1946	November 5	General	10	√
1948	November 2	General	10	√
1950	November 7	General	10	√
1952	November 4	General	10	√
1954	November 2	General	10	√
1956	November 6	General	10	√
1958	November 4 & July 28, 1959	General	10	√
1960	November 8	General	10	√
1962	November 6	General	10	√
1964	November 3	General	10	√
1966	November 8	General	10	√
1968	November 5	General	10	√
1970	November 3	General	10	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1972	November 7	General	10	√
1974	November 4	General	10	√
1976	November 2	General	10	√
1978	November 7	General	10	√
1980	November 4	General	10	√
1982	November 2	General	10	√
1984	November 6	General	10	√
1986	November 4	General	10	√
1988	November 8	General	10	√
1990	November 6	General	10	√
1992	November 3	General	10	√
1994	November 8	General	10	√
1996	November 5	General	10	√
1998	November 3	General	10	√
2000	November 7	General	10	√
2002	November 5	General	10	√
2004	November 2	General	10	√
2006	November 7	General	10	√
2008	November 4	General	10	√
2010	November 2	General	10	√
2012	November 6	General	10	√
2014	November 4	General	10	√
2016	November 8	General	8	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

7. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   Nohlen, Dieter eds. 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

8. **Sources of Lower Chamber Electoral Data:**
   1789-1990: Interuniversity Consortium for Political and Social Research (ICPSR). https://www.icpsr.umich.edu
   Dubin, Michael J. 1998. *United States Congressional Elections, 1788-1997: The Official Results of the Elections for the 1st through 105th Congresses*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland.
   1992-2016: Office of the Clerk, the House of the Representatives. http://clerk.house.gov

9. **Sources of Upper Chamber Electoral Data:**
   1908-2016: Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Dubin, Michael J. 1998. *United States Congressional Elections, 1788-1997: The Official Results of the Elections for the 1st through 105th Congresses*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland.

Uruguay

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1828 from the Empire of Brazil.

2. **Political Institutions**: Uruguay relies on a bicameral parliament. The lower chamber, the House of Representatives, seats 99 members who are directly elected from 19 multi-member constituencies. Seats are allocated using closed party-list, proportional representation. The upper chamber, the Senate, consists of 31 members. Of these 31, 30 are directly elected in one nationwide constituency, and the remaining seat is reserved for the vice-president. Uruguay is a presidential system. The president is the head of the state and is elected based on absolute majority for a five-year term. If none of the candidates achieves a majority, a run-off is held between the two best-placed candidates.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1830: The constitution establishes a bicameral parliament with a president, elected indirectly by both parliamentary chambers. In contrast to the senate, only the chamber of representatives is directly and publicly elected.
   - 1893: Introduction of ballot paper, but because the voters have to sign the ballot paper the elections remain publicly.
   - 1910: Uruguayan electoral system relies on double simultaneous vote for the election of all representative organs (president, chamber of deputies, senate) based on single ballot and a single vote. The chamber of representatives consists of 123 directly elected members.
   - 1918: Constitution introduces direct, secret, and universal male suffrage.
   - 1924: Voters have to enrol in the National Electoral Register.
   - 1932: Direct election of the senate consisting of 30 members. Reduction of the number of members of the chamber of representatives to 99.
   - 1997: Constitutional reform abolishes the double simultaneous vote and thus separates the presidential and parliamentary elections.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Representatives were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1917	N/A	General	2	
1919	N/A	General	3	
1922	N/A	General	3	
1925	November 29	General	3	
1928	November 25	General	3	
1930	November 30	General	3	
1931	November 29	General	3	
1934	April 19	General	0	
1938	March 27	General	0	
1942	November 29	General	0	
1946	November 24	General	0	

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1950	November 26	General	0	
1954	November 26	General	8	√
1958	November 30	General	8	√
1962	November 25	General	8	√
1966	November 27	General	8	√
1971	November 28	General	-88	√
1984	November 25	General	-7	√
1989	November 26	General	10	√
1994	November 27	General	10	√
1999	October 31	General	10	√
2004	October 31	General	10	√
2009	October 25	General	10	√
2014	October 26	General	10	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Corte Electoral. Republica Oriental del Uruguay. http://www.corteelectoral.gub.uy/gxpsites/page.aspx?3,0S,0,

IPU PARLINE database: Uruguay (House of Representatives). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2341_B.htm (April 12, 2016).

Nohlen, Dieter eds. 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook.* Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

Lublin, David. “Election Passport.” American University. http://www.electionpassport.com

Corte Electoral. República Oriental del Uruguay. http://www.corteelectoral.gub.uy/gxpsites/page.aspx?3,0S,0,

Social Science School, Universidad de la Republica-Uruguay. http://www.fcs.edu.uy/pri/en/electoral.html

Vanuatu

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: 1980 from British and French rule

2. **Political Institutions**: Vanuatu has a unicameral legislature, the Parliament, which seats 52 members who are directly elected from one of 17 multi-member constituencies. The magnitude of these constituencies ranges from one to seven seats. Regardless of constituency magnitude, voters can select one candidate. The president of Vanuatu serves as the head of state, and the prime minister is the country's head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - Members are elected by single non-transferable vote to serve four year terms.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Parliament were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1983	November 2	General	N/A	
1987	November 30	General	N/A	√
1991	December 2	General	N/A	√
1995	November 30	General	N/A	√
1998	March 6	General	N/A	√
2002	May 2	General	N/A	√
2004	July 6	General	N/A	√
2008	September 2	General	N/A	√
2012	October 30	General	N/A	√
2016	January 22	General	N/A	√
2020	March 31	General	N/A	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. **Sources on Electoral History:**
   International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Republic of Vanuatu." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/230/ (February 25, 2020).
   IPU PARLINE database: VANUATU (Parliament). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2345_B.htm (August 4, 2016).

6. **Sources of Electoral Data:**
   2012: Republic of Vanuatu Official Gazette No. 17. "Publication of Results and Declaration of Candidates Elected for the 2012 General Election Notice No. 94 of 2012."
   2016: Republic of Vanuatu Official Gazette No. 1. "Publication of Results and Declaration of Candidates Elected for the 2016 SNAP Election Order No. 9 of 2016."

Venezuela

1. Year Achieved Independence: 1811 from Spain.

2. Political Institutions: Venezuela has a unicameral National Assembly (*Asamblea Nacional*) with 167 seats. The National Assembly has a mixed system. 113 seats are elected by majority vote, 51 seats are elected by proportional representation, and 3 seats are reserved for indigenous communities. Representatives serve 5-year terms. The President is the Chief of State and Head of Government.

3. Lower Chamber Electoral System:

- 1946: Proportional representation in multi-member constituencies with closed and blocked lists.
- 1993: Personalized proportional representation, with half of the seats elected through plurality.
- 1997: Electoral quota for female candidates, where one third of list candidates for each party had to be women.
- 1999: Supreme Tribunal of Justice declares electoral quote for women unconstitutional.

4. Electoral History: Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1947	December 14	General	-3	
1958	December 7	General	6	
1963	December 1	General	6	
1968	December 1	General	7	
1973	December 9	General	9	
1978	December 3	General	9	
1983	December 4	General	9	
1988	December 4	General	9	
1993	December 5	General	8	
1998	November 8	General	8	
2000	July 30	General	7	
2005	December 4	General	6	
2010	September 26	General	-3	√
2015	December 6	General	4	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources of Electoral History

International Foundation for Electoral Systems (IFES). "Venezuela." ElectionGuide. http://www.electionguide.org/countries/id/231/ (April 25, 2016).

IPU PARLINE database: Venezuela (National Assembly).
http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2347_A.htm (April 25, 2016).
Nohlen, Dieter (eds) 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

6. Sources of Electoral Data

Venezuelan Electoral Commission. http://www.cne.gob.ve/divulgacion_parlamentarias_2010

Zambia

1. **Year Achieved Independence:** 1964 from the United Kingdom.

2. **Political Institutions:** Zambia relies on a unicameral legislature, the National Assembly, which consists of 158 members plus the Speaker of the National Assembly and the President of Zambia. Of the 158, 150 are directly elected in single-member constituencies. The remaining eight seats are nominated by the president. Regarding the executive branch, the president is both head of state and head of government.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1964: The first National Assembly consists of 75 directly elected members with first-past-the-post in single-member constituencies.
   - 1968: The National Assembly expands to include 105 elected members, plus five presidential appointees.
   - 1972: Opposition parties are banned.
   - 1972: Parliamentary candidates participate in primary elections in which up to three candidates were selected per constituency by an electoral college of party officials.
   - 1973: The National Assembly expands to include 125 elected members and 10 presidential appointees.
   - 1982: Primary elections for Parliament are abolished. Instead, candidates were required to gain approval from the UNIP Central Committee to stand for election.
   - 1991: Multi-party politics legalized. The National Assembly expands to include 150 elected members, plus eight presidential appointees.

4. **Electoral History:** Elections to the National Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1964	January 20	General	2	√
1968	December 19	General	0	√
1973	December 05	General	-9	
1978	December 12	General	-9	
1983	October 27	General	-9	
1988	October 26	General	-9	
1991	October 31	General	6	√
1996	November 18	General	1	√
2001	December 27	General	5	√
2006	September 28	General	5	√
2011	September 20	General	7	√
2016	August 11	General	7	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following

cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

5. Sources on Electoral History:

Banks, Arthur S, Thomas C Muller and William R Overstreet, eds. 2007. *Political Handbook of Africa 2007*: 938. Washington, D.C.: CQ P.

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National Assembly of Zambia. "About Parliament." http://www.parliament.gov.zm/node/108 (April 12, 2016).

Nunley, Albert C. 2006. "Elections in Zambia." *African Election Database*. http://africanelections.tripod.com/zm.html (June 10, 2008).

6. Sources of Electoral Data:

1968: Data collected by David Backer and Ken Kollman

1991-2011: Electoral Commission of Zambia. http://www.elections.org.zm

Zimbabwe

1. **Year Achieved Independence**: April 18, 1980 from the United Kingdom

2. **Political Institutions:** Zimbabwe relies on a bicameral legislature. The lower chamber, the House of Assembly, consists of 270 seats. Of these 270, 210 members are directly elected from single-member constituencies. The remaining 60 seats are reserved for six women in each of the 10 administrative provinces; these women are elected based on the number of votes cast for political parties. The upper chamber, the Senate, seats 80 members. Of these 80, 60 come from the 10 administrative districts (6 members from each), 16 are traditional chiefs, and two are reserved for persons with disabilities. The remaining two seats are for the President and the Deputy President of the National Council of Chiefs.

3. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1980: New constitution establishes political infrastructure of Zimbabwe in place of previous Rhodesian government. Bicameral Parliament instituted, with lower chamber made up of 100 seats, 20 of which were reserved for white Zimbabweans.
   - 1987: Constitutional amendment abolishes White-reserved seats. House of Assembly seats set to 120 members elected from single-member plurality districts, 10 provincial governors, eight elected Chiefs from the non-metropolitan provinces, and 12 appointed by the President.
   - 2008: Elected House of Assembly seats increased to 210, with appointed and *ex officio* seats removed and reallocated to the Senate.

4. **Lower Chamber Electoral System:**
   - 1980: Senate consists of 40 members. Twenty members elected by the House of Assembly, ten elected by electoral colleges of provincial chiefs, and six appointed by the president.
   - 1987: Constitutional amendment abolishes Senate.
   - 2005: Senate re-established. Fifty members representing each province are directly elected in multi-member constituencies for 5-year terms using proportional representation with Hare quota. Six members are appointed by the president and ten are reserved for traditional chiefs.
   - 2007: Senate increased to 93 seats. Sixty members representing each province are directly, five are appointed by the president, ten are provincial governors, sixteen are traditional chiefs, and two represent the Council of Chiefs.
   - 2013: The ten seats for provincial governors are abolished.

5. **Electoral History:** Elections to the House of Assembly were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
1980	February 14	General	4	
1985	June 27	General	1	
1990	March 28	General	-6	
1995	April 8	General	-6	
2000	June 24	General	-3	
2005	March 31	General	-4	√

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2008	March 29	General	-4	√
2013	July 31	General	4	√
2018	July 30	General	4 (2017)	√

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

6. **Electoral History:** Elections to the Senate were held on the following dates.

Year	*Date*	*Type of Election*	*Polity Score**	*CLEA Data Release*
2005	March 31	General	-4	√
2008	March 29	General	-4	√
2013	July 31	General	4	√
2018	July 30	General	4	

Note: The Polity score measures a level of democracy on a 21-point scale that ranges from -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic). It also includes the standardized authority codes for the following cases: -66 (foreign interruption), -77 (interregnum/anarchy), -88 (transition). Data come from the Polity IV project at http://www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm.

7. **Sources on Electoral History:**
IPU PARLINE database: ZIMBABWE (National Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2361_B.htm (April 12, 2016).

8. **Sources of Lower Chamber Electoral Data:**
Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
Sokwahele. http://www.sokwanele.com
Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation. http://zbc.co.zw
2018: Zimbabwe Electoral Commission. https://www.zec.org.zw/pages/election_results2018#

9. **Sources of Upper Chamber Electoral Data:**
Lublin, David. "Election Passport." American University. http://www.electionpassport.com
Sokwahele. http://www.sokwanele.com
Kutubana. http://archive.kubatana.net