

POST-CONFLICT ELECTION TIMING PROJECT†

ELECTION SOURCEBOOK

Dawn Brancati

Washington University in St. Louis

Jack L. Snyder

Columbia University

†Data are used in: “Time To Kill: The Impact of Election Timing on Post-Conflict Stability”;
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ELECTION CODING RULES

ALL ELECTIONS

(1) Countries for which the civil war has resulted into two or more states that do not participate in joint elections are excluded. A country is considered a state when two major powers recognize it. Major powers are those countries that have a veto power on the Security Council: China, France, USSR/Russia, United Kingdom and the United States.

As a result, the following countries, which experienced civil wars, are excluded from the analysis [The separate, internationally recognized states resulting from the war are in brackets]:

- Cameroon (1960-1961) [France and French Cameroon]: British Cameroon gained independence from the United Kingdom in 1961, after the French controlled areas in 1960.
- China (1946-1949): [People's Republic of China and the Republic of China (Taiwan)] At the time, Taiwan was recognized by at least two major powers: United States (until the 1970s) and United Kingdom (until 1950), as was China.
- Ethiopia (1974-1991) [Ethiopia and Eritrea]
- France (1960-1961) [France and Algeria]
- India-partition (1946-1948) [India and Pakistan]
- Indonesia (1975-1999) [Indonesia and East Timor]
- Israel and Palestine (1987-1997; 2000-ongoing): [Israel and Palestine] Palestine's declaration of independence has been recognized by a least two major powers (i.e., USSR/Russia and China)
- Korea (1949-1953) [North Korea and South Korea]
- Namibia (1973-1989) [South Africa and Namibia]
- Pakistan-Bangladesh (1971-1971): [Pakistan and Bangladesh]
- Yugoslavia-Croatia (1991-1991) [Yugoslavia/Serbia-Montenegro and Croatia]

Notes:

I have not excluded China-Taiwan (1947-1947) because fighting was within Taiwan, and the civil war did not result in the division of Taiwan into multiple states. Taiwan was internationally recognized at the time by the UN and its members, holding China's seat even when it relocated to Taiwan in 1949 until 1971.

I have not excluded Georgia-Abkhazia (1991-1993) and Georgia-Ossetia (1992-1994) because only Russia, which is involved in the conflict, recognizes Abkhazia and Ossetia .

I have not excluded Bosnia (1992-95; 1993-1994) because civil war was not just among regions of Yugoslavia, but among groups within Croatia and Bosnia. Elections, therefore, had the potential to ignite conflict within each region.

I have not excluded Cyprus. N. Cyprus is only recognized by Turkey but does not participate in elections in Cyprus, only in N. Cyprus, although it is permitted to participate in them.

(2) Colonial wars of independence resulting in two separate states (as 1 above) are excluded.

They are as follows:

- Namibia (1973-1989) [South Africa and Namibia]
- Cameroon (1960-1961) [France and French Cameroon]

Morocco-Western Sahara (1975-1989) may be considered a colonial war of independence, but has not resulted in two separate states and, thus, is included in the analysis since post-conflict elections have the potential to spur conflict in Morocco.

(3) Indirect elections are not included.

(4) By-elections are not included.

(5) Partial elections are included (i.e., elections to a subset of the seats in a given legislature).

(6) Since elections can take place on multiple months, days and even years, only the start date of the election is coded.

(7) For civil wars in which it is impossible to precisely determine whether the election proceeded or followed the end of the civil war, identify the date of the first two elections and conduct the analysis using both. (32 civil wars in the study elections occur in the same year as the end of the civil war. For 27 cases, we were able to determine precisely whether the election proceeded or followed the end of the civil war, and, used the appropriate election as our date. For 5 cases we could not and, therefore, identify the date of the first two election and conduct the analysis using both.)

NATIONAL ELECTIONS

(8) National elections to any office are included (e.g., presidential, constituent assemblies, lower house, upper house).

(9) Elections in which one or more actors in a conflict are not allowed to participate, or choose not to participate, are included. (These elections are as follows.)

Examples:

- Greece (1944-1949): Banned Communists. Did not participate until the 1970s.
- Russia (1994-1996): Chechnya did not participate in national legislative elections held in 1999.
- Cyprus (1974-1974): Northern Cyprus permitted to participate in elections, but refuses.

SUBNATIONAL ELECTIONS

(10) Elections for subunits of the state at the level of the municipality/village or above are included.

(11) In countries where rebel groups have fought for control over a specific territory and/or where rebels purport to represent a group that constitutes the dominant group in a particular territory, only elections in that territory are included.

(12) If fighting involves multiple territories, elections do not have to occur in all regions to be coded as the first subnational elections in a country.

PREVIOUS ELECTIONS

(1) If the prior elections occurred in two parts, meaning that it had a run-off, the previous election is coded as the second part of the election, that is the run-off election.

(2) If the first post-conflict national election is the second round of an election, the previous election is not coded as the first round of the previous election, but as the last completely separate election that occurred in a country. [The only case where the second round of an election would be the first post-conflict national election is where the first round occurred in the same year as the end of the civil war.]

The current coding criteria for national and subnational elections may favor national elections being held first since the coding criteria for national elections does not require national elections to be held in the region in which a conflict has occurred (if the conflict is confined to a region, generally the case for wars focusing on territorial claims). The coding criteria for subnational elections, however, does require that subnational elections be held in the region in which the conflict has occurred. Future iterations of this project will identify national elections under two conditions: the first explicitly requires that national elections be held in these regions and the second (the current measure) that does not.

ELECTION DATA RELIABILITY NOTES

National Elections:

Dates for national elections are verified by at least one official government source (e.g., ministry of interior, electoral commission, legislature) by the post-conflict country or at least two unofficial sources (e.g., newspapers).

Subnational Elections:

Dates for subnational elections are verified by at least one official or official source. Information about subnational elections is much harder to determine. Unlike national elections, a full chronology of subnational elections is often not available. It is also sometimes difficult to know with absolutely certainty whether the subnational elections occurred within certain territories. This is important since some civil wars, particularly separatist conflicts, only occur in certain territories of countries, and since we only code subnational elections that occur within these territories.

The notes, which follow, contain information about the reliability of the data along 3 dimensions: (1) number and quality of sources used to determine the dates of the subnational elections, (2) in the case of civil wars focused on particular regions, whether the subnational election occurred in the region in question, and (3) the confidence in whether the given elections are the first to have occurred after a specific civil war.

Information about the third dimension is also provided in a separate variable in the dataset, denoted *snrel*, which is coded as follows: (1) the source of the data, typically a government resource, provides a full chronology of all subnational elections held in a country in a given period, (2) the source of the data does not provide a full chronology of all subnational elections in a given period but indicates that these elections were the first since the end of the civil war, and (3) the source does not provide a full chronology of all subnational elections and does not indicate whether the elections were the first since the end of the civil war, but is the first incidence of an election that can be discerned from available sources (e.g., government sources, news articles, academic articles and books). (A coding of 1 represents the) highest confidence in these data and a 3 the lowest confidence in the data.)

FIRST POST-CONFLICT NATIONAL ELECTIONS CODING AND REFERENCE NOTES

AFGHANISTAN (1978-1992)

National Election: 09 October 2004 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB). Final Report: National Assembly and Provincial Council Elections 2005.

Notes: The Ahl-e Hal Wa Aqd Shura (Constituent Council) is elected by local representatives, which are appointed. Over time various actors called for elections, but there is no evidence that these calls for elections ever materialized (See: Hekmatyar rejects Rabbani's proposal on "decision-making council," *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, May 24, 1994; "Afghan Election Deal Rejected," *The Independent*, May 28, 1992; "Afghan Alliance Official Says Taliban Leader Turns Down Elections," *BBC Monitoring South Asia*, January 6, 2001.)

Previous National Election: 06-15 April 1988 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB). Final Report: National Assembly and Provincial Council Elections 2005.

Notes: See above for a discussion of elections scheduled following 1992.

Previous National Election: 06-15 April 1988 (Legislative Election)

Sources:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartman. 2004. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Inter-Parliamentary Union. "Afghanistan." http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/AFGHANISTAN_1988_E.PDF. Accessed: December 1, 2008.

AFGHANISTAN (1992-1996)

National Election: 09 October 2004 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB). Final Report: National Assembly and Provincial Council Elections 2005.

(2) Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB). Final Report: National Assembly and Provincial Council Elections 2005.

Previous National Election: 06-15 April 1988 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Inter-Parliamentary Union. "Afghanistan." http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/AFGHANISTAN_1988_E.PDF. Accessed: December 1, 2008.

AFGHANISTAN (1996-2001)

National Election: 09 October 2004 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB). Final Report: National Assembly and Provincial Council Elections 2005.”

(2) Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB). Final Report: National Assembly and Provincial Council Elections 2005.

Previous National Election: 06-15 April 1988 (Legislative Election)

Sources:

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

(2) Inter-Parliamentary Union. “Afghanistan.” http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/AFGHANISTAN_1988_E.PDF. Accessed: December 1, 2008.

AFGHANISTAN (2003-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

ALGERIA (1962-1963)

National Election: 15 September 1963 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Berhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Mission of Algeria to the United Nations. 2005. “Algerian History.” <http://www.algeria-un.org/default.asp?doc=-history>. Accessed: June 11, 2008

Notes: The 1963 elections occurred in the same year as the end of the civil war. The next election occurred on September 20, 1964 (Legislative Election). We use the 1963 date since Doyle and Sambanis (2003) code January as the end of the violence, with which other sources agree.

Previous National Election: 20 September 1962 (Constituent Assembly)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Berhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Mission of Algeria to the United Nations. 2005. “Algerian History.” <http://www.algeria-un.org/default.asp?doc=-history>. Accessed: June 11, 2008

ALGERIA (1992-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

ANGOLA (1975-1991)

National Election: 29-30 September 1992 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Berhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Abdourhamane, Boubacar Issa. “Angola: Institutional Situation.” http://www.etat.sciencespobordeaux.fr/_anglais/institutionnel/angola.html. Accessed: September

29, 2008.

Previous National Election: None

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

ANGOLA (1992-1994)

National Election: 5-6 September 2008 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Elections Results: Angolan National Election Commission: http://www.cne.ao/index_c.cfm#

(2) "Angola; Court Rejects Unita's Luanda Results Dispute," *Angola Press Agency*, September 17, 2008.

Summary:

UNITA disputed the results –arguing that there were irregularities in the polling, but unlike in 1992, did not resume to fighting. UNITA also requested that the results be annulled and new elections held. UNITA's electoral performance was worst than in 1992. The following organization observed the elections: EU, African election observers (PLATAFORMA; South African Development Community (SADC); Pan-African Parliamentary Union). UNITA spokesman, Adalberto Costa Junio: "In spite of everything and what happened, UNITA accepts the results of the elections and hopes that the ruling party governs in the interests of all Angolans." Radio Broadcast available from BBC (Accessed: Sept 22, 2008), http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/africa/2008/09/080901_angola_elections.shtml, UNITA claims of fraudulence are given credence by international organizations. Thus, UNITA, were it to have sought violence could have cited international reports as support for its claims.

Prior to the election, *Human Rights Report*, noted a number of irregularities in the election undermining fair competition including: intimidation and violence against UNITA candidates, intimidation of civil society organization monitoring the elections, MPLA/state dominance of the media, delays in funding for opposition parties, obstruction of electoral observers, etc (See Angola (Accessed: Sept 22, 2008): Doubts Over Free and Fair Elections. <http://www.hrw.org/english/docs/2008/08/13/angola19584.htm>; See also Angola: Irregularities Marred Historic Elections, <http://www.hrw.org/english/docs /2008/09/15/angola19808.htm> (Accessed: Sept 22, 2008)

Regarding the conduct of the election, the EU noted several irregularities call the election a "disaster," such as ballot and ink shortages, polls opening late, See "Angola election was 'disaster,' says EU poll observer," *The Irish Times*, Sept. 6, 2008.

UNITA pursued legal mechanisms to object to the election results, filing a claim in the Constitutional Court, which the Court Rejected on the grounds that a lack of poll-books at polling stations did not undermine the legitimacy of the results, See: "Angola; Court Rejects Unita's Luanda Results Dispute," *Africa News*, Sep 17, 2008. It also contested the elections to the National Election Commission, which the Commission rejected an ungrounded.

For further information, see: Angolan ruling party confident of "landslide" victory in legislative polls, *BBC Monitoring Africa*, September 7, 2008; "Angola extends election after opposition protests," *Reuters*, Sept. 5, 2008.

Previous National Election: 29-30 September 1992 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Abdourhamane, Boubacar Issa. "Angola: Institutional Situation."

http://www.etat.sciencespobordeaux.fr/_anglais/institutionnel/angola.html. Accessed: September 29, 2008.

Notes: According to the following source, the 1992 elections are the elections prior to 2008.

Angola (Accessed: Sept 22, 2008): Doubts Over Free and Fair Elections.

<http://www.hrw.org/english/docs/2008/08/13/angola19584.htm>

ANGOLA (1994-1999)

National Election: 5-6 September 2008 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Elections Results: Angolan National Election Commission: http://www.cne.ao/index_c.cfm#

(2) "Angola; Court Rejects Unita's Luanda Results Dispute," *Angola Press Agency*, September 17, 2008.

Notes: See Angola (1992-1994)

Previous National Election: 29-30 September 1992 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Abdourhamane, Boubacar Issa. "Angola: Institutional Situation."

http://www.etat.sciencespobordeaux.fr/_anglais/institutionnel/angola.html. Accessed: September 29, 2008.

ANGOLA (1997-2002)

National Election: 5-6 September 2008 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Elections Results: Angolan National Election Commission: http://www.cne.ao/index_c.cfm#

(2) "Angola; Court Rejects Unita's Luanda Results Dispute," *Angola Press Agency*, September 17, 2008.

Notes: See Angola (1992-1994)

Previous National Election: 29-30 September 1992 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Abdourhamane, Boubacar Issa. "Angola: Institutional Situation."

http://www.etat.sciencespobordeaux.fr/_anglais/institutionnel/angola.html. Accessed September 29, 2008.

ARGENTINA (1955-1955)

National Election: 23 February 1958 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen. 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Potash, Robert A. 1959. "Argentine Political Parties: 1957-1958." *Journal of Inter-American Studies*, 1 (Oct): 515-524.

Note:

Previous National Election: 25 April 1954 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Potash, Robert A. 1980. *The Army & Politics in Argentina, 1945-1962*. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press, p. 154.

ARGENTINA (1975-1977)

National Election: 30 October 1983 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Andersen, Martin. 1984. Dateline Argentina: Hello, Democracy. *Foreign Policy* (55): 154-172.

Previous National Election: 23 September 1973 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Todo Argentina. http://www.todo-argentina.net/historia/hist_elec/la_hora__del_frejuli.htm. Accessed January 5, 2009.

AZERBAIJAN (1991-1994)

National Election: 12 November 1995 (Legislative Election-1st Round); 26 November 1995 (Legislative Election-2nd Round)

Source:

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

(2) Inter-Parliamentary Union. "Azerbaijan." http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2019_95.htm. Accessed December 19, 2008.

Previous National Election: 03 October 1993 (Presidential Election)

Source:

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

(2) Azerbaijan. *World Factbook 1995*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

BANGLADESH (1974-1997)

National Election: 01 October 2001 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Bangladesh Election Commission. Statistical Report: 8th Jatiya Shangshad Election, October 1, 200

(2) United States State Department. Background Note: Bangladesh. *Bureau of South and Central Asian Affairs*, August 2008. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/3452.htm>. Accessed September 30, 2008.

Previous National Election: 12 June 1996 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Bangladesh Election Commission. <http://www.ecs.gov.bd>. Accessed April 29, 2008

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

BOLIVIA (1946-1946)

National Election: 05 January 1947 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) "Election of President Horzog," *Keesing's Record of World Events*, Volume VI, April 1947, p. 8555.

Previous Election: 10 March 1940 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) "General Peñaranda Elected President," *Keesing's Record of World Events*, Volume III-IV, March 1940, p. 3966

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BOLIVIA (1952-1952)

National Election: 17 June 1956 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Carlos Hugo Cordero Carraffa. 2007. *Historica Electoral de Bolivia*. La Paz, Bolivia: Corte Nacional Electoral.

Previous National Election: 06 May 1951 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Carlos Hugo Cordero Carraffa. 2007. *Historica Electoral de Bolivia*. La Paz, Bolivia: Corte Nacional Electoral.

BOSNIA (1992-1995)

National Election: 14 September 1996 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) The Elections in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 14 September 1996: Preliminary Statement of the Coordinator for International Monitoring" Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

(2) Pugh, Michael and Margaret Cobble. 2001. "Non-Nationalist Voting in Bosnian Municipal Elections: Implications for Democracy and Peacebuilding." *Journal of Peace Research* 38 (1): 27-47.

Previous National Election: None

BOSNIA (1993-1994)

National Election: 14 September 1996 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

- (1) The Elections in Bosnia-Herzegovina, 14 September 1996: Preliminary Statement of the Coordinator for International Monitoring” Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.
- (2) Pugh, Michael and Margaret Cobble. 2001. “Non-Nationalist Voting in Bosnian Municipal Elections: Implications for Democracy and Peacebuilding.” *Journal of Peace Research* 38 (1): 27-47.

Previous National Election: None

BURUNDI (1965-1969)

National Election: 22 October 1982 (Legislative Election)

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (2) Inter-Parliamentary Union. “Burundi.” http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/BURUNDI_1982_E.PDF. Accessed December 19, 2008.

Previous National Election: 10 May 1965 (Legislative Election)

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (2) African Elections Database. “Elections in Burundi.” <http://africanelections.tripod.com/bi.html>. Accessed December 19, 2008.

BURUNDI (1972-1972)

National Election: 22 October 1982 (Legislative Election)

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (2) Inter-Parliamentary Union. “Burundi.” http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/BURUNDI_1982_E.PDF. Accessed December 19, 2008.

Previous National Election: 10 May 1965 (Legislative Election)

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (2) African Elections Database. “Elections in Burundi.” <http://africanelections.tripod.com/bi.html>. Accessed December 19, 2008.

BURUNDI (1988-1988)

National Election: 01 June 1993 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Reyntjens, Filip. 1993. "The Proof of the Pudding is in the Eating: The June 1993 Elections in Burundi." *Journal of Modern African Studies* 31 4: 563-583.

Previous National Election: 31 August 1984 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) "Burundi to Hold Elections," *New York Times*, August 5, 1984.

BURUNDI (1991--ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

CAMBODIA (1970-1975)

National Election: 20 March 1976 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Inter-Parliamentary Union. "Cambodia." http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/CAMBODIA_1976_E.PDF. Accessed December 19, 2008.

Previous National Election: 03 September 1972 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

Notes: In some constituencies a run-off election was presumably held on 17 September 1972.

CAMBODIA (1975-1991)

National Election: 23-28 May 1993 (Constituent Assembly)

Source:

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

(2) Cambodia. *World Factbook 1997*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

Previous National Election: 01 May 1981 (Presidential Election)

Source:

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

(2) Slocomb, Margaret. 2004. "Commune Elections in Cambodia: 1981 Foundations and 2002 Reformulations." *Modern Asian Studies* 38 (2): 447-467.

CAMEROON (1960-1961)

National Election: 26 April 1964 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) "Cameroon Ballots Quietly in First Federal Election," *The New York Times*, April 27, 1964
Previous National Election: 10 April 1960 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) African Elections Database. *Elections in Cameroon*. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/cm.html>. Accessed November 12, 2008.

(2) CAMP Guide – Cameroun Political Ephemera. "Cameroun Political Ephemera, 1952-1961." http://www.crl.edu/Areastudies/CAMP/collections/cameroun_gardinier.pdf. Accessed December 19, 2008.

Notes: French Cameroon gained independence in 1960 as the Republic of Cameroon. In 1961, the Muslim northern two-thirds part of British Cameroon voted to join Nigeria, the largely Christian southern 1/3 voted to join the Republic of Cameroon. The 1960 elections occurred in French Cameroon only, which is the predecessor of the Republic of Cameroon.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (1996-1997)

National Election: 22 November 1998 (Legislative Election-1st Round); 13 December 1998 (Legislative Election-2nd Round)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database. "Elections in the Central African Republic." http://africanelections.tripod.com/cf.html#1998_National_Assembly_Election. Accessed December 19, 2008.

Previous National Election: 19 September 1993 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Central African Republic. *World Factbook 1994*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

CHAD (1965-1979)

National Election: 08 July 1990 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Chad: Key Events. L'Etat De Droit. http://www.etat.sciencespobordeaux.fr/_anglais/chronologie/chad.html. June 11, 2008.

Previous National Election: 14 December 1969 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database. http://africanelections.tripod.com/td.html#1969_National_

Assembly_Election . Accessed April 26, 2008.

CHAD (1980-1994)

National Election: 02 June 1996 (Presidential Election-1st Round); 23 June 1996 (Presidential Election-2nd Round)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Chad Votes in First Multiparty Presidential Elections, *International News*, June 2, 1996.
Previous National Election: 08 July 1990 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Chad: Key Events. L'Etat De Droit. http://www.etat.sciencespobordeaux.fr/_anglais/chronologie/chad.html. Accessed: January 11, 2008.

CHAD (1994-1997)

National Election: 20 May 2001 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) African Elections Database. http://africanelections.tripod.com/td.html#1997_National_Assembly_Election. Accessed April 26, 2008.

(2) "Chad; Election Result Contested," *Africa News*, June 5, 2001

(3) Chad: Observers say election took place without "major" problem," *BBC Monitoring Africa*, May 23, 2001

Notes: The opposition called for the May 20, 2001 presidential election to be postponed and contested the elections once the results were announced. Rebel fighting was ongoing at the time of the election. Opposition candidates filed a petition with the constitutional court. The court did not invalidate the results. An election also occurred in 1997, the same year as the civil war ended (see below). We do not code these elections as the first because they have occurred prior to the end of the civil war. The peace agreements leading to a cessation of violence and an end to the war were signed after the election: Aug 14, 1997, Oct. 8, 1997, and May 6, 1998.

Previous Election: 05 January 1997-23 February 1997 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) African Elections Database. http://africanelections.tripod.com/td.html#1997_National_Assembly_Election. Accessed April 26, 2008.

(2) Chad. *World Factbook 1999*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

Notes: The first round was held January 05, 1997 and second round was held February 23, 1997.

CHAD (2005-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

CHINA (1947-1947) [TAWAIN]

National Election: 21-23 November 1947 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Schafferer, Christian. 2003. *The Power of the Ballot Box: Political Development and Election Campaigning in Taiwan*. Lanham: Lexington Books, pp. 45.

Notes: The 1947 elections occurred in the same year as the end of the civil war. The civil war broke out February 27, 1947 according to Doyle and Sambanis (2006) and lasted only 3 weeks.

Previous National Election: None

Source:

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

Notes:

No elections were held before the 1947 elections.

CHINA (1950-1951)

National Election: censored

Source:

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

Previous National Election: None

Source:

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

CHINA (1956-1959)

National Election: censored

Source:

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

Previous National Election: None

Source:

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

CHINA (1967-1968)

National Election: censored

Source:

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

Previous National Election: None

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartman. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific:*

A Data Handbook. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

CHINA (1991-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

COLOMBIA (1948-1966)

National Election: 17-18 March 1968 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen. 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Inter-parliamentary Union. Colombia. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/COLOMBIA_1968_E.PDF. Accessed January 8, 2009.

Notes: Elections also occurred in the same year that the civil war ended. However, Doyle and Sambanis (2006) code the enddate in December 1966, after the May 1, 1966 presidential elections. There is also wide disagreement about the enddate of this war, with some sources suggesting that the violence did not end in 1966. ■

Previous National Election: 01 May 1966 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen. 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Encyclopedia of Nations. <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/> (Month and Year Only). Accessed January 10, 2009.

COLOMBIA (1978-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

CONGO – BRAZZAVILLE (1993-1997)

(a.k.a. Republic of Congo)

First Postconflict Election: 10 March 2002 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) “Sassou-Nguesso Wins Congo Election,” *International News*, March 13, 2002.

(2) “Election Drought Ends,” *Grand Rapid Press*, March 11, 2002.

(3) African Elections Database: Elections in Congo-Brazzaville.

<http://africanelections.tripod.com/>. Accessed 12 May 2008.

Notes: Legislative Elections were also held this year: 26 May and 23 June 2002 (See: “Republic of Congo Elects Parliament,” *Associated Press*, June 28, 2002.)

Previous National Election: 02 May and 06 June 1993 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) African Elections Database: Elections in Congo-Brazzaville. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/>. Accessed 12 May 2008.

(2) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

CONGO – BRAZZAVILLE (1998-1999)

(a.k.a. Republic of Congo)

National Election: 10 March 2002 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) “Sassou-Nguesso Wins Congo Election,” *International News*, March 13, 2002.

(2) “Election Drought Ends,” *Grand Rapid Press*, March 11, 2002.

(3) African Elections Database: Elections in Congo-Brazzaville.

<http://africanelections.tripod.com/>. Accessed 12 May 2008.

Notes: Legislative Elections were also held this year: 26 May and 23 June 2002 (See: “Republic of Congo Elects Parliament,” *Associated Press*, June 28, 2002.)

Previous National Election: 02 May (1st Round); 06 June 1993 (2nd Round); 03 October 1993 (2nd Round) (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) African Elections Database: Elections in Congo-Brazzaville. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/>. Accessed 12 May 2008.

(2) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Notes:

According to Nohlen, et al. (1999), the elections occurred during the civil war and were only held in parts of the country. The first round was partially annulled in 1994. The second round was boycotted and reheld in October 1993.

CONGO –ZAIRE (1960-1965)

(a.k.a. Congo-Kinshasa or Democratic Republic of Congo)

National Election: 01 November 1970 (Legislative and Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Congo- Kinshasa. http://africanelections.tripod.com/cd.html#1970_Presidential_Election. Accessed May 8, 2008.

Notes: An election occurred earlier, March 18, 1965 (legislative election), the same year as the end of the civil war. Based on Léonce and Emizet (2003), however, Doyle and Sambanis code the enddate in December 1965. (See: Ndikumana, Léonce and Kisangani Emizet. 2003. “The Economics of Civil War: The Case of the Democratic Republic of Congo.” Peri Working Paper No. 63. Available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=443580>. Accessed January 8, 2009.) We, therefore, code the 1970 elections as the first national elections.

Previous National Election: 18 March 1965 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Congo- Kinshasa. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/>

CONGO –ZAIRE (1967-1967)

(a.k.a. Congo-Kinshasa or Democratic Republic of Congo)

National Election: 01 November 1970 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Congo- Kinshasa. http://africanelections.tripod.com/cd.html#1970_Presidential_Election. Accessed May 8, 2008.

Previous National Election: 18 March 1965-30 April 1965 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Lelyveld, Joseph. “Congo’s Election Opens in Katanga; 6-Week Voting Period Is On—Tshombe Casts Ballot.” March 19, 1965.

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Notes:

Nohlen, et al. (1999) indicates that the 1965 elections were held in only four-fifths of the territory in a state of civil war. Partial elections were held from 8 to 22 August in pacified territories.

CONGO –ZAIRE (1977-1978)

(a.k.a. Congo-Kinshasa or Democratic Republic of Congo)

National Election: 15-19 September 1982 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Previous National Election: 15-16 October 1977 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Inter-Parliamentary Union. “Zaire.” http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/ZAIRE_1977_E.PDF. Accessed: November 13, 2008.

CONGO –ZAIRE (1996-1997)

(a.k.a. Congo-Kinshasa or Democratic Republic of Congo)

National Election: 30 July 2006 (Presidential Election-1st Round; Legislative); 29 October 2006 (Presidential Election-2nd Round)

Source:

(1) African Elections Database: Elections in Congo-Kinshasa. http://africanelections.tripod.com/cd.html#2006_Presidential_Election. Accessed May 8, 2008.

(2) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (France). Presidential and provincial elections in Democratic Republic of Congo (October 29, 2006).

http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/democratic-republic-of-congo_202/visits_4590/presidential-and-provincial-elections-october-29-2006_7422.html . Accessed July 10, 2008.

Previous National Election: 06 September 1987 (Legislative)

Source:

(1) African Elections Database: Elections in Congo-Brazzaville.
<http://africanelections.tripod.com/>. Accessed 8 May 2008.

CONGO –ZAIRE (1998-2001)

(a.k.a. Congo-Kinshasa or Democratic Republic of Congo)

National Election: 30 July 2006 (Presidential Election-1st Round; Legislative); 29 October 2006 (Presidential Election-2nd Round)

Source:

(1) http://africanelections.tripod.com/cd.html#2006_Presidential_Election. Accessed May 8, 2008.

(2) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (France). Presidential and provincial elections in Democratic Republic of Congo (October 29, 2006).

http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/democratic-republic-of-congo_202/visits_4590/presidential-and-provincial-elections-october-29-2006_7422.html . Accessed July 10, 2008.

Previous National Election: 06 September 1987 (Legislative)

Source:

(1) African Elections Database: Elections in Congo-Brazzaville.

<http://africanelections.tripod.com/>. Accessed 8 May 2008.

(2) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

COSTA RICA (1948-1948)

National Election: 04 October 1949 (Legislative and Presidential Election).

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) UCSD Social Sciences and Humanities Library. 2001. Costa Rica: Elections and Events 1948-1986. <http://dodgson.ucsd.edu/las/costa/1948-1986.html>. Accessed December 19, 2008.

Notes: An election occurred earlier February 8, 1948, the same year as the end of the civil war. The civil war ended, however, ended after this date, with the government's surrender on April 19, 1948 and the Figueres-Ulate Pact being signed on May 1, 1948.

Previous National Election: 08 February 1948 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) UCSD Social Sciences and Humanities Library. 2001. Costa Rica: Elections and Events 1948-1986. <http://dodgson.ucsd.edu/las/costa/1948-1986.html>. Accessed December 19, 2008.

Notes: The 1948 Congressional elections were annulled.

CROATIA (1992-1995)

National Election: 29 October 1995 (Legislative)

Source:

(1) “Rezultati izbora za Zastupnički dom Sabora Republike Hrvatske 1995,” <http://www.izbori.hr/> Accessed October 1, 2008.

(2) Interparliamentary Union. Croatia. “http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2077_95.htm. Accessed December 31, 2008.

Notes: The 1995 elections occur in the same year as the end of the civil war. It is arguable whether these civil war ended before or after these elections, so we’ve repeated the analysis with both enddates. A ceasefire was declared in October 5, 1995. The Erdut Agreement, pledging to reintegrate Serb-held areas in Croatia, was signed November 12, 1995, and the Dayton Peace Accords were signed November 21, 1995. The next election is April 13, 1997 (Upper House/House of Counties). (See: “Rezultati izbora za županijski dom sabora Republike Hrvatske 1997,” <http://www.izbori.hr/> Accessed 1 October 2008.), followed by June 15, 1997 (Presidential Election). (See: Observation Delegation to the Croatian Presidential Election 1997, Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe. “Statement: Presidential Election in the Republic of Croatia,” 15 June 1997).

Previous National Election: 07 February 1993 (Legislative)

Source:

(1) “Rezultati izbora za Županijski dom Sabora Republike Hrvatske 1993.” <http://www.izbori.hr/> Accessed 1 October 2008.

(1) Croatia. *World Factbook 1995*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

Note: *CIA World Factbook* identifies February 7 and 21, 1993 as the date of the national election.

CUBA (1958-1959)

National Election: 24 February 1993 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Fidel Castro, Ignacio Ramonet, Andrew Hurley. 2008. *Fidel Castro: My Life: A Spoken Autobiography*, New York : Scribner, p. 646.

(2) “Grandpapa Fidel: Cuba (1993 election results)” *The Economist*, March 1993.

Note: Prior to 1993, elections to the National Assembly of People’s Assembly were indirect.

Previous National Election: 01 November 1958 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

CYPRUS (1963-1967)

National Election: 25 February 1968 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) “History of presidential elections in Cyprus,” HR-NET (Hellenic Resources Network) Cyprus News Agency: News in English, 03-02-14.

(2) Necatigil, Zaim M. 2001. *The Cyprus Question and the Turkish Position in International Law*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, p. 67.

Note: Necatigil (2001) states that the presidential elections were on the Greek side and that vice-presidential elections were also held on the Turkish side on this date (p. 67)

Previous National Election: 31 July 1960

Source:

- (1) Press and Information Files on 1960 Parliamentary Elections
- (2) Borowiec, Andrew. *Cyprus: A Troubled Island*. Abingdon: Greenwood Publishing Group. p. 47.

CYPRUS (1974-1974)

National Election: 05 September 1976 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Parliamentary Elections. 1976. General Data and Final Results, Press and Information Office, Nicosia, 1976.

(2) General Information on Elections. <http://www.ekloges.pio.gov.cy/english/index.htm>.

Accessed December 20, 2008.

Previous National Election: 18 February 1973 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) "History of presidential elections in Cyprus," HR-NET (Hellenic Resources Network) Cyprus News Agency: News in English, 03-02-14.

DJIBOUTI (1991-1994)

National Election: 19 December 1997 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Djibouti.

<http://africanelections.tripod.com/dj.html>. Accessed July 10, 2008

Previous National Election: 07 May 1993 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Djibouti.

<http://africanelections.tripod.com/dj.html>. Accessed July 10, 2008.

National Election: 01 June 1966 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Mabry, Donald J. 2002. Dominican Republic. <http://historicaltextarchive.com/sections.php?op=viewarticle&artid=362>. Accessed June 10, 2008.

Previous National Election: 20 December 1962 (Constituent Assembly; Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Ameringer, Charles D. *Political Parties of the Americas, 1980s to 1990s Canada, Latin America, and the West Indies*. Abingdon: Greenwood Publishing Group. p. 253.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (1965-1965):

National Election: 01 June 1966 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Inter-American Commission on Human Rights: Dominican Republic 1966. Chapter 4. Final Activities of the Commission. <http://www.iachr.org/countryrep/Rep.Dom.66eng/chap.4.htm>. Accessed December 31, 2008.

Previous National Election: 20 December 1962 (Presidential Election; Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Juan Bosch. Encyclopedia Britannica. <http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/74607/Juan-Bosch>. Accessed December 31, 2008.

EGYPT (1994-1997)

National Election: 18-24 October 2000; 29 October-4 Nov 2000; 8-14 November 2000 (Legislative Elections)

Source:

(1) "Elections in Egypt: October 2000," Human Rights Watch Backgrounder.

<http://www.hrw.org/backgrounder/mena/egypt-election-bck.htm>. Accessed Sept. 23, 2008.

(2) IFES Election Guide, Country Profile: Egypt, <http://www.electionguide.org>. (Confirms the first day of each of the 3 stages indicated in the HRW report)

Note: The dates for the 2000 elections are not multiple rounds but multiple stages with elections held consecutively in different electorates and including run-off elections.

Previous National Election: 29 November 1995 (Legislative Election- 1st Round); 06 December 1995 (Legislative Election- 2nd Round)

Source:

(1) EGYPT: Parliamentary Elections, Oxford Analytica, November 27 1995.

(2) Mona El-Ghobashy, Egypt's Paradoxical Elections, 238 (Spring).

EL SALVADOR (1979-1992)

National Election: 20 March 1994 (Presidential; 1st Round; Legislative); 24 April 1994 (Presidential-2nd Round).

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.*

(2) El Salvador. *World Factbook 1997*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

Previous National Election: 10 March 1991 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) El Salvador. *World Factbook 1993*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

ETHIOPIA (1976-1988)

National Election: 05 June 1994 (Constituent Assembly)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Ethiopia. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/et.html>. Accessed May 9, 2008.

Previous National Election: 14 June 1987 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Ethiopia. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/et.html>. Accessed May 9, 2008.

ETHIOPIA (1978-1991)

National Election: 05 June 1994 (Constituent Assembly)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Ethiopia. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/et.html>. Accessed May 9, 2008.

Previous National Election: 14 June 1987 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Ethiopia. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/et.html>. Accessed May 9, 2008.

ETHIOPIA (1997-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

GEORGIA (1991-1992)

National Election: 11 October 1992 (Legislative Election).

Source:

(1) Georgia Central Election Commission, Email Communication with Ketj Janelidze, Chief-Specialist of International relations office of the CEC, July 20, 2008.

(2) Inter-parliamentary Union. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2119_92.htm. Accessed: December 19, 2008.

Notes:

The 1992 elections were held in the same year as the end of the civil war. The Sochi Agreement establishing a cease fire and ending the war, however, was signed before the election, on June 24, 1992. The next election was November 5, 1995 (Presidential Election; Legislative Election).

See IPU and CEC communication (above). The 1995 Elections were not held in Abkhazia and Ossetia. (See: "Abkhazia; Elections postponed in Abkhazia and part of South Ossetia," *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, November 1, 1995.). Abkhazia and South Ossetia were allowed to participate in the 1992 elections. Elections were postponed in nine of the eighty-four administrative districts, located in Abkhazia, South Ossetia, and Western Georgia. Voters in those areas were encouraged to travel to adjoining districts to vote in all but the regional races. See: <http://countrystudies.us/georgia/55.htm>. Accessed January 8, 2009.

Previous National Election: 28 May 1991 (Presidential Election)

(1) Georgia Central Election Commission, Email Communication with Ketj Janelidze, Chief-Specialist of International relations office of the CEC, July 20, 2008.

GEORGIA (1992-1994)

National Election: 05 November 1995 (Legislative Election-1st Round; Presidential Election); 19 November 1995 (Legislative Election-2nd Round)

Source:

Inter-parliamentary Union. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2119_95.htm.

(1) Accessed Sept. 22, 2008.

(2) Georgia Central Election Commission, Email Communication with Ketj Janelidze, Chief-Specialist of International relations office of the CEC, July 20, 2008. The election chronology provided by the GEC does not provide any information about the run-off election.

Notes: Elections were not held in 1995 in Abkhazia and Ossetia. See: "Abkhazia; Elections postponed in Abkhazia and part of South Ossetia," *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, November 1, 1995.

Previous National Election: 11 October 1992 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Georgia Central Election Commission Email Communication (see above).

(2) Georgia. *World Factbook 1995*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

GREECE (1944-1949)

National Election: 05 March 1950 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) *Statistics of Deputy Elections, March 5, 1950*. Athens: Ministry of National Economy-General Statistics of Greece [in Greek]

(2) Clogg, Richard. 1998. *Parties and Elections in Greece: The Search for Legitimacy*. Durham: Duke University Press, p. 24.

Previous National Election: 31 March 1946

Source:

(1) *Statistics of Deputy Elections, March 31 1946*. Athens: Ministry of National Economy-General Statistics of Greece [in Greek].

(2) Clogg, Richard. 1998. *Parties and Elections in Greece: The Search for Legitimacy*. Durham: Duke University Press, p. 18.

GUATEMALA (1966-1972)

National Election: 03 March 1974 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Center on Democratic Performance. Guatemala 1974 Presidential Election.

<http://www.binghamton.edu/cdp/era/elections/gua74pres.html>. Accessed: December 20, 2008.

Previous National Election: 01 March 1970 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Falla, Ricardo. 2001. *Quiché Rebelde: Religious Conversion, Politics, and Ethnic Identity in Guatemala*. Austin: University of Texas Press, p. 193.

GUATEMALA (1978-1996)*

National Election: 07 November 1999 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election 1st Round); 26 December 1999 (Presidential 2nd Round)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Lovell, W. George. Peace at Last? Not so fast, Guatemala. *The Globe and Mail*, November 15, 1999.

Note:

*We've changed the Doyle and Sambanis enddate from 1994 to 1996. Doyle and Sambanis (200) code the end date in 1994 because both the government and the guerillas agreed to allow a United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala into the country. The Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights was also signed in this year. However, the Definitive Cease Fire was signed December 4, 1996, which included a protocol for demobilization, and the peace treaty was signed at December 30, 1996. Violence was likely ongoing after 1994.

Previous National Election: 07 January 1996 (Presidential Election 2nd Round); 12 November 1995 (Presidential Election 1st Round; Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press (month and year only).

(2) Election Watch, *Journal of Democracy*, January 1996, Number 1.

GUINEA-BISSAU (1998-1999)

National Election: 28 November 1999 (Legislative Election, Presidential Election-1st Round); 16 January 2000 (Presidential Election 2nd Round)

Source:

(1) African Elections Database: <http://africanelections.tripod.com/>. Accessed September 21, 2008.

(2) IFES Election Guide, Country Profile: Guinea Bissau, <http://www.electionguide.org>. Accessed September 21, 2008.

(3) Legislative and First Round Presidential: "Observers Happy with Polling in Biassau," Africa

News, November 30, 1999; Second Round Presidential: "Run-off Presidential Poll in Guinea Bissau," *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*, January 16, 2000.

Notes: The 1999 elections occurred in the same year as the end of the civil war. The civil war ended before the November elections. Peace accord was signed on November 1, 1998. A protocol to that accord was agreed to on December 15, 1998, allowing in ECOMOG (Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group. Doyle and Sambanis (2006) code the end of the civil war with the deployment of troops in May 1999. The next election following the 1999/2000 elections occurred on March 28 and 30, 2004. (See: "Guinea Bissau; International Observers Say Guinea-Bissau's Elections Transparent-UN," *Africa News*, March 31, 2004; "Guinea-Bissau election results finally announced," *BBC Worldwide Monitoring*, April 4, 2004). *Previous National Election:* 03 July 1994 (Presidential Election-1st Round); 07 August 1994 (Presidential Election-2nd Round)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Guinea-Bissau. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/et.html>. Accessed September 23, 2008

Notes: The election prior 2000 elections was the November 28, 1999 election.

HAITI (1991-1995)

National Election: 25 June 1995 (Legislative-1st Round); 18 September (Legislative-2nd Round)

Source:

(1) Robert A. Pastor. *Report on the Elections in Haiti*. The Carter Center March 1995.

(2) Haiti. *World Factbook 1999*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

(3) Preston, Julia. "Haitian Runoff Vote Seen as Favoring Aristide." *New York Times* September 18, 1995.

Notes: Doyle and Sambanis (2006) code the enddate of the civil war with the US invasion and the elections in December 17, 1995. An argument can be made that the enddate is March. On March 31, 1995, the US withdrew from Haiti was replaced by the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH). I have recoded the enddate as March and repeated the analysis using the election after the December 17th presidential elections. This n election occurred on April 4, 1997 (Legislative and Presidential Elections). Elections were also held July 22 to replace earlier annulled elections. Dieter Nohlen (2005) does not report that legislative elections were held in 1995, only that presidential elections were held December 17, 1995. (See: Dieter Nohlen (2005) *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press).

Previous National Election: 18 January 1993 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Haiti. *World Factbook 1994*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

Notes: The election prior to the 1997 elections was the December 17, 1995 elections. See above for sources confirming this date.

INDIA (1984-1993)

National Election: 27 April-2 and 30 May 1996 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Election Commission of India. http://www.eci.gov.in/miscellaneous_statistics/poll_dates_of_loksabha_elc.asp. Accessed December 20, 2008.

Note: Nohlen, et al. (2001) indicate that the election period ended on May 14th, but this is not accurate according to the official election results.

Previous National Election: 20 May and 15 June 1991 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Election Commission of India. http://www.eci.gov.in/miscellaneous_statistics/poll_dates_of_loksabha_elc.asp. Accessed December 20, 2008.

Note: Dieter Nohlen, et al. (2001) indicate that the elections ended on June 14th, but this is not accurate according to the official election results.

INDIA (1989-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

INDIA (1989-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

INDIA (1990-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

INDONESIA (1950-1950)

National Election: 29 September 1955 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Baswedan, Anies Rasyid. 2004. Political Islam in Indonesia: Present and Future Trajectory. *Asian Survey* 44(5): 669-690.

Previous National Election: None

Source:

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

(2) Baswedan, Anies Rasyid. 2004. Political Islam in Indonesia: Present and Future Trajectory. *Asian Survey* 44(5): 669-690.

Notes: Indirect elections by the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) per acclamation on 16 December 1949

INDONESIA (1953-1953)

National Election: 29 September 1955 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartman. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific:*

A Data Handbook. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Baswedan, Anies Rasyid. 2004. Political Islam in Indonesia: Present and Future Trajectory. *Asian Survey* 44(5): 669-690.

Previous National Election: None

Source:

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

(2) Baswedan, Anies Rasyid. 2004. Political Islam in Indonesia: Present and Future Trajectory. *Asian Survey* 44(5): 669-690.

Notes: Indirect elections by the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) per acclamation on 16 December 1949

INDONESIA (1956-1960)

National Election: 05 July 1971 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Komisi Pemilihan Umum. http://www.kpu.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=40. Accessed December 19, 2008.

(2) Hindley, Donald. 1972. "Indonesia 1971: Pantjasila Democracy and the Second Parliamentary Elections." *Asian Survey* 12 (1): 56-68.

Notes: Nohlen, et al. (2001) identifies the date of the elections as July 3, 1971, but this is not in agreement with the Electoral Commission of Indonesia.

Previous National Election: 29 September 1955 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Komisi Pemilihan Umum. http://www.kpu.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=39. Accessed December 19, 2008.

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

(3) Baswedan, Anies Rasyid. 2004. Political Islam in Indonesia: Present and Future Trajectory. *Asian Survey* 44(5): 669-690.

INDONESIA (1976-1978)

National Election: 04 May 1982 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Komisi Pemilihan Umum. http://www.kpu.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=41. Accessed December 19, 2008.

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

(3) "Around the World: Indonesian Government Wins Legislative Election," *New York Times*, May 6, 1982.

Notes: Indirect presidential elections were held March 22, 1978.

Previous National Election: 02 May 1977 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Komisi Pemilihan Umum. http://www.kpu.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=41. Accessed December 19, 2008.

INDONESIA (1990-1991)

National Election: 09 June 1992 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Komisi Pemilihan Umum. http://www.kpu.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=41. Accessed December 19, 2008.

Previous National Election: 23 April 1987 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Komisi Pemilihan Umum. http://www.kpu.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=41. Accessed December 19, 2008.

Notes: Indirect presidential elections were held March 10, 1988.

INDONESIA (1999-2002)

National Election: 05 April 2004 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) IFES Election Guide, Country Profile: Indonesia. <http://www.electionguide.org>. Accessed September 21, 2008.

(2) “Programme Evaluation: United Nations Development Programme Election 2004 Support Programme Final Report,” October 30, 2004.

Previous National Election: 07 June 1999 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) At the Crossroads: Indonesia Votes. CNN.com, <http://www.cnn.com/SPECIALS/1999/indonesian.elections/>

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

(3) Komisi Pemilihan Umum. http://www.kpu.go.id/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=42. Accessed December 19, 2008.

IRAN (1978-1979)

National Election: 03 August 1979 (Constituent Assembly)

Source:

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

Notes: The 1979 elections occurred in the same year as the end of the civil war. Doyle and Sambanis (2006) code the end month as December. The Shah was ousted from power in January and Khomeini assumed power in February. We have revised the end month to February. The next election occurred on January 25, 1980 (Presidential Elections).

Previous National Election: 20 June 1975 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Mohammadi-Nejad, Hassan. 1977. The Iranian Parliamentary Elections of 1975. *International Journal of Middle East Studies* 8 (1): 103-116.

Notes: The election prior to the 1980 election was the August 3, 1979 elections (See above for sources confirming this date).

IRAN (1979-1982)

National Election: 09 December 1982 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

Notes: The 1982 elections occurred in the same year as the end of the civil war. The civil war ended mid year before the 1982 elections, however. See: James A. Bill, "The Political Strategy of Ayatollah Khomeini – The Islamic Republic and America" *The Eagle and the Lion, The Tragedy of American-Iranian Affairs*. New Haven: Yale University Press, pp 270 –273. Excerpts available at: <http://www.s2online.org/news/country/Iraq/IRANpol.htm>

The next election is held April 15, 1984 followed by May 17, 1984.

Previous National Election: 02 October 1981 (Presidential Election-2nd Round); 24 July 1981 (Presidential Election-1st Round).

Source:

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

Notes: The election prior to the 1984 elections was the December 9, 1982 elections. (See above for sources confirming this date).

IRAN (1979-1984)

National Election: 16 August 1985 (Presidential Election)

Source:

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

(2) "Around the World; Iranian President Takes Large Lead in Balloting," *The New York Times*, August 18, 1985.

Notes: Elections were held earlier in 1984. However, the war ended after these elections in July 1984, according to Doyle and Sambanis (2006).

Previous National Election: 15 April 1984 (Legislative Election-1st Round); 17 May 1984 (Legislative Election-2nd Round)

Source:

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

IRAQ (1959-1959)

National Election: 20 June 1980 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Samiuddin, Abida. 1982. The Beginning of Parliamentary Democracy in Iraq: A Case Study. *Middle Eastern Studies*, 18 (October): 445-448.

Previous National Election: 05 May 1958 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

IRAQ (1961-1970)

National Election: 20 June 1980 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Samiuddin, Abida. 1982. The Beginning of Parliamentary Democracy in Iraq: A Case Study. *Middle Eastern Studies*, 18 (October): 445-448.

Previous National Election: 05 May 1958 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

IRAQ (1974-1975)

National Election: 20 June 1980 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Samiuddin, Abida. 1982. The Beginning of Parliamentary Democracy in Iraq: A Case Study. *Middle Eastern Studies*, 18 (October): 445-448.

Previous National Election: 05 May 1958 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

IRAQ (1985-1996)

National Election: 27 March 2000 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Inter-Parliamentary Union. Iraq. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2151_00.htm. Accessed January 8, 2009.

Notes: A legislative election occurred earlier, March 24, 1996, the same year the civil war ended. The civil war ended after the election in October, according to Doyle and Sambanis (2006).
Previous National Election: 24 March 1996 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Inter-Parliamentary Union. Iraq. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2151_96.htm. Accessed December 20, 2008.

IRAQ (1991-1993)

National Election: 15 October 1995 (Presidential Election)

Source:

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

(2) "Iraq Elections to Offer One Candidate," *Voice of America*, 08 September 2002. <http://www.voanews.com/english/archive/2002-09/a-2002-09-08-16-Iraq.cfm>. Accessed December 20, 2008.

Previous National Election: 01 April 1989 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Iraq. *World Factbook 1995*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

IRAQ (2004-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

JORDAN (1970-1971)

National Election: 08 November 1989 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Curtius, Mary. "62 Percent Turnout Reported in Jordan." *The Boston Globe*, November 9, 1989. Accessed May 5, 2008.

Previous National Election: 27 April 1967 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) "Hussein Postpones Election For New Jordan Parliament." *New York Times*, October 11, 1987. (Month and Year Only).

Note: By-elections for eight seats were held in March 1984.

KENYA (1963-1967)

National Election: 06 December 1969 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Kenya. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/ke.html>. Accessed December 21, 2008.

Previous National Election: 11 June 1966 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) "The Cycle of General Election," *East Africa Standard* October 19, 2007.

Note: The elections took place over a period of two weeks.

<http://politics.nationmedia.com/inner.asp?sid=1116>. Accessed December 31, 2008.

KENYA (1991-1993)

National Election: 29 December 1997 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Kenya. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/ke.html>. Accessed December 21, 2008.

Previous National Election: 29 December 1992 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Kenya. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/ke.html>. Accessed December 21, 2008.

KOREA (1948-1949)

National Election: 30 May 1950 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) "Encyclopedia of World History, Bartelby.com, <http://www.bartelby.com/67/4194.html>. Accessed December 21, 2008.

Previous National Election: 10 May 1948 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Jürgen Kleiner. 2001. *Korea: A Century of Change*, River Edge, N.J.: World Scientific, p. 60.

(2) Andrei Lankov, (469) First Vote. *The Korea Times*, September 27, 2007.

Note: Nohlen, et al. suggest that the date was July 20, 1948. This was the day that the newly elected assembly elected Syngman Rhee president. (See: Dieter Nohlen, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartman. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.)

LAOS (1960-1973)

National Election: 26 March 1989 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Yong, Molly. Laos Holds First Elections for Ruling Council. *The Associated Press*, March 26, 1989.

Previous National Election: 02 January 1972 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Stuart-Fox, M. 1997. *A History of Laos*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 152 (month and year only).

LEBANON (1958-1958)

National Election: 12 June 1960 – 2 July 1960 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

Previous National Election: 09-23 June 1957 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

LEBANON (1975-1991)

National Election: 23 August-11 October 1992 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Salam, Mohammed. "Lebanon Hold First Democratic Vote In 20 Years." *The Associated Press* August 23 1992.

Previous National Election: 16-30 April 1972 (Legislative Elections)

Source:

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

(2) Interparliamentary Union. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/LEBANON_1972_E.PDF

LIBERIA (1989-1990)

National Election: 19 July 1997 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data*

Handbook. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Liberia. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/lr.html>. Accessed September 26, 2008.

Note: The 1997 election occurs in the same year as the end of the civil war. The next election is held October 10, 2005 (See: National Election Commission – Republic of Liberia.

<http://necliberia.org/>. Accessed November 18, 2008.)

Previous National Election: 15 October 1985 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Liberia. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/lr.html>. Accessed September 26, 2008.

LIBERIA (1992-1997)

National Election: 19 July 1997 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Liberia. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/lr.html>. Accessed September 26, 2008.

Note: The 1997 election occurs in the same year as the end of the civil war. The civil war, however, ended prior to this date. Abuja II Agreement was signed in August 1996 and demobilization took place 22 November 1996 through 09 February 1997.

Previous National Election: 15 October 1985 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Liberia. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/lr.html>. Accessed September 26, 2008.

LIBERIA (1999-2003)

National Election: 10 October 2005 (Legislative; Presidential 1st Round; 8 November 2005 (Presidential 2nd Round)

Source:

(1) National Election Commission – Republic of Liberia. <http://necliberia.org/>. Accessed November 18, 2008.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Liberia. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/lr.html>. Accessed September 26, 2008.

Previous National Election: 19 July 1997 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) African Elections Database: Elections in Liberia. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/lr.html>. Accessed September 26, 2008.

(2) "Liberia; Security Council Welcomes Liberia Elections." *Africa News* July 31, 1997.

MALI (1990-1995)

National Election: 13 April 1997 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Mali. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/ml.html>. Accessed December 21, 2008.

Previous National Election: 12 April 1992 (Presidential election, 1st Round); 26 April 1992 (Presidential election, 2nd Round).

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Mali. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/ml.html>. Accessed December 21, 2008.

MOLDOVA (1991-1992)

National Election: 27 February 1994 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) *Report on the Moldovan Parliamentary Elections, February 27, 1994: Chisinau, Northern Moldova, Transdnistria, Varnitsa*. United States Congress. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

(2) Republic of Moldova Parliamentary Elections, February 27, 1994. Washington, DC: International Foundation for Electoral Systems.

Previous National Election: 08 December 1991 (Presidential)

Source:

(1) "Romanians, Slavs view before Moldova Vote," *The Boston Globe*, December 8, 1991.

(2) "Moldovans go to polls in first vote for president," *The Toronto Star*, December 8, 1991.

MOROCCO/ WESTERN SAHARA (1975-1991)

National Election: 25 June 1993 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) "Opposition Wins in Morocco," *The Gazette (Montreal, Quebec)* 27 June 1993.

Previous National Election: 02 October 1984 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) "Moroccans Vote," *New York Times*, 15 September 1984.

MOZAMBIQUE (1976-1992)

National Election: 27-29 October 1994 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Mozambique. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/mz.html>. Accessed December 21, 2008.

Previous National Election: None

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Mozambique. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/mz.html>. Accessed December 21, 2008.

Notes: Indirect elections for the People's Assembly were held December 15, 1986.

MYANMAR/BURMA (1948-1951)

National Election: 12 June 1951 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

Notes: The 1951 elections occurred in the same year as the end of the civil war. Doyle and Sambanis code the end of the civil war in July, after the election. However, Chandler and Steinberg (1987) and Hall (2006), suggest that the violence ended prior to the civil war. Both works suggest that security wasn't established to allow for elections until 1951, suggesting that the rebellion had been suppressed pretty much before the election. See: David P. Chandler and David Joel Steinberg. 1987. *In Search of Southeast Asia: A Modern History*. Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, p. 397; D. G. E. Hall. 2006. *Burma: British Empire History*. London: Hesperides Press, p. 179. The next election occurred on April 27, 1956 (legislative). Given the ambiguity, we repeat the analysis using both the 1951 and 1956 election dates.

Previous National Election: 09 April 1947 (Constituent Assembly)

Source:

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

Notes: The election prior to the 1952 elections was the June 12, 1951 election. (See above for sources confirming this date.)

MYANMAR/BURMA (1948-1988)

National Election: 27 May 1990 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) "Harsh Military Rule Darkens Burmese Vote," *Christian Science Monitor*, May 25, 1990.

Previous National Election: 06-20 October 1985 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) "Breakdown of People's Representatives to Be Elected." BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, October 10, 1985.

- (2) Dieter Nohlen, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartman. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (3) "Only one winner in Burma poll," *The Times (London)*, October 7, 1985. (Start Date Only)

MYANMAR/BURMA (1960-1995)

National Election: censored

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartman. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Previous National Election*: 27 May 1990 (Legislative Election)

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartman. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (2) "Harsh Military Rule Darkens Burmese Vote," *Christian Science Monitor* May 25, 1990.

NEPAL (1996--2006)

National Election: 10 April 2008 (Constituent Assembly)

Source:

- (1) "Nepal Votes in Historic Election," *BBC News April 10, 2008*.
- (2) Nepal Election Portal. <http://www.nepalelectionportal.org/EN/constituent-assembly/> Accessed January 8, 2009.
- Previous National Election*: 3-17 May 1999 (Legislative)

Source:

- (1) Nepal Home Page. <http://www.nepalhomepage.com/politics/elections/general2056/elections56.html>. Accessed January 8, 2009.
- (2) Nepal Election Commission. <http://www.election.gov.np/EN/electionresult/index.php> (Year Only). Accessed January 8, 2009.
- (3) Nepal Election Portal. <http://www.nepalelectionportal.org/EN/elections-in-nepal/electoral-history.php> (Year Only). Accessed January 8, 2009.

NICARAGUA (1978-1979)

National Election: 04 November 1984 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (2) Inter-Parliamentary Union. Nicaragua, 1984. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2235_arc.htm. Accessed December 21, 2008.
- Previous National Election*: 01 September 1974 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (2) Inter-Parliamentary Union. Nicaragua, 1974 http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/NICARAGUA_1974_E.PDF. Accessed December 21, 2008, 2008.

NICARAGUA (1981-1990)

National Election: 25 February 1990 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Inter-Parliamentary Union. Nicaragua, 1990. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/2235_90.htm. Accessed December 21, 2008.

Notes: Doyle and Sambanis (2006) code the end of the civil war with the 1990 elections although an argument can be made that the war ended in 1988 with the peace treaty. The code 1990 as the enddate because there were violations of the ceasefire between 1988 and 1990. They mark April as the endmonth, which we recode to February, which is the month of the election. In alternative models, we also explore 1988 and 1989 as the enddate following Fearon and Laitin (2003) and PRIO (2008). The next election occurred on October 20, 1996 (Legislative and Presidential Elections).

Previous National Election: 04 November 1984 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

(2) "Nicaraguan Council Gives Way to New Assembly," *New York Times*, December 5, 1984, Sec. A, 3.

Notes: The election prior to the 1990 elections was the February 20, 1990 elections. (See above for sources confirming this date.)

NIGERIA (1967-1970)

National Election: 31 August 1977 (Constituent Assembly)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) "Nigerians Elect Assembly." *Washington Post*, 1 September 1977, Sec. A24.

Previous National Election: 30 December 1964 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) "Nigeria; Let Us Remind Ourselves As We Vote," *Africa News*, 13 April 2007.

NIGERIA (1980-1985)

National Election: 04 July 1992 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Nigeria. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/ng.html>. Accessed May 9, 2008

Previous National Election: 27 August 1983 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) "Governing Party Wins Nigerian Congressional Elections," *Associated Press*, September 4, 1983.

OMAN (1971-1975)

National Election: 04 October 2003 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) IFES Election Guide, Country Profile: Oman <http://www.electionguide.org>. Accessed September 26, 2008.

(2) United Nations Development Programme. Programme on Governance in the Arab Region. Oman. <http://www.pogar.org/countries/elections.asp?cid=13#sub5> Accessed September 26, 2008.

Previous National Election: None

Notes: Elections of sorts have occurred in Oman earlier, but are not coded as such because they do not meet the coding criteria. In 1991 Oman created the Oman Consultative Council, which has no legislative powers and is indirectly elected in part. The deputy prime minister for legal affairs chose each member from a list of three candidates indirectly selected in caucuses held in the Wilayat limited to a few hundreds of elites. In 1998 Oman expanded the number of citizens who could participate in the elections to over 50,000 people (~3% of the population). (See: Abdullah Juma Alhaj, "Political elite and the introduction of political participation in Oman," *Middle East Policy*, June 2000; Dieter Nohlen, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartman. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.)

PAKISTAN (1973-1977)

National Election: 25 February 1985 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) "Unrest in Pakistan," *The Washington Post*, 23 March 1977, Sec. 1, A19

Notes: A legislative election occurred the same year as the end of the civil war on March 7, 1977. Doyle and Sambanis (2006) code the end of the civil war in July 1977 after the election. Further research reveals that Chief of Army Staff General Muhammad Zia-ul-Haq overthrew Bhutto's government in a bloodless coup on July 5, 1977. He named Lieutenant General Rahimuddin Khan as Governor of Balochistan. Under Rahimuddin's reign, the province of Balochistan witnessed a period of stabilization which is without precedent in the history of Pakistan.

Previous National Election: 07 March 1977 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) "Unrest in Pakistan," *The Washington Post*, 23 March 1977, Sec. 1, A19

PAKISTAN (1994-1999)

National Election: 10 October 2002 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) IFES Election Guide, Country Profile: Pakistan. <http://www.electionguide.org>. Accessed September 21, 2008.

(2) "Pakistan National and Provincial Assembly Elections, 10 October 2002." *Election Observer Group Reports*, August 2006.

Notes: Provincial elections also held 10 October 2002.

Previous National Election: 03 February 1997 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Election Watch. *Journal of Democracy*, April 1997.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA (1988-1998)

National Election: 15 June - mid-July 2002 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) "The longest poll; Papua New Guinea," *The Economist*, July 27, 2002.

(2) IFES. Electoral Guide: Papua New Guinea. <http://www.electionguide.org>. Accessed September 28, 2008.

Notes: Elections were fraudulent and violent widespread, causing the government to divert money from the election to security (See: Papua New Guinea government diverts poll funding to security, "BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, June 11, 2002.), and the EU to refuse to send observers (See: EU says Papua New Guinea "too risky," for electoral observers," *BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific*, June 3, 2002.) Despite corruption and fraud, the constitutional court did not declare the election invalid. Demobilization began prior to the election and was ongoing at the time of the election (See: Papua New Guinea: Diplomats attend weapons handover in Bougainville," March 6, 2002.).

Previous National Election: 14-28 June 1997

Source:

(1) Papua New Guinea. *World Factbook 2000*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

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

PARAGUAY (1947-1947)

National Election: 15 February 1948 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Bethell, Leslie. 1991. *The Cambridge History of Latin America: Volume VIII 1930 to the Present*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 249.

Previous National Election: 16 January-14 February 1943 (Legislative Election; Presidential

Election)

Source:

(1) "Morinigo Election In Paraguay Ended; President, Only Candidate, Sure of Return Under Voting Plan," *New York Times*, February 15, 1943

Notes: The following resource only mentioned the elections as occurring in February 1943 date: Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

PERU (1980-1996)

National Election: 09 April 2000 (Presidential Election 1st Round; Legislative)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Peru. World Factbook 2001. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

Note:

(3) The second round of the presidential election occurred May 28, 2000 and was boycotted by the opposition candidate.

Previous National Election: 09 April 1995 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election 1st Round)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, 2005. *Elections in the Americas: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Peru. World Factbook 1997. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

PHILIPPINES (1950-1952)

National Election: 10 November 1953 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

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

(1) Commission on Elections (COMELEC): Elections History, <http://www.comelec.gov.ph/hist/natlocal.html>. Accessed May 2, 2008.

Previous National Election: 01 November 1951 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Commission on Elections (COMELEC): Elections History, <http://www.comelec.gov.ph/hist/natlocal.html>. Accessed May 2, 2008.

Note: Dieter Nohlen, et al. (2001) indicates that legislative elections occurred on November 13, 1951 for the upper chamber, but this is not consistent with official results. (See Dieter Nohlen, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartman. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.)

PHILIPPINES (1972-1992)

National Election: 08 May 1995 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(2) Dieter Nohlen, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartman. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the*

Pacific: A Data Handbook. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(3) Commission on Elections (COMELEC): Elections History, <http://www.comelec.gov.ph/hist/natlocal.html>. Accessed May 2, 2008.

Notes: Elections also occurred in the year the civil war ended on May 11 1992 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election). There is large disagreement, though, about whether 1992 even constitutes the enddate, with Fearon and Laitin (2003) and PRIO (2006) putting the enddate as 1994 and 1995 respectively. We've marked the second election as the appropriate one since it occurs after both the September enddate identified by Doyle and Sambanis (2006) and the July enddate of the *Correlates of War*.

Previous National Election: 11 May 1992 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

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

(2) Commission on Elections (COMELEC): Elections History, <http://www.comelec.gov.ph/hist/natlocal.html>. Accessed May 2, 2008.

PHILIPPINES (1971--ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

RUSSIA (1994-1996)

National Election: 19 December 1999 (Legislative)

(1) Russia Votes: Results of Previous Elections to the Russian State Duma.

http://www.russiavotes.org/duma/duma_elections_93-03.php. Accessed November 6, 2008.

(2) OSCE. Russian Federation Elections to the State Duma. 19 December 1999. Final Report. Warsaw, February 13, 2000.

Notes: Elections occurred earlier in 1996, the same year as the civil war ended. The civil war ended after the elections in June, however. In the August 1996 Chechen rebels conducted a rapid assault on Grozny, known as the Battle of Grozny, which led to the final ceasefire in the conflict, August 14-19. On August 30, 1996 the Khasav-Yurt Accord was signed.

Previous National Election: 16 June 1996 (Presidential Election-1st Round); 3 July 1996 (Presidential Election-2nd Round)

Source:

(1) "Final report on the presidential election in the Russian Federation, 16 June and 3 July 1996," Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights – Elections.

(2) "Polls open for Russian presidential election," CNN, June 15, 1996

RUSSIA (1999--ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

RWANDA (1963-1964)

National Election: 03 October 1965 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) Permanent Mission of the Republic of Rwanda. <http://www2.un.int/public/Rwanda/2/English/> (year only)

Note: African Election Database indicates that they election was 10 March 1965, which suggests that either Nohlen (1999) or the African Elections Database transposed the month and day of the election. the See: African Election Database: Elections in Rwanda.

<http://africanelections.tripod.com/>. Accessed September 24, 2008.

Previous National Election: 25 September 1961 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Election Database: Elections in Rwanda. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/>. Accessed September 24, 2008.

RWANDA (1990-1993)

National Election: 25 August 2003 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) “Rwandans hold first presidential election since 1994 genocide,” *The Associated Press*, August 25, 2003.

(2) African Election Database: Elections in Rwanda. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/>. Accessed September 24, 2008.

Notes: Legislative elections were held legislative election: 29-30 September & October 2, 2003: (See: “Rwanda; Ruling Party Wins Landslide in Legislative Polls” *Africa News*, October 2, 2003; Ingrid Samet and Orrvar Dolby. 2003. Rwanda: Presidential and Parliamentary 2003.

NORDEM Report 12/2003. African Election Database. (Accessed September 24, 2008) does not indicate that there was a third date of voting on October 2, 2003.)

Previous National Election: 26 December 1988 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/sn.html>. Accessed September 24, 2004.

RWANDA (1994-1994)

National Election: 25 August 2003 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) “Rwandans hold first presidential election since 1994 genocide,” *The Associated Press*, August 25, 2003.

(2) African Election Database: Elections in Rwanda. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/>. Accessed September 24, 2008.

Notes: See Rwanda (1990-1993)

Previous National Election: 26 December 1988 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/sn.html>. Accessed September 24, 2004.

RWANDA (1997-2002)

National Election: 25 August 2003 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) "Rwandans hold first presidential election since 1994 genocide," *The Associated Press*, August 25, 2003.

(2) African Election Database: Elections in Rwanda. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/>. Accessed September 24, 2008.

Notes: See Rwanda (1990-1993)

Previous National Election: 26 December 1988 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/sn.html>. Accessed September 24, 2004.

SENEGAL (1989-1999)

National Election: 27 February 2000 (Presidential Election 1st Round); 19 March 2000 (Presidential Election 2nd Round)

Source:

(1) "Senegal's Election Goes to Second Round," *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*, March 11, 2000.

(2) African Election Database. Elections in Senegal. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/>. Accessed September 24, 2008.

(3) "Senegal; President Diouf Concedes Defeat," *Africa News*, March 21, 2000.

Notes: The Socialist Party, which governed Senegal since 1981 lost and accepted the outcome immediately. The opposition party leader, Abdou Diouf, threatened violence were the elections corrupt beforehand (See: "Senegal Vote Fraud Charged," *The Gazette* (No date provided in Lexis-Nexis)).

Previous National Election: 24 May 1998 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/sn.html>. Accessed September 9, 2004.

Note:

Nohlen, et al (1999) indicate that the day of the election was May 25th. However, various sources, including the Inter-parliamentary Union, the CIA World Factbook, and the International Foundation for Electoral System indicate that they were held on May 24th.

SIERRA LEONE (1991-1996)

National Election: 14 May 2002 (Legislative and Presidential Elections).

Source:

(1) African Election Database. Elections in Sierra Leone. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/>. Accessed May 8, 2008.

(2) IFES. Election Guide: Sierra Leone. <http://www.electionguide.org>. Accessed September 25 2008.

Notes: Elections also occurred in the same year the civil war ended on February 26-27 1996. The civil war ended after the election. The Abidjan Accord was signed November 30, 1996.

Previous National Election: 26-27 February 1996 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election- 1st Round); 15 March 1996 (Presidential Election – 2nd Round)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Sierra Leone. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/sl.html>. Accessed May 8, 2008.

SIERRA LEONE (1997-2001)

National Election: 14 May 2002 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) African Election Database. Elections in Sierra Leone. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/>. Accessed May 8, 2008.

(2) IFES. Election Guide: Sierra Leone. <http://www.electionguide.org>. Accessed September 25 2008.

Previous National Election: 26-27 February 1996 (Presidential Election-1st Round); 15 March 1996 (Presidential Election-2nd Round).

Source:

(1) African Elections Database: <http://africanelections.tripod.com/sl.html>. Accessed May 8, 2008.

(2) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

SOMALIA (1988-1991)

National Election: censored

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Somalia. [http://africanelections.tripod.com /so.html](http://africanelections.tripod.com/so.html). Accessed May 8, 2008.

Previous National Election: 23 December 1986 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Somalia. <http://africanelections.tripod.com /so.html>.

Accessed May 8, 2008.

SOMALIA (1991--ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

SOUTH AFRICA (1976-1994)

National Election: 26-29 April 1994 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Somalia. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/so.html>. Accessed May 8, 2008.

Notes: Doyle and Sambanis (1996) code the enddate of the civil war with the occurrence of the 1994 election. Gastrow concurs that the violence stopped prior to the election. June 17, 1991 the government repealed the last apartheid laws. See: Peter Gastrow, "A Joint Effort - The South African Peace Process," *European Platform for Conflict Prevention and Transformation*, http://www.gppac.net/documents/pbp/part1/8_joint_.htm. Accessed January 8, 2009. The violence was ongoing in 1992, with a single massacre killing 48 people in June 1992. Gastrow suggests that the violence peaked July 1993 and that shortly before the elections, in March and April 1994, a serious escalation of political violence occurred with 552 persons dying in March alone. However, during the last week before the election was due on 26 April 1994, Gastrow argues that the violence subsided. The next election occurred on June 02, 1999 (Legislative Elections).

Previous National Election: 06 September 1989 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Somalia. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/so.html>. Accessed May 8, 2008.

Notes: The election prior to the 1999 elections was the April 26-29, 1994 elections (See above for sources confirming this date).

SRI LANKA (1971-1971)

National Election: 21 July 1977 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) *The Parliament of Sri Lanka*. http://www.parliament.lk/handbook_of_parliament/handbook_of_parliament.jsp. Accessed May 3, 2008.

Previous National Election: 27 May 1970 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) *The Parliament of Sri Lanka*. http://www.parliament.lk/handbook_of_parliament/handbook_of_parliament.jsp. Accessed May 3, 2008.

SRI LANKA (1983-2002)

National Election: 02 April 2004 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) *The Parliament of Sri Lanka*. http://www.parliament.lk/handbook_of_parliament/handbook_of_parliament.jsp. Accessed May 3, 2008.

(2) European Union: Election Observation Union. 2004. "Sri Lanka Parliamentary Elections 2 April 2004, Final Report."

ec.europa.eu/external_relations/human_rights/eu_election_ass_observ/sri_lanka/final_%20report04.pdf (December 15, 2008).

Notes: Using the 2001 enddate of Fearon and Laitin (2003), the first post-conflict election is either 02 April 2004 or 05 December 2001 (same source as above)

Previous National Election: 05 December 2001 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) *The Parliament of Sri Lanka*. http://www.parliament.lk/handbook_of_parliament/handbook_of_parliament.jsp. Accessed May 3, 2008.

(2) "BBC Monitoring News Prospects for Wednesday 5 December 2001," *BBC Worldwide Monitoring*, December 5, 2001.

SRI LANKA (1987-1989)

National Election: 16 August 1994 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) *The Parliament of Sri Lanka*. http://www.parliament.lk/handbook_of_parliament/handbook_of_parliament.jsp. Accessed May 3, 2008.

Notes: Elections also occurred in the same year as the end of the civil war on February 15, 1989. The civil war ended after these date. Doyle and Sambanis (2006) code December 1989 as the enddate. In November, the government killed JVP leader Rohana Wijeweera.

Previous National Election: 15 February 1989 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(4) *The Parliament of Sri Lanka*. http://www.parliament.lk/handbook_of_parliament/handbook_of_parliament.jsp. Accessed May 3, 2008.

SRI LANKA (2005--ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

SUDAN (1963-1972)

National Election: 22 September- 04 October 1972 (Constituent Assembly)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) "Nov 1972 - Election of People's Council. - Cabinet Reorganization. - Deterioration of Relations with Egypt," *Keesing's Record of World Events*, Volume 18 (November): 25588.

Notes: The 1972 elections occurred in the same year as the end of the civil war. The civil war ended prior to the elections, however, with the Addis-Ababa Agreement signed in March 1973. The next election occurred on August 15 1974 (Presidential Elections).

Previous National Election: 15 September 1971 (Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Notes: The election prior to the 1974 elections was the September 22- October 04 1972 elections (See above for sources confirming this date).

SUDAN (1983-2002)

National Election: Censored: Scheduled for July 2009.

Previous National Election: 13-22 December 2000.

Source:

(1) Democracy in Sudan: The December 2000 Presidential and Parliamentary Elections," The European-Sudanese Public Affairs Council, February 2001.

(2) Sudan. *World Factbook 2001*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

Note:

The CIA World Factbook give the 23rd as the enddate of the election.

SYRIA (1979-1982)

National Election: 10-11 February 1985 (Presidential Election)

Source:

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

(2) "May 1985 - Re-election of President Assad-formation of New Government-Eighth Baath Party Congress-Other Internal Events-Foreign Contacts" *Keesing's Record of World Events*, 31 (May): 33614.

(3) Syria. *CIA World Factbook 1990*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency

Notes: Nohlen, et al. (2001) indicate that the date is February 10. Keesing's Record of World Events indicates that it is February 11 and the CIA World Factbook indicates that it is February 10-11, 1985.

Previous National Election: 09 November 1981 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) "Syria Holds Elections For a New Parliament." *New York Times*, November 10,1981.

TAJIKISTAN (1992-1997)

National Election: 06 November 1999 (Presidential Election)

Source:

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

(2) Tajikistan. *World Factbook 2000*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

Previous National Election: 26 February 1995 (Legislative Election-1st Round); 12 March 1995 (Legislative Election-2nd Round)

Source:

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

(2) IFES Election Guide. Tajikistan. <http://www.electionguide.org/election.php?ID=629>.

Accessed December 25, 2008.

Note:

Nohlen, et al. (2001) reports the United Tajik Opposition (UTO) boycotted the 1995 election.

THAILAND (1966-1982)

National Election: 18 April 1983 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Inter-Parliamentary Union. Thailand. [http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/](http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/THAILAND_1983_E.PDF)

THAILAND_1983_E.PDF. December 19, 2008.

Previous National Election: 22 April 1979 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Inter-Parliamentary Union. Thailand. [http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/](http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/THAILAND_1979_E.PDF)

THAILAND_1979_E.PDF. December 19, 2008.

TURKEY (1984-1999)

National Election: 18 April 1999 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Turkey. *World Factbook 2001*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

Note: The 1999 election occurred in the same year as the end of the civil war. Doyle and Sambanis (2006) code the end of the civil war in February 1999. February 16, 1999 Turkish security agents captured Kurdish leader Ocalan in Kenya. Violence subsided thereafter. In the spring of 1999, Ocalan issued a peace plan for the Turkey-Kurdish conflict and promoted cooperation from his jail cell. The next election took place May 5, 2000 (Legislative). (See above for resources confirming this date).

Previous National Election: 24 December 1995 (Legislative Election)

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartman. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (2) Turkey. *World Factbook 1997*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

UGANDA (1966-1966)

National Election: 06-10 December 1980 (Legislative Election)

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
 - (2) African Elections Database: Elections in Uganda.
<http://africanelections.tripod.com/ug.html>. Accessed June 11, 2008.
- Previous National Election:* 25 April 1962 (Legislative Election)

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (2) African Elections Database: Elections in Uganda.
<http://africanelections.tripod.com/ug.html>. Accessed June 11, 2008.

UGANDA (1978-1979)

National Election: 06-10 December 1980 (Legislative Election)

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
 - (2) African Elections Database: Elections in Uganda.
<http://africanelections.tripod.com/ug.html>. Accessed June 11, 2008.
- Previous National Election:* 25 April 1962 (Legislative Election)

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (2) African Elections Database: Elections in Uganda.
<http://africanelections.tripod.com/ug.html>. Accessed June 11, 2008.

UGANDA (1981-1987):

National Election: 28 March 1994 (Constituent Assembly)

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (2) African Elections Database: Elections in Uganda.
<http://africanelections.tripod.com/ug.html>. Accessed June 11, 2008.

Notes:

- (1) Indirect elections for the National Resistance Council occurred 11-28 February 1989. See: Uganda," *Keesing's Record of World Events*, Volume 35, February, 1989: 36455; Nelson Kasfir.

1998. No-party Democracy in Uganda.” *Journal of Democracy* 9(2): 49-63.
Previous National Election: 06-10 December 1980 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Uganda.

<http://africanelections.tripod.com/ug.html>. Accessed June 11, 2008.

UGANDA (1990-1992)

National Election: 28 March 1994 (Constituent Assembly)

Source:

(3) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(4) African Elections Database: Elections in Uganda.

<http://africanelections.tripod.com/ug.html>. Accessed June 11, 2008.

Previous National Election: 06-10 December 1980 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

(2) African Elections Database: Elections in Uganda. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/ug.html>. Accessed June 11, 2008.

UGANDA (1995--ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

UNITED KINGDOM (1971-1998)

National Election: 07 June 2001 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) Byrn Morgan, “General Election results, 7 June 2001,” Research Paper 01/54, House of Commons Library, 18 June 2001.

(2) UK General Elections since 1832. <http://www.psr.keele.ac.uk/area/uk/edates.htm>. Accessed December 21, 2008.

Previous National Election: 01 May 1997

Source:

(1) Election Statistics: UK 1918-2007. Research Paper 08/12, February 1, 2008.

(2) UK General Elections since 1832. <http://www.psr.keele.ac.uk/area/uk/edates.htm>. Accessed December 21, 2008.

USSR (1944-1947) [LATVIA]

National Election: 12 March 1950 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) “Russia Mobilizes Public Behind the Kremlin,” *Christian Science Monitor*, February 21,

1950.

(2) "New Voting Districts in Soviet Elections," *New York Times*, January 13, 1950.

(3) Max E. Mote. 1965. *Soviet Local and Republic Elections*. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University.

(4) George Barr Carson, Jr. 1955. *Electoral Practices in the USSR*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger

Notes: Mote (1965) and Carson (1955) provide data on the year only. The *Christian Science Monitor* (1950) provides data on the day/month/year. Combining the information from Mote and Carson, all –union elections would seem to have occurred: 1946, 1950, 1954, 1958 and 1962.

Previous National Election: 10 February 1946 (Legislative Election).

Source:

(1) "Elections to Supreme Soviet. - Internal Administrative Changes. - Marshal Stalin on War Achievements and Post-War Policy." *Keesing's Record of World Events* VI, February 1946, p. 7753.

(2) League of Nations Photo Archive: Chronology 1946. <http://www.indiana.edu/~league/1946.htm>. Accessed December 21, 2008.

USSR (1944-1948) [LITHUANIA]

National Election: 12 March 1950 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) "Russia Mobilizes Public Behind the Kremlin," *Christian Science Monitor*, February 21, 1950.

(2) "New Voting Districts in Soviet Elections," *New York Times*, January 13, 1950.

(3) Max E. Mote. 1965. *Soviet Local and Republic Elections*. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University.

(4) George Barr Carson, Jr. 1955. *Electoral Practices in the USSR*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger

Notes: See USSR (1944-1947)

Previous National Election: 10 February 1946 (Legislative)

Source:

(1) "Elections to Supreme Soviet. - Internal Administrative Changes. - Marshal Stalin on War Achievements and Post-War Policy." *Keesing's Record of World Events* VI, February 1946, p. 7753.

(2) League of Nations Photo Archive: Chronology 1946. <http://www.indiana.edu/~league/1946.htm>. Accessed December 21, 2008.

USSR (1944-1948) [ESTONIA]

National Election: 12 March 1950 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) "Russia Mobilizes Public Behind the Kremlin," *Christian Science Monitor*, February 21, 1950.

(2) "New Voting Districts in Soviet Elections," *New York Times*, January 13, 1950.

(3) Max E. Mote. 1965. *Soviet Local and Republic Elections*. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University.

(4) George Barr Carson, Jr. 1955. *Electoral Practices in the USSR*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger

Notes: See USSR (1944-1947)

Previous National Election: 10 February 1946 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) "Elections to Supreme Soviet. - Internal Administrative Changes. - Marshal Stalin on War Achievements and Post-War Policy." *Keesing's Record of World Events* VI, February 1946, p. 7753.

(2) League of Nations Photo Archive: Chronology 1946. <http://www.indiana.edu/~league/1946.htm>. Accessed December 21, 2008.

USSR (1944-1950) [UKRAINE]

National Election: 14 March 1954

Source:

(1) "Soviet 'Election' Due March 14," *Christian Science Monitor*, Mar 4, 1954; *Sunday Journal and Star*, March 14, 1954).

(2) Max E. Mote. 1965. *Soviet Local and Republic Elections*. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University.

(3) George Barr Carson, Jr. 1955. *Electoral Practices in the USSR*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger

Notes: Elections also occurred in 1950 the same year as the end of the civil war (see below). We consider 1954 as the first postconflict elections, however, since PRIO (2006) put the enddate as December 1950.

Previous National Election: 12 March 1950 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) "Russia Mobilizes Public Behind the Kremlin," *Christian Science Monitor*, February 21, 1950;

(2) "New Voting Districts in Soviet Elections," *New York Times*, January 13, 1950.

VIETNAM (1960-1975)

National Election: 25 April 1976 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) U.S. Joint Publications Research Service. Translation on Vietnam No. 1819. National Assembly Candidates 25 April 1976. <http://www.vietnam.ttu.edu/star/images/408/4080302002a.pdf>. Accessed December 21, 2008.

Previous National Election: 26 August 1973 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) *New York Times*. 28 August 1973, Page 4, Column 5.

YEMEN AR (1948-1948)

National Election: 27 February-18 March 1971 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) "First Elections under New Constitution. - Successive New Cabinets." *Keesing's Record of World Events, Volume 17 (October): 24876.*

(2) Dieter Nohlen, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartman. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook.* Oxford: Oxford University Press. (month and year only)

Previous National Election: None

Source:

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

Note: The 1971 elections were the first elections held in Yemen Arab Republic.

YEMEN AR (1962-1970)

National Election: 27 February-18 March 1971 (Legislative Election)

Source:

(1) "First Elections under New Constitution. - Successive New Cabinets." *Keesing's Record of World Events, Volume 17 (October): 24876.*

(2) Dieter Nohlen, Florian Grotz, and Christof Hartman. 2001. *Elections in Asia and the Pacific: A Data Handbook.* Oxford: Oxford University Press. (month and year only)

Previous National Election: None.

Source:

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

Note: The 1971 elections were the first elections held in Yemen Arab Republic.

YEMEN PR (1986-1986)

National Election: 28-30 October 1986 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Democratic Yemen. Inter-Parliamentary Union. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/DEMOCRATIC_YEMEN_1986_E.PDF. Accessed December 21, 2008.

Previous National Election: 16 October 1978 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Democratic Yemen. Inter-Parliamentary Union. http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/arc/DEMOCRATIC_YEMEN_1986_E.PDF. Accessed December 21, 2008. (month and year only).

YEMEN (1994-1994)

National Election: 27 April 1997 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Yemen. *World Factbook 1999*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.
Previous National Election: 27 April 1993 (Legislative Election)

Source:

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

(2) Yemen. *World Factbook 1994*. Washington, DC: Central Intelligence Agency.

YUGOSLAVIA (1998-1999) [KOSOVO]

National Election: 24 September 2000 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

(1) President “Milosevic may be in power longer Court annuls part of election” *Florida Times – Union*, October 5, 2000.

(2) President: “Yugoslav Opposition Angrily Rejects Official Election Results,” *United Press International*, September 28, 2000.

(3) President and Legislative: “Army Seals Milosevic’s Fall,” BBC News, October 7, 2000.

(4) President and Legislative: Sarah Birch. 2002. “The 2000 Elections in Yugoslavia: The Bulldozer Revolution,” *Electoral Studies* 21 (3): 499-511.

Notes:

The 2000 presidential elections included Montenegro and Kosovo, although Montenegrans and Kosovars (ethnic Albanians in Kosovo) chose to boycott the elections. (See: “Report: Premier says Montenegro will boycott elections,” *United Press International*, July 23, 2000; “NATO on Alert for Yugoslav Elections,” *CNN.com*, September 23, 2000).

Following the announcement of the results election, strikes broke out and opposition forces failed a case with Yugoslavia’s highest court claiming that Slobodan Milosevic had used computer software program to manipulate the results. The court annulled parts of the election. (See: “Milosevic may be in power longer Court annuls part of election” *Florida Times – Union*, October 5, 2000). Following the court’s decision, protesters stormed the parliament building. International public pressured ensued and Milosevic eventually conceded and accepted the results without a runoff.

Milosevic conceded that Vojislav Kostunica received a plurality of the votes in the first round, but said that a run-off election was necessary because Kostunica did not win a majority of the votes. Kostunica claims, based on figures from poll watches, that he won 52.54 percent and Milosevic’s 32.01 percent, but the state electoral commission reports that Kostunica won only 48.22 percent and Milosevic 40.23 percent; Former Prime Minister Milan Panic urged Russia to offer Milosevic exile in order to spare the country from civil war (See: “Thousands Denounce Idea of Runoff Record Turnout Blocks Capital,” *Florida Times- Union*, September 28, 2000).

The legislative elections were held 23 December 2000. (See: “Milosevic Foes Expect Landslide Victory in Serbia,” *International News*, December 23, 2000; “Serbian Reformers Win Election,” *United Press International*, December 27, 2000.)

Previous National Election: 7 December 1997 (Presidential election, 1st Round); 21 December 1997 (Presidential election, 2nd Round).

Source:

- (1) "Re-Run of the Presidential Election, Second Round Republic of Serbia, December 21, 1997," OSCE ODIHR 1997, Semi-Annual Report.
- (2) "Election Watch: Election Results (September-December 1997)." *Journal of Democracy* 9.1 (1998).

Notes: The December 7 and 21 presidential elections are a re-run of elections held in September and October 1997. These elections were invalidated due to insufficient turnout.

ZIMBABWE (1972-1979)

National Election: 14 February 1980; 27-29 February 1980(Legislative Election)

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (2) African Elections Database: Elections in Zimbabwe. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/zw.html>. Accessed August 4, 2008.
- (3) Inter-parliamentary Union. Zimbabwe (House of Assembly). http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/reports/2361_arc.htm. Accessed July 31, 2008.

Notes: February 14: White Roll and February 27-29: Common Roll according to African Elections Database and IPU

Previous National Election: None

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Notes: Zimbabwe gained independence in 1980. No elections were held prior to the February 14, 1980 elections.

ZIMBABWE (1983-1987)

National Election: 28-31 March 1990 (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- (2) "Presidential and legislative elections." *Keesing's Record of World Events* Volume 36, March 1990: 37307
- (3) Notes: Nohlen, et al. (1999) does not indicate that the election continued through March 31, but Keesing's indicates that they were extended to this day because of weather. There is a discrepancy with the African Elections Database: Elections in Zimbabwe. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/zw.html>. Accessed August 4, 2008, which indicates that the elections occurred on March 23, 1990.

Previous National Election: 27 June 1985 (White Roll); 01-02 July 1985 (Common Roll) (Legislative Election; Presidential Election)

Source:

- (1) Dieter Nohlen, Michael Krennerich, and Bernhard Thibaut. 1999. *Elections in Africa: A Data Handbook*. Oxford: Oxford University Press
- (2) African Elections Database: Elections in Zimbabwe. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/zw.html>. Accessed August 4, 2008.

(3) “General Election-Cabinet and Political Bureau Changes-Internal Developments-Budget.” 31
(December):34020.

FIRST POST-CONFLICT SUBNATIONAL ELECTIONS CODING AND REFERENCE NOTES

AFGHANISTAN (1978-1992)

Subnational Election: 18 September 2005.

Source:

(1) Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB). Final Report: National Assembly and Provincial Council Elections 2005.”

Notes:

- Elections are for the provincial level.
- National legislative elections are concurrent.
- JEMB indicates that the 2005 were the last held in 30 years.

AFGHANISTAN (1992-1996)

Subnational Election: 18 September 2005.

Source:

(1) Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB). Final Report: National Assembly and Provincial Council Elections 2005.”

Notes:

- Elections are for the provincial level.
- National legislative elections are concurrent.
- JEMB indicates that the 2005 were the last held in 30 years.

AFGHANISTAN (1996-2001)

Subnational Election: 18 September 2005.

Source:

(1) Joint Electoral Management Body (JEMB). Final Report: National Assembly and Provincial Council Elections 2005.”

Notes:

- Elections are for the provincial level.
- National legislative elections are concurrent.
- JEMB indicates that the 2005 were the last held in 30 years.

AFGHANISTAN (2003-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

ALGERIA (1962-1963)

Subnational Election: 05 February 1967

Source:

(1) Permanent Mission of Algeria to the United Nations.

<http://www.algeria-un.org/default.asp?doc=-history>. Accessed June 11, 2008.

ALGERIA (1992-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

ANGOLA (1975-1991)

Subnational Election: censored

Notes:

- Provincial assemblies instituted in 1980 (See: Angola: Local Government, <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Africa/Angola-LOCAL-GOVERNMENT.html>).
- They were abolished in 1992 (See: Angola: Institutional Situation, http://www.etat.sciencespobordeaux.fr/_anglais/institutionnel/angola.html).
- According to Jinge Tvedten. 1997. *Angola: Struggle for Peace and Reconstruction*. Boulder, CO: Westview, as of the publication date (1997), Angola is a centralized states with provincial and municipal government appointed.

ANGOLA (1992-1994)

Subnational Election: censored

Notes:

- Provincial assemblies instituted in 1980 (See: Angola: Local Government, <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Africa/Angola-LOCAL-GOVERNMENT.html>).
- They were abolished in 1992 (See: Angola: Institutional Situation, http://www.etat.sciencespobordeaux.fr/_anglais/institutionnel/angola.html).
- According to Jinge Tvedten. 1997. *Angola: Struggle for Peace and Reconstruction*. Boulder, CO: Westview, as of the publication date (1997), Angola is a centralized states with provincial and municipal government appointed.

ANGOLA (1994-1999)

Subnational Election: censored

Notes:

- Provincial assemblies instituted in 1980 (See: Angola: Local Government, <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Africa/Angola-LOCAL-GOVERNMENT.html>).
- They were abolished in 1992 (See: Angola: Institutional Situation, http://www.etat.sciencespobordeaux.fr/_anglais/institutionnel/angola.html).
- According to Jinge Tvedten. 1997. *Angola: Struggle for Peace and Reconstruction*. Boulder, CO: Westview, as of the publication date (1997), Angola is a centralized states with provincial and municipal government appointed.

ANGOLA (1997-2002)

Subnational Election: censored

Notes:

- Provincial assemblies instituted in 1980 (See: Angola: Local Government, <http://www.nationsencyclopedia.com/Africa/Angola-LOCAL-GOVERNMENT.html>).
- They were abolished in 1992 (See: Angola: Institutional Situation. http://www.etat.sciencespobordeaux.fr/_anglais/institutionnel/angola.html).
- According to Jinge Tvedten. 1997. *Angola: Struggle for Peace and Reconstruction*. Boulder, CO: Westview, as of the publication date (1997), Angola is a centralized states with provincial and municipal government appointed.

ARGENTINA (1955-1955)

Subnational Election: 23 February 1958

Source:

(1) Departamento de Estadísticas, Dirección Nacional Electoral, Ministerio del Interior

Notes:

Thank you to Juan Pablo Micozzi for providing me with the above information based on archival research at the Department of Statistics (Personal Communication, October 28, 2008). The 1958 elections were for provincial deputies and senators, as well as mayors. The same year, on July 28th, the provinces of Chaco, Chubut, Formosa, La Pampa, Misiones, Neuquen, Rio Negro and Santa Cruz elected delegates to write their constitutions, simultaneously with the national elections for the same purpose. An election occurred earlier the same as the civil war ended. The election occurred earlier on March 20, 1955 in Misiones (the polls seem to have been annulled). We do not code these elections as the first because the civil war ended with Peron's resignation on September 19, 1955.

ARGENTINA (1975-1977)

Subnational Election: 30 October 1983

Source:

(1) Ministerio del Interior. Subsecretaría de Asuntos Institucionales.

<http://www.mininterior.gov.ar>. Accessed July 14, 2007.

Notes: The Ministry of Interior begins providing data in 1983. The military ruled Argentina between 1976 and 1983.

AZERBAIJAN (1991-1994)

Subnational Election: 30 April 1995

Source:

(1) Personal Communication, Robert Avetisyan, Counselor, Office of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic in the United States.

BANGLADESH (1974-1997)

Subnational Election: 03 January 2000

Source:

(1) Bangladesh Electoral Commission: <http://www.ecs.gov.bd>. Accessed April 29, 2008.

(2) US Department of State. Bangladesh: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices. February

23, 2001.

(3) "CCC Polls May 9," New Age Metro, March 17, 2005. <http://www.newagebd.com/2005/mar/17/met.html>. Accessed September 30, 2008.

Notes:

- Bangladesh Electoral Commission confirms only the year. The two, non-Bangladeshi government sources confirm the full date.
- Bangladesh Electoral Commission indicates that Union Parishads (Union Councils). Elections occurred in 1997 and Pourashava or Municipality Elections occurred in 1999. However, it does not indicate the location of these elections. Unable to determine if these elections occurred in the Chittagong Hill Districts, the first post-conflict election denoted here in the first post-conflict City Corporations Elections in this region in 2000.
- Opposition parties boycotted the election (US State Department, February 23, 2001).

BOLIVIA (1946-1946)

Subnational Election: 06 December 1987

Source:

(1) Carlos Hugo Cordero Carraffa, *Historia Electoral de Bolivia, 1952-2007*. La Paz, Bolivia: Corte Nacional Electoral.

(2) Shahid Javed Burki, Guillermo E. Perry, and William R. Dillinger. 1999. *Beyond the Center: Decentralizing the State*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

Note: Resources above indicate that the 1987 were the first local election in Bolivia. According to Burki, et al. a municipal coded authorized municipal elections in 1942, but it was only in practice 5 years.

BOLIVIA (1952-1952)

Subnational Election: 06 December 1987

Source:

(1) Carlos Hugo Cordero Carraffa, *Historia Electoral de Bolivia, 1952-2007*. La Paz, Bolivia: Corte Nacional Electoral.

(2) Shahid Javed Burki, Guillermo E. Perry, and William R. Dillinger. 1999. *Beyond the Center: Decentralizing the State*. Washington, D.C.: The World Bank.

Note: Resources above indicate that the 1987 were the first local election in Bolivia. According to Burki, et al. a municipal coded authorized municipal elections in 1942, but it was only in practice 5 years.

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA (1992-1995)

Subnational Election: 30 June 1996

Source:

(1) "Election: Bosnia's First Election After War Peaceful" *Dayton Daily News*, July 1, 1996.

Notes: The 1996 municipal elections occurred in Mostar, a multi-ethnic and/or religious city, which was the site of fighting among Muslims, Serbs and Croats. Other municipal elections were supposed to be held simultaneously with national elections in 1996 but they were postponed due to logistical issues and the threats of Serbs, who object to European involvement in the election,

to boycott (See: “Bosnia Municipal Elections Face New Postponement as Serbs Balk,” *The New York Times*, October 23, 1996.)

The subsequent subnational election took place: 13-14 September 1997; 22-23 November 1997 (extraordinary Republika of Srpska National Assembly). See (Michael Pugh and Margaret Cobble. 2001. Non-Nationalist Voting in Bosnian Municipal Elections: Implications for Democracy and Peacebuilding, *Journal of Peace Research*, 38 (1): 27-47; The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights–Elections. Elections Reports. Bosnia-Herzegovina. Accessed July 24, 2008. <http://www.osce.org/odhr-elections/14354.html>)

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA (1993-1994)

Subnational Election: 30 June 1996

Source:

(1) “Election: Bosnia’s First Election After War Peaceful” *Dayton Daily News*, July 1, 1996.

Notes: The 1996 municipal elections occurred in Mostar, a multi-ethnic and/or religious city, which was the site of fighting among Muslims, Serbs and Croats. Other municipal elections were supposed to be held simultaneously with national elections in 1996 but they were postponed due to logistical issues and the threats of Serbs, who object to European involvement in the election, to boycott (See: “Bosnia Municipal Elections Face New Postponement as Serbs Balk,” *The New York Times*, October 23, 1996.)

The subsequent subnational election took place: 13-14 September 1997; 22-23 November 1997 (extraordinary Republika of Srpska National Assembly). See (Michael Pugh and Margaret Cobble. 2001. Non-Nationalist Voting in Bosnian Municipal Elections: Implications for Democracy and Peacebuilding, *Journal of Peace Research*, 38 (1): 27-47; The Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe. Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights–Elections. Elections Reports. Bosnia-Herzegovina. Accessed July 24, 2008. <http://www.osce.org/odhr-elections/14354.html>)

BURUNDI (1965-1969)

Subnational Election: 3 and 7 June 2005; 23 September 2005

Source:

(1) “Burundi: Polls to be Held in Remaining Communes 7 June.” *BBC Monitoring Africa*, June 4, 2005.

(2) United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) Report. United Nations Mission in Burundi: Peacekeeping Mission Completes Its Mandate (32 December 2006). <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/onub/photos.pdf>. Accessed: January 4, 2009.

(3) “Burundi: Poor Turnout at District Election Campaigns.” *BBC Monitoring Africa*, September 16, 2005.

Notes: The June 2005 elections were at the communal level and the September 2005 elections were for the colline level. There is some suggestion that local elections were earlier in 1993. “Burundi: students demand halt to legislative and local elections,” *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, June 11, 1993. DPI (2006) also indicates at this time that at the municipal level both

chief executives and legislatures are appointed and at the state level, that the chief executive is appointed and that the legislature is elected. The aforementioned BBC article only indicates that the local elections were scheduled, not that they took place. There is not other evidence of local elections at this time. Further, according Cyrus Samil, the 1993 elections were for national legislative elections, and that subnational elections were held in June 2005. (Email communication: January 6, 2009). Elections were postponed in several areas from June 3 to June 7, 2005 due to insecurity.

BURUNDI (1972-1972)

Subnational Election: 3 and 7 June 2005; 23 September 2005

Source:

- (1) “Burundi: Polls to be Held in Remaining Communes 7 June.” *BBC Monitoring Africa*, June 4, 2005.
- (2) United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) Report. United Nations Mission in Burundi: Peacekeeping Mission Completes Its Mandate (32 December 2006). <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/onub/photos.pdf>. Accessed: January 4, 2009.
- (3) “Burundi: Poor Turnout at District Election Campaigns.” *BBC Monitoring Africa*, September 16, 2005.

Notes: The June 2005 elections were at the communal level and the September 2005 elections were for the colline level. There is some suggestion that local elections were earlier in 1993. “Burundi: students demand halt to legislative and local elections,” *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, June 11, 1993. DPI (2006) also indicates at this time that at the municipal level both chief executives and legislatures are appointed and at the state level, that the chief executive is appointed and the that legislature is elected. The aforementioned BBC article only indicates that the local elections were scheduled, not that they took place. There is not other evidence of local elections at this time. Further, according Cyrus Samil, the 1993 elections were for national legislative elections, and that subnational elections were held in June 2005. (Email communication: January 6, 2009). Elections were postponed in several areas from June 3 to June 7, 2005 due to insecurity.

BURUNDI (1988-1988)

Subnational Election: 3 and 7 June 2005; 23 September 2005

Source:

- (1) “Burundi: Polls to be Held in Remaining Communes 7 June.” *BBC Monitoring Africa*, June 4, 2005.
- (2) United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) Report. United Nations Mission in Burundi: Peacekeeping Mission Completes Its Mandate (32 December 2006). <http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/missions/onub/photos.pdf>. Accessed: January 4, 2009.
- (3) “Burundi: Poor Turnout at District Election Campaigns.” *BBC Monitoring Africa*, September 16, 2005.

Notes: The June 2005 elections were at the communal level and the September 2005 elections were for the colline level. There is some suggestion that local elections were earlier in 1993. “Burundi: students demand halt to legislative and local elections,” *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, June 11, 1993. DPI (2006) also indicates at this time that at the municipal level both

chief executives and legislatures are appointed and at the state level, that the chief executive is appointed and the that legislature is elected. The aforementioned BBC article only indicates that the local elections were scheduled, not that they took place. There is not other evidence of local elections at this time. Further, according Cyrus Samil, the 1993 elections were for national legislative elections, and that subnational elections were held in June 2005. (Email communication: January 6, 2009). Elections were postponed in several areas from June 3 to June 7, 2005 due to insecurity.

BURUNDI (1991-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

CAMBODIA (1970-1975)

Subnational Election: 21 March 1981.

Source:

(1) Margaret Slocomb. 2004. Commune Elections in Cambodia: 1981 Foundations and 2002 Reformulations, *Modern Asian Studies*, 38 (2): 447-467.

(2) “Cambodia Holds Local Elections; Ousted Regime Denounces Them,” *The New York Times*, March 22, 1981.

Notes:

- Elections are at the commune level.
- Month and year confirmed by two independent sources. I have noted March 21 as the start date of the 1981 communal elections since this is the first date of news coverage of the event (see: NYT).
- Slocomb and NYT indicate that the elections were the first since 1979.
- Slocomb further writes that “[c]ommune elections proceeded during February and March and were to be interrupted between 15 April and 1 May. They were supposed to resume after the national elections were finished. It would seem, however, that the highly successful national elections exhausted both the funds and the energy of the small administration because there is no further reference to commune/*sangkat* elections after May 1981” (p.455).
- There are likely no post-conflict subnational elections earlier than 1981. According the Ministry of Interior cited there have been three local elections in Cambodia since 1925. (See: “Cambodia to hold local elections in Feb. next year,” *Asian Political News*, March 26, 2001.)

CAMBODIA (1975-1991)

Subnational Election: 03 February 2002

Source:

(1) “Cambodia’s Commune Council Elections,” *Human Rights Watch*, January 8 2002.

(2) United Nations Development Program (UNDP). National Election Commission. “National Assembly Election in Cambodia,” 27 July 2003.

Notes: HRW indicates that the communal level has been appointed over the last 20 years, making these the first post-conflict communal elections in Cambodia. Only the month and year are confirmed by the NEC source.

CAMEROON (1960-1961)

Subnational Election: 30 December 1961

Source:

(1) Jan 1962 - West Cameroon Elections. - Federal Cabinet. - Federal Constitution.” *Keesing's Record of World Events*, Volume 8, January, 1962 Algeria, France, Page 18548

(2) Frank M. Stark. 1976. “Federalism in Cameroon: The Shadow and the Realty.” *Canadian Journal of African Studies*, 10(3): 423-442.

Notes:

- Keesings (1962) and Stark (1976) disagree on the exact day of the election – Keesings indicates that it was “December 80” (I’ve assumed this is December 30th), and Stark indicates that it was January 1961.
- Elections were for the Legislative Assembly of West Cameroon. Cameroon was divided into two regions – West and East Cameroon – at the time. No information about elections in East Cameroon Assembly could be found.
- East and (part of) West Cameroon merged as the Federal Republic of Cameroon in 1961. Cameroon was decentralized between 1962-1972. Between 1972-1996 Cameroon was centralized and did not provide for region or local elections. The 1996 constitution established regional and local elections.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC (1996-1997)

Subnational Election: censored

Source:

(1) “Central African Republic; Minister Pegs Municipal Poll on Donor Aid,” *Africa News*, January 26, 2004

Notes: Elections were scheduled for December 2004. But, the elections were not going to occur unless they were supported with international aid (See: “Central African Republic; Minister Pegs Municipal Poll on Donor Aid,” *Africa News*, January 26, 2004.) I find no evidence that they actually occurred. Municipal elections were never held in CAR prior to this date (See: “Central African Republic; Minister Pegs Municipal Poll on Donor Aid,” *Africa News*, January 26, 2004.)

CHAD (1965-1979)

Subnational Election: censored

Notes: No evidence that Chad has held subnational elections. DPI (2006) confirms indicates that the country is centralized and that subnational elections are not held between 1985-2006; Earlier years are missing in DPI. (See: Philip Keefer. 2006 Database on Political Institutions (DPI). Washington, D.C.: World Bank.)

CHAD (1980-1994)

Subnational Election: censored

Notes: No evidence that Chad has held subnational elections. DPI (2006) confirms indicates that the country is centralized and that subnational elections are not held between 1985-2006; Earlier years are missing in DPI. (See: Philip Keefer. 2006 Database on Political Institutions (DPI).

Washington, D.C.: World Bank.)

CHAD (1994-1997)

Subnational Election: censored

Notes: No evidence that Chad has held subnational elections. DPI (2006) confirms indicates that the country is centralized and that subnational elections are not held between 1985-2006; Earlier years are missing in DPI. (See: Philip Keefer. 2006 Database on Political Institutions (DPI). Washington, D.C.: World Bank.)

CHAD (2005-ongoing)

Subnational Election: censored

Notes: No evidence that Chad has held subnational elections. DPI (2006) confirms indicates that the country is centralized and that subnational elections are not held between 1985-2006; Earlier years are missing in DPI. (See: Philip Keefer. 2006 Database on Political Institutions (DPI). Washington, D.C.: World Bank.)

CHINA (1947-1947) [TAIWAN]

Subnational Election: 02 July 1950

Source:

(1) Republic of China. Ministry of Interior. http://www.moi.gov.tw/outline/en_2.htm Accessed November 20, 2008. (Month and Year Only)

(2) Schafferer, Christian. 2003. *The Power of the Ballot Box: Political Development and Election Campaigning in Taiwan*. New York: Lexington Books.

Notes: At that time, provincial assemblies were indirectly elected by county and municipality councils. County (magistrates and municipality mayors), municipality (municipal councils, rural township councils and urban township councils and mayors) and borough levels (borough chiefs), were directly elected. Schafferer (2003) identifies subnational elections around this period as the following: (1) Village and Borough Chief Elections: 3 September 1950 – 3 April 1951. [*See page 86*]; (2) Direct Urban and Rural Township and County Municipality (district) Assembly Elections: 29 October 1950-24 February 1952 (1st Round); 12 November 1950 – 2 March 1952 (2nd Round) [*See page 93*]; (3) County Magistrates and Provincial Municipality Mayors: 15 October 1950-29 July 1951. [*See page 98*]; (4) County and Provincial Municipality Assembly Elections: 2 July 1950- 28 January 1951. [*See page 101*]

CHINA (1950-1951)

Subnational Elections XX May 1993

Source:

(1) Tibet; Tibet Hold Local Elections,” *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, July 3, 1993 (Month and Year)

(2) “Village Elections Schedule” Chinese Elections and Governance. (year only) <http://en.chinaelections.org/newsinfo.asp?newsid=5714>. Accessed December 10, 2008.

Notes: The 1993 elections were for county and township offices in Tibet. The elections began earlier than May, but this the earliest known month in which elections took place. The Tibet Autonomous Region People's Congress was first convened in September 1965, but it was only indirectly elected. (See: Hoffmann, Helmut. *Tibet: A Handbook*. Bloomington Indiana: Asian Studies Research Institute, Indian University). The day of the elections is not known. I have filled the date in the dataset in as the 15th, the middle of the month.

CHINA (1956-1959)

Subnational Elections: XX May 1993

Source:

(1) Tibet; Tibet Hold Local Elections,” *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, July 3, 1993 (Month and Year)

(2) “Village Elections Schedule” Chinese Elections and Governance. (year only) <http://en.chinaelections.org/newsinfo.asp?newsid=5714>. Accessed December 10, 2008.

Notes: The 1993 elections were for county and township offices in Tibet. The elections began earlier than May, but this the earliest known month in which elections took place. Tibet Autonomous Region People's Congress was first convened in September 1965, but it was only indirectly elected. (See: Hoffmann, Helmut. *Tibet: A Handbook*. Bloomington Indiana: Asian Studies Research Institute, Indian University). The day(s) of the election is not known. I have filled the date in the dataset in as the 15th, the middle of the month.

CHINA (1967-1968)

Subnational Elections XX February 1980

Source:

(1) Andrew J. Nathan. 1986. *Chinese Democracy*. Berkeley, CA: University of California Press. Chp. 10.

(2) Chinaelections.org. <http://en.chinaelections.org/newsinfo.asp?newsid=14717>. Accessed January 7, 2009.

Notes: According to chinaelections.org, Hezhai village in Yizhou city of Guangxi Province has been called "the first village of self-governance." In February 1980, 85 households in six production teams used secret ballots to create the first village committee in China's history. The day(s) of the election is not known. I have filled the date in the dataset in as the 15th, the middle of the month. Thank you to Andrew J. Nathan for helping us with this case.

CHINA (1991-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

COLOMBIA (1948-1966)

Subnational Elections: 8 March 1986

Source: Jorge P. Osterling. 1988. *Democracy in Colombia: Clientelist Politics and Guerrilla Warfare*. New Brunswick: Transaction Publishers.

Notes:

The first ever municipal elections in Colombia occurred in 1986. The first ever mayoral elections occurred in 1988.

COLOMBIA (1978-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

CONGO – BRAZZAVILLE (1993-1997)

Subnational Elections: 30 June 2002

Source:

(1) “Congo: Local elections postponed by a week.” *Radio Congo, Brazzaville*, June 21, 2002. Available from <http://www.newslibrary.com>

(2) “Republic of Congo holds first municipal elections in five years,” *International News*, June 30, 2002.

Notes: Mayors appointed in 1997 when Sassou-Nguesso seized power in 1997 (International News).

CONGO – BRAZZAVILLE (1998-1999)

Subnational Elections: 30 June 2002

Source:

(3) “Congo: Local elections postponed by a week.” *Radio Congo, Brazzaville*, June 21, 2002. Available from <http://www.newslibrary.com>

(4) “Republic of Congo holds first municipal elections in five years,” *International News*, June 30, 2002.

Notes: Mayors appointed in 1997 when Sassou-Nguesso seized power in 1997 (International News).

CONGO-ZAIRE (1960-1965)

(a.k.a. Congo-Kinshasa or Democratic Republic of Congo)

Subnational Election: 29 October 2006

Source:

(1) Herbert F. Weiss. 2007. “Voting for Change in the DRC,” *Journal of Democracy* 18 (2): 138-151

(2) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (France). “Presidential and provincial elections in Democratic Republic of Congo,” October 29, 2006.

http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/democratic-republic-of-congo_202/visits_4590/presidential-and-provincial-elections-october-29-2006_7422.html . Accessed July 10, 2008.

Note: According to Mesa (US Embassy Kinshasa), prior to 2006 the DRC held 2 provincial/state legislative elections (1960 & 1965) and 3 communal/county and local elections (1963, 1964 & 1965). See: Personal Communication, Alain N. Mesa, IRC Director - Information Resource Center Public Affairs Section - PAS/PD, US Embassy Kinshasa, July 22, 2008. According to Weiss (1967), the first communal elections in the capital of Leopoldville occurred December 8,

1957 (p.201), with subsequent elections were held in Leopoldville on December 20, 1959 (p. 201) and January 31, 1965 (p.208). Weiss (1967) also notes that provincial elections were held in April 1965 (p. 232). See Herbert Weiss. 1967. *Congo 1965: Political Documents of a Developing Nation*. C.R.I.S.P. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press. The 1965 elections occur in the same year as the end of the civil war. Based on Léonce and Emizet (2003), Doyle and Sambanis code the enddate in December 1965. (See: Ndikumana, Léonce and Kisangani Emizet. 2003. "The Economics of Civil War: The Case of the Democratic Republic of Congo." Peri Working Paper No. 63. Available at SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/abstract=443580>. Accessed January 8, 2009.) We therefore, use the 2006 elections as the date of the first subnational elections.

CONGO-ZAIRE (1967-1967)

(a.k.a. Congo-Kinshasa or Democratic Republic of Congo)

Subnational Election: 29 October 2006

Source:

(1) Herbert F. Weiss. 2007. "Voting for Change in the DRC," *Journal of Democracy* 18 (2): 138-151.

(2) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (France). "Presidential and provincial elections in Democratic Republic of Congo," October 29, 2006.

http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/democratic-republic-of-congo_202/visits_4590/presidential-and-provincial-elections-october-29-2006_7422.html . Accessed July 10, 2008.

Notes: 2006 elections were the first elections since 1965 (Weiss 2007).

CONGO-ZAIRE (1977-1978)

(a.k.a. Congo-Kinshasa or Democratic Republic of Congo)

Subnational Election: 29 October 2006

Source:

(3) Herbert F. Weiss. 2007. "Voting for Change in the DRC," *Journal of Democracy* 18 (2): 138-151.

(4) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (France). Presidential and provincial elections in Democratic Republic of Congo (October 29, 2006).

http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/democratic-republic-of-congo_202/visits_4590/presidential-and-provincial-elections-october-29-2006_7422.html . Accessed July 10, 2008.

Notes: 2006 elections were the first elections since 1965 (Weiss 2007).

CONGO-ZAIRE (1996-1997)

(a.k.a. Congo-Kinshasa or Democratic Republic of Congo)

Subnational Election: 29 October 2006

Source:

(5) Herbert F. Weiss. 2007. "Voting for Change in the DRC," *Journal of Democracy* 18 (2): 138-151.

(6) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (France). Presidential and provincial elections in Democratic Republic of Congo (October 29, 2006).

http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/democratic-republic-of-congo_202/visits_4590/presidential-and-provincial-elections-october-29-2006_7422.html

590/presidential-and-provincial-elections-october-29-2006_7422.html . Accessed July 10, 2008.
Notes: 2006 elections were the first elections since 1965 (Weiss 2007).

CONGO-ZAIRE (1998-2001)

(a.k.a. Congo-Kinshasa or Democratic Republic of Congo)

Subnational Election: 29 October 2006

Source:

(7) Herbert F. Weiss. 2007. "Voting for Change in the DRC," *Journal of Democracy* 18 (2): 138-151.

(8) Ministry of Foreign Affairs (France). Presidential and provincial elections in Democratic Republic of Congo (October 29, 2006).

http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files_156/democratic-republic-of-congo_202/visits_4590/presidential-and-provincial-elections-october-29-2006_7422.html . Accessed July 10, 2008.

Notes: 2006 elections were the first elections since 1965 (Weiss 2007).

COSTA RICA (1948-1948)

Subnational Election: 26 July 1953

Source:

(1) Personal Communication, Olga Castro Gutierrez, Orientación al Usuario y Gestión de Servicios, Biblioteca Monseñor Sanabria, Asamblea Legislativa de la República de Costa Rica, July 14, 2008.

Notes: See also: John D. Martz. 1967. *Costa Rican Electoral Trends, 1953-1966. The Western Political Quarterly*, 20 (4): 888-909.

CROATIA (1992-1995)

Subnational Election: 13-14 April 1997

Source:

(1) "Security Council Urges Early Formation of Newly Elected Government Bodies In Eastern Slavonia, Baranja and Western Sirmium," SC/6367, 8 May 1997

(2) Commission on Security and Commission in Europe, "The April 1997 Parliamentary, County and Municipal Elections in Croatia," February 1998.

Note: SC/6237 does not indicate all dates on which the election occurred, only the opening day. Elections were held in Eastern Slavonia.

CUBA (1958-1959)

Subnational Election: 9 October 1976

Source:

(1) "Cuba; Let them drink ballots," *The Economist*, October 16, 1976.

(2) Jorge I. Dominguez. 1978. *Cuba: Order and Revolution*. Cambridge, Harvard University Press, p.288. (Month and Year Only)

Notes: Elections were held earlier in 1966/1967 See: Dominguez 1978; Personal Communication, May 7, 2007. However, according to Dominguez (personal communication

October 13, 2008, these elections were indirect and the first direct elections were in 1976; “pilot” elections occurred in Matanzas Province in 1974). The *Economist* article dated October 16, 1976 states that the elections were held the previous weekend. I have dated them to Saturday of this weekend, October 9, 1976.

CYPRUS (1963-1967)

Subnational Election: UNKNOWN

Notes: In 1959, separate municipalities were established in five main towns (i.e., Nicosia, Limassol, Famagusta, Larnaca, and Paphos) in Cyprus for Greek and Turkish people. (See: Diana Weson Markides, *Cyprus 1957-1963. From Colonial Conflict to Constitutional Crisis: The Key Role of the Municipal Issue*, Minnesota Mediterranean and East European Monographs: Minneapolis). In 1974, municipal elections were suspended, and temporary relocated to free areas. (See: United Nations. *Republic of Northern Cyprus: Public Administration Country Profile*, February 2004.) According to the UN there were 9 municipalities in Northern Cyprus at the time municipal elections were suspended. I contacted the *Union of Cyprus Municipalities* (<http://www.ucm.org.cy/GR/index.aspx>) and the Ministry of Interior (Mr Dimitriou - 00357 22867714 and 00357 22867614), who has the data, but the MoI does not respond.

CYPRUS (1974-1974)

Subnational Election: 20 June 1976

Source:

(1) *New York Times*, June 21, 1976.

(2) Cyprusive – Northern Cyprus. <http://www.cyprusive.com/>. Data confirms the year of the only.

Notes: The 1976 elections are for the parliament in Northern Cyprus, which Cyprus does not recognize. In Cyprus at the local level, mayors, mukhtars, members of the municipal councils and village commissions are elected. However, municipal elections have not been held in Turkish Cyprus since the Turkish invasion of 1974; the 9 municipalities in Northern Cyprus, although still maintaining their legal status, have been temporarily relocated to the free areas. (See: United Nations, *Republic of Northern Cyprus: Public Administration Country Profile*, February 2004).

DJIBOUTI (1991-1994)

Subnational Election: 10 and 31 March 2006

Source:

(1) United States Department of State. “Background Note: Djibouti” <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/5482.htm> Accessed June 10, 2008.

(2) “ADI news agency web site, Djibouti,” February 22, 2006. <http://www.newslibrary.com>. Accessed June 10, 2008.

(3) “Elections in Djibouti,” June 10, 2008. <http://africanelections.tripod.com/> Accessed June 10, 2008.

Notes: The elections are for the first ever regional and communal elections. Only the first day of voting is confirmed by the US State Department, ADI news, and African Elections Database.

The second day of voting is confirmed by African Elections Database only.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (1965-1965)

Subnational Election: 16 May 1966

Source:

(1) Personal Communication, Dirección de Acceso a la Información, Junta Central Electoral. July 23, 2008.

Notes: After this election, municipal elections were fused with presidential and congressional elections.

EGYPT (1994-1997)

Subnational Election: 08 April 2002

Source:

(1) Mohammed Herzallah and Amr Hamzawy, "Egypt's Local Elections Farce Causes and Consequences," Carnegie Endowment for International Peace: Policy Outlook, April 2008

(2) "Elections: Egypt" United National Development Programme, Accessed October 13, 2008.

<http://www.pogar.org/countries/elections.asp?cid=5>

Note: Local elections also occurred in 1997, the same year in which the civil war ended. They occurred April 7, 1997. See: "Low Turnout in Egypt's Local Councils' Elections," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, April 7, 1997; (2) "Electorate Asked to Vote in Local Elections," *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, April 4, 1997. The civil war likely ended after this date, however. Doyle and Sambanis (2006) code the enddate of the civil war with the Luxor massacre in September 1997. There may also have been local elections after 1997 and prior to 2002. See: Opposition Council to Unite in Contesting February Local Election," *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, January 18, 2001; Articles state that local elections were planned for February 2001, but I find no news article to confirm that they occurred. There is one discrepancy with April 8, 2002: Egypt: Measures approved for local elections, 7, 8 April, *BBC Monitoring Middle East*, April 3, 2002. It indicates that the election were scheduled for April 7 and 8.

EL SALVADOR (1979-1992)

Subnational Election: 20 March 1994

Source:

(1) "Registration Flaws Mar Salvadoran Vote Today," *Los Angeles Times*, March 20 1994.

Notes: According to the LA Times article, "These are the first elections since U.N.-brokered peace accords ended the war in 1992, and the first with full participation of all elements of the political spectrum, including the former guerrillas of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN)."

ETHIOPIA (1976-1988)

Subnational Election: 21 June 1992

Source:

(1) Local and Regional Elections in Ethiopia 21 June 1992. Report of the Norwegian Observer

Group, Norwegian Institute of Human Rights, No 1. August 1992.

ETHIOPIA (1978-1991)

Subnational Election: 21 June 1992

Source:

(1) Local and Regional Elections in Ethiopia 21 June 1992. Report of the Norwegian Observer Group, Norwegian Institute of Human Rights, No 1. August 1992.

ETHIOPIA (1997-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

GEORGIA (1991-1992)

Subnational Election (Ossetia): 18 November 2001 (Presidential Elections, First Round); 6 December 2001 (Presidential Elections, Second Round)

Source:

(1) “Russia: Incumbent Trounced in Inconclusive Presidential Poll In South Ossetia.” *IPR Strategic Business Information Database*, November, 2001. Accessed July 21, 2008. (Confirms first round only)

(2) “Breakaway Georgian Republic Elects New President,” TV6, Moscow - December 7, 2001. <http://www.newslibrary.com> (Confirms second round only)

Notes: There were local Georgian elections held in November 15 -1998, but they did not include Abkhazia and Ossetia. The next local Georgian elections occurred in June 2, 2002. Abkhazia and Ossetia did not hold them on this date but Abkhazia did hold them on June 16, 2002.

GEORGIA (1992-1994)

Subnational Election (Abkhazia): 23 November 1996; 7 December 1996

Source:

(1) United Nations Security Resolution, S/RES/1096, 30 January 1997.

(2) “Georgia, Russia condemn elections in Abkhazia” Deutsche Presse-Agentur, November 25, 1996. (Confirms the 23 November 1996 only).

Notes:

Abkhazia held elections November 23, 1996. Georgia did not recognize these elections. They served as a declaration of sovereignty and not an act of reconciliation. There were local Georgian elections held in November 15 -1998, but they did not include Abkhazia and Ossetia. The next local Georgian elections occurred in June 2, 2002; Abkhazia and Ossetia did not hold them on this date but Abkhazia did hold them on June 16, 2002 (See: Levan Berdzenishvili, Georgia after the Local Elections of 2 June 2002. Accessed July 21, 2008).

GREECE (1944-1949)

Subnational Election: 15 April 1951

Source:

(1) Penelope Spanorriga, Hellenic republic, Ministry of the Interior, Directorate of Elections. Personal Communication, June 29, 2008.

Notes: According the MOI, elections may have occurred earlier, the MOI only has data from 1951 onwards.

GUATEMALA (1966-1972)

Subnational Election: 03 March 1974

Notes: Elections were held earlier in 1974 for the president of Guatemala. I cannot confirm explicitly that municipal elections were held in this year as well. Elections are fused with national elections, so they should have been held on this date (See: Personal Communication, Ing. Kristiam Barahona, Coordinador de Informatica, FUNCEP (Fundación Centroamericana de Estudios Políticos) – INCEP (Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Políticos), July 22, 2008,). The next municipal elections, which I can explicitly date, occurred on March 06, 1978 (NYT; Washington Post).

GUATEMALA (1978-1996)

Subnational Election: 07 November 1999

Source:

(1) Georges A. Fauriol, Guatemala Alert: Guatemala's Millennium Elections, Hemisphere Focus: 1998-2000, November 7, 1999.

Note: We have changed the enddate of the civil war from 1994 (Doyle and Sambanis) to 1996. See national election notes for Guatemala (1978-1996) for further details. Fauriol indicates that the municipal elections were concurrent with national elections. See notes on national elections for resources confirming this date.

GUINEA-BISSAU (1998-1999)

Subnational Election: censored

Source:

Local elections had not occurred as of January 2008 (See: United Nations: *Report of the mission to Guinea-Bissau of the Chair of the Peacebuilding, Commission Guinea-Bissau Configuration*, 23-25 January 2008. Accessed October 13, 2008.

<http://www.peacebuildingcommission.org/files/index.php?act=download&id=208>. Elections for regional elections have occurred prior to the civil war.

HAITI (1991-1995)

Subnational Election: 25 June 1995 (runoffs 13 August 1995; 18 September 1995)

Source:

(1) Steven Greenhouse, "Election Monitor Criticizes Haitian Vote for Widespread Fraud," *The New York Times*, June 21, 1995.

(2) "Legislative and local elections overseen by UN and OAS," UN Chronicle, September 1995.

Notes:

Runoffs elections were held on August 13 1995, and Sept 18, 1995 (See: "Runoff legislative and

municipal elections: no major incidents but few,” *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, August 15, 1995;

“Haitian Runoff Vote Seen as Favoring Aristide, *New York Times*, September 18, 1995). Since the 1995 local elections occur in the same years at the enddate of the civil war, the next elections is April 7, 1997. (See: (1) “GOP Team Criticizes Haiti's Vote Turnout,” *The Washington Post*, April 8, 1997; (2) “Low Turnout at Senate and Local Council Elections in Haiti,” *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*, April 7, 1997.)

INDIA (1984-1993)

Subnational Election: 7 February 1997.

Source:

(1) Gurharpal Singh. 1997 “The Punjab legislative assembly elections of February 1997: The BJP's regional road to power?” *Contemporary South Asia*, 6(3): 273-283.

(2) “INDIA: Punjab Poll Pointers,” February 13, 1997.

Notes: Elections are for state elections in Punjab. No information on whether local elections within the state occurred earlier.

INDIA (1989-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

INDIA (1989-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

INDIA (1990-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

INDONESIA (1950-1950)

Subnational Election: 14 June 1951

Source:

(1) Elizabeth Martyn. 2005. *The Women's Movement in Post-colonial Indonesia: Gender and Nation in a New Democracy* New York: Routledge, page 115.

(2) Herbert Feith. 1957. *The Indonesian Elections of 1955: Interim Report*. Ithaca, NY: Cornell University, SEAP Publications. (Year only)

Notes:

Minahasa (14 June 1951); 27 August 1951 (Yogyakarta).

Feith notes that local elections were held in Minahasa (North Sulawesi), Sangir Talaud (North Sulawesi) and Makassar (Sulawesi); and Jugjakarta in 1951 and 1952. Martyn confirms that elections were held in Minahasa and Jugjakarta; but does not mention election in Sangir Talaud and Makassar. Potentially, elections in these localities may have occurred earlier than in Minahasa and Jugjakarta.

INDONESIA (1953-1953)

Subnational Election: July 1957

Source:

(1) "History of Indonesia #9: Independence: The First Phases, 1950-65," The Library of Congress, June 25, 2005.

Note: Provincial/local elections occurred throughout Indonesia in 1957 on different days. Ex. Central Java: November 7 (See: Kenneth J. Conboy and James Morrison. 1999. *Feet to the Fire: CIA Covert Operations in Indonesia, 1957-1958*, Annapolis, MD: Naval Institute Press. p. 27). No source provides a comprehensive list of all dates of these elections. As a result, there may have been elections prior to the July 1957 elections in Jawa Barat and Jawa Tengah provinces.

INDONESIA (1956-1960)

Subnational Election: 07 June 1999

Source:

(1) "Report on the June 7 1999, Parliamentary General Election and Recommendations for Elections," International Foundation for Election Systems, February 2000.

Note: No Local elections under Suharto, 1966-1998 (See: Council of Foreign Affairs" <http://www.cfr.org/publication/8247/indonesia.html>. Accessed October 14, 2008.), or it seems after 1957 and before 1999. The 1956-1960 was Darul-Islam (It originated in Western Java, However, other groups in other regions joined Darul Islam, such as PPRI Northern Sulawesi and PRRI in Western Sumatera). The 1976-1978 involved Western Papua [previously part of Papua and known as Irian Jaya). The 1999 elections included Northern Sulawesi, Western Sumatera, and Irian Jaya). Elections for the new provinces created in 1999, Central Irian Jaya, East Irian Jaya and North Maluku, scheduled for March 2000 (See: "Local Elections in new provinces scheduled for March," *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, October 28, 1999. Elections scheduled for Aceh, Maluku and North Maluku in 2000 were postponed until 2004. (See: "Indonesia drops plans for local elections in restive provinces," *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*, May 10, 2000.) The 1999 elections are concurrent with the national elections.

INDONESIA (1976-1978)

Subnational Election: 07 June 1999

Source:

(1) "Report on the June 7 1999, Parliamentary General Election and Recommendations for Elections," International Foundation for Election Systems, February 2000.

Note: No Local elections under Suharto, 1966-1998 (See: Council of Foreign Affairs" <http://www.cfr.org/publication/8247/indonesia.html>. Accessed October 14, 2008.), or it seems after 1957 and before 1999. The 1956-1960 was Darul-Islam (It originated in Western Java, However, other groups in other regions joined Darul Islam, such as PPRI Northern Sulawesi and PRRI in Western Sumatera). The 1976-1978 involved Western Papua [previously part of Papua and known as Irian Jaya). The 1999 elections included Northern Sulawesi, Western Sumatera, and Irian Jaya). Elections for the new provinces created in 1999, Central Irian Jaya, East Irian Jaya and North Maluku, scheduled for March 2000 (See: "Local Elections in new provinces scheduled for March," *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, October 28, 1999. Elections

scheduled for Aceh, Maluku and North Maluku in 2000 were postponed until 2004. (See: “Indonesia drops plans for local elections in restive provinces,” *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*, May 10, 2000.) The 1999 elections are concurrent with the national elections.

INDONESIA (1990-1991)

Subnational Election: 05 April 2004

Source:

(1) “Grave violations reported during election in Aceh,” *Jakarta Post*, April 7, 2004.

(2) “Indonesia vote count under way; Election is marked by high turnout and peaceful polling,” *The International Herald Tribune*, April 6, 2004.

Notes: No Local elections under Suharto, 1966-1998 (See: Council of Foreign Affairs” <http://www.cfr.org/publication/8247/indonesia.html> . Accessed October 14, 2008.), or it seems after 1957 and before 1999. Subnational elections are concurrent with national legislative elections in 2004. Provincial elections in Aceh were held December 11, 2006. European Parliament, Delegation to Observe the Provincial Elections of 11 December 2006 in Aceh, 7-17 December 2006.

INDONESIA (1999-2002)

Subnational Election: 05 April 2004

Source:

(1) “Grave violations reported during election in Aceh,” *Jakarta Post*, April 7, 2004.

(3) “Indonesia vote count under way; Election is marked by high turnout and peaceful polling,” *The International Herald Tribune*, April 6, 2004.

Notes: No Local elections under Suharto, 1966-1998 (See: Council of Foreign Affairs” <http://www.cfr.org/publication/8247/indonesia.html> . Accessed October 14, 2008.), or it seems after 1957 and before 1999. Subnational elections are concurrent with national legislative elections in 2004. Provincial elections in Aceh were held December 11, 2006. European Parliament, Delegation to Observe the Provincial Elections of 11 December 2006 in Aceh, 7-17 December 2006.

IRAN (1978-1979)

Subnational Election: 26 February 1999

Source:

(1) “Local Elections Today Will Test Iran Moderates,” *The New York Times*, July 22, 2008.

(2) “Iran prepares for first-ever local elections,” *BBC News*, February 10, 1999.

http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/not_in_website/syndication/monitoring/276816.stm. Accessed October 9, 2008.

Notes: Local elections were first since the 1979 Iranian Revolution (NYT 2008). The 1999 elections, according to the US States Dept and the BBC (above), were the first ever local elections in Iran.

IRAN (1979-1982)

Subnational Election: 26 February 1999

Source:

(3) "Local Elections Today Will Test Iran Moderates," *The New York Times*, July 22, 2008.

(4) "Iran prepares for first-ever local elections," *BBC News*, February 10, 1999. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/not_in_website/syndication/monitoring/276816.stm. Accessed October 9, 2008.

Notes: Local elections were first since the 1979 Iranian Revolution (NYT 2008). The 1999 elections, according to the US States Dept and the BBC (above), were the first ever local elections in Iran.

IRAN (1979-1984)

Subnational Election: 26 February 1999

Source:

(5) "Local Elections Today Will Test Iran Moderates," *The New York Times*, July 22, 2008.

(6) "Iran prepares for first-ever local elections," *BBC News*, February 10, 1999. http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/not_in_website/syndication/monitoring/276816.stm. Accessed October 9, 2008.

Notes: Local elections were first since the 1979 Iranian Revolution (NYT 2008). The 1999 elections, according to the US States Dept and the BBC (above), were the first ever local elections in Iran.

IRAQ (1959-1959)

Subnational Election: UNKNOWN

Notes:

A dissertation by Rahim Al-Khouzaie details the levels of government in Iraq at the time and indicates that direct elections were held for municipal councils, but it did not indicate the dates. (See: Lufti A. Rahim Al-Khouzaie. 1978. *Theory of Local Administration: Comparison of Local Government in England and Wales to the Local Administration system of Iraq*. University of Chicago, Dissertation.) The dissertation did not reveal any dates. There were no useful references in the dissertation and the author does not seem to have continued publishing/working in this area. According to Dr. Adeed Dawisha, there may have been local elections in Iraq under Saddam Hussein, but he was not aware of any (Personal Communication, July 23, 2008). War involves the Shammar Tribe. Today, a large segment of Shammars live in the Ninawa region in Northern Iraq (outside Kurdistan, but including Mosul), although this is not the only region in which they live.

IRAQ (1961-1970)

Subnational Election: 19 September 1980

Source:

(1) "Elections in Iraq's Autonomous Region," *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, September 23, 1980.

(2) "Elections to New National Assembly and to Kurdish Provincial Council-Defection of Kurdish Minister - Relations with Other Countries - Internal Security Developments," *Keesing's*

Record of World Events Volume 26, November 1980 Iraq, p. 30559 (Month and Year Only)
(3) Europa Publications Staff. 2002. *The Middle East and North Africa 2003*. (New York: Routledge. p. 434). (Month and Year Only)

Notes: Elections are for the Legislative Council in the (Kurdish) Autonomous Region. Previously representatives were appointed.

IRAQ (1974-1975)

Subnational Election: 19 September 1980

Source:

(1) "Elections in Iraq's Autonomous Region," *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, September 23, 1980.

(2) "Elections to New National Assembly and to Kurdish Provincial Council-Defection of Kurdish Minister - Relations with Other Countries - Internal Security Developments," *Keesing's Record of World Events* Volume 26, November 1980 Iraq, p. 30559 (Month and Year Only)

(3) Europa Publications Staff. 2002. *The Middle East and North Africa 2003*. New York: Routledge. p. 434. (Month and Year Only)

Notes: Elections are for the Legislative Council in the (Kurdish) Autonomous Region. Previously representatives were appointed.

IRAQ (1985-1996)

Subnational Election: 03 February 2000

Source:

(1) "Iraq: PUK-led Kurdish Government Holds Local Elections in its Region," *BBC Monitoring*, February 4, 2000.

(2) "Iraq's Divided Kurds Hold First Vote Since 1992," *The New York Times*, February 4, 2000.

Notes: War involves the Kurds. Elections were for local elections in Sulaimaniya in Northern Iraq. Municipal council elections also held May 26, 2001 ("Municipal Elections Held in Iraqi Kurdistan," June 2001, <http://www.krg.org>. Accessed October 16, 2008). Kurdistan parliamentary elections are 30 January 2005 (See: "Milestone elections begin in Iraq," CNN.com. Accessed July 23, 2008.). The 2005 Kurdistan parliament elections are the concurrent with national legislative and provincial elections held throughout the country.

IRAQ (1991-1993)

Subnational Election: 30 January 2005

Source: (1) "Milestone elections begin in Iraq," CNN.com. Accessed July 23, 2008.

Notes: While elections held earlier in the Kurdish regions, this war involves the Shiites. Elections are for 18 provincial councils. There may have been local elections in Iraq under Saddam Hussein. Dr. Adeed Dawisha was not aware of any but didn't rule out the possibility (Personal Communication, July 23, 2008).

IRAQ (2004-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

JORDAN (1970-1971)

Subnational Election: 11 July 1995

Source:

(1) "Democracy and Local Government in Jordan: 1995 Municipal Elections," National Democratic Institute, September 1995.

Notes:

The 1995 elections were the first municipal elections, according to NDI, which were held nation-wide all on the same day (the Greater Aman Council was only partially elected), which suggests that there were other municipal elections earlier, but I find no evidence of them (See: "Jordanian vote in historic nationwide municipal elections," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, July 11, 1995.). City mayors first elected in July 31, 2007, which is the first time *all* municipal councils were elected with the exception of the Greater Amman Council (See: "Jordan Election Marred by Boycott," *BBC News*, July 31, 2007.)

KENYA (1963-1967)

Subnational Election: 22 August 1968

Source:

(1) Keesings World Archive, August 22, 1968

(2) Lawrence Fellows, "Kenyans Displaying Growth of a Democratic Spirit," July 26, 1968. (Month and Year)

(2) Roger Southall and Geoffrey Wood, 1996, "Local Government and the Return to Multi-Partyism in Kenya," *African Affairs* (95): 501-527, p.506 (Year only)

(3) P Stamp. 1986. Local Government in Kenya: Ideology and Political Practice, 1895-1974 *African Studies Review* 29 (4): 17-42. (Year Only)

KENYA (1991-1993)

Subnational Election: 29-30 December 1997

Source:

(1) "Report: Kenya: Candidates and Issues," *BBC News*, December 29, 1997

(2) Edge Kanyongolo, "Kenya: Post-election Political Violence," ARTICLE 19, December 1998.

Notes: BBC News notes that the last multiparty elections were held in 1992. No evidence of other (single-party) elections between 1993 and 1997 although this remains a possibility.

KOREA, SOUTH (1948-1949)

Subnational Election: 12 December 1960

12 December 1960

Source:

(1) "Independents Beat Korea's Top Parties," *The Washington Post, Times Herald* (1959-1973), December 13, 1960, A6.

(2) "South Korea: Local Administration," www.country-data.com/cgi-bin/query/r-12346.html. Accessed October 14, 2008

Notes: Provincial governments and city mayors were elected in a series of four elections in this period. The December 12, 1960 elections were for the Seoul City and Provincial Council elections. The *Washington Post* article does not indicate where the December 12th elections fall in this series. Local elections were held earlier in April 1952 for the Yeup and Myeon (town/township) level. (See: <http://www.dongjak.go.kr/pub/eng/eng.jsp?sc=eng02010101>. Accessed March 16, 2009)

LAOS (1960-1973)

Subnational Election: XX November 1975

Source:

(1) MacAlister Brown and Joseph J. Zasloff. 1976. "Laos in 1975: People's Democratic Revolution -- Lao Style," *Survey*, Vol. 16, No. 2, A Survey of Asia in 1975: Part II (Feb.), pp. 193-199 (Month and Year)

(2) "Laos: History and Government," *Britannica.com* Accessed July 14, 2008. (Year Only)

Notes: According to *Britannica.com*, the 1988 (June 26) elections were the first local district council election in 13 years. This suggests that the last local elections were held in 1975, confirming Brown and Zasloff (1976). The day of the election is not known. It is recorded as the middle of the month, November 15th, in the data file.

LEBANON (1958-1958)

Subnational Election: 30 June 1963, 14 July 1963, 21 July 1963 and 4 August 1963

Source:

(1) Elie Salem. 1965. "Local Elections in Lebanon: A Case Study," *Midwest Journal of Political Science* (November): 376-387. (Year and Month Only)

(2) S. Adwan, *Al-Intikhabat Al-Baladiyya Fi. 1998. Fi Marat Intikhabat 'Am 1963 [Municipal Elections since the 1963 Elections]*. Beirut: Lebanese Center for Studies [Research].

Notes: Adwan (1998) is the source of the following dates: June 30, July 14, July 21 and August 4, 1963. Salem (1965) indicates that the elections were held in July 1963. According to Salem (1965), the last local election prior to the 1963 elections was held a decade before (p 381). Thank you to Melani Cammett (Brown University) for helping identifying the exact date of the 1963 elections and for sharing her notes on Adwan (1998) above. (Personal Communication, December 14, 2008).

LEBANON (1975-1991)

Subnational Election: 24 May - June 1998

Source:

(1) "May 1998 – Lebanon," *Keesing's Record of World Events*, Volumes/Number 44, May 1998, p. 42305.

(2) Nicholas Blanford, "Lebanon At the Polls," *BNET*, July 1998. (Month and Year only)

(3) UNDP. "Democratic Governance, Elections, Lebanon." <http://www.pogar.org/countries/elections.asp?cid=9>. Accessed July 8, 2008. (Month and Year only)

(4) "Opposition gains in Lebanon's local elections," *BBC News*, 24 May 1998. (Month and Year only)

Notes: BBC and Blanford indicate that the 1998 elections were the first municipal elections in 35 years, indicating that there were municipal elections in 1963 and not before 1998. BBC, Blanford and UNDP put the dates at May-June (No day indicated).

LIBERIA (1989-1990)

Subnational Election: censored

Notes: Local elections do not seem to have been held since 2005 although promised, due to budget constraints. (See Abdoulaye Dukulé. 2007. "Liberia Local Elections & the Challenges of Building Democracy," *The Perspective*, September 6, 2007; "Battling Paper Cities: Harmonizing Local Boundaries in Liberia," IFES, June 03, 2008.). No evidence of earlier local elections. Levy reports that in Liberia every county has one administrative official who is appointed by the central government and there is no elected council. (See: Patricia Levy. 1998. *Liberia*. NY: Marshall Cavendish. p. 35.)

LIBERIA (1992-1997)

Subnational Election: censored

Notes: Local elections do not seem to have been held since 2005 although promised, due to budget constraints. (See Abdoulaye Dukulé. 2007. "Liberia Local Elections & the Challenges of Building Democracy," *The Perspective*, September 6, 2007; "Battling Paper Cities: Harmonizing Local Boundaries in Liberia," IFES, June 03, 2008.). No evidence of earlier local elections. Levy reports that in Liberia every county has one administrative official who is appointed by the central government and there is no elected council. (See: Patricia Levy. 1998. *Liberia*. NY: Marshall Cavendish. p. 35.)

LIBERIA (1999-2003)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

MALI (1990-1995)

Subnational Election: 02 May 1999; 06 June 1999

Source:

(1) "Mali: Institutional Situation," Sciences Po (Paris, France). http://www.etat.sciencespobordeaux.fr/_anglais/institutionnel/mali.html. Accessed July 13, 2008

(2) "1999 Electoral Calendar, *Angelfire.com*" <http://www.angelfire.com/ma/maxcrc/1999.html>. Accessed July 13, 2008.

Notes:

Sciences Po: Mali first decentralized in 1993. It held elections on May 2, 1999 in four regions (Koulikoro, Ségou, Sikasso and Kayes) and June 6, 1999 in four more regions (Gao, Timbuktu, Kidal and Mopti).

MOLDOVA (1991-1992)

Subnational Election: 06 March 1995; 09 April 1995

Source:

(1) "Moldova: Local Elections" Oxford Analytica's Daily Brief Services, April 27 1995.

Notes:

Moldova held local elections on April 16. Gagauzia held them before these elections (as above), which were not recognized by the Moldovan government (See: Oxford Analytica 1995). Democracy.md said that the 1995 elections were the first municipal elections held in the country. <http://www.elections2005.md/chisinau/comments/20050926/>. Accessed October 10, 2008. Subsequently, Gagauzia held elections as follows: May 28, 1995: People's Assembly of Gagauzia, and Governor of Gagauzia (1st Round of Voting); 11 June 1995: People's Assembly of Gagauzia (run-off elections for 6 seats). (See: <http://www.alegeri.md/en/gagauzia2008/previous-elections/> Accessed October 10, 2008.)

MOROCCO/WESTERN SAHARA (1975-1991)

Subnational Election: 16 October 1992

Source:

(1) George Joffe, "Elections and Reform in Morocco in Mediterranean Politics" *Mediterranean Politics*, ed. Richard Gilgipse, pp 212-226. Madison, NJ: Fairleigh Dickinson University Press

(2) "Moroccans Vote for Local Assemblies," *Associated Press*, October 16, 1992.

(3) "Moroccans Vote Amid Turmoil," *Chicago Sun-Times*, October 17, 1992.

(4) Michael den Hartog, "A Two-way Approach to Stability in the Arab Southern Mediterranean Coastal States," NATO Fellowship Final Report,

<http://www.nato.int/acad/fellow/96-98/f96-98.htm>. Accessed: December 7, 2008.

Notes: The 1992 municipal elections were nation-wide, which implies that they were held in Western Sahara. Altopedia explicitly confirms that they were held in Western Sahara in October 1992. (See: <http://www.atlappedia.com/online/countries/morocco.htm>. Accessed October 10, 2008)

MOZAMBIQUE (1976-1992)

Subnational Election: 30 June 1998

Source:

(1) "Local elections in Mozambique," *BBC News*, June 30, 1998.

(2) "Mozambique Peace Process Bulletin" *Mozambique Peace Process Bulletin*, Issue 20, 18 March 1998. (Published by AWEPA (European Parliamentarians for Africa))

MYANMAR/BURMA (1948-1951)

Subnational Election: censored

Notes:

Personal communication, R.H. Taylor (According to Taylor: "No local level elections in Myanmar of note after independence. State governments were formed from mps elected in national elections. Not sure about mayor of Yangon but nothing known on that score." Following up on the Yangon lead, according to Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Yangon, Myanmar, the mayor is appointed -- "State Peace and Development Council Order No 7/2003" (<http://www.mofa.gov.mm/aboutmyanmar/thecityofyangon.html>). I cannot determine if any local

elections occurred.

MYANMAR/BURMA (1948-1988)

Subnational Election: censored

Notes:

Personal communication, R.H. Taylor (According to Taylor: "No local level elections in Myanmar of note after independence. State governments were formed from mps elected in national elections. Not sure about mayor of Yangon but nothing known on that score." Following up on the Yangon lead, according to Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Yangon, Myanmar, the mayor is appointed -- "State Peace and Development Council Order No 7/2003" (<http://www.mofa.gov.mm/aboutmyanmar/thecityofyangon.html>). I cannot determine if any local elections occurred.

MYANMAR/BURMA (1960-1995)

Subnational Election: censored

Notes:

Personal communication, R.H. Taylor (According to Taylor: "No local level elections in Myanmar of note after independence. State governments were formed from mps elected in national elections. Not sure about mayor of Yangon but nothing known on that score." Following up on the Yangon lead, according to Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Yangon, Myanmar, the mayor is appointed -- "State Peace and Development Council Order No 7/2003" (<http://www.mofa.gov.mm/aboutmyanmar/thecityofyangon.html>). I cannot determine if any local elections occurred.

NEPAL (1996-2006)

Subnational Election: CENSORED

Notes:

Municipal elections occurred February 8, 2006. However, this was prior to the signing of the peace treaty. See:<http://www.nepalelectionportal.org/EN/elections-in-nepal/electoral-history.php>. Accessed January 8, 2009.

NICARAGUA (1978-1979)

Subnational Election: 25 February 1990

Source:

(1) "Observing Nicaragua's Elections, 1989-1990," *The Carter Center*, May 1990.

(2) "Nicaraguans Test Democracy," *Christian Science Monitor*, February 22, 1990

Notes:

Local governments were appointed after Sandanistas takeover in 1979 (See: "Election Unlikely In '87, Nicaragua Official Says," *The New York Times*, January 14, 1987). Promised local elections were to be postponed until 1988, no evidence of them occurring in this year. *Envío* says that the 1990 elections were the first ever municipal elections in Nicaragua (See: "Municipal

Autonomy in Nicaragua,” *Envío*, Number 107, June 1990). The 1990s were for Municipal Councils in 131 municipalities and Regional Autonomous Councils in the Atlantic Coast regions, besides national legislative and presidential elections.

NICARAGUA (1981-1990)

Subnational Election: 25 February 1990

Source:

(1) “*Observing Nicaragua's Elections, 1989-1990*,” *The Carter Center*, May 1990.

(2) “Nicaraguans Test Democracy,” *Christian Science Monitor*, February 22, 1990

Notes:

Two autonomous regions (i.e., North Autonomous Region of the Atlantic Coast and the South Autonomous Region of the Atlantic Coast) held elections in 1994 (previous ones occurred in day/month 1990). (See: “Nicaraguan big guns join provincial election fray,” *The Washington Times*, February 27, 1994.) Nation-wide municipal elections did not occur until October 20, 1996. The 1998 elections were concurrent with national elections. (See: John A Booth and Patricia Bayer Richard 1997, *The Nicaraguan Elections of October 1996*, *Electoral Studies*, 16 (3): 386-393.) The 1994 elections are coded as the first election over the 1996 elections because the civil war affected these (indigenous) regions, although it was not confined to them.

NIGERIA (1967-1970)

Subnational Election: 21 July 1979

Source:

(1) Mobolaji E. Aluko, PhD “Nigeria - from 1000 to 1999,” *Outcry: A Media and Book Review Magazine*, <http://www.outcrybookreview.com/HistoryNigeria.htm>. July 24, 2008.

(2) Henry Bienen. 1985. *Political Conflict and Economic Change in Nigeria*. London, England: F. Cass.

Notes: The AP says that “state and national legislators were elected in a series of elections beginning July 7.” It is not clear from this state if national or state elections or both began on this day. (AP: *The Associated Press*, August 13, 1979.

NIGERIA (1980-1985)

Subnational Election: 12 December 1987

Source:

(1) “Problems Delay Balloting,” *The Associated Press*, December 12, 1987

(2) “Nigeria Says It May Set Aside Some Local Election Results,” *The New York Times*, December 14, 1987. (Confirms Month and Year only)

Notes:

The local elections were non-partisan and held in 301 districts. It cannot be explicitly confirmed that the local elections were held in the North, where the Muslim violence occurred, although it seems likely. The results in some districts were annulled due to fraud and held again.

OMAN (1971-1975)

Subnational Election: censored

Source:

(1) "Arab Political Systems: Baseline Information and Reforms: Oman," March 6, 2008. <http://www.carnegieendowment.org/publications/index.cfm?fa=view&id=16918>. Accessed October 16, 2008.

PAKISTAN (1973-1977)

Subnational Election: 28 February 1985

Source:

(1) Balochistan Government. http://www.pabalochistan.gov.pk/html/1193632308_e.shtml (Year Only)

(2) "Parliamentary Election to Take Place Feb. 25," The Associated Press, January 12, 1985.)

Notes: The 1985 elections are for the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan. Local elections, which included Baluchistan occurred in 1987. See: "Pakistani Voters to Choose Local Bodies Today," *The Associated Press*, November 30, 1987. Elections also occurred earlier in the same year that the civil war ended. However, the civil war ended in July, while the elections took place March 10, 1977. The 1977 elections were for the Provincial Assembly of Balochistan. The assembly was ousted in 1977 and in power in this year. No information on local elections. See: (1) M. G. Weinbaum. 1977. "The March 1977 Elections in Pakistan: Where Everyone Lost," *Asian Survey* 17(7): 599-618. (2) http://www.pabalochistan.gov.pk/html/1193632308_e.shtml (year only).

PAKISTAN (1994-1999)

Subnational Election: 31 December 2000 – August 2001

Source (Start Date):

(1) "Pakistan Holds Local Elections in First Voting Since Military Coup," January 2001.

(2) Socorro Reyes. 2002. "Quotas for Women for Legislative Seats at the Local Level in Pakistan" International IDEA, 2002, Women in Parliament, Stockholm (<http://www.idea.int>). Accessed October 16, 2008.

(3) "Pakistan: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices," February 23, 2001.

Notes: LA Times notes that the local elections were scheduled to be held through July 2001. Reyes indicates that they were held through August 2001. LA Times article also indicates that they were the first elections since the October 1999.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA (1988-1998)

Subnational Election: 20 May-2 June 2005

Source: Security Council Press Release, SC/8411, June 15, 2005

Note: Elections are for the first general elections for the President and House of Representatives of Bougainville. No information on dates of local elections.

PARAGUAY (1947-1947)

Subnational Election: 26 May and 23 June 1991

Source:

(1) "Elecciones Municipales y Democratización en el Paraguay," *Nueva Sociedad* 117 Jan/Feb.): 48-57.

(2) Tribunal Superior de Justicia Electoral. <http://www.tsje.gov.py>. Accessed July 8, 2008. (Confirms Month of June and Year Only)

Notes: Elections are the first local/mayoral elections in Paraguay. The June elections were for a second round of voting because municipal elections in several districts were suspended due to problems with the voting.

PERU (1980-1996)

Subnational Election: 11 October 1998

Source:

(1) "Lima mayor wins re-election, opening possibility of presidential run," *The Associated Press*, October 11, 1998.

(2) "Question and Answer Series Question and Answer Series," QA/PER/99.001, Immigration and Nationalization Services (INS) Information Center, November 1998.

Notes: Elections were for 1,812 mayors and city councils nationwide. Due to violence, some subnational elections were postponed until 1999.

PHILIPPINES (1950-1952)

Subnational Election: 8 November 1955

Source:

(1) Commission on Elections (COMELEC): Elections History, <http://www.comelec.gov.ph/hist/natlocal.html>. Accessed May 2, 2008.

Notes: The local elections are nationwide. The Huk rebellion began in Luzon but spread to the Visayas. (Phillipines is comprised of three island groups: Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao.)

PHILIPPINES (1972-1992)

Subnational Election: 25 March 1993

Source:

(1) Commission on Elections (COMELEC): Elections History, <http://www.comelec.gov.ph/hist/natlocal.html>. Accessed May 2, 2008.

Notes: Elections were held in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) Mindanao on March 25, 1993. While the NPA was active in Mindanao (See: *Bad Blood: Militia Abuses in Mindanao, the Philippines*, Human Rights Watch, 1992), Mindanao is not the primary base of the movement. The next elections were held May 08, 1995. Subnational elections also occurred in 1992. According to COMELEC, synchronized elections (presidential, legislative and local elections) were held May 11, 1992. But, there is large disagreement about whether 1992 even constitutes the enddate, with Fearon and Laitin (2003) and PRIO (2006) putting the enddate as 1994 and 1995 respectively. We've marked the second election as the appropriate one since it occurs after both the September enddate identified by Doyle and Sambanis (2006) and the July enddate of the Correlates of War.

PHILIPPINES (1972-1992)

Subnational Election: 11 May 1992

Source:

(1) Commission on Elections (COMELEC): Elections History, <http://www.comelec.gov.ph/hist/natlocal.html>. Accessed May 2, 2008.

Notes: According to COMELEC, synchronized elections (presidential, legislative and local elections) were held May 11, 1992. Local elections, I believe, refers to Barangay (town/village) and Sangguniang Kabataan (Youth Council) elections. Elections were held in the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao (ARMM) Mindanao on March 25, 1993. While the NPA was active in Mindanao (See: *Bad Blood: Militia Abuses in Mindanao, the Philippines*, Human Rights Watch, 1992), Mindanao is not the primary base of the movement. The next elections were held May 08, 1995.

PHILIPPINES (1971-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

RUSSIA (1994-1996)

Subnational Election: 27 January 1997

Source:

(1) Peter Rutland “The Significance Of The Chechen Elections,” *Analytical Briefs –Open Media Research Institute*, January 22, 1997.

(2) “Chechens Cast Ballots in National Elections,” CNN, January 27, 1997.

Notes:

Elections were for the president and parliament of Chechnya.

RUSSIA (1999-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

RWANDA (1963-1964)

Subnational Election: 29 and 31 March 1999

Source:

(1) “Rwandans elect local leaders in first post-genocide vote,” *The Associated Press*, March 29, 1999.

(2) Rwanda Monthly Humanitarian Update, 5 April 1999. *ReliefWeb*.

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/AllDocsByUNID/385d9aab4018bac7c12567bb0049a7ba>. Accessed: December 12, 2008.

(3) United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Integrated Regional Information Network for Central and Eastern Africa, IRIN Update 639 – 3/23/99.

<http://www.africa.upenn.edu/Hornet/irin639.html>. Accessed: December 12, 2008.

Notes: The 1999 elections were for the cellule and sector level, which is below the provincial

level, but above the village level. Local elections were scheduled in August 1998, but there is evidence that they occurred (See: “Rwanda prepares for first post-genocide elections,” The Associated Press, August 1, 1998.) The AP article refers to the elections as the “first free, nonpartisan elections since the 1994 genocide.” This language is ambiguous since because it allows for earlier elections that were not free and partisan. Sources provide conflicting information. UPI (2001) states that the 2001 elections were the first local elections in 35 years, which would mean that the last local elections were in 1966. (See: “Rwanda has first local elections in years,” *United Press International*, March 6, 2001.) The AP, however, indicates that local elections were held in 1999. The 2001 elections were for the communal level. The government of Rwanda also states that after 1964, the communal level of government was appointed, indicating that either the 1999 or the 2001 elections the first postconflict elections after the 1963-1964 civil war (See: Official Website of the Republic of Rwanda. http://www.gov.rw/government/03_07_01news_President_Votes.htm. Accessed December 12, 2008.). Communal elections were held prior to the civil war and Rwanda’s independence from Belgium in June and July 1960. (See: René Lemarchand, Ed. 1977. *African Kingships in Perspective*. London: Routledge p. 86).

RWANDA (1990-1993)

Subnational Election: 29 and 31 March 1999

Source:

(1) “Rwandans elect local leaders in first post-genocide vote,” *The Associated Press*, March 29, 1999.

(2) Rwanda Monthly Humanitarian Update, 5 April 1999. *ReliefWeb*.

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/AllDocsByUNID/385d9aab4018bac7c12567bb0049a7ba>. Accessed: December 12, 2008.

(3) United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Integrated Regional Information Network for Central and Eastern Africa, IRIN Update 639 – 3/23/99.

<http://www.africa.upenn.edu/Hornet/irin639.html>. Accessed: December 12, 2008.

Notes: The 1999 elections were for the cellule and sector level, which is below the provincial level, but above the village level. Local elections were scheduled in August 1998, but there is evidence that they occurred (See: “Rwanda prepares for first post-genocide elections,” The Associated Press, August 1, 1998.) The AP article refers to the elections as the “first free, nonpartisan elections since the 1994 genocide.” This language is ambiguous since because it allows for earlier elections that were not free and partisan. Sources provide conflicting information. UPI (2001) states that the 2001 elections were the first local elections in 35 years, which would mean that the last local elections were in 1966. (See: “Rwanda has first local elections in years,” *United Press International*, March 6, 2001.) The AP, however, indicates that local elections were held in 1999. The 2001 elections were for the communal level. The government of Rwanda also states that after 1964, the communal level of government was appointed, indicating that either the 1999 or the 2001 elections the first postconflict elections after the 1963-1964 civil war (See: Official Website of the Republic of Rwanda. http://www.gov.rw/government/03_07_01news_President_Votes.htm. Accessed December 12, 2008.). Communal elections were held prior to the civil war and Rwanda’s independence from Belgium in June and July 1960. (See: René Lemarchand, Ed. 1977. *African Kingships in Perspective*. London: Routledge p. 86).

RWANDA (1994-1994)

Subnational Election: 29 and 31 March 1999

Source:

(1) “Rwandans elect local leaders in first post-genocide vote,” *The Associated Press*, March 29, 1999.

(2) Rwanda Monthly Humanitarian Update, 5 April 1999. *ReliefWeb*.

<http://www.reliefweb.int/rw/rwb.nsf/AllDocsByUNID/385d9aab4018bac7c12567bb0049a7ba>. Accessed: December 12, 2008.

(3) United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs Integrated Regional Information Network for Central and Eastern Africa, IRIN Update 639 – 3/23/99. <http://www.africa.upenn.edu/Hornet/irin639.html>. Accessed: December 12, 2008.

Notes: The 1999 elections were for the cellule and sector level, which is below the provincial level, but above the village level. Local elections were scheduled in August 1998, but there is evidence that they occurred (See: “Rwanda prepares for first post-genocide elections,” *The Associated Press*, August 1, 1998.) The AP article refers to the elections as the “first free, nonpartisan elections since the 1994 genocide.” This language is ambiguous since because it allows for earlier elections that were not free and partisan. Sources provide conflicting information. UPI (2001) states that the 2001 elections were the first local elections in 35 years, which would mean that the last local elections were in 1966. (See: “Rwanda has first local elections in years,” *United Press International*, March 6, 2001.) The AP, however, indicates that local elections were held in 1999. The 2001 elections were for the communal level. The government of Rwanda also states that after 1964, the communal level of government was appointed, indicating that either the 1999 or the 2001 elections the first postconflict elections after the 1963-1964 civil war (See: Official Website of the Republic of Rwanda. http://www.gov.rw/government/03_07_01news_President_Votes.htm. Accessed December 12, 2008.). Communal elections were held prior to the civil war and Rwanda’s independence from Belgium in June and July 1960. (See: René Lemarchand, Ed. 1977. *African Kingships in Perspective*. London: Routledge p. 86).

RWANDA (1997-2002)

Subnational Election: 20 February 2006

Source:

(1) “Rwanda 2006 Local Elections: A Case Study,” NEEDS (The Network of Europeans for Electoral and Democracy Support (NEEDS)). <http://www.needs-network.org/pdfs/abo3seminar/Rwanda%20intro%20case%20study%20delphine%20for%20abo%203.pdf>. Accessed October 15, 2008.

Notes:

Rwanda Election Commission confirms that local government and executive committee elections occurred between January and March 2006, and provides a full chronology of elections (post-2000), but it does not indicate the days or each. Cell elections began February 6, 2006, but this level is below the city/municipality, which we do not code in this study (See: “Rwanda; Local Government Polls Begin,” *Africa News*, February 6, 2006). Sector elections occurred on February 11, but are likewise not coded. The February 20th elections (above) are for districts and

Kigali City Councils.

SENEGAL (1989-1999)

Subnational Election: 12 May 2002

Source:

(1) "Senegal: Country Reports on Human Rights Practices," US State Department, March 31, 2003.

(2) "Senegal: Local poll monitoring body will not monitor polls due to lack of funds," *BBC Monitoring Africa*, May 9, 2002.

Notes: According to the US State Department (above), the last local election was in 1996.

SIERRA LEONE (1991-1996)

Subnational Election: 22 May 2004

Source:

(1) "OMC Meets in Makeni," *Asia Africa Intelligence Wire*, August 4, 2004

(2) "Internal Developments: Elections: Sierra Leone," *Asia Africa Intelligence Wire*, May 1, 2004

(3) Brian Thomson, "Sierra Leone: Reform or Relapse? Conflict and Governance Reform," *A Chatham House Report*, June 2007.

Note: Chatham House Report indicates that local councils were abolished in 1972. The UK Commonwealth Secretariat indicates the 2004 elections were the first since pre-1972.

SIERRA LEONE (1997-2001)

Subnational Election: 22 May 2004

Source:

(1) "OMC Meets in Makeni," *Asia Africa Intelligence Wire*, August 4, 2004

(2) "Internal Developments: Elections: Sierra Leone," *Asia Africa Intelligence Wire*, May 1, 2004

(3) Brian Thomson, "Sierra Leone: Reform or Relapse? Conflict and Governance Reform," *A Chatham House Report*, June 2007.

Note: Chatham House Report indicates that local councils were abolished in 1972. The UK Commonwealth Secretariat indicates the 2004 elections were the first since pre-1972.

SOMALIA (1988-1991)

Subnational Election: censored

Note: Local elections occurred in Somaliland on 15 December 2002. (See: European Union, Delegation of the European Commission in the Republic of Kenya, "Report on the Somaliland Local Elections held on 15 December 2002," COSONGO Domestic Observations Report on Somaliland Local Councils Elections, Held on December 15, 2002,; December 2002.). They occurred during the second civil war (1991-ongoing), and, thus, cannot be considered post-conflict elections. The civil war involve clan fighting, involving more than just Somaliland. All elections have been indirect in Puntland. Arguably, the war never ended: Doyle

and Sambanis (2003) code the 1998-1991 as having ended in 1991, with the overthrowing of Siad Barre and the entry of new actors to the conflict, and a new war beginning in 1991 that is ongoing as of 2003. PRIO codes the war as uninterrupted between 1981 and 1996; it codes the civil war as ending in 1996 since no government could be identified (although the violence did not end), and, therefore, does not meet the definition of civil war.

SOMALIA (1991-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

SOUTH AFRICA (1976-1994)

Subnational Election: 26-29 April 1994

Source:

(1) International Republican Institute. "South Africa. Campaign and Election Report, April 26-29, 1994," International Republican Institute, October 1994.

Notes: These elections are for provincial assembly elections. On November 1, 1995, local government elections were held in all areas of the country except KwaZulu-Natal and some parts of the Western Cape. In KwaZulu-Natal and areas of the Western Cape, the local government elections were postponed until mid-1996 (See: US Library of Congress South Africa: Provincial and Local Government, <http://countrystudies.us/south-africa/75.htm>. Accessed October 12, 2008; "First Post-Apartheid Local Elections in South Africa," *The New York Times*, November 2, 1995.). Next Subnational Election: 01 November 1995

SRI LANKA (1971-1971)

Subnational Election: 28 April 1988; 02 June 1988; 06 June 1988; 19 November 1988

Source:

(1) Parliament of Sri Lanka. *Handbook of Parliament, Date of Elections*. http://www.parliament.lk/handbook_of_parliament/election_dates.jsp. Accessed October 21, 2008.

Notes:

JVP rebellion was not territorially based and the 1988 provincial elections were nationwide: 28 April 1988 -- North Western Province (Wayamba); North Central Province; Uva Province; Sabaragamuwa Province; 02 June 1988 -- Western Province and Central Province; 06 June 1988 -- Southern Province; 19 November 1988 -- North Eastern Province. The government refused to hold elections between 1971 and 1977. (See: K.M. de Silva, 1997, "Sri Lanka: Surviving Ethnic Strife," *Journal of Democracy* 8(1): 97-111.

SRI LANKA (1983-2002)

Subnational Election: 10 May 2008

Source:

(1) "Sri Lanka: Statement on the Eastern Province Elections," The Permanent Mission to Sri Lanka to the United Nations Office at Geneva, May 16, 2008.

Notes:

- Elections are for the provincial council in the Eastern Provinces.
- For the dates of all local elections, see Parliament of Sri Lanka. *Handbook of Parliament*, Date of Elections. http://www.parliament.lk/handbook_of_parliament/election_dates.jsp. Accessed October 21, 2008.
- The 2001 elections occurred in the Tamil-dominated Northern Sri Lanka.
- Northeastern Provincial Elections have not been held since 1988. They were dissolved in 1993. Government of Sri Lanka, See: <http://www.priu.gov.lk/ProvCouncils/ProvincialCouncils.html>, Accessed October 21, 2008.
- Nationwide local elections in 1991, 1994 (Eastern provinces only), 1997, and 2006 did not include the Northeastern districts. In terms of the 1991 elections, see “Sri Lanka Governing Party Wins Opposition Calls Local Vote Unfair,” *Associated Press*, May 13, 1991. In terms of the 1997 elections, see: Minorities at Risk Project, Chronology for Indian Tamils in Sri Lanka, 2004. Online. UNHCR Refworld, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/469f38df24.html> [accessed 21 October 2008]. For the 2006 elections, see: K. Ratnayake “Local government elections in Sri Lanka heighten political instability,” *WWS*, March 30, 2006. I cannot explicitly verify that the 2002 local elections did not occur in the Tamil-controlled areas, though this seems likely because the 1997 and 2006 did not.

SRI LANKA (1987-1989)

Subnational Election: 11 May 1991

Source:

(1) Parliament of Sri Lanka. *Handbook of Parliament*, Date of Elections. http://www.parliament.lk/handbook_of_parliament/election_dates.jsp. Accessed October 21, 2008.

Notes:

Elections are for the local/municipal level.

SRI LANKA (2005-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

SUDAN (1963-1972)

Subnational Election: XX November 1973

Source:

(1) Timothy C. Niblock. 1974. “A New Political System in Sudan,” *African Affairs* 73(293): p 408-419.

(2) M.O. Beshir, 1982, “The Sudan's Twenty-Five Years of Independence: The Continuing Search for Systems,” *Bulletin (British Society for Middle Eastern Studies)* 9 (2):114-131 (States that date was mid-November 1973)

Notes: Elections are for the Regional People’s Assembly (South Sudan); People’s Local Government Councils were elected in December 1973 and January 1974 (See: Niblock 1974). In the dataset, I have marked the data as 15 November 1973 following Beshir indication that the elections were mid-November so as not to have missing data on the day of the election. .

SUDAN (1983-2002)

Subnational Election: censored

Notes: Elections for the Government of Southern Sudan (GOSS); for the National Assembly and the South Sudan Legislative Assembly; and for the governorships and state legislatures in all 25 states are scheduled for July 2009.

SYRIA (1979-1982):

Subnational Election: UNKNOWN

Notes: According to George (2003) (See: Alan George. 2003. *Syria: Neither Bread nor Freedom*. New York: Zed Books, page 90), the first provincial elections were held in March 1972. They are held every four years. If the civil war did not disrupt (doubtful) the electoral cycle, provincial elections would have been held in 1984. The 9th provincial elections in Syria were held in 2007. The Ministry of Local Government and the Environment in Syria: (<http://www.mlae-sy.org/nobcms/index.php>) does not provide this information. I emailed the contact information on the website in English. Most, if not all, of my emails were bounced back. I have also contacted the Syrian Embassy in Washington, DC, but did not receive a response.

TAJIKISTAN (1992-1997)

Subnational Election: 27 February 2000

Source:

(1) "Date Set for Parliamentary Elections," *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, December 14, 1999.

(2) The Republic of Tajikistan, Elections to the Parliament, 27 February 2000, OSCE ODIHR Election Observation, Final Report 17 May 2000.

THAILAND (1966-1982)

Subnational Election: 14 November 1985

(1) William Branigin, "Maverick With Ties to Army Elected Governor of Bangkok," *The Washington Post*, Nov 15, 1985.

(2) Barbara Leitch LePoer, ed. Thailand: A Country Study. Washington: GPO for the Library of Congress, 1987 (Month and Year Only)

Notes:

The 1985 elections for governor and provincial assemblies in Bangkok.

TURKEY (1984-1999)

Subnational Election: 18 April 1999

Source:

(1) "Democratic Turkey Party seeks to postpone elections, fears terrorism at polls," *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, March 16, 1999.

Notes: Elections are concurrent with national parliamentary elections. The 1999 elections occur in the same year as the end of the civil war. The next elections were March 28 2004. (See: “Turkish Ruling Party Wins Solid Victory in Local Elections” *The New York Times*, March 29, 2004; “Seven dead in Turkish local election violence,” BBC Monitoring Europe, March 28, 2004.) Local elections in Turkey include Kurds although the Kurdistan Workers’ Party (PKK) has been banned.

UGANDA (1966-1966)

Subnational Election: XX September 1982 or XX December 1984*

Source:

(1) Nelson Kasfir (Dartmouth University). Personal Communication, December 3, 2008. [1982]

(2) Expedit Ddungu. 1994 Popular Forms and the Question of Democracy: The Case of Resistance Councils in Uganda, *Uganda: Studies in Living Conditions and Popular Movements and Constitutionalism*, edited by Mahmood Mamdani and Joe Oloka-Onyango. Kampala, Uganda: Journal für Entwicklungspolitik (JEP). [1984]

Notes:

*Regardless of whether the first elections occurred in 1982 or 1984, the first post-conflict elections in Uganda were at the national level. The exact day month of the 1982 elections are not known. To prevent missing data, the election is recorded as September 15, 1982 in the data file, based on estimates of the date. I attempted to consult newspapers from this time period but have not been able to get copies of papers from this period.

- See notes below for details about the election dates.

UGANDA (1978-1979)

Subnational Election: XX September 1982 or XX December 1984*

Source:

(1) Nelson Kasfir (Dartmouth University). Personal Communication, December 3, 2008.

(2)

Notes:

*Regardless of whether the first elections occurred in 1982 or 1984, the first post-conflict elections in Uganda were at the national level. The exact day month of the 1982 elections are not known. To prevent missing data, the election is recorded as September 15, 1982 in the data file, based on estimates of the date. I attempted to consult newspapers from this time period but have not been able to get copies of papers from this period.

Thank you to Nelson Kasfir (Dartmouth University) for help identifying the dates of these elections. According to Kasfir, “The first RCs were set up in late 1982 during the war in the Luwero Triangle. Other RCs were set up in the last year of the war (1985) in the Western districts.” (Email December 3, 2008). Resistance councils were established by the National Resistance Army (NRA) as a means to increase their popular support, which allowed for easy mobilization and politicization of people. Elections were direct at the RCI level only. Ddungu (1994): In most of Western Uganda, RCs developed in 1985. Ddungu does not offer a systematic account of these elections, but notes the following election dates (p.378): Bushenya District RCI (direct election) and RCII (indirect election) in December 1984 through February

1985; Karole (RCI (direct election) – RC III (indirect election) between August-September 1985 (indicated that they were formed, but not necessarily elected in this period); Kabale 1986. *The New Vision* (1986) reports the following elections were held in 1986 (likely not comprehensive coverage): Kotido District - November 1986 (See: *The New Vision*, November 18, 1986, p.3); Mbuya - 2nd week of December 1986 (See: *The New Vision*, December 12, 1986, p. 3).

UGANDA (1981-1987)

Subnational Election: 22 December 1987

Source:

(1) Musekura Rwenduru, “Bushenyi Prepares RC Voters,” *The New Vision*, December 9, 1987, p.3)

(2) State House, Republic of Uganda:

<http://www.statehouse.go.ug/news.detail.php?newsId=113&category=Issues> (Year Only)

(3) Basil O. Nwankwo. 2003. *Institutional Design and Functionality of African Democracies: A Comparative Analysis of Nigeria and Uganda*. Tenea Verlag, Ltd (Year Only)

Note: The Resistance Councils and Committee Bill was passed June 30, 1987. Provided for the establishment, duties and functions of district administrations, resistance councils and committees, district development committees and administrative offices. The only account in the paper *New Vision* of RCI elections in 1987 were for Bushenyi elections, which began on December 22, 1987. (See: Musekura above).

The 1987 elections occurred in the same year as the end of the civil war. However, the civil war ended essentially in January 1987. Doyle and Sambanis (2006) code January as the end month of the conflict. In January 1987 the Holy Spirit Movement suffered a major military defeat in Jinja and Alice Lakwena fled the country to Kenya. For additional information, see: Heike Behrend. 1999. *Alice Lakwena and the Holy Spirits: War in Northern Uganda, 1985-1997*. Oxford: James Currey. The next national and subnational elections occurred in February 11–28, 1989. (See: "Uganda," *Keesing's Record of World Events*, Volume 35, February, 1989: 36455; Basil O. Nwankwo. 2003. *Institutional Design and Functionality of African Democracies: A Comparative Analysis of Nigeria and Uganda*. Tenea Verlag, Ltd, p. 211 Footnote: 155.) The 1989 local resistance (RCI) councils were directly elected over a period of days. They elected, in turn, higher levels of subnational governments (RCII, RIII, RC IV, and RC V), which in turn ultimately elected the National Resistance Council (national legislature). The 1989 elections occurred between 11-28 February, the exact day of the different levels of elections (direct and indirect) are not known. Thank you to Nelson Kasfir (Dartmouth University) for help identifying the dates of these elections.

UGANDA (1990-1992)

Subnational Election: 4-6 November 1997

Source

(1) Uganda: President Museveni urges people to participate in local elections,” *Radio Uganda, Kampala*, November 5, 1997. Accessed: newslibrary.com October 16, 2008.

(2) “Public holiday announced to encourage voting in local elections,” *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, November 7, 1997.

Notes:

The 1997 elections are for village executives, as well as youth and women village council, and may have extended beyond November 6th, which was declared a national holiday to encourage turnout (BBC 1997). Cannot confirm if municipal elections also occurred at this time, but this is likely. Elections also occurred in the same year as the end of the civil war. Doyle and Sambanis (2006), however, code the civil war as having ended after these elections. See: "Ugandan Ministry of Local Government Announces Programmes for Local Elections," *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, February 8, 1992. Subnational elections in this period are as follows: 29 February 1992: village resistance committees; 2 March 1992: parish and ward resistance committees; 3 March 1992: city divisions, municipality divisions and town resistance committees, district resistance council members for municipality divisions and town councils; 4 March 1992: municipality, women representatives at district council, municipal resistance committees, Kampala city resistance committee; 6 March 1992: sub-county resistance committees and sub-county representatives to district resistance council; 7 March 1992: county resistance committees and county women representatives to the district council; 9 March 1992: district resistance committees.

UGANDA (1995-ongoing)

Notes: Civil war is ongoing and not included in the analysis.

UNITED KINGDOM (1971-1998)

Subnational Election: 25 June 1998

Source:

(1) Colin Rallings and Michael Thrasher, Eds. 2007. *British Electoral Facts, 1832-2006*. London: Parliamentary Research Services.

Notes:

The 1998 elections occur in the same year as the end of the civil war. The war ended prior to the election with the Good Friday Agreement signed April 10, 1998. The next subnational election occurs on November 26 2003. See: Colin Rallings and Michael Thrasher, Eds. 2007. *British Electoral Facts, 1832-2006*. London: Parliamentary Research Services.

USSR (1944-1947) [LATVIA]

Subnational Election: 16 February 1951

Source:

(1) "March – 1951 – Supreme Soviet Elections," *Keesing's Record of World Events*, Volume VIII, March, 1951 Soviet Union, Soviet, page 11328.

(2) Max E. Mote. 1965. *Soviet Local and Republic Elections*. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University. (Year Only)

(3) George Barr Carson, Jr. 1955. *Electoral Practices in the USSR*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger. (Year Only)

Notes:

According to Mote (published 1965), local elections, up to and including the oblast level, were held every two years since the death of Stalin (1953). Republic elections to the 15 constituent republics were held every 4 years since 1947. Elections to the two soviets usually occurred every

4 years. The last all-union elections were held in 1962. According to Carson, Jr. (1955), direct elections to subnational levels occurred every 2 years (Chart C, p. 103). Carson writes that local elections were held in the RSFSR in 1939, 1947, 1950, 1953 (Feb) and 1955 (Feb)- p.72, only in 1953 did local elections occur in other republics (p. 81). Elections also occurred in the same year as the civil war ended, someday between 9-16 February 1947. (See: "Elections to Supreme Soviets of Union Republics," *Keesing's Record of World Events*, Volume VI, March, 1947 Soviet Union, page 8497.). We use the 1951 elections as our enddate since PRIO (2006) put the enddate as December 1947. Further research indicates that the civil war may have even ended later, perhaps in 1953. According to a documentary, "Latvia Latvian Partisans After WWII," from 1944 to 1953, there were 20,193 partisan and armed illegal's in Latvia; 2,422 killed. 10,750 partisan took part in the armed fighting; from 1954 to 1956, 99 partisans were fighting and 11 killed; that the last unbeaten partisan group came out of the forests in October 1956.

USSR (1944-1948) [LITHUANIA]

Subnational Election: 16 February 1951

Source:

(1) "March – 1951 – Supreme Soviet Elections," *Keesing's Record of World Events*, Volume VIII, March, 1951 Soviet Union, Soviet, page 11328.

(2) (1) Max E. Mote. 1965. *Soviet Local and Republic Elections*. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University. (Year Only)

(3) George Barr Carson, Jr. 1955. *Electoral Practices in the USSR*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger. (Year Only)

Notes:

According to Mote (published 1965), local elections, up to and including the oblast level, were held every two years since the death of Stalin (1953). Republic elections to the 15 constituent republics were held every 4 years since 1947. Elections to the two soviets usually occurred every 4 years. The last all-union elections were held in 1962. According to Carson, Jr. (1955), direct elections to subnational levels occurred every 2 years (Chart C, p. 103). Carson writes that local elections were held in the RSFSR in 1939, 1947, 1950, 1953 (Feb) and 1955 (Feb)- p.72, only in 1953 did local elections occur in other republics (p. 81).

USSR (1944-1948) [ESTONIA]

Subnational Election: 25 February 1951

Source:

(1) "March – 1951 – Supreme Soviet Elections," *Keesing's Record of World Events*, Volume VIII, March, 1951 Soviet Union, Soviet, page 11328.

(2) Max E. Mote. 1965. *Soviet Local and Republic Elections*. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University. (Year Only)

(3) George Barr Carson, Jr. 1955. *Electoral Practices in the USSR*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger. (Year Only)

Notes:

According to Mote (published 1965), local elections, up to and including the oblast level, were held every two years since the death of Stalin (1953). Republic elections to the 15 constituent republics were held every 4 years since 1947. Elections to the two soviets usually occurred every

4 years. The last all-union elections were held in 1962. According to Carson, Jr. (1955), direct elections to subnational levels occurred every 2 years (Chart C, p. 103). Carson writes that local elections were held in the RSFSR in 1939, 1947, 1950, 1953 (Feb) and 1955 (Feb)- p.72, only in 1953 did local elections occur in other republics (p. 81).

USSR (1944-1950) [UKRAINE]

Subnational Election: 25 February 1951

Source:

- (1) "March – 1951 – Supreme Soviet Elections," Keesing's Record of World Events, Volume VIII, March, 1951 Soviet Union, Soviet, page 11328.
- (2) Personal Communication, Priit Vinkel, Estonian National Electoral Committee, October 20, 2008 (Estonia Only –day/month/year)
- (3) Max E. Mote. 1965. *Soviet Local and Republic Elections*. The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, Stanford University. (Year Only)
- (4) George Barr Carson, Jr. 1955. *Electoral Practices in the USSR*. New York: Frederick A. Praeger. (Year Only)

Notes:

According to Mote (published 1965), local elections, up to and including the oblast level, were held every two years since the death of Stalin (1953). Republic elections to the 15 constituent republics were held every 4 years since 1947. Elections to the two soviets usually occurred every 4 years. The last all-union elections were held in 1962. According to Carson, Jr. (1955), direct elections to subnational levels occurred every 2 years (Chart C, p. 103). Carson writes that local elections were held in the RSFSR in 1939, 1947, 1950, 1953 (Feb) and 1955 (Feb)- p.72, only in 1953 did local elections occur in other republics (p. 81).

VIETNAM (1960-1975)

Subnational Election: 19 May 1977

Source:

- (1) David W. H. Koh. 2005. *Wards of Hanoi* (Pasir Panjang, Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies. p. 130 and p152 (endnote 45).

Notes:

Elections are for the Hanoi People's Council. See: Benedict J. Kerkvliet and David G. Marr. 2004. *Beyond Hanoi: Local Government in Vietnam*. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies, for details about the history of local government in Vietnam.

YEMEN AR (1948-1948)

Subnational Election: censored

Source:

- (1) Richard F. Nyop, Ed. 1986, *The Yemen: Country Studies*. Washington, DC: Library of Congress.

Notes:

The constitution (1971) allowed for lower level administration but it did not indicate that

officials to these lower levels were to be elected. In the mid-1980s in YAR, the subnational level of government consisted of the following: regional -- governates (appointed), local – qadawat (districts), nawahi (towns or subdistricts), izal (villages). According to Nyop, the head of the governate and the head of the nawahi were appointed, and the most important leaders at the izal level were semi-hereditary (p180-181). While it is not clear if the councils are elected (even though the heads of the councils were not), we've have assumed that they were not and coded the subnational elections as censored.

YEMEN AR (1962-1970)

Subnational Election: censored

Source:

(1) Richard F. Nyop, Ed. 1986, *The Yemen: Country Studies*. Washington, DC: Library of Congress.

Notes:

The constitution (1971) allowed for lower level administration but it did not indicate that officials to these lower levels were to be elected. In the mid-1980s in YAR, the subnational level of government consisted of the following: regional -- governates (appointed), local – qadawat (districts), nawahi (towns or subdistricts), izal (villages). According to Nyop, the head of the governate and the head of the nawahi were appointed, and the most important leaders at the izal level were semi-hereditary (p180-181). While it is not clear if the councils are elected (even though the heads of the councils were not), we've have assumed that they were not and coded the subnational elections as censored.

YEMEN PR (1986-1986)

Subnational Election: UNKNOWN

(1) Richard F. Nyop, Ed. 1986, *The Yemen: Country Studies*. Washington, DC: Library of Congress.

Notes:

According to Nyop, in the 1980s, each subunit of the state had popularly elected people's councils. Nyop provides no information about the dates (p. 290).

YEMEN (1994-1994)

Subnational Election: 20 February 2001

Source:

(1) "Yemen holds local polls," *BBC News*, February 20, 2001

(1) UNDP: Democratic Governance – Elections – Yemen (Month and Year Only), <http://www.pogar.org/countries/elections.asp?cid=22#sub6>. Accessed October 20, 2008.

Notes: UNDP and BBC indicate the 2001 municipal elections were the first ever in Yemen.

YUGOSLAVIA (1998-1999) [KOSOVO]

Subnational Election: 28 October 2000

Source:

- (1) Hermann Thiel, "Electoral Administration and Performance: Findings from a Survey on the October 200 Municipal Elections in Kosovo," *IFES*, February 2001.
- (2) "Counting starts in landmark Kosovo elections," CNN.COM, October 28, 2000.

ZIMBABWE (1972-1979)

Subnational Election: November 1980 [White Roll]; 28 March 1981 [Black Roll]

Source:

- (1) "First Municipal Elections Under Black Rule," *The Associated Press*, March 29, 1981.
(Confirms Black Roll only)
- (2) "Zimbabwe: In Brief; Ministers at local election campaign meeting," *BBC Summary of World Broadcasts*, October 31, 1980±

Note: ±Does not give date but describes the elections as forthcoming. Elections were for the Salisbury City Council (known now as Harare). Since the date of the November 1980 cannot be confirmed, the date of the Black Roll is recorded in the data file. Regardless of which date is used, the first national elections preceded the first subnational elections

ZIMBABWE (1983-1987)

Subnational Election: 1993

Source:

- (1) World Bank, Zimbabwe-Rural District Council Pilot Capital Development Project, #PIC3943
http://www-wds.worldbank.org/servlet/main?menuPK=64187510&pagePK=64193027&piPK=64187937&theSitePK=523679&entityID=000009265_3980420172256

Note: In 1993 the system of separate rural and district councils for whites and blacks was abolished.

Alternative End Dates

To ensure that the results are not driven by case selection, we repeated the analysis by dropping cases excluded from Doyle and Sambanis (2003), but in Fearon and Laitin (2003) and PRIO (2006). We also repeated the analysis using different end dates for the civil wars present in these three dataset and different first-post elections (if necessary) to match the new civil war end dates. The table below shows the follow: column (1): number, (2) civil war ID, (3) country, (4) civil war start and end date according to the Doyle and Sambanis (2003), (5) the end date of the civil war based on either Fearon and Laitin (2003) or PRIO (2006), (6) the election date that coincides with the new civil war, and (7) the level at which the election in column 6 occurred.

Fearon and Laitin (2003)

No.	Civil War ID	Country	Civil War (Start-End Date)	Civil War Revised End Date	Revised Election (FPE) Date	Revised Election (FPE) Level
1	CWid2	Afghanistan	(1992-1996)	NO END	DROP	-
2	CWid7	Angola	(1975-1991)	NO END	DROP	-
3	CWid8	Angola	(1992-1994)	NO END	DROP	-
4	CWid24	Cambodia	(1975-1991)	1992	23 May 1993 (SAME)	NATIONAL (SAME)
5	CWid29	Chad	(1994-1997)	ONGOING, AS OF 1999	DROP	-
6	CWid31	China	(1946-1949)	1950	EXCLUDED	-
7	CWid37	Colombia	(1948-1966)	1962	(1) 18 March 1962 (2) 15 March 1964	(1) NATIONAL (SAME) (2) NATIONAL (SAME)
8	CWid55	Ethiopia	(1974-1991)	1992	EXCLUDED	-
9	CWid59	France	(1960-1961)	EXCLUDED	EXCLUDED	-
10	CWid64	Guatemala	(1978-1994) ⁺	1996	(1) 7 January 1996 (2) 07 November 1999	(1) NATIONAL (SAME) (2) CONCURRENT (SAME)
11	CWid67	India	(1946-1948)	EXCLUDED	EXCLUDED	-
12	CWid75	Indonesia	(1976-1978)	ONGOING, AS OF 1999	DROP	-
13	CWid81	Iran	(1979-1984)	1993	(1) 11 June 1993 (2) 08 March 1996	(1) NATIONAL (2) NATIONAL
14	CWid83	Iraq	(1961-1970)	NO END	DROP	-
15	CWid84	Iraq	(1974-1975)	1974	20 June 1980 (SAME)	NATIONAL (SAME)
16	CWid90	Jordan	(1970-1971)	1970	08 November 1989 (SAME)	NATIONAL (SAME)
17	CWid93	Korea	(1948-1949)	1950	(1) 30 May 1950 (SAME) (2) 05 August 1952	(1) NATIONAL (SAME) (2) NATIONAL (SAME)
18	CWid97	Lebanon	(1975-1991)	1990	23 August 1992 (SAME)	NATIONAL (SAME)
19	CWid98	Liberia	(1989-1990)	NO END	DROP	-
20	CWid99	Liberia	(1992-1997)	1996	19 July 1997 (SAME)	NATIONAL (SAME)

21	CWid101	Mali	(1990-1995)	1994	13 April 1997 (SAME)	NATIONAL
22	CWid103	Morocco/Western Sahara	(1975-1991)	1988	16 October 1992 (SAME)	SUBNATIONAL (SAME)
23	CWid104	Mozambique	(1976-1992)	1995	30 June 1998	SUBNATIONAL
24	CWid106	Myanmar/Burma	(1948-1988)	NO END	DROP	-
25	CWid107	Myanmar/Burma	(1960-1995)	ONGOING, AS OF 1999	DROP	-
26	CWid108	Namibia	(1973-1989)	EXCLUDED	EXCLUDED	-
27	CWid111	Nicaragua	(1981-1990)	1988	25 February 1990 (SAME)	CONCURRENT (SAME)
28	CWid120	Peru	(1980-1996)	1995	(1) 09 April 1995 (2) 11 October 1998 (SAME)	(1) NATIONAL (2) SUBNATIONAL (SAME)
29	CWid122	Philippines	(1972-1992)	1994	08 May 1995	NATIONAL
30	CWid126	Rwanda	(1963-1964)	1965	(1) 03 October 1965 (SAME) (2) 29 September 1969	(1) NATIONAL (SAME) (2) NATIONAL (SAME)
31	CWid127	Rwanda	(1990-1993)	NO END	DROP	-
32	CWid128	Rwanda	(1994-1994)	NO END	DROP	-
33	CWid130	Senegal	(1989-1999)	ONGOING, AS OF 1999	DROP	-
34	CWid131	Sierra Leone	(1991-1996)	NO END	DROP	-
35	CWid151	United Kingdom	(1971-1998)	1999	07 June 2001	NATIONAL
36	CWid159	Yemen AR	(1962-1970)	1969	27 February 1971 (SAME)	NATIONAL (SAME)
37	CWid160	Yemen PR	(1986-1986)	1987	SUBN'L UNKNOWN; NAT'L CENSORED	-

*THE DESIGNATION "SAME" REFERS TO WHETHER THE DATA (E.G. DATE, LEVEL, END EVENT) IS THE SAME AS FPDATE1.

[†]Doyle and Sambanis (2006) code the enddate at 1994. This has been changed based on additional data to 1996. See election sourcebook notes for Guatemala.

PRIO (2006)

No.	Civil War ID	Country	Civil War (Start-End Date)	Civil War Revised End Date	Revised Election (FPE) Date	Revised Election (FPE) Level
1	CWid1	Afghanistan	(1978-1992)	NO END	DROP	-
2	CWid2	Afghanistan	(1992-1996)	NO END	DROP	-
3	CWid7	Angola	(1975-1991)	NO END	DROP	-
4	CWid8	Angola	(1992-1994)	1995	09 May 2008 (SAME)	NATIONAL (SAME)
5	CWid24	Cambodia	(1975-1991)	1998	(1) 26 July 1998 (2) 27 July 2003	(1) NATIONAL (2) NATIONAL
6	CWid34	China	(1956-1959)	1956**; 1959	15 May 1993.	SUBNATIONAL
7	CWid44	Congo-Zaire	(1996-1997)	NO END	DROP	-
8	CWid48	Cuba	(1958-1959)	1958	(1) 01 November 1958 (2) 09 October 1976 (SAME)	(1) NATIONAL (2) SUBNATIONAL (SAME)
9	CWid55	Ethiopia	(1974-1991)	1991	EXCLUDED	EXCLUDED
10	CWid57	Ethiopia	(1976-1988)	1983	14 June 1987	NATIONAL
11	CWid59	France	(1960-1961)	1962	EXCLUDED	EXCLUDED
12	CWid60	Georgia	(1992-1994)	1993	05 November 1995	NATIONAL (SAME)
13	CWid63	Guatemala	(1966-1972)	NO END	DROP	-
14	CWid64	Guatemala	(1978-1994)*	1995	(1) 12 November 1995 (2) 07 January 1996	(1) CONCURRENT (2) NATIONAL
15	CWid67	India	(1946-1948)	1951	EXCLUDED	EXCLUDED
16	CWid76	Indonesia	(1975-1999)	1989	EXCLUDED	EXCLUDED
17	CWid81	Iran	(1979-1984)	1988	(1) 08 April 1988 (2) 28 July 1989	(1) NATIONAL (2) NATIONAL
18	CWid86	Iraq	(1991-1993)	1996	(1) 24 March 1996 (SAME) (2) 27 March 2000	(1) NATIONAL (SAME) (2) SUBNATIONAL
19	CWid93	Korea	(1948-1949)	1950	(1) 30 May 1950 (2) 05 August 1952	(1) NATIONAL (SAME) (2) NATIONAL (SAME)
20	CWid97	Lebanon	(1975-1991)	1990	23 August 1992 (SAME)	NATIONAL (SAME)
21	CWid98	Liberia	(1989-1990)	NO END	DROP	-
22	CWid99	Liberia	(1992-1997)	1995	19 July 1997 (SAME)	NATIONAL (SAME)
23	CWid103	Morocco/Western Sahara	(1975-1991)	1989	16 October 1992 (SAME)	SUBNATIONAL (SAME)
24	CWid107	Myanmar/Burma	(1960-1995)	1992	CENSORED	CENSORED
25	CWid108	Namibia	(1973-1989)	1988	EXCLUDED	EXCLUDED
26	CWid111	Nicaragua	(1981-1990)	1989	25 February 1990 (SAME)	CONCURRENT (SAME)

27	CWid120	Peru	(1980-1996)	1999	07 April 1999	SUBNATIONAL
28	CWid121	Philippines	(1950-1952)	1954	(1) 08 November 1955	NATIONAL
29	CWid122	Philippines	(1972-1992)	1995	(1) 08 May 1995 (2) 11 May 1998	(1) CONCURRENT (2) CONCURRENT
30	CWid123	Philippines	(1971-ongoing)	1992***; censored@2006	(1) 11 May 1992 (2) 25 March 1993	(1) NATIONAL (2) SUBNATIONAL
31	CWid127	Rwanda	(1990-1993)	NO END	DROP	-
32	CWid130	Senegal	(1989-1999)	-	DROP	-
33	CWid131	Sierra Leone	(1991-1996)	NO END	DROP	-
34	CWid132	Sierra Leone	(1997-2001)	2000	14 May 2002	NATIONAL
35	CWid133	Somalia	(1988-1991)	NO END	DROP	-
36	CWid134	Somalia	(1991-ongoing)	1996	CENSORED	CENSORED
37	CWid137	Sri Lanka	(1983-2002)	2001	(1) 05 December 2001 (2) 20 March 2002	(1) NATIONAL (2) SUBNATIONAL
38	CWid138	Sri Lanka	(1987-1989)	1990	11 May 1991	SUBNATIONAL
39	CWid143	Tajikistan	(1992-1997)	1996	06 November 1999	NATIONAL (SAME)
40	CWid145	Turkey	(1984-1999)	censored@2006	DROP	-
41	CWid148	Uganda	(1981-1987)	NO END	DROP	-
42	CWid149	Uganda	(1990-1992)	1991	03 March 1992 (SAME)	SUBNATIONAL (SAME)

*THE DESIGNATION "SAME" REFERS TO WHETHER THE DATA (E.G. DATE, LEVEL, END EVENT) IS THE SAME AS FPEDATE1.

**PRIO codes a break in the violence in 1956.

***PRIO codes a break in the violence in 1990. The war restarts in 1993.

†Doyle and Sambanis (2006) code the enddate at 1994. This has been changed based on additional data to 1996. See election sourcebook notes for Guatemala.

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