

# Africa Leadership Change (ALC) Dataset

## Codebook

**Giovanni Carbone**, *Università degli Studi di Milano* – [g.carbone@unimi.it](mailto:g.carbone@unimi.it)  
**Alessandro Pellegata**, *Università degli Studi di Milano* – [alessandro.pellegata@unimi.it](mailto:alessandro.pellegata@unimi.it)

Version 1.1  
Issued: January 2020

The suggested citation for scholars who wish to use the dataset is:

**Giovanni Carbone and Alessandro Pellegata. *Political Leadership in Africa. Leaders and Development South of the Sahara*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, forthcoming.**



UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI MILANO



## Contents

Variables description.....	3
General variables.....	3
Leadership change variables .....	3
Leader variables .....	5
Elections result variables.....	6
Regime variables .....	11
Geographical and cultural variables .....	11
Notes on special cases.....	12
Political parties abbreviations .....	31
Changes with previous versions of the dataset .....	47
Sources .....	48

## Variables description

### General variables

**COUNTRY:** official country name.

**COUNTRY\_CODE:** progressive country numeric code (countries alphabetically ordered).

**YEAR:** year (1960-2015).

**YEAR\_CODE:** progressive year numeric code (ascendant from 1960).

**COUNTRY\_YEAR:** string variable obtained adding COUNTRY and YEAR separated by a single space.

**YEAR\_PASSED:** number of year passed since 1960 or the year of independence.

### Leadership change variables

**INCOMING\_LEADER:** leader (one or more) that takes or holds power in the year considered. A country's leader is normally its president, prime minister, military or sovereign ruler, depending on existing political arrangements. When an individual who does not formally hold a country's top job is indisputably in charge, he is considered a *de facto* leader (e.g. Sierra Leone 1971, Rwanda 1994-2000). When a new name appears in the INCOMING\_LEADER column, then LEADERSHIP\_CHANGE is coded 1.

**LEADERSHIP\_CHANGE:** dummy variable that has value 1 if there are one or more leadership changes in the year considered, otherwise coded 0. If coded 1, then there are one or more INCOMING LEADER. Leadership changes are cumulatively counted in **CUM\_LC1** (excluding interim leaders) and **CUM\_LC2** (including interim leaders).

**PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECTORAL\_LC:** dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power through a peaceful succession without multiparty elections, otherwise coded 0. Cases are also included in which an incumbent is murdered but, rather than his murderers taking over power, a succession takes place within the same ruling group (e.g. South Africa 1966, Nigeria 1976, Congo-Kinshasa 2001, Guinea-Bissau 2009). Cumulatively counted in **CUM\_PEACEFUL\_LC**.

**MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE:** dummy variable that has value 1 if a multiparty election for the executive contested by at least two parties or candidates takes place (be it a presidential election in the case of presidential and semi-presidential systems, or a parliamentary election in the case of parliamentary systems), otherwise coded 0. When a new leader is elected in a given year, but only takes office at the beginning of the following year, a MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE is recorded in the latter year to account for the way the incoming leader reached power (e.g. Ghana 2001, Namibia 2005, Mozambique 2005); when an incumbent leader is confirmed in power through a MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE, the actual year when the election takes place is recorded (e.g. Ghana 2004, Mozambique 2009, Namibia 2009). Cumulatively counted in **CUM\_ELECTIONS**.

**INCUMBENT\_WINS:** dummy variable that has value 1 if the incumbent leader wins a multiparty election, otherwise coded 0. Cumulatively counted in **CUM\_INCUMBENT**.

**INCUMBENT\_DEFEATED:** dummy variable that has value 1 if an outgoing leader contests a MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE and is defeated, otherwise coded 0.

**INCUMBENT\_PARTY\_DEFEATED** (*leader not standing*): dummy variable that has value 1 if the outgoing leader's party (but not the outgoing leader) contests a MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE but is defeated, otherwise coded 0.

**INCUMBENT\_AND\_PARTY\_NOT\_STANDING**: dummy variable that has value 1 if neither the outgoing leader nor his/her party contest a MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE, otherwise coded 0.

**ELECT\_SUCCESSION\_NETE** (*non-elected to elected*): dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power by winning a MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE, in the context of a transition to multipartism, which is not contested by an outgoing unelected leader and either the new leader is the candidate of the outgoing unelected leader's party or else there is no candidate from the party of/sponsored by the outgoing unelected leader, otherwise coded 0. (E.g. Nigeria 1979, Lesotho 1993, Sierra Leone 1996, Niger 1999). Includes cases where an unelected leader formally leaves power less than 6 months prior to a multiparty election – yet he/she remains a leader *in pectore*, if not *de facto* – only to be able to contest the election (e.g. Comoros 2002, Mauritania 2009). Cumulatively counted in **CUM\_ELECT\_SUCCESS\_NETE**.

**ELECT\_ALTERNATION\_NETE** (*non-elected to elected*): dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power by winning a MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE, in the context of a transition to multipartism, in which he/she defeats an outgoing unelected leader or a candidate from the party of/sponsored by the outgoing unelected leader, otherwise coded 0. (e.g. Madagascar 1992, CAR 1993, Zambia 1991, Malawi 1994). Cumulatively counted in **CUM\_ELECT\_ALTERN\_NETE**.

**ELECT\_SUCCESSION\_ETE** (*elected to elected*): dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader belonging to the outgoing elected leader's party takes power by winning a MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE, coded 0 if the election winner does not belong to the party of the outgoing elected leader or if the latter was not an elected leader. (E.g. Zambia 2002, Malawi 2004, Mozambique 2005). Leaders who replaced elected leaders as their lawful constitutional successors are themselves considered elected leaders (e.g. Gabon 2009, Nigeria 2010). Cumulatively counted in **CUM\_ELECT\_SUCCESS\_ETE**.

**ELECT\_ALTERNATION\_ETE** (*elected to elected*): dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power by winning a MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE does not belong to the party of/is not sponsored by an outgoing elected leader, coded 0 if the election winner belongs to the party of/is sponsored by an outgoing elected leader or if the latter was not an elected leader. (E.g. Senegal 2000, Madagascar 2002, Kenya 2002). Includes cases where the election is not contested by the outgoing elected leader nor by a candidate sponsored by the latter or fielded by his/her party. (E.g. Comoros 2006, Cape Verde 2011, Kenya 2013). Cumulatively counted in **CUM\_ELECT\_ALTERN\_ETE**.

**ELECTORAL\_CHANGE**: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power through ELECTORAL SUCCESSION (whether in transition or not) or ELECTORAL ALTERNATION (whether in transition or not), otherwise coded 0. Note that when an elected leader is deposed by the military but subsequently restored as the country's legitimate leader, he is still considered an "elected leader" (e.g. Sierra Leone 1967-1968 and 1996-1998, São Tomé e Príncipe 1995 and 2003). Cumulatively counted in **CUM\_ELECTORAL\_CHANGE**.

**INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR**: dummy variable that has value 1 if a leader holds power for less than 12 months and this period ends with a leadership change deemed legal or non-violent (i.e. PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECTORAL\_SUCCESSION or MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE), coded 0 if a leader holds power for more than 12 months or, while remaining in power for less than 12 months, this period ends with a leadership change deemed violent (i.e. COUP, GUERRILLA\_TAKEOVER, FOREIGN\_IMPOSITION). Cumulatively counted in **CUM\_INTERIM\_REGULAR**.

**INTERIM\_LEADER\_IRREGULAR**: dummy variable that has value 1 if a leader holds power for less than 12 months and this period ends with a leadership change deemed violent (COUP, GUERRILLA\_TAKEOVER, FOREIGN\_IMPOSITION), coded 0 if a leader holds power for more than 12 months or, while remaining in power for less than 12 months, this period ends with a leadership change deemed legal or non-violent (i.e.

PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECTORAL\_SUCCESSION or MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE). Cumulatively counted in **CUM\_INTERIM\_IRREGULAR**.

**MORE\_LEADERSHIP\_CHANGES**: dummy variable that has value 1 if in the year considered there are two or more leadership changes, otherwise coded 0.

**END\_TERM\_LIMIT**: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power at the end of the term limit for the outgoing leader, otherwise coded 0.

**NATURAL\_DEATH**: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power following the natural death of the outgoing leader, otherwise coded 0.

**INCUMBENT\_RESIGNS**: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power following the resignation of the outgoing leader, otherwise coded 0.

**INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED**: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power following the assassination of the outgoing leader, otherwise coded 0.

**COUP**: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power following a coup d'état, otherwise coded 0. [**SECOND\_COUP** coded 1 if two or more coups d'état take place in the same year, otherwise coded 0; **TOT\_COUPS** indicates the total number of coups in any given year; **CUM\_TOT\_COUPS** indicates a country's cumulated number of coups since independence]. In line with other scholars (e.g. Thompson, 1973; Jackman, 1978; McGowan, 2003; Powell and Thyne, 2011) we consider a coup to be successful if the 'postcoup ruling arrangement' remains in place for at least a week. A coup attempt is thus defined as successful if the perpetrators seize and hold power for at least seven days.

**GUERRILLA TAKEOVER**: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power through a guerrilla takeover, otherwise coded 0.

**FOREIGN\_IMPOSITION**: dummy variable that has value 1 if a new leader takes power through an imposition/action on the part of external actors, otherwise coded 0.

**IRREGULAR/VIOLENT\_CHANGE**: dummy variable that has value 1 if a leadership change takes place through COUP or GUERRILLA TAKEOVER or FOREIGN\_IMPOSITION. Cumulatively counted in **CUM\_IRREG/VIOL\_CHANGE**.

**NON\_ELECTORAL\_CHANGE**: dummy variable that has value 1 if a leadership change takes place coded PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECTORAL\_SUCCESSION or COUP/GUERRILLA TAKEOVER /FOREIGN\_IMPOSITION. Cumulatively counted in **CUM\_NON\_ELEC\_CHANGE**.

## Leader variables

**ENTRY\_DATE\_LEADER1**: date when the (first) incoming leader takes power. The format dd/mm/year is used. When the day and the month are not available, the format 00/00/year is used. When the date is not available, the format 00/00/0000 is used. Information for any additional incoming leaders in the same year is reported in the variables **ENTRY\_DATE\_LEADER 2**, **ENTRY\_DATE\_LEADER 3**, **ENTRY\_DATE\_LEADER 4**.

**EXIT\_DATE\_LEADER1**: date when the (first) incoming leader leaves power. The format dd/mm/year is used. When the day and the month are not available, the format 00/00/year is used. When the date is not available, the format 00/00/0000 is used. Information for any additional incoming leaders in the same year is reported in the variables **EXIT\_DATE\_LEADER2**, **EXIT\_DATE\_LEADER3**, **EXIT\_DATE\_LEADER4**.

**DURATION\_DATE\_LEADER1**: incoming leader's duration in office (in days) by the end of the year. Information for any additional incoming leaders in the same year is reported in the variables **DURATION\_DATE\_LEADER2**, **DURATION\_DATE\_LEADER3**, **DURATION\_DATE\_LEADER4**.

**GENDER\_LEADER1**: dummy variable assuming value 1 if the incoming leader is a woman, and 0 if he is a man. Information for any additional incoming leaders in the same year is reported in the variables **GENDER\_LEADER2**, **GENDER\_LEADER3**, **GENDER\_LEADER4**.

**BIRTH\_DATE\_LEADER 1**: birth date of the (first) incoming leader. The format dd/mm/year is used. When the day and the month are not available, the format 00/00/year is used. When the date is not available, the format 00/00/0000 is used. Information for any additional incoming leaders in the same year is reported in the variables **BIRTH\_DATE\_LEADER 2**, **BIRTH\_DATE\_LEADER 3**, **BIRTH\_DATE\_LEADER 4**.

**DEATH\_DATE\_LEADER 1**: death date of the (first) incoming leader. The format dd/mm/year is used. When the day and the month are not available, the format 00/00/year is used. When the date is not available, the format 00/00/0000 is used. Information for any additional incoming leaders in the same year is reported in the variables **DEATH\_DATE\_LEADER 2**, **DEATH\_DATE\_LEADER 3**, **DEATH\_DATELEADER 4**.

## Elections result variables

**LEADER\_PARTY**: abbreviation of the name of the incumbent leader's political party (President in presidential or semi-presidential systems and Prime Minister in parliamentary systems) in the year considered. Coded "Military", "Independent" or "Non-partisan" if the leader is a military, an independent candidate or is not affiliated to any party, respectively. See "Parties abbreviation" appendix for the full name of political parties. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**DURATION\_PARTY**: number of years the incumbent leader's party has uninterruptedly been in power in the year considered. The year in which the leader's party takes office is coded 0. When a party is simply renamed it is not considered as a different party. When LEADER\_PARTY is coded "Military" or "Kingdom" this variable has a missing value. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**PRES\_ELECTION**: dummy variable which assumes value 1 if in the year considered (at December, 31) there are direct elections for the presidential office, otherwise coded 0. Both multiparty and single-party/non-multiparty elections are considered. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, *Database of Political Institutions*.

**DATE\_PRES\_ELECTION\_I\_ROUND**: date of the first or unique round of presidential election. The format dd/mm/year is used. When the day and/or the month are not available, the format 00/00/year is used. When the date is not available, the format 00/00/0000 is used.

**TURNOUT\_PRES\_ELECTION\_I\_ROUND**: turnout of the first or unique round of presidential election. The format 00.0 is used. Missing value is used when the information is not available.

**DATE\_PRES\_ELECTION\_II\_ROUND**: date of the eventual runoff round of presidential election. The format dd/mm/year is used. When the day and the month are not available, the format 00/00/year is used. When the date is not available, the format 00/00/0000 is used.

**TURNOUT\_PRES\_ELECTION\_II\_ROUND**: turnout of the runoff round of presidential election. The format 00.0 is used. Missing value is used when the information is not available.

**BEYOND\_TERM\_LIMIT:** categorical variable that assumes value: 0 if no term limit for presidential mandates is constitutionally prescribed; 1 if term limit does not apply to a specific year or election; 2 if at the time of a presidential election the incumbent leader that reached the limit of presidential mandates allowed by the Constitution does not run for a further mandate; 3 if the incumbent leader directly or indirectly tries to circumvent the term limit but he/she fails; 4 if the incumbent leader circumvents the term limit and runs for a further mandate.

**N\_CONTENTENDERS:** number of contenders that contest presidential elections in the first or unique round. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, *Database of Political Institutions*.

**PRES\_VOTE\_SHARE:** votes share obtained in the last or unique round by the candidate that wins presidential elections. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, *Database of Political Institutions*.

**MAIN\_OPP\_VOTE\_SHARE:** vote share obtained in the last or unique round by the main challenger that contests presidential elections. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, *Database of Political Institutions*.

**LEG\_ELECTION:** dummy variable which assumes value 1 if in the year considered (at December, 31) there are legislative elections for the Low or unique Chamber of the parliament, otherwise coded 0. Both multiparty and single-party/non-multiparty elections are considered. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**DATE\_LEG\_ELECTION\_I\_ROUND:** date of the first or unique round of legislative election. The format dd/mm/year is used. When the day and the month are not available, the format 00/00/year is used. When the date is not available, the format 00/00/0000 is used.

**TURNOUT\_LEG\_ELECTION\_I\_ROUND:** turnout of the first or unique round of legislative election. The format 00.0 is used. Missing value is used when the information is not available.

**DATE\_LEG\_ELECTION\_II\_ROUND:** date of the second round of legislative election. The format dd/mm/year is used. When the day and the month are not available, the format 00/00/year is used. When the date is not available, the format 00/00/0000 is used.

**TURNOUT\_LEG\_ELECTION\_II\_ROUND:** turnout of the second round of legislative election. The format 00.0 is used. Missing value is used when the information is not available.

**TOTAL\_SEATS\_LEGISL:** total number of seats in the lower or single house of parliament. Coded 0 when there is no legislature or when the legislature had been dissolved. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**GOV\_SEATS:** total number of seats in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by all government parties. This is represented by the party or coalition that supports the President in presidential systems or the party or coalition that wins the legislative elections and forms the executive in semi-presidential and parliamentary systems. Coded 0 when there is no legislature or when the legislature had been dissolved. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; from 1975 on, World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**GOV\_PARTIES\_VOTES:** total vote share obtained by all government parties in the election for the lower or single house of parliament. Coded 0 when there is no legislature or when the legislature had been dissolved; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and

*Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**GOV1\_NAME**: abbreviation of the largest government party. Coded n.a. when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no parties at supporting the government in the legislatures (e.g. appointed). See "Parties abbreviation" appendix for the full name of different parties. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**GOV1\_SEATS**: number of seats in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the largest government party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature or when the legislature had been dissolved; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**GOV1\_VOTES**: vote share obtained by the largest government party in the lower or single house of parliament. Coded 0 when there is no legislature or when the legislature had been dissolved; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**GOV2\_NAME**: abbreviation of the second largest government party. Coded n.a. when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or in case of single-party governments. See "Parties abbreviation" appendix for the full name of different parties. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**GOV2\_SEATS**: number of seats in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the second largest government party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or in case of single-party governments; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**GOV2\_VOTES**: vote share obtained by the second largest government party in the lower or single house of parliament. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or in case of single-party governments; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**GOV3\_NAME**: abbreviation of the third largest government party. Coded n.a. when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than two parties supporting the government. See "Parties abbreviation" appendix for the full name of different parties. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**GOV3\_SEATS**: number of seats in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the third largest government party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than two parties supporting the government; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**GOV3\_VOTES**: vote share obtained by the third largest government party in the lower or single house of parliament. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than two parties supporting the government; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.



**GOV\_OTHERS\_NUM:** number of other government parties. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than three parties supporting the government; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**GOV\_OTHERS\_SEATS:** total number of seats in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by other government parties. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than three parties supporting the government; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**GOV\_OTHERS\_VOTES:** total vote share in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by all the other government parties. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than three parties at the government; missing values when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**OPP\_SEATS:** total number of seats in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by all opposition parties. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when the oppositions are not represented in the legislature missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**OPP\_VOTES:** total vote share in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by all opposition parties. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when the oppositions are not represented in the legislature; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**OPPI\_NAME:** abbreviation of the largest opposition party. Coded n.a. when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no opposition parties represented in the legislatures. See "Parties abbreviation" appendix for the full name of different parties. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**OPPI\_SEATS:** number of seats in the in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the largest opposition party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no opposition parties represented in the legislatures; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**OPPI\_VOTES:** vote share in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the largest opposition party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no opposition parties represented in the legislatures; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**OPP2\_NAME:** abbreviation of the second largest opposition party. Coded n.a. when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there is no more than one opposition party represented in the legislatures. See "Parties abbreviation" appendix for the full name of different parties. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**OPP2\_SEATS:** number of seats in the in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the second largest opposition party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there is no more than one opposition party represented in the legislatures; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**OPP2\_VOTES:** vote share in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the second largest opposition party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there is no more than one opposition party represented in the legislatures; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**OPP3\_NAME:** abbreviation of the third largest opposition party. Coded n.a. when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than two opposition parties represented in the legislatures. See "Parties abbreviation" appendix for the full name of different parties. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**OPP3\_SEATS:** number of seats in the in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the third largest opposition party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than two opposition parties represented in the legislatures; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**OPP3\_VOTES:** vote share in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by the third largest opposition party. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than two opposition parties represented in the legislatures; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**OPP\_OTHERS\_NUM:** number of other opposition parties. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than three opposition parties represented in the legislature; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**OPP\_OTHERS\_SEATS:** total number of seats in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by other opposition parties. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than three opposition parties represented in the legislature; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

**OPP\_OTHERS\_VOTES:** total vote share in the lower or single house of parliament obtained by all the other opposition parties. Coded 0 when there is no legislature, when the legislature had been dissolved or when there are no more than three opposition parties represented in the legislature; missing value when this information is not available. Source: before 1975 *African Elections Database* and *Nohlen et al. (1999)*; since 1975 World Bank's *Database of Political Institutions*, Inter Parliamentary Union (IPU)'s *Parline Database* and country specific sources.

## Regime variables

**DICTATORSHIP\_NO\_MULTIP**: dummy variable that has value 1 if the country is a dictatorship that does not allow multiparty elections for the executive (i.e. monarchical, military, single-party or no-party), coded 0 if the country's political system allows multiparty elections.

**PRESIDENTIAL\_MULTIP**: dummy variable that has value 1 if the country has a presidential multiparty system, otherwise coded 0 (i.e. parliamentary or semi-presidential multiparty system, or dictatorial/non-multiparty regime).

**PARLIAMENTARY\_MULTIP**: dummy variable that has value 1 if the country has a parliamentary multiparty system, otherwise coded 0 (i.e. presidential or semi-presidential multiparty system, or dictatorial/non-multiparty regime).

**SEMI\_PRESID\_MULTIP**: dummy variable that has value 1 if the country has a semi-presidential multiparty system, otherwise coded 0 (i.e. presidential or parliamentary multiparty system, or dictatorial/non-multiparty regime).

**DEMOCRACY**: dummy variable that has value 1 if the country is democratic, otherwise coded 0. A country is deemed democratic if the variable Polity2  $\geq$  6 according to PolityIV. While South Africa scores 6 and 8 in 1992 and 1993, respectively, it is only considered democratic from 1994 on. For the period (i.e. after 2013) and for the countries (São Tomé e Príncipe from independence in 1975 and Seychelles from independence in 1976) not covered by PolityIV, countries are deemed democratic if they are classified as "electoral democracies" by Freedom House.

**POLITY2**: indicates a country's score on the -10 (most autocratic) to +10 (most democratic) scale of the Polity2 variable. Source: PolityIV.

**DD**: dummy variable that has value 1 if the country is democratic according to the Democracy-Dictatorship dataset, otherwise coded 0. The dataset does not cover the years after 2008. Source: Cheibub, Gandhi, Vreeland (2010).

## Geographical and cultural variables

**REGION**: geographical region of the country (North Africa, Central Africa, East Africa, West Africa, Southern Africa).

**COLONIAL\_LEGACY**: colonial legacy of the country identified by the European state that had a colony in the current country (Belgium, France, Great Britain, Italy, Portugal; Spain).

## Notes on special cases

### ALGERIA

1962: Elections of the Constitutional Assembly (LEG\_ELECTION=1).

1962: Abderrahmane Farès (Chairman of the Provisional Executive) and Ferhat Abbas (President of the National Constituent Assembly) served as interim head of states (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1). Both coded as PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC.

1963: Ahmed Ben Bella took power through uncontested presidential elections (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). Ahmed Ben Bella BIRTH\_DATE (LEADER 1) is reported as uncertain.

1978: Raph Bitat served as acting interim president for one year after Boumedienne died in office (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

1979: Chadli Bendjedid took power through uncontested presidential elections (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

1992: the army forced Bendjedid to resign. This is an ambiguous case because the army made pressures to the President to resign rather than directly intervene to overthrow him. We decided to code this case as a coup (COUP=1).

1992: Abdelmalek Benhabyles (Chairman of the Constitutional Council) and Mohamed Boudiaf served as acting interim head of state after the army forced Bendjedid to resign (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR). Boudiaf was assassinated while in office and Ali Kafi took office as Chairman of the High Council of State.

2019: President Abdelaziz Bouteflika says he will resign by April 28. He already does so on April 2 (INCUMBENT\_RESIGN=1). On April 3 the Constitutional Council ratifies the resignation. According to the constitution the chairman of the upper house, Abdelkader Bensalah, becomes acting president (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1); this is confirmed by parliament April 9 (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). On April 10 Bensalah schedules presidential elections for July 4. On June 2, the Constitutional Council decides that it is impossible to hold the presidential election scheduled for July 4, the only two candidates having been deemed invalid. On July 9 Abdelkader Bensalah's term as acting president is extended by the Constitutional Council. In presidential elections, held on December 12 (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1), former prime minister Abdelmadjid Tebboune wins 58.1% of the vote. Although the incumbent president belonged to a different party, since he was an acting president for an interim period we considered the election of Tebboune as an electoral succession (ELECT\_SUCCESSION\_ETE=1).

### ANGOLA

2012: PRESIDENTIAL MULTIPARTISM=1 (for lack of better alternatives).

*“2012 parliamentary elections held under new rules introduced by 2010 Constitution: the system is neither parliamentary nor presidential, but rather hybrid: “Now the president is no longer directly elected. Instead, he is the leader of the most voted party in the legislative elections (art. 109). Also, contrary to the 1992 constitutional text, the figure of the prime minister is eliminated, with the president becoming the sole head of government. This formally approximates the Angolan regime to a parliamentary model. However, the new constitution does not provide the legislature with powers to remove the president either through the approval of a no-confidence motion or the non-approval of a motion of confidence. The president can only be removed by impeachment (art. 129). Thus, in effect, in 2010 a hybrid constitution was promulgated, one that is neither presidential nor parliamentary; it simply created an all-powerful president facing a relatively powerless parliament”* (Amorin Neto – Costa Lobo 2012:12).

**BENIN**

1960: “The electoral law prescribed the direct election of President and Vice President as the top candidates of the party-list winning the National Assembly elections by a plurality” (PRES\_ELECTION=1). Even though the elections were contested by two parties, the Dahomeyan Democratic Rally and the Dahomey Nationalist Party, they merged into a new force, the Dahomeyan Unity Party (PDU) which won all 60 seats and elect Hubert Maga as President.

1964: “The electoral law prescribed the direct election of President and Vice President as the top candidates of the party-list winning the National Assembly elections by a plurality” (PRES\_ELECTION=1).

1965: Ahomadégbé-Tomêtin (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) and Congacou (INTERIM\_LEADER\_IRREGULAR=1) served as interim leaders. Both coded as PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC. Congacou was deposed in a coup led by Soglo (COUP=1).

1967: Hachème (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) took power through a COUP. He was followed by Kouandété and Alley (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) who took power through peaceful means (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

1968: presidential election was an endorsement to the unique candidate (yes/no). Emile Zinsou BIRTH\_DATE (LEADER 1) is 22 or 23 March 1918.

1969: Kouandété (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1). After few days de Souza (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded in the country’s top job (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

1972: Ahomadégbé-Tomêtin (INTERIM\_LEADER\_IRREGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded to Hubert-Maga according to a procedure inaugurated by Hubert-Maga in 1970 which implied a rotation in presidential office every two years. (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). Kérékou took power through a coup (COUP=1).

**BOTSWANA**

DD (1966-2008) = 1. Botswana is coded as a democracy even though it has never experienced an alternation in power (see TYPE2 in Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland dataset).

**BURKINA FASO**

1960: according to the provisional rules of the new Constitution Maurice Yaméogo was indirectly elected as the first president of Burkina Faso by a parliament whose members were elected via multiparty elections the year before the country’s official independence. However, since the early 1960 most of the leaders of the main opposition party joined Yaméogo’s party and other opposition parties was banned, the country shifted soon toward a one-party regime (see Nohlen et al. 1999).

1991 and 1998 presidential elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1) was boycotted by almost all the opposition parties. Compaoré won the elections with large majorities of votes (INCUMBENT\_WINS=1).

2000: term limit to 2 presidential mandate has been introduced in 2000 but starting from the 2005 elections.

2014: Because of the Burkinabé uprising of October 2014 Blaise Compaoré resigned from office (GURRILLA\_TAKEOVER=1) and the Lieutenant Colonel Yacouba Isaac Zida assumed office as Acting President (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1). On 18 November 2014 Zida left the power to Michel Kafando which assumed office as Transitional President (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

2015: President Michel Kafando and Prime Minister Isaac Zida are arrested in a coup by members of the presidential guard. On September 17 Gen. Gilbert Diendéré is named as head of a National Council of Democracy. After an army intervention on September 21, on September 23 power is transferred back to Kafando. We have decided to not consider Gilbert Dienderè as a new leader (LEADERCHIP\_CHAGE=0).

## **BURUNDI**

1962-1966: Kingdom of Mwambutsa IV Bangiricenge, monarch with executive power. He rotated different prime ministers in a discretionary way. The monarchy was overthrown by a coup.

1993: Ndadaye (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) took office as the first president elected in a multiparty election (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1). However, he was assassinated (INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED=1) while in office. Kinigi (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1) to Ndadaye served as acting president.

1994: Ntaryamira (INTERIM\_LEADER\_IRREGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1) to Kinigi but he was assassinated (INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED=1) while in office. Ntibantunganya peacefully succeeded to Ntaryamira (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

2005: On 19 August 2005 indirect presidential elections were held (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1). Members of the National Assembly and Senate chose the new president of the republic for a five-year term. The sole candidate, Pierre Nkurunziza of the CNDD–FDD, was elected by a vote of 151–9. Nkurunziza was sworn in on 26 August 2005 (PRES\_ELECTION=0).

2010: presidential elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1) was boycotted by the major opposition parties. Nkurunziza won the elections with a large majority of votes (INCUMBENT\_WINS=1).

2015: President Nkuruziza amended the Constitution in order to overcome the term limit of two presidential mandates and run for 2015 presidential election (BEYOND\_TERM\_LIMIT = 4). He won his third presidential mandate.

## **CAMEROON**

1964: Elections for the Federal National Assembly were held separately in West Cameroon (formerly known as British Southern Cameroon) and in East Cameroon (formerly known as French Cameroon). Votes' percentage obtained by the majority coalition formed by Cameroonian Union (UC) and Kamerun National Democratic Party (KNDP) is the mean weighted by the number of seats contested in East Cameroon (40) and in West Cameroon (10).

1997: Multiparty presidential elections was boycotted by the three major opposition parties (SDF, UNDP, UDC). Bija won the election with a large majority of votes.

2002-2014: legislative election results (% votes) difficult to find.

2011: President Biya amended the Constitution in order to overcome the term limit of two presidential mandates and run for 2011 presidential election (BEYOND\_TERM\_LIMIT = 4). He won his third presidential mandate.

## **CAPE VERDE**

2000: PM Veiga resigned (INCUMBENT\_RESIGNS=1) and do Rosario peacefully succeeded to him (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1) serving as acting PM (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) until new elections was held.

## CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

1981: On March the incumbent president David Dacko won the first multiparty presidential elections since independence (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1). However, on September Kolingba seized power from Dacko in a successful coup d'état (COUP=1).

1992: Presidential election and Legislative election are annulled by the Supreme Court due to widespread irregularities (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=0; PRES\_ELECTION=0; LEG\_ELECTION=0).

2013: After a guerrilla Michel Djotodia, leader of the Séléka rebel coalition, took power (GUERRILLA\_TAKEOVER=1).

2014: In January 2014 Michel Djotodia resigned (INCUMBENT\_RESIGN=1) and Alexandre-Ferdinand Nguédet (INTERIM\_REGULAR=1), the President of the National Transition Council (CNT), served as acting President (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELE\_LC=1). At the end of January CNT elected Catherine Samba-Panza as President of the Transition State (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) until new elections will be hold in 2015 (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELE\_LC=1).

2015-16: The Transitional Constitutional Court nullified the results of the first round of elections for the National Assembly. A new first round of legislative elections was scheduled on 14 February 2016 together with the run-off of the presidential elections. A second round of legislative elections was scheduled on 31 March 2016.

2016: On March 30 Faustin Archange Touadéra is sworn in as president. Although Touadéra served as Prime Minister under Bozizé from 2008 until 2013 we have considered that the new leader cannot be considered a candidate of the outgoing unelected leader's party and that there is no candidate from the party of/sponsored by the outgoing unelected leader (ELECT\_SUCCESSION\_NETE=1).

## CHAD

1960: Françoise Tombalbaye was elected Prime Minister via multiparty elections held in 1959, the year before the official independence of Chad. According to the provisional rule of the new Constitutions he became the first President of Chad. Main electoral results are considered in ALC, but since the election was held before the official independence of Chad it is not considered as multiparty election for the executive.

1975: Odingar (INTERIM\_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1) in which the incumbent president Tombalbaye was assassinated (INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED=1). Malloum peacefully succeeded to Odingar (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELE\_LC=1).

1979: Ouddei (INTERIM\_REGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded to Malloum (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELE\_LC=1) who resigned from office (INCUMBENT\_RESIGN=1). Choua peacefully succeeded to Ouddei (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELE\_LC=1) as the head of transition government (INTERIM\_REGULAR=1). However, pro-Libia forces, excluded from this government, formed an alternative government. This situation brought to peaceful agreement which established that Ouddei would have assumed office (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELE\_LC=1).

2006: President Deby overcame the term limit of two consecutive presidential mandates and run for a third mandate in 2006 presidential election and for a fourth mandate in 2011 presidential election, winning both.

**COMOROS**

1975: Abdallah (INTERIM\_IRREGULAR=1) was the first head of state of independent Comoros (MORE\_LEADERSHIP\_CHANGES=0) but he was deposed in a coup (COUP=1) led by Mohamed Jafar. Jafar (INTERIM\_IRREGULAR=1) himself was deposed in a coup (COUP=1) by Soilih.

1978: Atthoumani (INTERIM\_IRREGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1). The incumbent leader, Soilih was arrested and then executed (INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED=1). Atthoumani left the power (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELE\_LC=1) to Abdallah and Ahmed, who govern together (INTERIM\_REGULAR=1), and then Abdallah governed alone (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELE\_LC=1). Leader 1= Said Atthoumani, Leader 2= Ahmed Abdallah, Leader 3= Mohamed Ahmed, Leader 4= Ahmed Abdallah.

1989: Chebani peacefully succeeded to Abdallah (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELE\_LC=1) who was assassinated while in office (INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED=1). Chebani interim leadership (INTERIM\_IRREGULAR=1) was followed by a violent succession (COUP=1) because Djohar, who was directly responsible for the assassination of Abdallah, took power.

1995: Combo Ayouba attempted to take power through a coup. However, three days after his attempt France army, through the Azalee operation, and gave the power to Abdoukarim (FOREIGN\_IMPOSITION=1) (INTERIM\_REGULAR=1). After few days the leadership went to Caabi El-Yachroutu Mohamed (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELE\_LC=1) (INTERIM\_REGULAR=1).

1996: Djohar (INTERIM\_REGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded to Caabi El-Yachroutu Mohamed (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELE\_LC=1) until new presidential elections was held. Abdoukarim won the elections and became president (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1).

2002: Assoumani briefly left power to Madi (INTERIM\_REGULAR=1) because he was candidate in presidential elections. Assoumani won the elections with 100% of votes because the second round was boycotted by both the two other candidates admitted (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1).

2006: the outcome of presidential election was coded as ELECT\_ALTERNATION\_ETE=1 even though neither the incumbent president, nor a representative of his party was candidate.

2019: on February 3 President Azali Assoumani takes leave as required by the constitution due to his candidacy in the coming presidential election, and his Vice-President Moustadroine Abdou becomes acting president (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELE\_LC=1, INTERIM\_REGULAR=1). On March 24 Azali Assoumani won presidential elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1) and took office on May 26. In light of analytical rigour we have coded this leadership change as an electoral succession (ELECT\_SUCCESSION\_ETE=1). However, the spell of duration of Azali Assoumani is not interrupted by the interim of Moustadroine Abdou.

**CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF)**

1960: Joseph Kasavubu was indirectly elected as the first President of Congo (Kinshasa) by the two Chambers of the Congolese Parliament whose members were elected via a multiparty election. Main electoral results are considered in ALC, but since the election was held before the official independence of Congo (Kinshasa) from Belgium it is not considered as multiparty election for the executive.

1960: Mobutu's "first" attempted coup is not coded as a coup because it does not overthrow the incumbent leader Kasavubu.

1965: only legislative elections. President Kasavubu maintained strong executive power.



1970: TURNOUT\_PRES\_ELECTION\_I\_ROUND = 100.3 “In seeking to explain the abnormally high turnout, state radio reported that it was the result of the movement of people from one center to another in pursuit of their daily occupations” (AED).

2001: The incumbent leader Laurent Kabila was assassinated (INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED=1), but the power went to his son and not to the opposite faction that would have wanted to substitute him (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

2016: General elections were originally scheduled on 27 November 2016, but have been delayed with a commitment to hold them by the end of 2017 and later on set for the 23 December 2018. According to the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the second and final term of President Kabila expired on 20 December 2016. It is not yet known who will run in the presidential elections, although Kabila is constitutionally unable to participate.

## **CONGO (REPUBLIC OF)**

1960: Fulbert Youlou was elected as Prime Minister of Congo (Brazzaville) via multiparty election held in 1959, the year before the official independence of the Republic of Congo. According to the provisional rules of the new constitution, Youlou became the first President of Congo (Brazzaville). Main electoral results are considered in ALC, but since the election was held before the official independence of the Republic of Congo it is not considered as multiparty election for the executive.

1963: after three days of riots in the capital the army officers Mounssaka and Mouzabakani supported people and made a coup (COUP=1) with which they deposed the incumbent leader. They remained in power together for one day and then left the power to Masemba-Débat (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). Leader 1 = David Mounssaka; Leader 2 = Félix Mouzabakani.

1968: Nguabi took power through a coup (COUP=1) and then peacefully left power to Raoul (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

1977: 18/03/1977 – 03/04/1977: the Military Committee of the Congolese Labour Party is in power.

1979: Yhombi-Opango was forced to resign (INCUMBENT\_RESIGN=1) because of corruption accusations. Tchicaya succeeded to him (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). Then the power went to Sassou Nguesso (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

2015: In Congo Republic, voters backed a change to allow President Denis Sassou Nguesso to run for a third consecutive term. The opposition had called for a boycott of that vote.

## **COTE D'IVOIRE**

2010: TURNOUT\_PRES\_ELECTION\_II\_ROUND: based on 2 December 2010 provisional results published by the Electoral Commission, which show Alassane Ouattara winning a majority of the votes cast. Instead, 71.3 turnout is based on 3 December 2010 decision of the Constitutional Council, which controversially declared Laurent Gbagbo the winner after a significant amount of votes were annulled in areas of the country seen as strongholds of Alassane Ouattara. Following a protracted political dispute that deteriorated into armed conflict, the Constitutional Council reversed its previous declaration and proclaimed Ouattara president on 5 May 2011. We consider Ouattara as official leader since 4 December 2010.

2011: the Ivorian Popular Front (FPI) supporting the former president Laurent Gbagbo boycotted the elections in protest against the detention of the former President. It argued that conditions for fair elections had not been met, citing security concerns.

**DJIBOUTI**

2005: Oppositions boycotted the presidential elections and Guelleh was confirmed in office with 100% of votes.

2008: opposition parties boycotted legislative elections and UMP obtained 100% of parliament seats.

2011: President Guelleh overcame the term limit of two consecutive presidential mandates and run for a third mandate in 2011 presidential election, winning it.

**EGYPT**

1960: Nasser in power since 1954, thus DURATION\_OFFICE=6.

1981: Sufi Abu Taleb (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) served as acting president for some days (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1) after the assassination of Sadat (INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED=1) and before Mubarak was elected president.

1981: Mubarak took power through uncontested presidential elections (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

2011: Tantawi, as Chairman of Supreme Council of the Armed Forces, served as the facto head of state after the ousting of Mubarak (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1) and before the election of Morsi in 2012 (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1).

2013: An army coup (COUP=1), led by the Fieldmarescial Tantawi, ousted Morsi from the presidency and declared Adly Mansour, a judge of the Supreme Constitutional Court, as interim head of state until new elections (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1).

2015: In parliamentary elections held in various phases between October 17 and December 16, 325 independents and 245 party-affiliated candidates are elected; another 26 will be appointed by the president, for a total of 596 seats. Turnout in the main phases was 28.3%. Seats are computed on a total of 245 seats covered by elected candidates.

**EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

1968: Francisco Macias Nguema was elected as the first President of Equatorial Guinea via a two-round multiparty election. Main electoral results are considered in ALC, but since the election was held before the official independence of Equatorial Guinea from Spain it is not considered as a multiparty election for the executive.

**ETHIOPIA**

1960: Haile Selassie I was in power since 1941, thus DURATION\_OFFICE=19.

1961, 1965, 1969 and 1973 legislative elections are non-partisan.

1974: Andom (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1), but after few months he was assassinated (INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED=1). Mengistu (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded to Andom (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1), both were members of Derg. After few days Tafari Benti, another member of Derg, peacefully succeeded to Mengistu (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

1991: from 21/05/1991 – to 28/05/1991: Tesfave Gebre Kidan served as acting President after Mengistu Haile Mariam left the country. Not registered as leader.

## GABON

1961: Léon M'ba won unopposed presidential elections because the two principal political forces M'ba Gabonese Democratic Bloc (BDG) and the Gabonese Democratic and Socialist Union (UDSG) fielded a single-list of candidates for the election under the name National Union. The National Union list received 100% of the valid votes.

1964: A Revolutionary Commission attempted to take power through a failed coup. President M'ba was restored in power the day after the failed coup and after few months he won unopposed elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1). The 1961 Constitution provided for direct presidential elections, albeit via the single-ticket unitary list presented for the National Assembly. From 1961 through 1973, presidential and national assembly elections were held together with the sole presidential candidate receiving the same number of votes cast for the ruling party (Gabonese Democratic Bloc/Gabonese Democratic Party) as head of the party-list

2005: President Bongo overcame the term limit of two consecutive presidential mandates and run for a third mandate in 2005 presidential election, winning it.

2009: The Vice President Ndinge (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) served as acting president while Bongo was incapacitated in hospital (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). After Bongo's death, as said in the Constitution, the President of the Senate Rogombé (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) assumed power as interim president (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). After presidential elections Ali Bongo Ondimba became president (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1).

## GAMBIA, THE

2016-2017: In presidential election the opposition candidate Adama Barrow won the election defeating the incumbent president Yahya Jammeh (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1). After an initial acceptance, the incumbent president challenged the elections result. On January 18 parliament extends the term of President Yahya Jammeh, which was due to end on January 19, by 3 months; the same day Vice President Isatou Njie-Saidy resigns. On January 19 President-elect Adama Barrow is sworn in at the Gambian embassy in Dakar, Senegal. On January 20 it is reported that Jammeh dissolved his cabinet, declaring he would oversee all ministries himself. Under pressure from West African nations who sent troops into the country, however, he gives up power, leaving the country on January 21. On January 23 Barrow names Fatoumata Jallow-Tambajang as vice president. Barrow returns to The Gambia on January 26 (ELECT\_ALTERNATION\_ETE=1).

## GHANA

1960: Nkrumah was in office since 1957, thus DURATION IN OFFICE=3.

1960: The presidential election was held alongside the plebiscite on the draft republican constitution. There were two candidates: the incumbent Kwame Nkrumah and Joseph Boakye Danquah. Ballot Question: *Do you accept Kwame Nkrumah or Joseph Boakye Danquah as the first President under the new Constitution?* (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1). Nkrumah won the election and was confirmed in office (INCUMBENT\_WINS=1).

1969: after the resignation of Ankrah (INCUMBENT\_RESIGN=1), Afrifa (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) took power as interim leader (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). Kofi Busia won legislative elections and assumed office (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1).

1979: Rawlings (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1). Then Limann succeeded to him after he won presidential elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1).

## GUINEA

1960: Touré was in office since 1956, thus DURATION\_OFFICE=4.

1984: Beavogui (INTERIM\_LEADER\_IRREGULAR=1) succeeded to Touré (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1) who died in office (NATURAL\_DEATH=1). In the same year Conté took power through a coup (COUP=1).

2003: through a referendum held in 2001 that abolished the constitutional term limit of two presidential mandate President Conté won the 2003 presidential election (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1) and run for a third mandate (INCUMBENT\_WINS=1). Presidential elections were boycotted by all the major opposition parties.

2008: Somparé (INTERIM\_LEADER\_IRREGULAR=1) succeeded to Conté (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1) who died in office (NATURAL\_DEATH=1). In the same year Camara took power through a coup (COUP=1).

## GUINEA BISSAU

1984: Pereira (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) served as acting president in a moment in which a new Constitution was adopted (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). After only two days Vieira re-took power (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

1999: Manè (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1) and then left power to Sanhá (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) until new elections were held (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). Ansumane Mané BIRTH\_DATE (LEADER 1) is reported as uncertain.

2003: Seabra (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1) and then left power to Rosa (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

2009: Pereira (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) served as acting president after the assassination of Vieira (INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED=1) until the new elections were taken (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). Sanha won the presidential elections and took power (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1).

2012: Pereira (INTERIM\_LEADER\_IRREGULAR=1) served as acting president after Sanhá died (NATURAL\_DEATH=1) in office (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). Kuruma (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1), after the result of presidential election held in March 2012 was annulled, and then left power to Nhamadjo (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

2020: On February 27 Umaro Sissoco Embaló who won the presidential election held in November/December 2019 (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1; ELECT\_ALTERNATION\_ETE=1) is sworn in as president. However, the parliament, not recognizing Embaló, names Cipriano Cassamá as interim president. On March 1 Cipriano Cassamá renounces the position of interim president.

**KENYA**

1963: Jomo Kenyatta was elected as the first Prime Minister of Kenya via a multiparty legislative election. Main electoral results are considered in ALC, but since the election was held before the official independence of the Kenya from the United Kingdom it is not considered as a multiparty election for the executive.

2013: the outcome of presidential election, won by Kenyatta, was coded as ALTERNATION\_ETE=1 even though neither the incumbent president, nor a representative of his party was candidate.

2017: In presidential elections, run in August, incumbent Uhuru Kenyatta wins 54.3% of the vote and Raila Odinga 44.7%. However, the Supreme Court nullifies the August 8 presidential election, ordering a re-run within 60 days (September 1). In presidential elections hold on 26 October 2016, incumbent Uhuru Kenyatta (Jubilee Party) wins 98.3% of the vote and Raila Odinga (National Super Alliance), who called for a boycott of the vote, 1% (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1).

**LESOTHO**

1966: Leabua Jonathan was elected as the first Prime Minister of Lesotho via a multiparty legislative election. Main electoral results are considered in ALC, but since the election was held one year before the official independence of Lesotho from the United Kingdom it is not considered as a multiparty election for the executive.

1970: legislative election was annulled by the Prime Minister. The ruling Basotholand National Party carried out the 1970 Lesotho coup d'état by declaring a state of emergency, annulling the election, dissolving parliament and suspending the constitution. King Moshoeshoe II was sent into exile after expressing disapproval of the actions.

1994: Hae Phoofolo took power as interim prime minister (INTERIM\_REGULAR=1) after a coup (COUP=1) led by the King Letsie III. After one month Mokhehle re-took power (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). Leader 1 = Letsie III, Leader 2 = Hae Phoofolo, Leader 3 = Ntsu Mokhehle.

1998: Mosisili won parliamentary elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1) succeeding to Mokhehle in his party. LCD replaced BCP (ELECTORAL\_SUCCESSION\_(ETE)=1).

2017: Prime Minister Pakalitha Mosisili lost a no-confidence vote in parliament and asked the King to dissolve the parliament and call for snap elections. In parliamentary elections, hold on June 2017, the main opposition party, All Basotho Convention, won 48 of 120 seats, while the party of the incumbent leader, Democratic Congress 30 (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1). On June 14 Tom Thabane was appointed prime minister and sworn in June 16 (ELECT\_ALTERNATION\_ETE=1).

2020: Following a scandal the Prime Minister Tom Thabane says he will resign by the end of July.

**LIBERIA**

1960: Tubman was in office since 1944, thus DURATION\_OFFICE=16. He was elected practically unopposed in four different elections before 1960.

1990: after the assassination of Doe and the beginning of a civil war the position of President remained vacant from 1990-1996.

2003: Blah (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) took power as head of the Transitional Government (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1) after Taylor resigned (INCUMBENT\_RESIGN=1).

2017: The Supreme Court ordered the presidential runoff scheduled for November 7 halted while the results of the first round were challenged. The Supreme Court authorized the organization of the presidential runoff between George Weah (Coalition for Democratic Change) and Joseph Boakai (Unity Party), subsequently set for December 26. It results in Weah winning 61.5% of the vote and Boakai 38.5% (ELECT\_ALTERNATION\_ETE=1). George Weah swore as President and took officially office only on 22 January 2018.

## LIBYA

1969: Gaddafi's birth date is uncertain.

2011: Mahmoud Jibril (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) served as Prime Minister of the National Transition Council (NTC) in rebellion from 5 March 2011 to 23 August 2011 when Gaddafi was deposed (GUERRILLA\_TAKEOVER=1). After Gaddafi's deposition on 23 October 2011 Jibril resigned from office (INCUMBENT\_RESIGN=1). Ali Tarhouni (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) served as acting Prime Minister (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1) until the NTC elected Abdurrhaim el-Keib who served as interim until the General National Congress (GNC) was elected (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

2012: on 14 November 2012 the GNC approved the Ali Zeidan cabinet (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1).

2014: on 11 March 2014 Ali Zeidan resign (INCUMBENT\_RESIGN=1) and has been replaced by Abdullah al-Thani who served as interim Prime Minister (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

2014: on August 25 Omar al-Hasi was appointed as "Prime Minister" by Islamists rebels who failed to be reelected in the Council of Deputies in June and control a part of the country.

2016:

January: Agreement on a Government of National Accord is announced, to be headed by Fayeze al-Sarraj and with Marwan Abusrewil as foreign minister, Mahdi al-Barghathi as defense minister, and al-Aref al-Khoja as interior minister. However, on January 25 the Tobruk-based parliament rejects the government (89-15).

February: A revised composition of the new Government of National Accord (to be headed by Fayeze al-Sarraj) is announced with Mohamed Taha Siala as foreign minister, Mahdi al-Barghathi as defense minister, al-Aref al-Khoja as interior minister, and Fakhr Muftah Bufemah as finance minister. However, its confirmation by the Tobruk-based parliament on February 23 fails for lack of a quorum.

The "unity government" of prime minister-designate Fayeze al-Sarraj announces it will take office without formal parliamentary approval, citing a petition signed by a majority of lawmakers (of the Tobruk parliament) who say they support the government but were "forcibly prevented" from voting (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). Sarraj arrives in Tripoli on March 30, still opposed by the two existing governments in Tripoli and Tobruk.

The government of Prime Minister Fayeze al-Sarraj (who is also chairman of a Presidential Council) appears to take control of Tripoli, replacing that of Khalifa al-Ghawail, whose resignation is reported (though apparently contradicted by a statement on April 6).

The Tobruk parliament rejects a vote of confidence in the government of Prime Minister Fayeze al-Sarraj (61-1).

Khalifa al-Ghawail proclaims the reinstatement of his Tripoli-based government, but that of Fayeze al-Sarraj appears to remain in control.

## MADAGASCAR

1975: Ratsimandrava (INTERIM\_LEADER\_IRREGULAR=1) took office (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1) after Ramanantsoa's resignation (INCUMBENT\_RESIGN=1). Then Ratsimandrava was deposed and assassinated (INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED=1) in a coup (COUP=1) that brought Andriamahazo (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) in office. After Andriamahazo's resignation (INCUMBENT\_RESIGN=1) Ratsiraka took office (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

1977 only parties within the FNDR alliance are allowed to take part to the legislative election

2010: members of the legislative assembly were designated by the President of Transitional Council.

2011: legislative seats was augmented from 256 to 365.

2015: On 26 May 2015, the Parliament of Madagascar voted to remove the president from office, due to "alleged constitutional violations and general incompetence." The constitutional court disallowed the motion under the grounds the accusations were unfounded and thus inadmissible (see The Guardian 27 May 2015).

2018: On September 7 President Hery Rajaonarimampianina resigns, as required, 60 days before a presidential election. Senate president Rivo Rakotovoao becomes acting president (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1; INCUMBENT\_RESIGN=1; INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1)

## **MALAWI**

1964: Banda's birth date is uncertain.

2002: Bakili Muluzi failed an attempt to abolish the Constitutional term limit of two consecutive presidential mandates.

2004 Bingu wa Mutharika wins as UDF leader, only later he sets up his own party.

2012 GOV\_SEATS: Freedom House 2014 Malawi report says Banda's PP controls about 80 seats.

2020: On February 3 the Constitutional Court annuls the May 2019 presidential election, ordering that a new vote be held within 150 days. On 24 February Parliament passed the Parliamentary and Presidential Elections Act (PPEA) Amendment Bill, setting 19 May 2020 as the date for the fresh presidential elections, as well as extending the terms of MPs and local councillors by one year to allow for harmonised presidential, parliamentary and local elections in 2025.

## **MALI**

1997: major opposition parties boycotted presidential multiparty elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1) and Konaré won the elections with a large majority of votes (INCUMBENT\_WINS =1).

2012: Sanogo (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1) and then left power to Traorè (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

## **MAURITANIA**

1997: major opposition parties boycotted multiparty presidential elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1). Thus, Taya won the election with a large majority of votes.

2009: Ba Mamadou Mbaré (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) served for a brief period as acting president, because Ould Abdel Aziz resigned (INCUMBENT\_RESIGN=1) in order to contest presidential elections. Ould Abdel Aziz won the elections and became president (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1).

## MAURITIUS

1968: Seewoosagur Ramgoolam was elected as the first Prime Minister of Mauritius via a multiparty legislative election. Main electoral results are considered in ALC, but since the election was held one year before the official independence of Mauritius from the United Kingdom it is not considered as a multiparty election for the executive.

On 23 January 2017 Prime Minister Sir Anerood Jugnauth announced his resignation. He was succeeded by his son, Finance Minister Pravind Jugnauth, who also takes over the home affairs portfolio, while Sir Anerood Jugnauth remains as defense minister (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

## MOZAMBIQUE

1986: after Machel's death (NATURAL\_DEATH=1) the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of FRELIMO, composed of 10 members, assumes office as interim body from 19 October to 6 November. In the same year Chissano, one of the members of the Bureau became president (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

## NAMIBIA

1990: Sam Nujoma was elected as the first President of Namibia via a multiparty presidential election. Main electoral results are considered in ALC, but since the election was held one year before the official independence of Namibia from the United Kingdom it is not considered as a multiparty election for the executive.

DD (1990-2008) = 1. Namibia is coded as a democracy even though it has never experienced an alternation in power (see TYPE2 in Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland dataset).

1998: the incumbent President's party (SWAPO) amended the constitution, allowing three consecutive presidential terms instead of two. They were able to do this since SWAPO had a two-thirds majority in both the National Assembly of Namibia and the National Council, which is the minimum needed to amend the constitution. Therefore, the incumbent President Sam Nujoma could contest the 1999 presidential election and won a third mandate.

## NIGER

1996: Mainassara took power through a coup (COUP=1). However, in August multiparty presidential elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1) have been held and Mainassara won (INCUMBENT\_WINS=1).

1999: Malam Wanké took power through a coup (COUP=1) in which Mainassara was assassinated (INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED=1). Then he left power to Tandja when he won presidential elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1). Wanké's and Tandja's birth dates are unknown.

2009: Failed attempt by the incumbent President Tandja to abolish the Constitutional term limit of two consecutive presidential mandate.

2016: Main opposition parties boycotted the runoff of the presidential elections



## NIGERIA

For parliamentary elections when the elections for the House of the Representatives and the Senate were taken in two different days, we have coded the date of the former.

1960: Abubakar Tafawa Balewawas elected as the first Prime Minister of Nigeria via a multiparty legislative election. Main electoral results are considered in ALC, but since the election was held one year before the official independence of Nigeria from the United Kingdom it is not considered as a multiparty election for the executive.

1964: in some regions, supplementary elections were held on 18 March.

1966: Aguiyi-Ironsi (INTERIM\_LEADER\_IRREGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1). But in the same year Aguiyi-Ironsi was assassinated (INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED=1) in a coup that brought power to Gowon (SECOND\_COUP=1).

1983: In August Shagari was re-elected president (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1) but in December Buhari took power through a coup (COUP=1).

1993: The Babagida's military regime called presidential election with two alternative candidates admitted. However, soon after the Presidential Election, the Babangida administration annulled the election results. This led to his resignation (INCUMBENT\_RESIGN=1) after widespread protests and an Interim National Government, led by Ernest Shonekan took power (INTERIM\_LEADER\_IRREGULAR=1). We have decided to not include this election in the dataset (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). However, in the same year Abacha took power through a coup (COUP=1).

1998: All parties running in the election were affiliated with the military regime, with all opposition parties banned. Voter turnout was very low, and the election results was annulled by the government. Legislative elections repeated in 1999.

2006: Failed attempt by the incumbent President Obasanjo to abolish the Constitutional term limit of two consecutive presidential mandate. Thus, in the presidential elections of the next year Obasanjo respected the term limit posited by the Constitution and did not contest the 2007 Presidential elections.

## RWANDA

1994: Sindikubwabo (INTERIM\_LEADER\_IRREGULAR=1) took power after Habyarimana's assassination (INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED=1). In the same year the Tutsi Rwandese Patriotic Front (RPF) led by Paul Kagame took the control of the country (GUERRILLA\_TAKEOVER=1).

1994-2000: even though the formal head of state was Pasteur Bizimungu, Kagame was unanimously considered the de facto leader of the country.

2015: Rwanda's lower house of parliament voted on 29 October to allow President Paul Kagame to extend his rule beyond a second term that ends in 2017 and possibly stay on until 2034. On 18 December a referendum was called to amend the Constitution and remove the limit of two consecutive terms in office. The amendment was approved by 98.3% of voters.

## SAO TOME' AND PRINCIPE

1991: Leonel Mário d'Alva (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1) to Pinto da Costa. Then Trovoada got power winning presidential

elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTIONS\_EXECUTIVE=1). Two major opponents boycotted the election and Trovoada won with the 100% of votes.

1995: Manuel Quintas de Almeida attempted to take power through a coup. The coup failed and after few days President Trovoada was restored in office.

2003: Fernando Pereira attempted to take power through a coup. The coup failed and after few days President de Menezes was restored in office.

2011: the outcome of presidential election, won by Pinto da Costa, was coded as ALTERNATION\_ETE=1 because, even though neither the incumbent president, nor a representative of his party was candidate, the incumbent's party (ADI) explicitly endorsed Delfim Neves (PCD-GR).

2016: Evaristo Carvalho is elected president as the only candidate after Manuel Pinto da Costa withdrew from the runoff alleging fraud and calling for a boycott.

## SENEGAL

2019: On May 4 the Parliament adopts a revision of the constitution, abolishing the post of prime minister. The law is promulgated by President Macky Sall on May 14 (PRESIDENTIAL\_MULTIP=1).

## SEYCHELLES

2011: The Seychelles National Party, the main opposition party, had decided to boycott the election, in protest of the government's failure to revise electoral laws on the amount of money parties can spend on campaigning.

2016: In parliamentary elections held September 8-10, the incumbent president party (People's Party) failed to secure a parliamentary majority. After this electoral loss the incumbent president James Michel resigned and on 16 October his vice-president Danny Faure swore as the new president (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

## SIERRA LEONE

1967: six days after he won the elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTIONS\_EXECUTIVE=1) Siaka Stevens was deposed in a coup (COUP=1) led by Juxon-Smith who assumed office (INTERIM\_LEADER\_IRREGULAR=1).

1968: A coup (COUP=1) brought power to Amadu Bangura (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1). Then, Siaka Stevens, deposed in a coup one year before, re-took office (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

1996: Maada Bio (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1). Then, Tejan Kabbah became president winning multiparty presidential elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTIONS\_EXECUTIVE=1).

1998: Tejan Kabbah took power as a consequence of a military action of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) led by Nigeria (FOREIGN\_IMPOSITION=1).

## SOMALIA

1960: Aden Abdullah Osman Daar was elected as the first President by members of the National Assembly through indirect presidential elections. Main electoral results are considered in ALC, but since the election was before the official independence of Somalia it is not considered as a multiparty election for the executive.

1967 Abdirarashid Ali Shermarke defeats incumbent Aden Abdullah Osman Daar (ELECT\_ALTERNATION\_ETE = 1) through indirect presidential election (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTIONS\_EXECUTIVE=1).

1969: MORE\_LEADERSHIP\_CHANGES. Hussein (INTERIM\_LEADER\_IRREGULAR=1) succeeded (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECTORAL\_LC=1) to Shermarke after his assassination (INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED=1). Then, Siad Barre took power through a coup (COUP=1).

1992-1999: the position of the leader of the executive remained vacant.

2000-2017: a series of government of national unity which have control only over a part of the country. Leaders generally took power through indirect elections by the members of the legislative assembly of an electoral college (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECTORAL\_LC=1).

2008: Adan Mohamed Nuur Madobe BIRTH\_DATE (LEADER 1) is reported as uncertain.

2012: Muse Hassan Sheikh Sayid Abdulle BIRTH\_DATE (LEADER 1) is reported as uncertain.

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

1960-1994: South Africa is coded as a parliamentary multiparty system (PARLIAMENTARY\_MULTIP=1) even though legislative elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTIONS\_EXECUTIVE=1) have been taken under a restricted suffrage (POLITY2 < 6).

1960: Hendrik Verwoerd was in office since 1958, thus DURATION\_OFFICE=2.

1966: in March Verwoerd won the elections (INCUMBENT\_WINS=1) but in September he was assassinated (INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED=1). Vorster succeeded to him (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECTORAL\_LC=1).

1989: ed Klerk took power (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECTORAL\_LC=1) after Botha resigned from office (INCUMBENT\_RESIGN=1). In the same year de Klerk contested (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTIONS\_EXECUTIVE=1) and won multiparty elections (INCUMBENT\_WINS=1).

DD (1960-2008) = 1. See TYPE2 in Cheibub, Gandhi and Vreeland dataset.

2016: Parliament rejects (233-143) an impeachment motion against President Jacob Zuma. President Jacob Zuma survives a parliamentary no-confidence motion, which is defeated 214-126.

2017: President Jacob Zuma survives a no-confidence motion, which is defeated 198-177.

## **SOUTH SUDAN**

2015: Parliament passes (264-6) a constitutional amendment extending for three years (to July 9, 2018) the mandate of the president, Salva Kiir.

2018: On July 12 the Parliament extends President Salva Kiir's term for three years.

## **SUDAN**

1960: Ibrahim Abboud was in office since 1958, thus DURATION IN OFFICE=2.

1996: presidential and legislative elections are non-partisan. In presidential elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTIONS\_EXECUTIVE=1) there was about 40 independent candidates. The incumbent president, Omar Al-Bashir won the presidential election (INCUMBENT\_WINS=1) and his party, NIF, controlled all the seats in the legislature.

2019: on April 11 President Omar Hassan Ahmad al-Bashir is removed from power by the military. A High Council of the Armed Forces, headed by the defense minister and first vice president, Ahmed Awad Ibn Auf, is put in place and the government of Prime Minister Mohamed Tahir Ayala is dissolved (COUP = 1). On April 12 Ibn Auf resigns (INCUMBENT\_RESIGN = 1) and names as his successor Lt.Gen. Abdel Fattah Burhan for a transition government led by a military junta (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECTORAL\_LC=1).

2019: On July 5 the Transitional Military Council and the Forces for Freedom and Change (representing civil society) conclude an agreement on the installation of a Sovereignty Council (for an interim period of 3 years and 3 months) of 11 members, presided for the first 21 months by the military and for the remaining 18 months by the civilian side, and the formation of a civilian cabinet (appointed by the Forces for Freedom and Change). On August 15 the opposition alliance nominates Abdalla Hamdok as prime minister. The power-sharing agreement is signed on August 17. On August 20 the composition of the Sovereignty Council is announced, to be headed for 21 months by Gen. Abdel Fattah Burhan. Its members and the prime minister are sworn in on August 2.

## **eSWATINI**

1978, 1983, 1987, 1993, 1998, 2003, 2008 legislative elections are non-partisan (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTIONS\_EXECUTIVE=0).

1983: Mswati III became King at the age of 14 and a regency (Queen Dzeliwe, Prince Sozisa Dlamini, Queen Ntombi) was established until he was 21.

## **TANZANIA**

1962: although the 1962 presidential election, the first after the independence of Tanganyika, was contested by two candidates – the incumbent Prime Minister Julius Nyerere and Zeveri Mtemvu of the African National Congress – it was not considered as a multiparty election. Nyerere won 98.2% of the votes and only one month later the country was proclaimed a one-party state with TANU as the sole legal party.

## **TOGO**

1963: MORE\_LEADERSHIP\_CHANGES=1. Bodjollé (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1) in which Olympio was assassinated (INCUMBENT\_ASSASSINATED=1). Then, he left power to Grunitzky (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECTORAL\_LC=1).

1967: MORE\_LEADERSHIP\_CHANGES=1. Dadjo (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup (COUP=1). Then, he left power to Gnassingbé Eyadéma (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECTORAL\_LC=1). Kléber Dadjo DEATH\_DATE (LEADER 1) is uncertain.

2003: the incumbent President Eyadema violated the Constitutional term limit of two electoral mandates contesting and winning the 2003 Presidential elections and running for a third mandate.

2005: MORE\_LEADERSHIP\_CHANGES=1. Faure Gnassingbé (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) succeeded (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECTORAL\_LC=1) at the presidency of the country after his father's death (NATURAL DEATH=1). Abass (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1), after international community's pressures for a constitutional succession after Gnassingbé Eyadéma's death, took power as acting president as

president of the national assembly (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECTORAL\_LC=1). Faure Gnassingbè contested and won presidential elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1) and took power.

## TUNISIA

1975: in order to allow Habib Bourguiba to stay in power longer than four consecutive terms, the Parliament voted a constitutional amendment.

1987: President Bourguiba was impeached because of his old age and ill health and peacefully substituted by Ben Ali (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1).

2002: in 1988 Constitutional Reform the number of presidential terms was limited to three.; in the Constitution was amended by Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and a President was allowed unlimited terms.

2011: President Ben Ali left the country as a consequence of the revolution. Gannouchi self-proclaimed himself as acting president for one day (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). Then, Fouad Mebazaa became the constitutionally acting interim president because he was the President of the Chamber of Deputies (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1). Moncef Marzouki was elected interim president by the Constituent Assembly which has been directly elected by the people (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1).

2019: On July 25 President Béji Caïd Essebsi died (NATURAL\_DEATH=1). The speaker of parliament, Mohamed Ennaceur, is sworn in as interim president (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELEC\_LC=1; INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1). In the presidential election (first round: 15 September; second round: 13 October), Kais Saïed wins 72.7% of the vote and Nabil Karoui 27.3% (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1; ELEC\_ALTERNATION\_ETE=1).

## UGANDA

1962: Milton Obote was elected as the first Prime Minister of Uganda via a multiparty legislative election. Main electoral results are considered in ALC, but since the election was held some months before the official independence of Uganda from the United Kingdom it is not considered as a multiparty election for the executive.

1971: Idi Amin Dada's birth date (BIRTH\_DATE (LEADER 1) is uncertain.

1979: MORE\_LEADERSHIP\_CHANGES=1. Yusuf Lule (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) took power after Idi Amin's deposition (FOREIGN\_IMPOSITION=1). Then, Binaisa (INTERIM\_LEADER\_IRREGULAR=1) peacefully succeed to Lule (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECTORAL\_LC=1).

1980: After the Godfrey Binaisa's deposition through a coup d'état (COUP=1) Paulo Muwanga took power as de facto head of state (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) from 12/05/1980 to 22/05/1980. From 22/05/1980 to 15/12/1980 Muwanga acted as Chairman of the Presidential Commission of Uganda. Then, Obote was elected President after his party, the Uganda People's Congress (UPC) won legislative elections (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1).

1985-1986: MORE\_LEADERSHIP\_CHANGES=1. Olara-Okello (INTERIM\_LEADER\_REGULAR=1) took power through a coup d'état (COUP=1). Then, Tito Okello (INTERIM\_LEADER\_IRREGULAR=1) peacefully succeeded to him (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECTORAL\_LC=1). He was deposed by the National Resistance Army (NRA) chaired by Yoweri Museveni who assumed office in 1986 (GUERRILLA\_TAKEOVER=1).

1989, 1996 and 2001 elections are non-partisan.

2006: the incumbent President Museveni violated the Constitutional term limit of two electoral mandates contesting and winning the 2006 and 2011 Presidential elections and running for a third and a fourth mandate, respectively.

## ZAMBIA

1964: Kenneth Kaunda was elected as the first Prime Minister of Zambia via a multiparty legislative election. Main electoral results are considered in ALC, but since the election was held some months before the official independence of Zambia from the United Kingdom it is not considered as a multiparty election for the executive. In 1964 legislative elections there were two rolls, one for Africans (main roll) and one for Europeans (reserved rolls). Turnout for the main roll was 94.8, turnout for the reserved roll was 74.1.

2001: the incumbent President Frederik Chiluba failed an attempt to amend the Constitution abolishing the term limit of two consecutive presidential mandates. Thus, he respected the limit and did not run for 2001 Presidential elections.

2008: Rupiah Banda, being him the Vice President, succeeded to Mwanawasa after his natural death (NATURAL\_DEATH=1) while in office (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECT\_LC=1). However, in the same year Rupiah Banda contested (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE=1) and won (INCUMBENT\_WINS=1) multiparty presidential elections.

2015: Edgar Lungu (PF) won presidential elections of 20 January 2015 (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE = 1) and took office succeeding to the Acting President Guy Scott (PF) who took office after Michael Sata (PF)'s death (ELEC\_SUCCESSION\_ETE = 1).

## ZIMBABWE

1980: Robert Mugabe was elected as the first Prime Minister of Zimbabwe via a multiparty legislative election. Main electoral results are considered in ALC, but since the election was held before the official independence of Zimbabwe from the United Kingdom it is not considered as a multiparty election for the executive. 1980 elections were held with a "White roll" (14/02/1980) and "Common roll" (27-29/02/1980) system before formal independence.

1985: the elections were held with a "White roll" (27/06/1985) and "Common roll" (01-02/7/1985) system.

2009-2014: power-sharing arrangement with the main opposition party, Movement for Democratic Change (MDC). MDC's leader, Morgan Tsvangirai became Prime Minister.

2017: On November 6 Vice President Emmerson Mnangagwa was removed from his post. On November 14 top army officers intervened on behalf of a strong faction within the ruling party to impose a transfer of power to former vice-president Emmerson Mnangagwa. On November 21 President Robert Mugabe resigned and Vice President Phelekezela Mphoko became acting president (nominally, being outside the country). On November 24 Emmerson Mnangagwa, nominated by the ruling party as provided by the constitution in case of vacancy, is sworn in as president. Although top army officers undoubtedly played a role they did not appear to openly seize power. Mugabe was somehow "frozen" in office until Mnangagwa himself was sworn in as president less than seven days after the initiative of the army. This seemed like regime and ruling party continuity, though under a new civilian leader (PEACEFUL\_NON\_ELECT\_LC=1).

## Political parties abbreviations

### ALGERIA

Ennhada = Islamic Renaissance Movement  
 FFS = Front of Socialist Forces  
 FLN = National Liberation Front  
 FNA = Algerian National Front  
 GAA = Green Algeria Alliance (MSP+Nahda+Islah)  
 MRN = Movement for National Reform  
 MSP = Movement for a Peaceful Society  
 PRS = Party of Socialist Revolution  
 PT = Workers' Party  
 RCD = Rally for Culture and Democracy  
 RHA = Rally for Hope for Algeria  
 RND = National Democratic Rally

### ANGOLA

CASA = Broad Convergence for the Salvation of Angola (electoral coalition)  
 FNLA = National Front for the Liberation of Angola  
 MPLA = Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola  
 ND = New Democracy Electoral Union  
 PRS = Social Renewal Party  
 UNITA = National Union for the Total Independence of Angola

### BENIN

ADD = Alliance for a Dynamic Democracy  
 AE = Star Alliance  
 Amana = Amana Alliance  
 AR = Renewal Alliance  
 BRP = Benin Rebirth Party  
 Carius = Carius 2 Alliance  
 FARD = Action Front for Renewal and Development  
 FC = Key Force  
 FCBE = Cauri Forces for an Emerging Benin  
 G13 = G13 Baobab Alliance  
 MADEP = African Movement for Democracy and Progress  
 MERCI = Movement for Citizens' Commitment and Awakening  
 NG = New Generation  
 PDD = Dahomeyan Democratic Party  
 PDU = Dahomeyan Unity Party  
 PRD = Democratic Renewal Party  
 PRPB = Benin People's Revolutionary Party  
 PSD = Social Democratic Party  
 PU = Progressive Union (electoral coalition)  
 RB = Renaissance Party of Benin  
 R-B = Republican Block (electoral coalition)  
 UB = Union for Benin  
 UDSN = Union for Democracy and National Solidarity  
 UN = Union Makes the Nation  
 UPR = Union for Relief

UTDR = Union for the Triumph of Democratic Renewal

## **BOTSWANA**

AP = Alliance for Progressives  
 BDP = Botswana Democratic Party  
 BPP = Botswana People's Party  
 BNF = Botswana National Front  
 BCP = Botswana Congress party  
 BAM= Botswana Alliance Movement  
 UDC = Umbrella for Democratic Change

## **BURKINA FASO**

ADF-RDA = Democracy and Federation Alliance  
 CDP = Democracy and Progress Congress  
 CFD = Coalition of Democratic Forces  
 CNPP-PSD = National Convention of Progressive Parties  
 MPP=Peoples' Movement for Progress  
 ODP-MT = Organization for Popular Democracy  
 PAI = African Independence Party  
 PDP = Democracy and Progress Party  
 PDP-PS = Democracy and Progress Party  
 PSB = Burkinabe Socialist Party  
 RDA = African Democratic Rally  
 UDV = Voltaic Democratic Union  
 UNDD = National Union for Defense and Democracy  
 UNIR/MS = Union for Rebirth-Sankarist Movement  
 UPR = Union for the Republic  
 UPREF= Union for Progress and Reforms

## **BURUNDI**

Abigenga = Independents of Hope  
 CNDD-FDD = National Council for the Defense of Democracy  
 FRODEBU = Front for Democracy in Burundi  
 FRODEBU -Nyakuri = Front for Democracy in Burundi-Nyakuri  
 MRC = Movement for the Rehabilitation of Citizens  
 UPRONA = Union for National Progress

## **CAMEROON**

KDNP = Kamerun National Democratic party  
 MDR = Movement for the Defense of the Republic  
 RDPC = Cameroon People's Democratic Movement  
 SDF = Social Democratic Front  
 UC = Cameroonian Union  
 UDC = Cameroon Democratic Union  
 UNC = Cameroonian National Union  
 UNDP = National Union for Democracy and Progress  
 UPC = Union of the Peoples of Cameroon



**CAPE VERDE**

MPD = Movement for Democracy  
 PAICV = African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde  
 PAIGC = African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde  
 PCD = Democratic Convergence Party  
 UCID = Independent and Democratic Cape Verdean Union

**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

ADP = Alliance for Democracy and Progress  
 CFD = Convergence of Democratic Forces  
 FPP = Patriotic Front for Progress  
 MDD = Movement for Democracy and Development  
 MESAN = Movement for the Social Evolution of the Black Africa  
 MLPC = Movement for the Liberation of the Central African People  
 MP = Presidential Movement (MP) (sometimes known as the Union of Forces of Renewal - UFR)  
 PLD = Liberal Democratic Party  
 PSD = Social Democratic Party  
 RDC = Central Africa Democratic Rally  
 RDP = Rally for Democracy and Progress  
 RPR = Rally for the Republic (formerly Central Africa Democratic Rally – RDC)  
 Séléka = coalition of Democratic Front of the Central African people (FDFC), Convention of Patriots of Justice and Peace (CPJP), Union of Democratic Forces for Unity (UFDR), Alliance for Revival and Rebuilding (A2R), Patriotic Convention for Saving the Country (CPSK)

**CHAD**

ART = Action for the Renewal of CHad  
 AST = Chadian Social Action  
 GIRT = Grouping of Rural and Independent Chadians  
 MPS = Patriotic Salvation Movement  
 PPT-RDA = Chadian Progressive Party  
 RDP = Rally for Democracy and Progress  
 UDIT = Independent Democratic Union of Chad  
 UDR = Union for the Democracy and the Republic  
 UNDR = National Union for Democracy and Renewal  
 UNIR = National Union for Independence and Revolution  
 URD = Union for Democracy and Renewal  
 VIVA-RNDP National Rally for Democracy and Progress

**COMOROS**

Baobab = Baobab Coalition  
 CdIA = Camp of the Autonomous Islands  
 CRC = Convention for the Renewal of Comoros  
 FRN = National Renewal Forum  
 JUWA = Juwa Party  
 MP = Mouvance Presidentielle  
 OP = Orange party  
 PCA = Party of the Comorian Agreement  
 RADHI = Rally for an Alternative of Harmonious and Integrated Development  
 RDC = Democratic Rally of the Comoros

RDCP = Comoros People's Democratic Rally  
 RDR = Rally for Democracy and Renewal  
 UCP = Comorian Union for Progress (=UDZIMA)  
 UDC = Democratic Union of Comoros  
 UPDC = Union for the Development of Comoros

### **CONGO, DEM. REP.**

ABAKO = Alliance of Bakongo  
 AFDC = Alliance of Congo Democratic Forces  
 ASP = African Socialist Party  
 CFC = Common Front for the Congo (PPRD-PPPD-AFDC-others)  
 CONACO = Congolese National Convention  
 CRA = Centre de Regroupement Africain  
 DCC = Direction for Change Coalition (UDPS/Tshisekedi-UNC)  
 FR = Forces of Renewal  
 Lamuka = Lamuka Coalition (MLC-PALU-MSR-others)  
 MB = Mwindi-Bakongo  
 MLC = Movement for the Liberation for Congo  
 MNC = National Movement of Congo  
 MNC-K = National Movement of Congo - Kalonji  
 MPR = Popular Movement for the Revolution  
 MSR = Social Movement for Renewal  
 PALU = Unified Lumbumbist Party  
 PNP = Parti National du Progrès  
 PPPD = People's Party for Peace and Democracy  
 PPRD = People's Party for the Reconstruction and Democracy  
 PSA = African Solidarity Party-Kamitatu  
 RCD = Congolese Rally for Democracy  
 UDPS = Union for Democracy and Progress-Kibassa  
 UNC = Congolese National Union

### **CONGO, REP.**

MAR = Action Movement for Renewal  
 MCDDI = Congolese Movement for Democracy and Integral Development  
 MNR = National Revolutionary Movement  
 PCT = Congolese Labour Party  
 RDD = Rally for Democracy and Development  
 RDPS = Rally for Democracy and Social Progress  
 UDDIA = Democratic Union for the Defense of African Interests  
 UFD = Union of Democratic Forces (=FDU)  
 UPADS = Pan-African Union for Social Democracy

### **COTE D'IVOIRE**

DIT = Ivorian Workers' Party  
 FPI = Ivorian Popular Front  
 MFF = Movement of the Forces of the Future  
 PDCI = Democratic Party of Ivory Coast (=PDCI-RDA)  
 RDR = Rally of the Republicans  
 RHDP = Rally of Houphouëtists for Democracy and Peace  
 UIC = Union for Ivory Coast

UDPCI = Union for Democracy and Peace in Côte d'Ivoire

## **DJIBOUTI**

CUD = Centre for Unified Democrats

PND = National Democratic Party

PRD = Democratic Renewal Party

RPP = People's Rally for Progress

RPP-FRUD = People's Rally for Progress-Front for the Restoration of Unity and Democracy

RPPI = People's Rally for Independence

UDJ-PDD = Union for Democracy and Justice–Djibouti Party for Development

UMP = Union for a Presidential Majority (pro Guelleh coalition which incorporates, among others, RPP)

UNS = Union for National Salvation

## **EGYPT**

ADNP = Arab Democratic Nasserist Party

Al-Ghad = Al-Ghad (“of Tomorrow) Party

Al-Nour = Al-Nour (“of the Light”) Party

ASU = Arab Socialist Union

EB = Egyptian Block

FJP = Freedom and Justice Party

IA = Islamic Alliance

LSP = Liberal Socialist Party

NDP = National Democratic Party

NPUP = Nationalist Progressive Unionist Party of Tagammu

NU = National Union

NWP = New Wafd Party

SLP = Socialist Labor Party

## **EQUATORIAL GUINEA**

BU = Bubu Union

CI = Citizens for Innovation

CLD = Liberal Democratic Convention

CPDS = Social Democratic and Popular Convergence

CSD = Social Democratic Convergence

NLM = National Liberation Movement of Equatorial Guinea

NUM = National Unity Movement of Equatorial Guinea

PDGE = Democratic Party of Equatorial Guinea

PIEG = Popular Idea of Equatorial Guinea

PUNT = Workers' National Unique Party

UP = Popular Union

## **ERITREA**

EPLF = Eritrean People's Liberation Front

PFDJ = People's Front for Democracy and Justice

## **ETHIOPIA**

ANDM = Ahmara National Democratic Movement  
 ANDP = Afar National Democratic Party  
 BGPDP = Beninshangul-Guzum People's Democratic Party  
 CUD = Coalition for Unity and Democracy  
 EPRDF = Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Front  
 GPDM = Gambel People's Democratic Movement  
 OFDM = Oromo Federalist Democratic Movement  
 OPDO = Oromo People's Democratic Organization  
 SEPDM = Southern Ethiopia People's Democratic Movement  
 SFDP = Somali People's Democratic Party  
 UEDF = United Ethiopian Democratic Forces  
 WPE = Workers' Party of Ethiopia

## **GABON**

ADERE = Democratic and Republic Alliance  
 BDG = Gabonese Democratic Bloc  
 CLR = Circle of Liberal Reformers  
 DIG = Defense of the Gabonese Interests  
 EDIG = Entente for the Defense of the Gabonese Interests  
 FGP = Gabonese Progress Party  
 Morena = National Recovery Movement  
 NU = National Union (BDG+UDSG)  
 PDG = Gabonese Democratic Party  
 PGP = Gabonese Progress Party  
 PSD = Social Democratic Party  
 RNB = National Rally of Woodcutters  
 RPG = Rally for Gabon  
 UDSG = Gabonese Democratic and Social Union  
 UGDD = Gabonese Union for Democracy and Development  
 UPG = Union of the Gabonese People  
 UPNR = Union for the New Republic  
 USG = Gabonese Socialist Union

## **GAMBIA, THE**

APRC = Alliance for Patriotic Reorientation and Construction  
 DCA = Democratic Congress Alliance  
 GDC = Gambia Democratic Congress  
 GPP = Gambian People's Party  
 NADD = National Alliance for Democracy and Development  
 NCP = National Convention Party  
 NRP = National Reconciliation Party  
 PDOIS = People's Democratic Organization for Independence and Socialism  
 PPP = People's Progressive Party  
 UDP = United Democratic Party  
 UP = United Party

## **GHANA**

ACP = Action Congress party  
 CPP = Convention People's Party

EGLE = Every Ghanaian Living Everywhere  
 NCP = National Convention Party  
 NDC = National Democratic Congress  
 NLM = National Liberation Movement  
 NPP = New Patriotic Front  
 NPP = Northern People's Party  
 PCP = People's Convention Party  
 PFP = Popular Front Party  
 PNC = People's National Convention  
 PNP = People's National Party  
 SDF = Social Democratic Front  
 TC = Togoland Congress  
 UNC = United National Convention

## **GUINEA**

DSG = Socialist Democracy of Guinea  
 PDG = Democratic Party of Guinea  
 PDG-RDA = Democratic Party of Guinea-African Democratic Rally  
 PRP = Party of Renewal and Progress  
 PUP = Party of Unity and Progress  
 RPG = Rally of the Guinean People  
 UNR = Union of the New Republic  
 UPG = Union for the Progress of Guinea  
 UPR = Union for Progress and Renewal

## **GUINEA-BISSAU**

APU = United Popular Alliance  
 MG15 = Madem G15  
 PAIGC = African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde  
 PCD = Democratic Convergence Party  
 PND = New Democracy Party  
 PRID = Republican Party for Independence and Development  
 PRS = Social Renewal Party  
 PSUD = United Social Democratic Party  
 RGB-MB = Resistance of Guinea-Bissau-Bafatá Movement  
 UM = Union for Change

## **KENYA**

ANC = Amani National Congress  
 DP = Democratic Party  
 FORD-A = Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Asili  
 FORD-K = Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya  
 FORD-P = Forum for the Restoration of Democracy-Kenya  
 KADDU = Kenya African Democratic Development Union  
 KANU = Kenya African National Union  
 JPK = Jubilee Party of Kenya  
 NARC = National Rainbow Coalition  
 NDP = National Development Party  
 ODM = Orange Democratic Movement  
 ODM-K = Orange Democratic Movement-Kenya

PNU = Party of National Unity  
 Safina = Safina Party  
 TNA = The National Alliance  
 URP = United Republican Party  
 WDM-K = Wiper Democratic Movement - Kenya

## **LESOTHO**

ABC = All Basotho Convention  
 AD = Alliance of Democrats  
 BCP = Basutoland Congress Party  
 BNP = Basutoland National Party  
 DC=Democratic Congress  
 LCD = Lesotho Congress for Democracy (spin-off BCP)  
 LPC = Lesotho People's Congress  
 LWP = Lesotho Workers' Party  
 MFP = Marematlou Freedom Party  
 NIP = National Independent Party  
 PFD = Popular Front for Democracy  
 RCL = Reformed Congress of Lesotho

## **LIBERIA**

ALCOP = All Liberian Coalition Party  
 CDC = Congress for Democratic Change  
 COTOL = Coalition for the Transformation of Liberia  
 LAP = Liberian Action Party  
 LP = Liberty Party  
 LUP = Liberian Unification Party  
 NDPL = National Democratic Party of Liberia  
 NPP = National Patriotic Party  
 PUP = People's Unification Party  
 TWP = True Whig Party  
 UP = Unity Party  
 UPP = United People's Party

## **LIBYA**

ASU = Arab Socialist Union  
 NPDW = National Party of Development and Welfare

## **MADAGASCAR**

AFFA = Action, Truth, Development, and Harmony  
 AKFM = Congress Party for the Independence of Madagascar  
 AKFM-Fanavaozana = Congress Party for the Independence of Madagascar-Renewal  
 AREMA = Vanguard of the Malagasy Revolution  
 AVI = Judged by Your Work  
 CFV = Committee of Living Forces  
 CSCD = Confederation of Civil Societies for Development  
 FAMIMA = Association of United Malagasys  
 FNDR = National Front for the Defense of the Revolution

FP = National Union  
 HVHAM = Hery Vaovao Ho An'i Madagasikara  
 LEADR-Fanilo = Economic Liberalism and Democratic Action for Recovery  
 MFM = Movement for Proletarian Power  
 MPAR = Together with Andry Rajoelina  
 MR = Ravalomanana Movement  
 PHI = Parti Hiaraka Isika  
 PMDM = Militant Party for the Development of Madagascar  
 PSD = Social Democratic Party  
 RNM = National Rally of Madagascar  
 RPSD = Rally for Socialism and Democracy  
 RPSD = Rally for Socialism and Democracy  
 TGV = Young Malagasies Determined  
 TIM = I love Madagascar  
 UNDD = National Union for Development and Democracy  
 VONJY = Popular Impulse for National Unity  
 VP = Vondrona Politika

## **MALAWI**

AFORD = Alliance for Democracy  
 DPP = Democratic Progressive Party  
 MAFUNDE = Malawi Forum for Unity and Development  
 MCP = Malawi Congress Party  
 MPP = Malawi People's Party  
 NDA = National Democratic Alliance  
 PP = People's Party  
 RP = Republican Party  
 UDF = United Democratic Front

## **MALI**

ACC = Convergence for Alternation and Change  
 ADEMA = Alliance for Democracy in Mali  
 CCD = Coalition for Change and Democracy (RPM+CNID+MPR)  
 CDS = Democratic and Social Convention  
 CNID = National Congress for Democratic Initiative  
 FARE = Alternative Forces for Renewal and Emergence  
 MDOWA = Popular Movement for the Development of the Republic of West Africa  
 MPR = Patriotic Movement for Renewal  
 PARENA = Party for National Renewal  
 PDP = Party for Democracy and Progress  
 PRS = Sudanese Regrouping Party  
 RPM = Rally for Mali  
 SADI = African Solidarity for Democracy and Independence  
 UDD = Union for Democracy and Development  
 UDPM = Democratic Union of the Malian People  
 URD = Union for the Republic and Democracy  
 US-RDA = Sudanese Union-African Democratic Rally

## **MAURITANIA**

AC = Action for Change

APP = People's Progressive Alliance  
 HATEM = Mauritanian Party for Union and Change  
 PF = Popular Front  
 PMR = Mauritanian Party of Renewal  
 PPM = Mauritanian People's Party (formerly PRM)  
 PRDR = Republican Party for Democracy and Renewal  
 PRDS = Democratic and Social Republican Party  
 PRM = Mauritanian Regroupment Party  
 PW = Harmony Party  
 RDU = Rally for Democracy and Unity  
 RDU = Rally for Democracy and Unity  
 RFD = Rally of Democratic Forces  
 RNRD = National Rally for Reforms and Development  
 UDP = Union for Democracy and Progress  
 UFP = Union of the Forces for Progress  
 UPR = Union for the Republic

## MAURITIUS

Avenir = Alliance de l'Avenir (MLP+PMSD+MSM)  
 Coeur = Alliance du Coeur (MMM+ minor parties)  
 IFB = Independent Forward Bloc  
 MAC = Muslim Committee of Action  
 ML = Muvman Lierater  
 MLP = Mauritius Labour Party  
 MMM = Mauritian Militant Movement  
 MR = Rodrigues Movement  
 MSM = Mauritian Socialist Movement  
 MSM-MLP = Mauritian Socialist Movement-Mauritius Labour Party  
 MSM-MMM = Mauritian Socialist Movement- Mauritian Militant Movement  
 MTD = Democratic Labour Movement  
 OPR = Organization of the People of Rodrigues  
 PAN = National Alliance Party  
 PGD = Gaetan Duval Party  
 PMSD = Mauritius Social Democratic Party  
 PSM = Mauritius Socialist Party  
 RPO = Rodrigues People's Organization  
 SA = Social Alliance (MLP + minor parties)

## MOROCCO

FDIC = Front for the Defense of Constitutional Institutions  
 MDS = Democratic and Social Movement  
 MNP = Popular National Movement  
 MP = Popular Movement  
 MPCD = Constitutional and Democratic Popular Movement  
 PAM = Party of Authenticity and Modernity  
 PDA = Action Party  
 PDC =  
 PI = Independence Party – Istiqlal  
 PJD = Justice and Development Party  
 PPS = Party of Progress and Socialism  
 RNI = National Rally of Independents  
 UC = Constitutional Union



UMT = Moroccan Labor Union  
 UNFP = National Union of Popular Forces  
 USFP = Socialist Union of Popular Forces

## **MOZAMBIQUE**

FRELIMO = Mozambique Liberation Front  
 MDM = Democratic Movement of Mozambique  
 RENAMO = Mozambican national Resistance  
 UDEMO = Mozambican Democratic Union

## **NAMIBIA**

ACN = Action Christian National  
 APP = All People's Party  
 COD = Congress of Democrats  
 DCN = Democratic Coalition of Namibia  
 DTA = Democratic Turnhalle Alliance  
 LPM = Landless People Movement  
 NUDO = National Unity Democratic Organization  
 PDM = Popular Democratic Movement  
 RDP = Rally for Democracy and Progress  
 SWAPO = South West Africa People's Organization  
 UDF = United Democratic Front

## **NIGER**

AFC = Alliance of the Forces for Change (CDS-R+PNDS+ANDP-Z+PPN-RDA and other minor parties)  
 ANDP-Z = Nigerien Alliance for Democracy and Progress-Zaman Lahiya  
 CDS-R = Democratic and Social Convention-Rahama  
 CFR = Congress for the Republic  
 MNSD = National Movement for the Development of Society  
 MNSD-N = National Movement for the Development of Society-Nassara  
 MODEN = Nigerien Democratic Movement for an African Federation  
 NPM = Nigerian Patriotic Movement  
 PMR = Patriotic Movement for the Republic  
 PNDS = Nigerien Party for Democracy and Socialism-Tarayya  
 PPN-RDA = Nigerien Progressive Party-African Democratic Rally  
 RDP = Rally for Democracy and Progress  
 RPN = Rally of Nigerien Patriots  
 RSD = Social Democratic Rally  
 Sawaba = Nigerien Democratic Union-Sawaba  
 UNI = Union of Independent Nigeriens  
 UNIRD = National Union of Independents for Democratic Renewal

## **NIGERIA**

AC = Action Congress  
 AD = Alliance for Democracy  
 AG = Action Group  
 ANPP = All Nigeria People's Party

AP = Accord Party  
 APC = All Progressives Congress  
 APGA = All Progressives Grand Alliances  
 APP = All People's Party  
 CPC = Congress for Progressive Change  
 GNPP = Greater Nigerian People's Party  
 IU = Igala Union  
 LP = Labour Party  
 MGA = Mabolaje Grand Alliance  
 NCNC = National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons  
 NEPU = Northern Elements Progressive Union  
 NNDP = Nigerian National Democratic Party  
 NPC = Northern People's Congress  
 NPF = Northern Progressive Front  
 NPN = National Party of Nigeria  
 NPP = Nigerian People's Party  
 NRC = National Republican Convention  
 PDP = People's Democratic Party  
 PRP = People's Redemption Party  
 SDP = Social Democratic Party  
 UNPP = United Nigeria People's Party  
 UPN = Unity Party of Nigeria

## **RWANDA**

APROSOMA = Association for Social Promotion of the Masses  
 MDR = Republican Democratic Movement  
 MRND = National Revolutionary Movement for Development  
 PARMEHUTU = Party of the Hutu Emancipation Movement  
 PL = Liberal Party  
 PSD = Social Democratic Party  
 RPF = Rwandan Patriotic Front  
 SPI = Social Party Imberakuri  
 UNAR = Rwandese National Union

## **SAO TOME' AND PRINCIPE**

ADI = Independent Democratic Action  
 CODO = Democratic Coalition of the Opposition  
 MCISTP = Movement of Independent Citizens of São Tomé and Príncipe  
 MDFM-PCD = Force for Change Democratic Movement-Democratic Convergence Party  
 MDFM-PL = Force for Change Democratic Movement-Liberal Party  
 MLSTP = Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe  
 MLSTP-PSD = Movement for the Liberation of São Tomé and Príncipe-Social Democratic Party  
 NR = New Way Movement  
 PCD-GR = Democratic Convergence Party-Reflection Group  
 UDCD = Union of Democrats for Citizenship and Development  
 UK = Uê Kédadjì

## **SENEGAL**

AFP = Alliance of Progressive Forces  
 AJ-PADS = And Jëf-African Party for Democracy and Socialism

And Defar = And Defar Sénégal coalition  
 APR = Alliance for the Republic  
 BBY Coalition = Benno Bokk Yakaar coalition (supports Macky Sall)  
 Bokk Giss Giss = Bokk Giss Giss coalition  
 CD-MDT = Democratic League-Labor Party Movement  
 LU = Let Us Unite Senegal  
 MCRN = Citizen Movement for National Reform  
 MTS Coalition = Manko Taxawu Senegal Coalition  
 PDS = Senegalese Democratic Party  
 PSS = Senegalese Socialist Party  
 PUR = Party of Unity and Rally  
 RND = National Democratic Rally  
 Sopi Coalition = Coalition of parties that support Abdoulaye Wade  
 TD = Takku Defaraat Sénégal coalition  
 UPS = Senegalese Progressive Union  
 URD = Union for Democratic Renewa  
 Waar-wi = Waar-wi coalition  
 WS Coalition = Wattu Senegal Coalition (including PDS and supporting Abdoulaye Wade)

## **SEYCHELLES**

DP = Democratic Party  
 SDA = Seychelles Democratic Alliance (coalition among SNP, the Seychellois Alliance, the Seychelles Party for Social Justice and Democracy and the Seychelles United Party)  
 PP = People's Party (formerly SPPF)  
 SDP = Social Democratic Party  
 SNP = Seychelles National Party  
 SNP-DP = Seychelles National Party - Democratic Party  
 SPPF = Seychelles People's Progressive Front  
 SPUP = Seychelles People's United Party  
 UO = United Opposition

## **SIERRA LEONE**

APC = All People's Congress  
 CFC = Coalition for Change  
 GNC = Grand National Coalition  
 NUP = National Unity Party  
 PDP = People's Democratic Party  
 PLP = Peace and Liberation Party  
 SLPIM = Sierra Leone Progressive Independence Movement  
 SLPP = Sierra Leone People's Party  
 UNPP = United National People's Party

## **SOMALIA**

HDMS = Somali Independent Constitutional Party  
 PLGS = Liberal Somali Youth Party  
 SDU = Somali National Union  
 SNC = Somali National Congress  
 SYL = Somali Youth League  
 TAYO = TAYO Party

**SOUTH AFRICA**

ANC = African National Congress  
 AZAPO = Azanian People's Organisation  
 COPE = Congress of the People  
 CP = Conservative Part  
 DA = Democratic Alliance  
 DP = Democratic Party  
 EFF = Economic Freedom Fighters  
 FF = Freedom Front  
 ID = Independent Democrats  
 IFP = Inkatha Freedom Party  
 MF = Minority Front  
 NNP = New National Party  
 NP = National Party  
 NRP = New Republic Party  
 NU = National Union  
 PAC = Pan Africanist Congress of Azania  
 PFP = Progressive Federal Party  
 PP = Progressive Party  
 SAP = South Africa Party  
 UDM = United Democratic Movement  
 UP = United Party  
 VF Plus = Freedom Front Plus

**SOUTH SUDAN**

SPLM = Sudan People's Liberation Movement  
 SPLM-DC = Sudan People's Liberation Movement-Democratic Change

**SUDAN**

BEJA = Beja Congress  
 DUP = Democratic Unionist Party  
 DUP-J = Democratic Unionist Party-Jalal al-Digair  
 NC = National Congress Party  
 NIF = National Islamic Front  
 NUP = National Unionist Party  
 PCP = Popular Congress Party  
 SANU = Sudan African National Union  
 SCP = Sudanese Communist Party  
 SF = Southern Front  
 SLPM = Sudan People's Liberation Movement  
 SNP = Sudan National Party  
 SSAU = Southern Sudan African Union  
 SSPA = Southern Sudanese Political Association  
 SSU = Sudanese Socialist Union  
 UMMA = Umma Party  
 UMMA-Imam = Umma Party-Imam al-Hadi faction  
 UMMA-Sadiq = Umma Party-Sadiq al-Mahdi faction

**eSWATINI**

INM = Imbokodvo National Movement  
 NNLC = Ngwane National Liberatory Congress

## **TANZANIA**

ACT = Alliance for Change and Transparency  
 CCM = Chama Cha Mapinduzi  
 Chadema = Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo  
 CUF = Civic United Front  
 NCCR-Mageuzi = National Convention for Construction and Reform-Mageuzi  
 TANU = Tanganyika African National Union  
 TLP = Tanzania Labour Party  
 UDP = United Democratic Party

## **TOGO**

CAR = Action Committee for Renewal  
 CFN = Coordination of New Forces  
 CUT = Committee of Togolese Unity  
 Juvento = Togolese Youth Movement  
 MPT = Togolese People's Movement  
 PUT = Party of Togolese Unity (formerly CUT)  
 RA = Rainbow Alliance  
 RPT = Rally of the Togolese People  
 RSDD = Rally for the Support of Democracy and Development  
 STC = Save Togo Collective  
 UDPS = Union for Democracy and Social Progress  
 UDPT = Togolese People's Democratic Union  
 UFC = Union of Forces for Change  
 UFR = Union for the Republic (formerly RPT)  
 UJD = Union of Justice and Democracy  
 UTD = Togolese Union for Democracy

## **TUNISIA**

al-Aridha = Popular Petition  
 Al-Nahdah/Ennhada = Renaissance Movement  
 CPR = Congress for the Republic  
 DC = Democratic Current  
 DFL = Democratic Forum for Labor  
 Dignity = Dignity Coalition  
 FDP = Free Destourian Party  
 HT = Heart of Tunisia  
 MDS = Movement of Democratic Socialists  
 MR = Movement of Renovation (Harakat Ettajdid)  
 NT = Call to Tunisia (Nidaa Tounes)  
 PM = People's Movement  
 PF = Popular Front  
 PSD = Socialist Destourian Party  
 PUP = Party of Popular Union  
 RCD = Democratic Constitutional Rally  
 UDU = Unionist Democratic Union

UPL = Free Patriotic Union

## **UGANDA**

DP = Democratic Party

FDC = Forum for Democratic Change

KY = Kabaka Yekka

NRM = National Resistance Movement

UPC = Uganda People's Congress

UPC = Uganda People's Congress

UPM = Uganda Patriotic Movement

## **ZAMBIA**

ANC = African National Congress

AZ = Agenda for Zambia

FDD = Forum for Democracy and Development

MMD = Movement for Multiparty Democracy

NP = National Party

NPP = National Progressive Party

PF = Patriotic Front

UDA = United Democratic Alliance (coalition among FDD, UNIP and UPND)

ULP = United Liberal Party

UNIP = United National Independence Party

UPND = United Party for National Development

ZADECO = Zambian Democratic Congress

## **ZIMBABWE**

CAZ = Conservative Alliance of Zimbabwe

IZG = Independent Zimbabwe Group

MDC = Movement for Democratic Change

MDCA = Movement for Democratic Change Alliance

MDC-M = Movement for Democratic Change-Mutambara

MDC-T = Movement for Democratic Change-Tsvangirai

NPF = National Patriotic Front

PF = Patriotic Front

UANC = United African National Council

ZANU = Zimbabwe African National Union

ZANU-N = Zimbabwe African National Union-Ndonga

ZANU-PF = Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front

ZAPU = Zimbabwe African People's Union

ZUM = Zimbabwe Unity Movement

## Changes with previous versions of the dataset

A beta version of the ALC dataset has been employed in:

- Carbone, G. and A. Pellegata (2017). "To Elect or Not to Elect. Leaders, Alternation in Power and Social Welfare in Sub-Saharan Africa", *Journal of Development Studies* 53(12): 1965-1987.
- Carbone, G. and A. Pellegata (2018). "Researching the Dynamics of Leaders' Replacement: The Africa Leadership Change (ALC) Dataset", *European Political Science* 17(2): 187-210.

Compared to the beta version the present version of the ALC dataset presents the following changes:

- Ghana 1960: the election of Nkrumah is now considered as multiparty (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE = 1)
- Tanzania 1968: the election of Kaunda is now considered as multiparty (MULTIPARTY\_ELECTION\_EXECUTIVE = 1)
- In line with other scholars (e.g. Thompson, 1973; Jackman, 1978; McGowan, 2003; Powell and Thyne, 2011) we now consider a coup to be successful if the 'postcoup ruling arrangement' remains in place for at least a week. A coup attempt is thus defined as successful if the perpetrators seize and hold power for at least seven days. Therefore, we have now deleted the following episodes previously coded as coups and the related post-coup leader(s):
  - Burundi 1993 (François Ngeze)
  - Comoros 1995 (Combo Ayouba)
  - Gabon 1964 (Jean-Hilaire Aubame)
  - Sao Tomé and Príncipe 1995 (Manuel Quintas de Almeida)
  - Sao Tomé and Príncipe 2003 (Fernando Pereira)

## Sources

African Elections Database ([www.africanelections.tripod.com](http://www.africanelections.tripod.com))

Cheibub, Jose Antonio, Jennifer Gandhi, and James Raymond Vreeland. 2010. "Democracy and Dictatorship Revisited". *Public Choice* 143(1-2): 67-101.

Marshall, Monty G., Keith Jagers, and Ted Robert Gurr. 2011. *Polity IV Project: Dataset Users' Manual*. Arlington: Polity IV Project.

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

Parline Database of Inter-Parliamentary Union (<http://www.ipu.org/parline-e/parlinesearch.asp>)

Thorsten Beck, George Clarke, Alberto Groff, Philip Keefer, and Patrick Walsh. 2001. "New tools in comparative political economy: The Database of Political Institutions". *World Bank Economic Review* 15(1): 165-176.

World Leaders Index ([www.worldleadersindex.org](http://www.worldleadersindex.org))

A number of more specific sources were also employed for closer examination of individual cases.