

## Data and Summary Statistics

### *General Description*

**Sample:** the countries experienced taxpayers democracy (competitive elections with voters' qualification: Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA); Observation period: 1791-2011 (unbalanced). Observation period provides opportunity to compare institutions of taxpayers' democracy with the universal suffrage democracy.

**Government finances variables:** Budget Deficit; Inflation (CPI - consumer price Index); *Public debt* omitted because lack of comparable data; national statistics; Cardoso, Lains, 2013; Mitchell, 2007; GDP per capita Growth Rate: Barro, Ursua Macroeconomic Data 2010 <http://rbarro.com/data-sets/> or <http://scholar.harvard.edu/barro/publications/barro-ursua-macroeconomic-data>

**Universal Suffrage** (ordered categorical variable): "-1" qualified voters only; "0" male suffrage; "1" universal suffrage: Bartolini, 2007; Utter, Strickland, 2008.

**Wars:** Great wars dummy (World Wars and Civil War for the USA; 1919, 1946 years included), local wars dummy (binary variable).

**Religion:** Protestant or Catholic (binary variable). We country as protestant or catholic based on predominant culture<sup>1</sup> (number of sources on National History).

**Government railways** built and run or other governmental permanent engagement in infrastructure project (binary variable); respective companies' web-sites ("history" pages); .

**Leftist** electoral support measures electoral share for the parties, which promote ideology of "cradle to grave" care. Elections to Parliament Lower Chamber are considered. Data from national electoral committees (since 1990-ties) and Mackie and Rose (1991).

**Political system variables:** Federation dummy, Rule of Law Democracy measure defined in Yanovskiy and Shulgin (2013), Power Rotations number (Tanin-Lvov, 2001; "Parties and Elections in Europe" web-site); Public Radio and TV (binary variable, "1" if Public TV or Radio historically enjoys monopoly in political news and events TV/radio coverage). (Hallin and Mancini, 2004; National Public TV & Radio web-sites; <http://www.journalism.org/http://www.journalism.org/>)

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<sup>1</sup> Austria, Belgium, marked as Catholic; Canada, Denmark - Protestant; France - catholic; Germany - Protestant; Italy - Catholic; Japan nor Catholic, not Protestant, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, UK, USA – Protestant.

### ***Labor Statistics:***

Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of International Labor Comparisons

"International Comparison of Annual Labor Force Statistics 1970-2011" June, 7, 2012 <http://www.bls.gov/fls/flscomparelf/lfcompendium.xls>

Olivetti Claudia "The Female labor force and Long-Run Development: the American Experience in comparative perspective" NBER Working Paper 19131, June 2013 <http://www.nber.org/papers/w19131>

### **Data<sup>2</sup>**

GDP: Mitchell (Mitchell, 2007: *Mitchell R.* International Historical Statistics: Europe 1750—2005. L.: Palgrave Macmillan, 2007 6<sup>th</sup> Edition., etc), national statistics: indicators of economic development of the World Bank (WDI, WB); national statistical agencies (mainly for the US).

#### **National Accounts, Government Spending, Deficit**

- Mitchell (2007),
- US federal budget historical tables,
- US census historical data  
[http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/past\\_years.html](http://www.census.gov/compendia/statab/past_years.html)
- German national statistics  
<https://www.destatis.de/EN/FactsFigures/NationalEconomyEnvironment/NationalAccounts/NationalAccounts.html>
- Sutch Richard, Carter Susan B., ed., *Historical Statistics of the United States*, Millennial Edition online  
<http://hsus.cambridge.org/HSUSWeb/toc/hsusHome.do>
- World Development Indicators of World Bank

#### **Electoral Statistics**

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<sup>2</sup> Selected Data for this paper will be presented at: <http://instecontransit.org/> and <http://idr-db.org/>

- "Parties and Elections in Europe" <http://www.parties-and-elections.de/> ;
- Mackie T.T., Rose R. "The International Almanac of Electoral History", CQ, 1991
- A. Tanin-Lvov, "Elections around the World: Encyclopedic Reference Book," (Moscow: "Rosspen," 2001; in Russian);
- Official vote counts for federal elections from the official sources compiled by the Office of the Clerk, US House of Representatives: <http://clerk.house.gov>  
([http://clerk.house.gov/member\\_info/electionInfo/index.aspx](http://clerk.house.gov/member_info/electionInfo/index.aspx))

### The legal system origin

- University of Ottawa, World Legal Systems <http://www.juriglobe.ca/eng/index.php> ;
- LaPorta, Rafael, Florencio López-de-Silanes, Cristian Pop-Eleches, and Andrei Shleifer. 2004. Judicial Checks and Balances. Journal of Political Economy 112, <http://scholar.harvard.edu/shleifer/publications>

### Summary Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Dev.
Budget Deficit (Central Govt)	1730	1.84396	-47.1151	17.6596	5.63659
Inflation (CPI)	1866	4.14541	-88.7427	516.114	18.2839
Universal Suffrage	2008	0.230578	-1	1	0.851226
Leftists	2047	20.2092	0	73.5000	19.0159
USA dummy	2141	0.103286	0	1	0.304404
Civil Law	2135	0.725995	0	1	0.446116
Protestant	2135	0.637471	0	1	0.480843
Catholic	2135	0.514286	0	1	0.499913
Federal State	2135	0.383138	0	1	0.486265
Japan dummy	2141	0.0594848	0	1	0.236585
Govt Railway	2136	0.640918	0	1	0.479844
Public Radio or TV	2137	0.465606	0	1	0.498932

Power Rotation	2141	0.053	0	1	0.224
Great Wars	2141	0.0527791	0	1	0.223644
Local Wars	2141	0.0583839	0	1	0.234523
GDP, mln	1945	359138	2638.00	9266360	898832
GDP per capita growth, %	2042	1.906	-66.06	67.18	5.651
Male Labor Force Participation	500	75.34	58.7	99.4	7.61
Rule of Law	2141	0.794760	0	1	0.403975

**. Universal Conscription as probable precondition for Universal (Male) Suffrage**

Female Suffrage	Universal Male Suffrage	Universal Conscription	Country
1918 (1929)	1918	1916-20; 1939-	United Kingdom
1919 (1964)	1870—1890 (1964)	1862; 1917; 1940-	USA
1945	(1793) 1870	1793 Decree Establishing the "Levée en Masse"	France
1920 (1940, Quebec)	1919	1917	Canada
1945-46	1882	1861 (Modern Italy, apart Napoleonic Decree)	Italy
1919	1917	1811	Netherlands

<b>Female Suffrage</b>	<b>Universal Male Suffrage</b>	<b>Universal Conscription</b>	<b>Country</b>
1921 (1948 )	1919 (plural vote system benefited the taxpayers repealed <sup>3</sup> )	1913	Belgium
1921	1907	1901	Sweden
1971	1848	1871 (1874)	Switzerland
1919	1871 - 25 years old male (1919 – 20 years old male)	1814	Germany (Prussia)

1793 – The French Constitution of 1793 was approved by a referendum in the summer of 1793 which held via universal male suffrage<sup>4</sup>

Switzerland adopted universal conscription by 1874, but never applied it actually, AND delays of the Universal Suffrage till 1971 not caused any detectable political troubles.

In most cases Universal conscription was introduced by national Governments (with few exemptions – Netherlands and Italy by Napoleon Bonaparte).

So, universal conscription could fuel demands for universal (male) suffrage (with Switzerland exemption; as it pretty hard to deny franchise for person contributing so much in public affair). Causal relation is especially clear for Sweden, where Social Democrats promoted their claim for universal suffrage through campaign "one man – one vote – one rifle" ("En man, en röst, ett gevär!").

<sup>3</sup> See for ex. <http://www.ibzdgip.fgov.be/result/fr/doc.php> (in French)

<sup>4</sup> [http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/suffrage\\_universel/suffrage-1789.asp#1793](http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/suffrage_universel/suffrage-1789.asp#1793)

