

Supplementary Materials to the articles on "Democracy of "Taxation-Redistribution" vs. Taxpayers' Democracy

Data description 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.

To manage Missed values (data) problem Dataset with Imputed Data (see below) created. The Regressions' outcomes turned to be almost the same as before imputation.

Government finances variables: Budget Deficit; Inflation (CPI - consumer price Index); 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>

Public debt Carmen M. Reinhart, Kennet S. Rogoff Data Base (Central Government Debt to GDP; Germany – General Government Debt) <http://www.carmenreinhart.com/data/browse-by-topic/topics/9/>

Inflation Carmen M. Reinhart, Kennet S. Rogoff Data Base (Germany, 1920-1924 episode omitted) <http://www.carmenreinhart.com/data/browse-by-topic/topics/2/>

Central Government spending to GDP – see file OldDemocr_Gov_toGDP...xlsx

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

Taxpayers Democracy For the sample countries, means competitively elected both Legislative and Executive power by taxpayers (taxed persons are certainly represented in Parliament); Legislative bodies enjoy exclusive power to enact Laws, to approve budget and to establish (to impose) taxation. Values "1".

"-1" for following case: elected (census Democracy or male suffrage) Parliament; strong and active not elected executive dominates weak representative bodies (German Empire, Austro-Hungarian Empire; for Japan situation unclear, currently not included in the category);

"0" - king-responsible government & census democracy OR sizable groups of taxpayers (property or income taxes) not qualified to vote (Great Britain before 1832 Great Reform) OR universal male suffrage introduced (seizable group of non-taxpayers vote);

Universal Suffrage = "-1"

We skip periods of foreign occupation or dictatorship (for example fascist regime in Italy, Nazi regime in Germany)

Wars: Great wars dummy (World Wars and Civil War for the USA and 1870 for France; 1919, 1946 years included), local wars dummy (binary variable).

Religion: Protestant or Catholic (binary variable). We country as protestant or catholic based on predominant culture¹ (number of sources on National History).

Electoral Statistics, Leftist electoral support measures electoral share for the parties, which promote ideology of "cradle to grave" care. Elections to Parliament Lower Chamber are considered. "Parties and Elections in Europe" <http://www.parties-and-elections.de/> ;

- Mackie T.T., Rose R. "The International Almanac of Electoral History", CQ, 1991

¹ 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.

- 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)
- Data from national electoral committees (since 1990-ties).

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/>)

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>

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>

National Accounts, Government Spending, Deficit

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

- Mitchell (2007),
- US federal budget historical tables,
- US census historical data 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

Central Government Budget Deficit (see Table 1. below Central Government Budget Deficit (Balance)).

Central Government spending to GDP – see file OldDemocr_Gov_toGDP...xlsx

Country	Central Government Budget Deficit (Balance) as GDP share
USA	US Budget Historical Tables; US Cambridge Historical Statistics; counted on Mitchell B.R. International Historical Statistics The Americas, 1750-2005 Table Ea10-23 - Total government revenue and expenditure, by level: 1902–1995
UK	B.R. Mitchell (2007), British Historical Statistics; Clark Tom, Dilnot Andrew, IFS briefing notes# 26, WB, WDI PESA data: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/public-expenditure-statistical-analyses-2013
France	B.R. Mitchell (2007); INSEE (National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies, France) http://www.bdm.insee.fr
Germany	Mitchell (2007), Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden 2013 Stand: 10.02.2013 - 22:33:03; 1872 – as aGDP rough estimate used Sum of Net national product indicator and Capital Formation; to assess deficit used simple difference of central government revenues and expenses (all data from Mitchell, 2007).
Canada	calculations: Mitchell B.R. International Historical Statistics Europe 1750-2005 6th edition; WDI WB data; GNP (current prices) till 1925 missed values assessed by comparison acceptable data (of GNP current) and GNP fixed prices series
Japan	calculations: Mitchell B.R. (2007); WB - WDI
Austria	Cardoso J.L., Lains P. (ed.) Paying for the liberal state. The Rise of Public Finance in Nineteenth Century Europe, Cambridge University Press, 2010; Pammer M chapter "Public Finance in Austria-Hungary 1820-1913", fig 5_4; Austria General Government Revenue and Expenditure, annual figures http://www.statistik.at/web_en/statistics/Public_finance_taxes/public_finance/expenditure_and_revenue_of_government/index.html
Belgium	calculations: Mitchell B.R. (2007); WB - WDI
Denmark	calculations: Mitchell B.R. (2007); WB - WDI
Italy	1862-1913: Paying for the Liberal State. The Rise of Public Finance in Nineteenth Century Europe; 1914-1923; 1945-1959 Mitchell; 1960-1994 - Mitchell & WDI WB; 1995 - WDI WB

Netherlands	calculations: Mitchell B.R. (2007); WB - WDI GDP 1845-99 values assessment made on basis of 1900 value and growth rate (1845-1899) calculated on basis of Angus Maddison's times series in 1990 historical dollars
Sweden	calculations: Mitchell B.R. (2007); WB - WDI Mitchell B.R. International Historical Statistics Europe 1750-2005 6th edition
Switzerland	calculations: Mitchell B.R. (2007); WB - WDI

Table 2 Left Parties in the Sample Countries

"Leftist", "Lefts" definition for the paper is the following: parties or leaders, which prioritize mixed public goods provision over pure public goods; choosing "happiness promotion" vs. "simply to prevent evil" (formula coined by W. von Humboldt (1792)). Since F. Lassal they have promoted governmental "cradle to grave" care instead of "night watchman state".

Country	Lefts - parties list	Country Specific Sources
USA	1914-1942: Socialist, other small socialist & communist groups; since 1964 "imputed value" 5%, since 2008 - imputed value 10% - see commentary	
UK	Labour, Independent Labour, 1945 Communist, SDPL, Greens, "Respect" (2005)	http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/election-2010/7544741/History-of-the-House-of-Commons.html
France	Socialist, Communist and Green parties: 1848 - Socialists, III Republic till 1889 - radical party faction rough assessment, Socialists, SIFO (Workers International French section), SFIC (ComIntern), PCF, ecologists, greens etc; for majoritarian	http://www.roi-president.com/elections_legislatives/accueil.php

Country	Lefts - parties list	Country Specific Sources
	system - 1st round data	
Germany	Social-Democrats, Communist and Green parties: SPD, DKP, PDS, Linke (Lefts), GRÜNE (Greens)	http://www.bundestag.de/htdocs_e/artandhistory/history/factsheets/elections_empire.pdf ; http://www.gonschior.de/weimar/index.htm
Canada	Labour, Socialists, Coop. commonwealth, NDP, greens	http://www.elections.ca/home.aspx
Japan	Socialist Party, Mass Socialist Party (pre-WWII), Communist Party, Social Democratic Party, Leftist Socialist Party (after 1948-55), Democratic Socialist Party (1960-94); Democratic Party (since 1996) not included - still under discussion	
Austria	SP, since 1986 - greens & SP	
Belgium	Socialists, Communists, greens (ecologists) - both frankophones and flanders: BSP/PSB: Socialist Party of Belgium, KPB/PCB: Communist Party and their heirs; Groenen / Ecolo	
Denmark	Social Democracy, Left Socialists, Communists, Socialist People party, Red Greens	
Italy	Socialists, Communists, since 1987 - Greens (Verdi)	
Netherlands	Labor (PvdA), Communist, Socialist, Pacifist Socialist, Democratis Socialists, Green Left,	
Sweden	Social Democratic Workers Party, Left (Left party-communists), Environment Party The Greens	
Switzerland	SP (Social Democratic party), Labor party (PdA - communists), SOL: Solidarities, AL - alternative lefts; GPS: Green Party of Switzerland	

Table 3. Taxpayers' Democracy for the sample

Country	Taxpayers' democracy	Restricted Democracy	Universal Male Suffrage	Universal Suffrage Democracy
USA	"1" 1791 (start of observation period) by 1860; 0 1861-1963; "-1" since 1964	-	1860	1920 (XIX Amendment ratified); optional – since 1964 (XXIV Amendment ratified)
UK	"0" 1790 – 1832; "1" 1833- 1917; "0" 1918-1927 (partial census); since 1928 "-1"	-	1918	1928
France	"1" July Monarchy 1831-1847	Since start of observations (1820) -1830; late II-nd Empire	1793, 1848-1850; 1870-	1944
Germany	1871-1918 "-1"; 1919-1932; 1945- "-1" 1933-1944 - skipped	1871-1918	1871	1919
Canada	1868-1897 "1";	-	1897	1919
Japan	"1" - 1885-1925; "0" 1926-1937; 1938 – 1945 skipped; 1946- "-1"	-	1926	1945
Austria	"-1" 1887-1937; 1938-1944 skipped; since 1945 "-1" again (Universal suffrage"	Since start of observations 1887-1918	1907	1918
Belgium	1830-1846 "0"; 1847 – 1893 "1"; 1894 – 1948 "0" again" (male suffrage) 1914-1918, 1940-1944	-	1893	1948

Country	Taxpayers' democracy	Restricted Democracy	Universal Male Suffrage	Universal Suffrage Democracy
	skipped; since 1948 – "-1"			
Denmark	1854-1881 "1"; 1882-1914 "0"; since 1915 (1940-1944 skipped) "-1" – universal suffrage	-	1882	1915
Italy	1862-1912 "1"; 1913- 1921 "0", 1922-1944 skipped, since 1945- "-1"	-	1913	1945
Netherlands	1845-1848 "0" 1849-1894 "1";	-	1895	1919
Sweden	1867-1875 "0"; 1876-1906 "1"; 1907- "0"	-	1907	1921
Switzerland	1867-1970 "0"; since 1971- "-1"	-	1848	1970

Table 4. Selected Peacetime cases of ugly behavior of leaders approved (not punished) by voters and voters' demand for self-disenfranchising for the period of observation

Country	Treachery of allies (or another democracies), totalitarian dictator's appeasement on the allies (third countries') costs	totalitarian dictator's appeasement w/o bold treachery acts	Democracy surrender, endogenous authoritarian (totalitarian) regime's rising to the power	External Debt Default and Domestic Debt repudiation (Reluctance to live within their means)

Country	Treachery of allies (or another democracies), totalitarian dictator's appeasement on the allies (third countries') costs	totalitarian dictator's appeasement w/o bold treachery acts	Democracy surrender, endogenous authoritarian (totalitarian) regime's rising to the power	External Debt Default and Domestic Debt repudiation (Reluctance to live within their means)
USA	India aggression against Portugal (Goa, 1961) ignorance	Détente 1970-ties		- ²
UK UK	Munich pact responsibility, Portugal (British long time ally) betrayal, 1973 boycott ³ , Detente	Détente 1970-ties		-
France	Munich Pact principal responsibility, WWII specific participation, 1973 boycott, Algerian European and loyalists' population treachery (compare with gen. Franco solution in Spanish Marocco)	Détente 1970-ties		-
Germany	1973 boycott	Détente 1970-ties	1932 voting for totalitarian parties (50%	1932, 1939

² We deliberately ignore sub-national governments' defaults because of poor compatibility of the most transparent (US, Canada) and less transparent (Germany, Austria) countries, not mention countries not included in our sample. We also exclude Germany post-WWII monetary reform episode.

³ We mean 1973 all European NATO country-members but Portugal ban for use of US ammunition from local US bases to resupply Israel Defense Forces during Yom Kippur War and ban for landing and refuel of US transport carriers for the same end. Formally European countries weren't obliged to support the "Nickel Grass" airlift operation. European government regularly present themselves as Israel ally to support their claim for involvement in Middle East conflict solution and to support their double standard position in this conflict, see for example: <http://www.jpost.com/Diplomatic-Conference/Danish-ambassador-JPosts-Caroline-Glick-exchange-verbal-blows-over-EU-attitude-toward-Israel-384438> . So the EU countries' claim on "informal alliance" is poor compatible with 1973 story.

Country	Treachery of allies (or another democracies), totalitarian dictator's appeasement on the allies (third countries') costs	totalitarian dictator's appeasement w/o bold treachery acts	Democracy surrender, endogenous authoritarian (totalitarian) regime's rising to the power	External Debt Default and Domestic Debt repudiation (Reluctance to live within their means)
			for Nazi and communists combined)	
Canada		Détente 1970-ties	Newfoundland (ex-dominion) case 1934	-
Japan	Authoritarian regime established,	Détente 1970-ties		-
Austria	Authoritarian regime established, 1973 boycott	Détente 1970-ties		1938, 1940 ⁴
Belgium	1973 boycott	Détente 1970-ties		-
Denmark	1973 boycott	Détente 1970-ties		-
Italy	1973 boycott	Détente 1970-ties	Fascist regime (was more imposed than elected);	-
Netherlands	1973 boycott	Détente 1970-ties		-

⁴ Reinhart Carmen M., Rogoff Kenneth S., "This Time is different" Princeton University Press, 2009 Sovereign External Debt Defaults see Tables 6.2 – 6.6; Domestic Debt repudiation – see tables 7.2.-7.4.

Country	Treachery of allies (or another democracies), totalitarian dictator's appeasement on the allies (third countries') costs	totalitarian dictator's appeasement w/o bold treachery acts	Democracy surrender, endogenous authoritarian (totalitarian) regime's rising to the power	External Debt Default and Domestic Debt repudiation (Reluctance to live within their means)
Sweden	Nazi regime extensive cooperation,	Détente 1970-ties; partial dependence on USSR of SDP minority governments which relied on Left Party – Communists support in the Riksdag		-
Switzerland		Nazi regime trade and financial services profiteering		-

All above mentioned cases attributed to the new type of voters / leaders of Universal Suffrage Epoch.

Table 5. Summary Statistics

Variable	N	Mean	Minimum	Maximum	Std. Dev.
Budget Deficit (Central Govt)	1730	1.84396	-47.1151	17.6596	5.63659
Inflation (CPI) ((CPI _{t+1} / CPI _t)*100 - 100)	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
Religion	2135	0.514286	0	1	0.499913
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
Neutral	2135	0.363466	0	1	0.4811101
Great Wars	2141	0.0527791	0	1	0.223644
Local Wars	2141	0.0583839	0	1	0.234523
GDP, mln 1990 Historical dollars	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

Robustness check. Addressing the missed values problem

Description of the procedure from the official R package website.

Multiple imputation involves imputing m values for each missing cell in your data matrix and creating m "completed" data sets. (Across these completed data sets, the observed values are the same, but the missing values are filled in with different imputations that reflect our uncertainty about the missing data.) After imputation, Amelia will then save the m data sets. You then apply whatever statistical method you would have used if there had been no missing values to each of the m data sets, and use a simple procedure to combine the results. Under normal circumstances, you only need to impute once and can then analyze the m imputed data sets as many times and for as many purposes as you wish. The advantage of Amelia is that it combines the comparative speed and ease-of-use of our algorithm with the power of multiple imputation, to let you focus on your substantive research questions rather than spending time developing complex application-specific models for nonresponse in each new data set. Unless the rate of missingness is exceptionally high, $m=5$ (the program default) will usually be adequate. Other methods of dealing with missing data, such as listwise deletion, mean substitution, or single imputation, are in common circumstances biased, inefficient, or both. When multiple imputation works properly, it fills in data in such a way as to not change any relationships in the data but which enables the inclusion of all the observed data in the partially missing rows.

<http://gking.harvard.edu/amelia>

A1 Wars and Universal Suffrage are bad for budget. Data set contains imputed data

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                                Dependent variable:
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                                Budget Deficit to GDP
                                OLS      OLS      FE      FE
                                (1)      (2)      (3)      (4)
-----
GDPpc percentage change                -0.048*                -0.052**
                                         (0.026)                (0.026)

Great War                17.385***    17.180***    17.087***    16.866***
                        (1.280)      (1.238)      (1.255)      (1.213)

Local War                1.103**     1.173***     1.188***     1.266***
                        (0.444)      (0.450)      (0.448)      (0.455)

Japan                   -6.721***   -6.670***
                        (0.489)      (0.494)

Religion                 0.015       0.004
                        (0.284)      (0.284)

Civil Law                1.557***    1.549***

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	(0.288)	(0.286)		
GDP	0.388** (0.155)	0.399** (0.158)	0.531*** (0.164)	0.544*** (0.168)
Universal Suffrage	0.837*** (0.134)	0.872*** (0.137)	0.826*** (0.134)	0.862*** (0.136)
Constant	0.309 (0.366)	0.404 (0.364)		

Observations	2141	2141	2141	2141
Adjusted R2	0.392	0.401	0.363	0.365

Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01
Robust standard errors in parentheses

A5 Left Parties increase Deficit more than Depression. Data set contains imputed data

	Dependent variable:			
	Budget Deficit to GDP			
	OLS (1)	OLS (2)	FE (3)	FE (4)
GDPpc percentage change		-0.051* (0.026)		-0.051* (0.026)
Leftists	0.059*** (0.007)	0.061*** (0.007)	0.050*** (0.007)	0.051*** (0.007)
GDP	0.426*** (0.141)	0.438*** (0.145)	0.503*** (0.160)	0.515*** (0.165)
Great Wars	17.185*** (1.243)	16.974*** (1.202)	17.048*** (1.231)	16.830*** (1.190)
Local Wars	1.236*** (0.445)	1.317*** (0.452)	1.345*** (0.447)	1.428*** (0.454)
Japan	-6.264*** (0.450)	-6.202*** (0.457)		
USA	-0.435 (0.361)	-0.411 (0.361)		
Constant	0.429** (0.196)	0.492** (0.197)		

Observations	2141	2141	2141	2141
Adjusted R2	0.382	0.392	0.377	0.380

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A7 Left parties lasting support negatively correlates with male Labor Force participation. Data set contains imputed data
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Dependent variable:

	Male Labor Force Participation			
	OLS (1)	OLS (2)	OLS (3)	OLS (4)
Leftists	-0.345*** (0.048)			
Leftists (-20)		-0.032 (0.071)		
Leftists (-30)			-0.400*** (0.043)	
Leftists (-40)				-0.425*** (0.043)
GDP	0.930** (0.423)	0.891* (0.472)	0.646 (0.433)	0.320 (0.436)
Local Wars	0.404 (0.783)	2.311** (1.047)	-0.712 (0.656)	-0.193 (0.651)
Japan	5.126*** (0.865)	6.101*** (1.018)	4.904*** (0.766)	4.142*** (0.732)
USA	-6.793*** (1.831)	0.783 (1.207)	-6.265*** (1.589)	-5.852*** (1.557)
Constant	91.521*** (1.984)	83.478*** (0.907)	91.124*** (1.685)	90.655*** (1.633)
Observations	2141	2141	2141	2141
Adjusted R2	0.128	0.038	0.264	0.276

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 Note: *p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01
 Robust standard errors in parentheses
 =====

Table B1. Wars and Universal Suffrage are bad for budget. USA Universal Suffrage = "0" by 1964 (1921-1963 marked "0" instead of "1" because of censuses in the Dixie states)

Dependent variable: Budget deficit to GDP				
	OLS	OLS	FE	FE
	(1)	(2)	(4)	(5)
GDP per cap.	0.031 (0.056)	-0.029	0.020	-0.036*
Growth rate, %		(0.056)	(0.020)	(0.022)
GDP		0.408* (0.221)		0.695*** (0.145)
Great Wars	17.470*** (1.908)	16.71*** (2.158)	17.436*** (0.571)	16.727*** (0.599)
Local Wars	1.098** (0.394)	1.118** (0.392)	1.351** (0.434)	1.288** (0.416)
Japan dummy	-6.294*** (0.627)	-6.395*** (0.740)		
Civil Law	1.292*** (0.204)	1.247*** (0.213)		
Neutral	0.520** (0.188)		0.825** (0.320)	
Religion		-0.102 (0.246)		
Universal Suffrage	0.790*** (0.121)	0.661*** (0.120)	0.865*** (0.127)	0.563*** (0.121)
Const	0.198 (0.173)	0.364** (0.172)	0.557** (0.176)	0.708*** (0.121)
Number of obs.	1669	1518	1669	1518
Adjusted R- squared	0.421	0.404	0.342	0.318

All standard errors are robust. *** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1

Comparison of Table 1 (the Article) and Tables A1, B1; Tables 5 (The Article) and A5; Tables 7 (The Article) and A7 shows: the different datasets for the same regressions not caused any considerable change in outcomes.

**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 1917	Netherlands
1921 (1948)	1919 (plural vote system benefited the taxpayers repealed ⁵)	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)

⁵ See for ex. <http://www.ibzdgip.fgov.be/result/fr/doc.php> (in French)

1793 – The French Constitution of 1793 was approved by a referendum in the summer of 1793 which held via universal male suffrage⁶

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!").

⁶ http://www.assemblee-nationale.fr/histoire/suffrage_universel/suffrage-1789.asp#1793